

NEWPORT MERCURY.

Printed and published by ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, opposite the Brick-Market.

[Price \$2 per Annum.—\$1 in Advance.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1815.

[Vol. LIV—No. 276.]

New Works

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Have just received and for Sale at their BOOK, STATIONARY & CHART STORE, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,

A Number of New and Valuable WORKS, among them are the following:—

A Treatise on the Fundamental Doctrines of the Christian Religion—in which are illustrated the profession, ministry, worship and faith of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—By JESSE KERSEY.—Price 62 1-2 cents.

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An extensive collection of BOOKS, in every department of Literature, many of which are in very elegant bindings, and worth the attention of those wishing for beautiful editions.—On all purchases over 10 Dollars, a discount (from the lowest retail prices) will be given.

BIBLES.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Have just received,

A LARGE supply of FAMILY BIBLES, with plates, which they will sell at very reduced prices,—from \$3 50 to \$11 each. June 10, 1815.

Writing Paper.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER, Have just received,

TWO Hundred Reams BURBANK'S Foolscap and Pot WRITING PAPER, and 60 Reams superfine LETTER-PAPER,—which with their former assortment of Brandywine and Hartford Papers, makes their stock of every description of Paper very large, and which will be sold by the single Ream or quantity at the Manufactory prices. June 10, 1815.

Distillery.

CASH will be given for Rye, Corn, Barley, and Pine Wood, at H BULL'S DISTILLERY, near Broad-Street.—Also, A number of likely SHOATS wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.—Apply to HENRY BULL. Newport, June 8.

For Sale,

And possession given immediately, A Convenient DWELLING-HOUSE, pleasantly situated in Spring-street, in good repair, with a garden, well of water, and other conveniences.—For terms, &c. enquire of SAMUEL I. GREENE. Newport, May 31.

For Sale, or To Let,

THE House and Lot, next north of Mrs. READ'S, in Thames-Street, and belonging to the heirs of the late Capt. Samuel Lawton.—For terms, &c. apply to EDWARD THURSTON. Newport, May 30.

BOOKS.

HANNAH MOORE'S Practical Piety and Christian Morals.—MEIKLE'S Traveller and Solitude Sweetened.—ROWE'S Exercises.—TRIMMER'S Sermons.—BLAIR'S Ditto.—DODDRIDGE'S Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul.—WATTS'S Logic.—HERVEY'S Meditations.—Raffle's Memoirs of the Life and Ministry of the late Reverend THOMAS SPENCER.—SELLON'S Abridgment of the Holy Scriptures.—Life of HARRIOT NEWELL.—Elements of Morality.—Zion's Pilgrim.—Golden Treasury.—Moral Mirror.—Christian Revelations.—Christian's Pocket Companion.—Seraphical Shepherd.—Whole duty of Woman, and Christian Pilgrim.

The above Books, with others, are FOR SALE, AT

James Hammond's BOOK AND DRY GOODS STORE, No. 104, Thames-street.

Recently Received, NEW GOODS of the latest Importations.

A great Variety of NEW BOOKS for YOUTH and CHILDREN. Newport, June 9.

British DRY GOODS, THAT ARE NEW,

ARE THIS DAY received, and for Sale, by

James Hammond.

Newport, May 31, 1815.

SCHOOL-BOOKS.

NEW-ENGLAND, and New-York PRIMERS.

Alden's 1st and 2d part, Webster's, Picket's and Murray's Spelling-Books. Murray's Introduction, Reader and Sequel to do.; Alden's Reader; Staniford's Art of Reading; Columbian Orator; Scott's Lessons; Bibles; Testaments and other Readers.

Murray's Grammar; do. abridged; English Exercises adapted to do.

Adams' and Daboll's Arithmetics. Johnson's, Walker's and Perry's Dictionaries.

Goldsmith's, Morse's, Cumming's and Adams's Geographies, with Maps. Latin Classics—Adam's Latin Grammar. Ainsworth's Dictionary, Corderii. Esop's Fables, Clarke's Nepos, Davidson's Virgil, Sallust, Virgil, Cicero, and Cæsar Delphini.

Greek Classics.—Gloucester Greek Grammar, Smith's Greek Grammar Greek Testament, Schreveli Lexicon Græca Minora.

The above are for Sale at

James Hammond's Circulating Library & Dry Goods Store No. 104, Thames-Street. Newport, June 2.

To Let,

And immediate Possession given, THE House, Stores, and part of the Garden, the property of Capt. Freeman Mayberry.—For terms, apply to WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ. Newport, June 9.

WANTED,

IN A Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Store, a smart active Lad, one acquainted with the business, would be preferred, and good recommendations will be required.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury. June 9, 1815.

Eliza Burlingham,

RETURNS her thanks to the public for their patronage, and wishes for a continuance of it.—She has just received, and offers for sale at her store, No. 125, Thames-street, a general assortment of genuine GROCERIES, Paper-Hangings, Cotton Yarn, &c.—All the above articles she is determined to sell on as good terms as can be obtained in Newport, wholesale or retail.—Country produce or paper rags taken in payment. Newport, May 12.

To Let,

And Possession given on the 10th May, THE Dwelling-House late belonging to, and occupied by, Capt. James R. Dockray, situated in Thames-street.—For terms, apply to WILLIAM TISDALE. Newport, April 7.

Garden Seeds.

James Taylor,

HAS collected, and offers for Sale, his usual Assortment of fresh and genuine GARDEN-SEEDS, comprising almost all the variety of Garden Vegetables, commonly raised in this country.—Enquire at No. 148, Thames-street, Newport.—Where may also be had, a general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINE, &c. as usual.

A L S O,

WHITWELL'S celebrated Aromatic Snuff, for head-aches, recommended by Dr. Waterhouse, in preference to the English Cephalic Snuff.

A N D,

CARY'S approved Family Pills, so eminently useful in bilious complaints, costiveness, loss of appetite, dizziness of the head, indigestion, head-ache, female complaints, &c. Newport, March 2.

FOR SALE,

THE Brig FAME, of 185 Tons burthen.—For price and terms apply to RHODES & CAPOONE, or ROBERT ROBINSON. Newport, June 8.

FOR SALE,

NINE-SIXTHS of the Ship COMET, about 350 Tons burthen, now laying a Gardner's Wharf.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN COGGESHALL,

Who has also for Sale,

125 M. Shingles. 30 M. clear seasoned Boards. Also, to Let, One-Half of a House in Thames-street, and a Dwelling-house in Cross-street, leading to the Point. Newport, June 2.

FOR SALE,

FIVE-EIGHTHS of the SHIP CATHARINES, 346 tons, now lying at Dighton, and built by David Stanish, of Dighton, in 1811.—She has not been at sea—her standing rigging is of a large size, and made of the best St. Petersburg Hemp.—She has also a full suit of Sails, made of English Duck, of suitable numbers for such a Ship.—The ship has also the principal part of her running cordage, two bower and stream cables, two bower, stream and kedge anchors, long-boat, yawl and stern-boat, her water-casks all iron-hooped, and the greatest part of her ballast. Those who wish to purchase, will apply to THOMAS DENNIS. Newport, Feb. 23.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN BOURS, Esq. late of Newport, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present the same for settlement, to Mr. P. O. RICHMOND, who is duly authorised to close the concerns of said estate. PETER BOURS, Executor. Newport, June 9. 6m.

FOR SALE,

FIVE TWELFTHS of a Cotton Manufactory, situated in North Kings-town, about 1 mile from Wickford. It has a stream of water sufficient to operate 1000 spindles, and has now in operation 360, with a dwelling-house and other necessary buildings, all in good repair.—Seldom has a property possessing so many advantages been offered for sale.—The terms will be liberal, and may be known by applying to JOHN HAWKINS, at the Factory, or to BERIAH & DANIEL WAITE. Newport, June 9.

TO LET,

THE three-story Fire-proof Store No. 2, Market-square.—Possession given immediately.—Also, The Stores No's. 95 and 97 Thames-street.—Possession given the 8th of April next.—Apply to THOMAS DENNIS. Newport, March 10.

MUSIC.

A Young Lady, who understands Music on the PIANO FORTE, wishes to teach a few Scholars.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury. June 2, 1815.

Agricultural.

From the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository.

WHEAT CROPS.

Communication from JOHN LOWELL, Esq. on Wheat.

To the Trustees of Massachusetts Agricultural Society. Roxbury, Nov. 20, 1814.

GENTLEMEN—A wish having been expressed by the trustees last spring, in consequence of the successful experiment of Dr. Dudley Hardy, upon the culture of Wheat in Brighton, that many experiments of the same kind should be repeated in different towns near the sea-coast and on different soils, I was induced among others to make a trial of this wheat, and although it was made upon a small scale, it was not the less satisfactory.

I had but one small piece of ground in a proper state to receive wheat. It measured one-third of an acre. The soil was very thin, and extremely subject to drought, and incapable, as I thought, of bearing a large crop of any sort. Potatoes had been cultivated on it for two years preceding. It had been twice ploughed the fall before, after the potatoes were dug. In the spring, four horse cart loads of horse-dung were spread upon it and ploughed in. On the 7th day of April, I sowed upon it three-quarters of a bushel of Mr. Hardy's wheat. This wheat was of a small size, and rather shrivelled. It is said to be the same known and cultivated as Londonderry wheat.

The crop looked extremely well—none of it was blighted, and on the 2d of August it was reaped. The produce was precisely seven bushels and an half. It weighed from 50 to 58 pounds the bushel. The same land was again ploughed on the 7th of August, and a crop of clover sown on it. Its appearance is now very good.

Your humble servant, JOHN LOWELL.

From Hon. Josiah Quincy—same subject. Boston, Dec. 21, 1814.

SIR—I state, in conformity with the wishes of the Agricultural Society, the result of a small experiment made the last season on spring-wheat, obtained from Gorham Parsons, Esq. of Brighton.

In March, as soon as the frost would permit, I ploughed a measured acre; carted on ten loads of manure, the usual quantity for a barley crop; steeped one bushel of wheat in the drainings of a common heap; sowed and harrowed it into the ground.

The product was fifteen bushels of good wheat.

No blast or smut was perceived on the wheat. It weighed sixty pounds to the bushel.

Some stalks of rye having sprung up with the wheat, I examined them and found every head blasted.

My land adjoined the bay, and was a clayey loam.

Respectfully, I am your ob't serv't. JOSIAH QUINCY.

To the Corresponding Secretary.

FROM THE LONDON EVENING MAIL.

SIR—It is a general complaint that the finest apples of this country have degenerated, and many of the best sorts have entirely disappeared from our gardens and orchards. It would not be difficult to shew, that every successive grafting, is a new peioration of the fruit engrafted. By such proof the failure would be accounted for: but I shall only at present so far intrude upon the columns of your paper as to point out an effectual method of retaining good apples in the country without the pains of grafting. In every perfectly ripe apple there will be found one, and sometimes two round seeds; the others will have one or more flattened sides.—The round one will produce the improved fruit from which they are taken; and those with flattened sides will produce the fruit of the crab upon which the graft was inserted. It requires not a long time to ascertain the difference, for if a circle is drawn in rich ground, and the flat sided seeds planted therein, and the round seed in the centre, the variation of quality will be discovered in two or three years; the first will throw out the leaves of a crab, and the latter the leaves of an improved tree, distinguished in shape, fibre, and a languinous appearance; and in due time the fruit of each will put every thing beyond doubt.

It is to be observed, moreover, that the seeds of crabs (being originals) are mostly if not altogether round.

FROM THE NEW-YORK COLUMBIAN. JUNE 10.

HORRID MASSACRE.

WE are this evening enabled to lay before our readers the particulars of the Massacre at Dartmoor Prison, in England, where the blood of sixty three defenceless Americans, was wantonly spilt without any cause or provocation whatever. We have perused the Journal of Mr. Andrews, kept during his confinement in that prison, and the following is the substance of what he recorded respecting this bloody affair, of which he was an eye witness, and narrowly escaped the fate of his unfortunate fellow-captives.

EXTRACT.

MASSACRE OF AMERICAN PRISONERS.

"On the 6th of April, at 9 o'clock P. M. Capt. T. G. Shortland, keeper of the Dartmoor Prison, happened to discover a small hole which had been picked through one of the walls of the prison, by some of our boys who preferred any employment to idleness. Upwards of five thousand prisoners were, at this time, civilly walking in the yards of the different prisons, not dreaming of the approaching tragedy and wholly unconscious of the existence of the little hole from which it was to originate. Instantly the ringing of an alarm bell saluted their astonished ears; and scarcely had they time to look their surprise, when the drum beat to arms!

"Curiosity alone prompted them to turn their attention to the gate, as the only avenue through which they might learn the cause of this extraordinary alarm. Each one was eager to get nearer to the source of information, till from the pressure of some thousands, the gate gave way, the crowd with it, and those in the rear pressed forward so rapidly, the foremost found it impossible to resist the current, but were pushed entirely through the passage.

At this moment, captain Shortland, at the head of the troops of the garrison, entered the inner square of the prison, and drew up his men in a position to charge the prisoners, who were gazing with wonder on this military movement, not dreaming that themselves were its object. The officers of the garrison, perceiving the bloody intention of the keeper, would have no hand in the business, declined giving any orders, and resigned their power to captain Shortland. After viewing, in speechless astonishment, a manoeuvre, that at length seemed to menace their own safety, the prisoners, though unconscious of blame, began to think it most prudent to retire, and every one hastened towards their respective prisons, with all possible alacrity.

"The order to fire was now given by the keeper, and promptly obeyed. A full volley of musketry was discharged into a body of several thousand men, all retreating in the most peaceable manner! "Through the gates and iron palings that separated the troops from the prisoners, were these volleys repeated, for several rounds! while the defenceless victims, dead and wounded, fell thick on every side. Their flight was in disorder, and the doors of the cells they were seeking to regain, were soon clogged with the wounded, who had fallen in the passages, and the unwounded who were flying over them.

"Their murderous pursuers had now entered the yards of each prison, making a general charge on man and boy, sheathing their ruthless bayonets in the bodies of the retreating prisoners, and completing the work of destruction by the discharge of another volley of musketry in the backs of the hindmost who were forcing their passage, over the wounded, into their prison.

"Nor did they stop here; but patrolled the yard, to find some solitary fugitive who had sought safety in flight. One poor affrighted wretch had fled close to the wall of one of the prisons, tearing to move, lest he should meet his death. Him those demons of hell discovered, and the bloody Shortland gave the fatal order. In vain the trembling victim fell on his knees, and in that imploring attitude besought their compassion, begged them to spare a life almost exhausted by suffering and confinement. He pleaded to brutes—he appealed to tigers. "Fire!" cried Shortland, and several balls were discharged into his bosom!

"This inhuman monster, having now glutted his Nero appetite with blood," retired with the troops, leaving the scene of his heroism slippery with the blood of defenceless freemen! Sixty three

Americans led to gratify the officer of a British turnkey? Seven of them were released by death from the task of telling the degrading tale.

"The wounded were removed from the scene of slaughter, as soon as practicable, and placed in the hospital, under the direction of Dr. McGrath, head surgeon of the department, who used every exertion in his power to alleviate their sufferings and restore them to health. He demanded admittance into the prisons, and received the wounded who had escaped thither previous to the doors being closed. His tenderness and humanity are acknowledged with gratitude by his patients.

"A despatch was immediately sent to Plymouth, to inform the admiral and the military commandant of the tragical event. On the following morning, a strong reinforcement arrived from Plymouth, under the command of a col who took charge of the garrison; information of which was immediately given to the prisoners, accompanied with a request that a committee be appointed from among them, to receive an explanation, respecting the transactions of the preceding evening. But the survivors, smarting under a painful sense of their unparalleled wrongs, unanimously answered, (by letter,) that as citizens of the United States of America, they should conceive it to be a disgrace and degradation of their national character, to hold any correspondence with the murderer of their countrymen. But that, if the colonel desired a conference with the prisoners, it would be met with on their part with pleasure, and the most satisfactory explanation of every part of their conduct should be given.

"Accordingly, the colonel attended at the gate of the prison, accompanied by captain Shortland, with a visage over-spread with gloom, and glowing with conscious guilt. He faintly attempted to justify his conduct, and pleaded *duress*! He feared the prisoners were attempting to escape!

"The colonel patiently heard the stories on both sides of the question, and promised that it should be submitted to a decision of a Coroner's Inquest next day, and that a thorough investigation of every relative circumstance should then take place.

"The prisoners then hoisted the colours *half-mast* on every prison, and visited the wounded in the hospital department. But here a scene was presented, too shocking for humanity. Tables were spread and covered with fractured legs and arms, that had just been severed from the bodies of our groaning fellow captives. There lay seven of our countrymen, marked with horrid wounds and bereft of life—here above fifty were expressing their anguish in half-smothered complaints, or audible groans. Our feelings can better be conceived than described.

"A committee of six was then appointed to take the depositions of those best acquainted with the facts relating to this affair, and make every proper arrangement for furnishing the coroner with the most material evidence. All these depositions exactly agree with the statement here given.

"In the afternoon an admiral arrived at the prison, attended by the Capt. of a 74. After politely introducing themselves, they informed the prisoners that they came sanctioned by the proper authority, to make inquiries into the past conduct of Capt. Shortland, during his agency, and promised that he should be strictly interrogated on the subject. They left us with many fair assurances that a strict and impartial investigation should take place with respect to his conduct.

"One circumstance that occurred during the massacre ought not to be omitted. One of the soldiers belonging to the same regiment that performed this work of blood, was lighting a lamp at the door of No. 3, [one of the prisons] when the carnage commenced, and, in the hurry of retreat, was forced beside among the wounded and exasperated prisoners. In the height of their resentment, the eye of vengeance was for a moment directed to the only enemy which chance had thus thrown in their power. It was but for a moment. The dignity of the American character was not thus to be sullied. To the astonishment of this affrighted soldier, who was every moment expecting to be immolated on the altar of revenge, as some atonement to the manes of our murdered countrymen, he received assurance of safety and protection. "Americans never murder their prisoners: rest easy. Your life shall be preserved to distinguish between the humanity of a British soldier, and that of an American sailor." Accordingly, when the doors were opened to discharge the wounded, this man was delivered up to his astonished comrades, in perfect safety. This was a triumph of sentiment, that might have filled the British soldiers with admiration at the sublimity, and the deepest shame for their own littleness.

"On the eighth the coroner's jury arrived, consisting of sixteen farmers, and commenced taking the different depositions of each party. The evidence on the part of the keeper of the prison, consisted of the very soldiers who committed the murder by his orders.—The verdict of the jury, to the dismay and astonishment of every unprejudiced man, was—*Justifiable Homicide*!!!

"The following facts were fully and completely proved, on the part of the prisoners, and comprise the substance of their evidence before the jury of inquest: viz.

"That the hole in the wall was unknown to more than three fourths of those confined in the yard where it was made, and not a person belonging to No 1, 2, 3, and 4 knew that such a thing was ever made or intended

"That no kind of combination for the purpose of escape had ever existed or even been thought of; and nothing had ever been said or done, directly or indirectly, to give color to such a charge or suspicion:

"That *curiosity*, and nothing else, urged them to the gate, and that this curiosity was excited by the sudden ringing of the alarm bell.

"That the lock on the gate was broken by a man in a state of intoxication, and done without the knowledge of the prisoners.

"That the few prisoners that were forced through the inner gate, could not resist the pressure of the crowd behind, who were pressing forward to learn the cause of the alarm.

"That no violence was offered by the prisoners; but every one commenced retiring, when they saw the troop advancing.

"That captain Shortland took sole charge of the troop and was heard to order them to fire.

"That the prisoners were all that while running before the soldiers to gain the inside of their prison.

"That the soldiers followed up the few last prisoners, and shot them as they were entering the door.

"That two men were actually killed inside the prison.

"That some few, who were unable to gain the inside of the prison, were deliberately aimed at and shot by the soldiers from the ramparts, while striving to get in.

"That a subaltern officer, who assisted Captain S. was seen to be assisting in the killing of a boy not more than sixteen years old.

"That a prisoner applied to captain Shortland to stop the horrid massacre, as the prisoners were retiring, but received in answer, "return, you d—d rascal!"

"And, lastly, that a singular circumstance preceded the affair, that leaves no room for conjecture, but carries conviction at once to the mind, that the whole was a cool, premeditated, and deliberate murder; which circumstance is this: Each prison contained four doors, which were always kept open, until the sound of a horn warned the prisoners to retire for the night, after which the doors were closed. But on this memorable evening, no horn had sounded, the prisoners were walking in the yard of their prisons and yet the turnkeys had been in and locked all the doors of each prison, save one. Thus the bloody wretch, who was meditating his evening's amusement, first gave orders to cut off their retreat, and then began his attack in front. Instead of four doors, the hunted wretches had all to fly to one—choked the passage, and were slaughtered there. Others were hunted singly about the yard, and wantonly butchered by the bayonet or bullet. It was also proved, that Capt. S. had hold of one of the muskets, in conjunction with a soldier, in the commencement of the firing.

"Mr. Beasley, the American agent, was immediately made acquainted with all the particulars herein stated, upon which an investigation of the subject took place at Plymouth, under the direction of Mr. B. attended by Mr. Williams and other agents, and further depositions were to be taken previous to the prisoners leaving England."

FROM THE LONDON STATESMAN, OF APRIL 10.

The following most curious document has been received from Vienna. We submit it without a comment to the enlightened public of Great-Britain. We pledge ourselves to the fidelity of the translation from the French official copy of the original letter:

"Mons. Prince—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of yesterday, together with its enclosures, and I lose no time in explaining myself upon their subject, with that frankness which I have ever observed towards your Highness. There is no principle of European policy to which I attach more importance than the substantial re-establishment of the Prussian power.—The glorious services which she has rendered in the last war, give her the most eminent claim on our gratitude. But a still more powerful motive exists in the necessity of considering the Prussian monarchy as the only solid basis of any arrangement with a view to secure the north of Germany from the imminent dangers to which it might be exposed. In such a crisis, it is over Prussia that it is our duty to watch. We must unite our force with hers, and in this view, it is necessary that Prussia be substantial and strong, possessing all the attributes of an independent state capable of making herself respected and of inspiring her friends with confidence. With regard to the question of Saxony, I declare to you that if the incorporation of the whole of that

country with the Prussian monarchy be necessary for the attainment of an object so important for Europe, whatever pain I must personally experience from the idea of seeing an ancient family in such a state of affliction, I should entertain no objection, either moral or political, against the measure itself. If ever a sovereign was placed by his own acts in a situation to be fairly sacrificed to the future tranquillity of Europe, I conceive the King of Saxony to have been so placed by his perpetual tergiversations, and because he has been not only the most devoted, but the most favored of Bonaparte's vassals; contributing with all his means, and with the greatest zeal, in the double capacity of a German as well as a Polish sovereign to extend the general subjection, even into the heart of Russia.—I am aware that many instances are to be found in Germany of a similar political immorality. I am acquainted however with none which is equally revolting.

"And in the vicious course, in which the German states have considered themselves as warranted in proceeding for some time past, as all cannot be punished, and the greater number have made reparation by subsequent services, I shall not regret, that, in pardoning the guilty in the mass, one example be made from among them, in order effectually to arrest the progress of such an intolerable evil.

"Your Highness will see from this declaration, that I can have no hesitation in assenting to the principle of the proposed arrangement, if it be necessary, in order to place Prussia in that situation which the interests of Europe require that she should maintain: but if this incorporation is to be regarded as the means of indemnifying Prussia for any losses she may sustain from the alarming and dangerous pretensions of Russia; and under the idea of inducing her to submit, without a frontier of defence, to an evident state of dependence on Russia; in the latter position, which, for the interest of all, and more particularly of Russia herself, I should deeply lament, I do not consider myself authorized to give your Highness the least reason to hope, that Great-Britain would ever consent, in the face of Europe, to such an arrangement.

"In the full persuasion that a result so incompatible with the principles of the alliance could neither be proposed on the one hand, nor accepted on the other, I have no objection that Saxony be confided, as your Highness desires, to the provisional administration of his Prussian majesty. I am the more willing to give my consent at once to this measure, which appears to me both just and reasonable in itself, as a pledge of the sincerity of the assurances above given; and in the confident hope that the King of Prussia will not lend himself to any arrangement incompatible with the dignity of his crown, or with the permanent security of his dominions.

"I have conceived your Highness must be desirous of being made acquainted without delay with my opinion upon this latter subject, and as soon as Prince Metternich shall consider himself at liberty to come to an explanation upon the points to which your Highness's letter refers, I shall be ready to enter with you upon the whole matter; and I am very desirous of bringing to a conclusion, an arrangement which appears to be essentially connected with the best interests of Europe.

CASTLEREAGH.
Vienna, October 11, 1814."

[The appearance of this letter excited great attention in England. The opposition did not fail to introduce it immediately into the House of Commons. On the evening after its publication in the Statesman, Mr. Whitbread said of it, "that as a diplomatic production, it absolutely stood without competition—none but itself could be its parallel.—He should be glad to know, whether the ingenious paper to which he had alluded, was authentic?"—Lord Castlereagh replied, that "although inasmuch as it was garbled, and was a translation of a translation, it was necessarily imperfect, yet he had no hesitation in saying, that the general reasoning which it contained proceeded from him; and that, notwithstanding the Hon. Gentleman's remarks, he was perfectly prepared to defend the soundness of the principle of that part of it which related to Saxony."]

By the Mails.

COLUMBIA.
WASHINGTON, JUNE 5.

DISBANDED ARMY.
THE public sympathy so generally expressed for the situation of those disbanded officers, whom disability incurred in the service, has unfitted for earning a subsistence by other pursuits, is honorable to the national feeling. The question may admit of doubt, whether the nation is bound, on disbanding any part of its army, to confer gratuities indiscriminately on those put out of public service; but there can be no doubt, one would think, of the obligation to provide for the support of those who are utterly disabled, whether from honorable wounds, advanced age, or the infirmities incident to military life. We know that a stipend is secured by a permanent law to officers and privates disabled in the service; but, at the

same time that it is not adequate to their support, it does not extend to the most distressing cases—we mean those of men who have devoted their boyhood and maturity to the military life, and are in their old age, overtaken by the storm of adversity without a shelter to their heads. The father of the gallant generous PIKE, if we mistake not, unfitted by age and infirmity for service, and of course displaced under the new arrangement of the Army, is thrown upon the wide world, at sixty or seventy years of age, to seek his fortune. Many keep him company.

It is far from our intention to question the correctness of the principles on which the government has acted in leaving out of the Army, among others, those who were unfit for active service. It was doubtless the duty of the government and the intention of Congress, in consolidating the Army, to make it as effective as its numbers would allow. But we do hope that the next Congress will take into consideration the hardship of such cases, and provide for their relief, by the establishment of a properly regulated INVALID CORPS.—This nation, we believe, is the only civilized nation without one, and, until now, even we have had it in fact though not in name; many of the officers and soldiers of the old Army having necessarily been invalids, and retained in service though incompetent to perform military duty. The establishment of an Invalid Corps was warmly advocated in Congress for successive years, by Gen. Roger Nelson, of Maryland, and had many friends; but has slept since his retirement. Let the subject be renewed. Its expediency is self evident. There is nothing in it adverse to the principles of our government, and every just, charitable and humane feeling recommends its adoption.

This subject has been forced on our attention by the following letter, from a subscriber. He who can read it without emotion, must have a heart of stone:

"Gentlemen—An honest man will not involve himself in debt, when he has not the probable means of making payment. It has been my unfortunate fate, to fall among the number of disbanded officers, labouring under a burden of disease and decrepitude, almost without a parallel, in the history of human life. Under such circumstances it becomes my duty to yield to many privations, and to confine my expenditures to the strictest rules of economy.—Among others, it is not the least unpleasant, to deprive myself of the perusal of your valuable paper, to which I have long been a subscriber; and nothing but the state of my finances compels me to withdraw my subscription, immediately after the receipt of this letter."

Intelligencer.

DELAWARE.
WILMINGTON, JUNE 6.

Melancholy Accident.
On Thursday morning last the Pounding-Mill belonging to Messrs. Dupont's Powder-works in the vicinity of this place was accidentally blown up.—This unfortunate occurrence happened at the moment when the workmen were engaged in removing the powder made the day before, six of whom were instantly killed on the spot, and three wounded; one of the latter has since died.—The machinery had not been in operation for some hours previous to the accident, and the fire is supposed to have been communicated from the coat-sleeve or cuff of one of the hands, where it must have lodged while he was carrying some fire home, a few minutes before he went to the Pounding-Mill. The loss of property to the proprietors is trifling, as the mere building itself was but of a small value, the machinery being secured so as to receive but little or no injury, and can go into operation in a few days. But who can speak the bitter anguish of the widow and the orphan, who by this dispensation of Providence are left to mourn their irreparable loss!

The beautiful Steam-Boat that plied between Philadelphia and Burlington, was burnt to the water's edge, a few days since, at the latter place.

NEW-YORK.
NEW YORK, JUNE 13

It is reported that Gen. Scott has obtained a furlough for the purpose of visiting France.—In that great military country, the General will have a fine opportunity of perfecting himself in the science of war, and extending his sphere of knowledge by the effect of practical demonstration; while his personal appearance and accomplishments, and the fame of his achievements, will insure him a distinguished reception among that polite and gallant people.

We are happy to state, that about 750 of our gallant tars arrived here on Saturday, from Dartmoor Prison, via Plymouth, England.

Havana papers, to the 25th May, do not contain any other information than advertisements of the flourishing state of business in the Spanish islands.

The celebrated General Lardizabel is Captain-General of the island of Cuba. It is reported, that the Sheriffs of the District in Virginia, of which Messrs. Randolph and Eppes were rival candidates, have discarded such numbers of Mr. R's votes, as to leave Mr. Eppes a majority; and had accordingly returned

him, as duly elected, instead of Mr. Randolph.

Com. Macdonough, in lately passing through New-Castle, (Del.) his native place, was honored with a public dinner. A similar mark of respect was paid him at Fredericksburg, (Md.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, JUNE 14.

Col. M'Ree, and Major Thayer, of the U. S. Engineers have sailed in the Congress frigate for Europe. These gentlemen are to be landed in France for the purpose of visiting the Military Institutions of that country; and are authorized to purchase such books and instruments as may be thought necessary for the Military Academy at West-Point—an institution, which, in a national point of view, is of the first importance, the more so, as it accords, in a great measure, with the views of the sainted Washington.—It was the wish of this supereminent Statesman, that institutions might be established which would bring together young citizens from the different sections of our country, who, by associating in early life, whether they meet in the cabinet or the field, would establish a friendship not easily acquired between strangers.

The Quebec papers of the 23d ult. contain lists of numerous arrivals there from British ports, with immense quantities of goods, provisions, &c. but no troops nor military apparatus. Transports in ballast, were hourly expected, to take the troops to Europe. The Penelope frigate, 36 guns, was lately lost in the St. Lawrence and had forty of her crew drowned. The Perseus sloop of war, and twenty transports, were in the river.

Massachusetts Legislature.

A prorogation of the two branches, will take place this day. During their short session, there has been more public business despatched, and with less discordance of opinion, than at any precedent summer session, for many years. Every bill, demanding immediate attention, has been passed. A law passed prohibiting the sale in this State, of Lottery Tickets, from other States, under any circumstances whatever.

Newport,

SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1815.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The British cartel ship Dorset, arrived at New-York on Tuesday last, from Plymouth, England, with 348 more of our seafaring brethren from Dartmoor prison.—By this arrival the London Courier of the 2d of May (one day later than before received) was brought, which furnishes the following articles:

LONDON, (Tuesday evening) May 2.

Government have received more detailed accounts of the operations in Italy. They are all satisfactory. One of Murat's columns, which he commanded in person, advanced towards Occhio Bello, a second towards Ferrara; a third under Pignatelli marched upon Florence.—The Austrians in the first instance fell back; Murat advanced close to Occhio Bello, where the Austrians had thrown up a *tranchée*. Murat made two attacks upon it on the 8th and 9th ult. but was repulsed in each. He fell back upon Carpi. Thither Marshal Bianchi followed, and attacked him on the 11th. The conflict was long and bloody; but at length the enemy were driven out of the place, with the loss of 12 officers and 500 men. Reggio was next abandoned, and they took the route of Modena.—The column which proceeded against Ferrara had begun operations against it, when on the 12th, the Austrian Generals Mohr and Niepping attacked it, drove it off the field, destroyed its works, and pursued it as far as Bologna. The third column under Pignatelli had entered Florence. Gen. Nugent retired towards Pistola. There Pignatelli attacked him, but failed, and was driven under the walls of Florence. Two more attacks were made upon him on the 10th and 11th, but the enemy were each time repulsed with considerable loss in killed and wounded.

Yesterday afternoon we received Paris papers of Friday, and this morning of Saturday last.

This is the day on which Bonaparte was to leave Paris on a tour of inspection of the northern frontiers. His absence was to be about a fortnight.—Had he been able to assemble a sufficiently large army, we should consider his departure from the capital as a signal for commencing offensive operations, and making an irruption into the Netherlands. But no accounts that have been received from France represent his army to be in a condition, whether with respect to numbers or equipment, to carry the war out of France.

We have subjoined a noble address of the Guards of Amiens to all the other National Guards. The lower orders of people at Paris are far from being contented. Bread has doubled in price, and all other articles are dearer. The sudden removal of foreigners has stopped at once the stream of wealth which was rapidly enriching Paris. Some explosion is said to be at hand. Several private families are in consequence withdrawing from the capital. In some parts the furious Jacobins have been trying to revive the disorders of 1792

and 1793. At Lyons there are said to have been several massacres; the wretches have a flag with a black ground with the motto—*L'Empereur, la Republique et la Mort.*

When Bonaparte leaves Paris, and the Allies enter France, there will, it is supposed, be disturbances not only at Paris, but in other parts of France.

The National Guard of Amiens to all the National Guards of the Kingdom.

At a moment when Bonaparte, putting in operation all that remains to him of fantastic means, wishes by an arbitrary and despotic act to compel us to take the most infamous part that ever was heard of, and to support an usurped throne; we take our honor, the country and the King to witness, that no one shall ever be able to make us arm in defence of a man, whom hell in its wrath has vomited from its gulphs.

We are, it is said, menaced by an invasion of enemies. No, they are our friends; they come to restore to France its legitimate Sovereign, of whom the Treason of the army has deprived it.

Who was it that re-called Bonaparte to France?—Who were they who betrayed their King, in order to place on the throne this vile proscript? It was the army. Well then, let the army defend him; such are the sentiments of the National Guard. Bonaparte says that the Bourbons are bringing foreigners into France. What! if he had not come to defile our soil, we should still have been at Peace with all Europe.

Sebastiani is coming to make us take up arms. We all swear that if this satellite of Bonaparte enter our walls with pro-consular powers, and with the design to organize so degrading a measure, he shall there find the chastisement due to his crimes; and we to the traitors who shall dare to second his infamous projects.

The rallying cry of the National Guards is, "Live the King! Live the Bourbons! Death to the Tyrant, and the brigands who have supported him in his criminal enterprise!"

Frenchmen! the day approaches when you will see floating on all your towers the white flag, the flag without stain, the symbol of happiness.

LIVE THE KING!

The private letters from Paris, are in a very different strain from the contents of those fine specimens of the Freedom of the Press, the Paris Papers. There are said to be three parties. Bonaparte, associating himself with the Jacobins, wishes to make use of their influence, but to keep them subservient to him. The establishment of a House of Peers is regarded as his triumph over them. This has given great discontent to the Jacobins out of employ, and they are represented as most actively employed. To soften them Bonaparte has appointed Commissioners of the old Jacobin School—Boissy d'Anglais, Thebaudeau, and others, to proceed to the respective Departments. A third party consists of the National Guards and the middle ranks of the people who are disgusted at the present state of affairs, who remain attached to the Bourbons, and who dread the evils which the treason of Bonaparte and the perjury of the French Marshals and army are about to bring upon France.

Ghent, April 27.—His majesty, the king of France, who is perfectly recovered, visited yesterday our beautiful promenades, called de la Conpure.—Yesterday morning, 25 French soldiers arrived from Lille, bearing a white flag. His royal highness the Count d'Artois received them, asked them their names, their rank, their reasons for deserting? They answered, that it was intended to make them march to war; and that in that case they preferred fighting for their lawful sovereign. His royal highness assured them, that they might join the faithful French cantoned about Alost. These men confirm the statements of the discontent among the troops which the letters from Lille mention. Fourteen deserters from Dunkirk and other places arrived the same day.

Frankfort, April 24.—About the 15th of May there will be an army of eighty thousand Russians on the Rhine; by the 29th, another army of the same strength will also arrive; a third army of fifty thousand men will go through the Tyrol to Italy; the 18,000 Imperial Guards coming by sea, are not included in this account. Besides these, 100,000 Russians will form an army of reserve on the Oder.

Numerous Bavarian troops of all arms continue to pass the Rhine at Mannheim. The Bavarian troops are observed to be among the finest and best disciplined in Germany. The first division of Austrian troops, under Prince Colloredo, will reach the Rhine at the end of this week, and will be followed successively by 70,000 Austrians, whom the Emperor places under Prince Wrede.

Switzerland, April 14.—The system of defence of the Swiss, has been approved by the Congress, and we are assured, that the Allies will recognize our Armed Neutrality.

Of European Affairs.

We have news from England one day later than was given in the last Mercury.—Although no blow had at the last dates been struck, except in Italy, where partial actions with varied success had

taken place between the Austrian and Neapolitan troops, no doubt can be entertained, from the preparatory measures stated in both the French and English prints, that the grand armies under Napoleon, and the Duke of Wellington, have ere this encountered each other; and the next accounts from Europe will probably give us the result of the first great battle in the new tragedy of European wars.

If the determination of the Allies may be collected either from the Treaty of Vienna, by which they pledge themselves to each other, or from the separate declarations of their respective governments, or from the orders of their military chiefs, the whole force of Russia, Austria, Prussia and Great Britain, will be exerted to accomplish the objects of that treaty—and this immense force will undoubtedly be increased by the accession of all the minor powers, who were parties to the treaty of Paris, unless the opinions expressed by Bernadotte, Crown Prince of Sweden, are to be taken as a dissent, on the part of that government, from former stipulations, which, considering the influence of Russia and the resentments of Denmark, is not a probable supposition—for, although there is in the Bordeaux Indicateur of the 2nd of May (received at New-York) an extract of a speech of the Crown Prince of Sweden, Bernadotte, to the Diet of Sweden, in which he says, that he thanks them for the indignation which they have expressed at the attempt which was made to declare him illegitimate; that he was about putting himself at the head of the armaments going on in Sweden, and that he hoped, with divine assistance, to be enabled to baffle all the efforts of his enemies—yet this declaration can only be considered in a personal, and not a national view, which would expose Sweden to a war with its powerful and exasperated neighbours.—Indeed our latest advices report the accession of Sweden to the treaty of Vienna—a result most consistent with the national policy of Sweden, and the high character of her Crown Prince, whose conduct has been distinguished by wisdom and magnanimity.

Of the real strength of the respective armies in Flanders and on the Rhine, where the first and greatest efforts will be made, it is not possible to form an accurate estimate from the different statements in the English and Continental papers, all of which appear to be exaggerated.—But that the amount of effective force will exceed even that of the campaign of 1813, cannot be questioned. The army of Napoleon is said to be deficient both in the number and composition of its cavalry and artillery—and a reference to the great losses sustained in Russia and at the defeat of Leipzig, is made to confirm the fact.

Liberty.—We cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of extracting the following article from the Liverpool Mercury, on this subject.—It is an admirable display of the arts of Bonaparte as practised upon the French people at the present time.

From the Liverpool Mercury.

"LIBERTY."

We observe in the proclamation of Bonaparte, that he refers his authority to the choice of the people. He sets politically in this. The French have sufficient knowledge of the value of liberty, to be flattered with the confession of their right and power of choice; but that knowledge is not sufficiently general or prevalent, to secure to them the exercise of that power. A nation, without extensive information among them respecting their rights and duties, cannot enjoy freedom. There is a ferocious and uncultivated independence sometimes found among small and isolated nations; but it is a barren species of freedom; it produces none of the arts, sciences, or indeed the social affections of human life; and even this is perpetually abused, for want of the knowledge that ought to direct it.—Civilized nations make even the despot that rules them cautious of the use of his authority; he feels the mind of man elevating itself against his acts of injustice; he dreads the expression of just sentiment, and is conscious of the impossibility of stifling that expression among an enlightened people. Let whatever be the form of government, an intelligent and well instructed people are sure to enjoy some degree of freedom. Alexander of Russia, felt the conviction of this truth; and it was surely magnanimous in him to utter that which it is the interest of a despot to conceal.

The ignorant must, and will, be governed by some one either more brutal, or more intelligent, than themselves.—It is vain to talk to them of liberty: superstition or pride will rob them of it. Liberty is only secure when it grows with the growth of human knowledge, and extends itself with the extending power of the human mind.

Dartmoor Massacre.—In this day's Mercury will be found a narrative of the murder of the American prisoners in Dartmoor prison, copied from the journal of one of the prisoners.

The Legislature of this State will convene in this town on Monday next, agreeably to adjournment.

A New Poem, written by Anacreon Moore, is about to be published in London. The copy right, it is said, has been sold at the exorbitant price of Three Thousand Pounds Sterling!

The Attorney-General of the Bahama Islands has addressed a letter to the Governor of those Islands, denying that any blacks, taken by British Cruizers and brought there, were ever sold or considered as property, and declaring they were always set at liberty, although slaves before.

The Spanish Consuls in this country have received orders, preventing them from giving certificates to invoiced cargoes destined for Spanish ports, containing any woven cotton goods.

Died,

At Exeter on the 6th inst. *NICHOLAS GARDINER, Esq.* in the 78th year of his age.

Ship News.

PORT OF NEWPORT,
June 17, 1815.

ENTERED,
Sloop Polly, Griffin, Passamaquoddy
Edward, Collins, Alexandria
B. D. Jones, Cahoon, New-York
Alice, Baker, ditto

CLEARED,
Brig Starling, Lawton, Liverpool
John, Gorton, Havana
Russell, Newton, West-Indies
Sloop Fame, Richmond, Richmond
Rambler, Foster, New-York
Express, Bliss, ditto

Arrived at this port on Monday last, Brig Charles, Cook, of Providence, 13 days from Charleston bound to Bordeaux, with cotton—put into this port in consequence of the indisposition of the captain.

The brig Starling, Lawton, sailed from this port on Monday last for Liverpool, England, with a cargo of bark, (in hogheads) hewn timber, and staves, the growth of this State.—The enterprise of Francis Henderson, Esq. has given rise to this shipment, and is the first cargo of the kind ever exported from this State to Europe.—Passenger in the Starling, Capt. CALLAHAN.

The whaling ships Martha, Weeks; President, Swain; and Brothers, Whippley, all for the Pacific Ocean, have sailed from Nantucket.—Several other ships were repairing at the wharves for whaling voyages.

The U. S. brig Fire-fly, G. W. Rogers, Esq. Commander, one of the squadron destined for the Mediterranean, returned to New-York on Saturday last in consequence of her having sprung her foremast, main mast and bowsprit, in a severe gale of wind which she experienced on the fourth day after leaving New-York. The rest of the squadron were a long distance from her after the gale, but could not perceive that they received any injury.

On Sunday last the U. S. frigate Congress, Capt. Morris, sailed from Boston for Holland, having on board the Hon. William Eustis, Minister for the United States at the court of the King of the Netherlands. She also carried out Col. William McRee, and Major Sylvanus Thayer, two distinguished officers of the corps of Engineers in the U. S. army, who are proceeding on their travels in Europe by direction of the government. Several carrels have arrived at the Southward, with American prisoners from England.

Many British and other foreign vessels are daily arriving in southern ports, full of goods from all parts of Europe.

Cincinnati.

THE Members of the Society of CINCINNATI in the State of Rhode-Island, are hereby notified, that their Annual Meeting will be holden at the State-House in Providence on TUESDAY, the 4th day of July next, at 9 o'clock A. M. at which time and place a general and punctual attendance is requested.

Members of other Societies of Cincinnati, who may be in town or the vicinity, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order,
SAMUEL SNOW, Sec'y.
June 16, 1815.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Administrator on the estate of NICHOLAS GARDINER, Esq. late of Exeter, deceased, and having given bond as the law directs, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement to

BENJAMIN C. GARDINER, Adm'r.
Exeter, June 14, 1815.

NOTES,

Of the BANKS in this Town, printed on STAMPED PAPER, are for sale at this Office.—Also for Sale STAMPS from 5 Dollars to 5 Cents.

Sale at Auction.

On FRIDAY, July 7, 1815, at X o'clock A. M. will be Sold at Public Auction, in PROVIDENCE, by order of the Secretary of the Navy.

EIGHT or NINE GUN-BOATS, with all their Sails, Rigging, Cables, Anchors, Boats, and every article belonging to them, with the exception of their Armament.—Conditions made known at the time and place of Sale.

CONSTANT TABER, Navy Agent.
Newport, June 14, 1815.

Bank of Rhode-Island.

THE Stockholders are notified, That in pursuance of the Ninth Article of the Charter of Incorporation, a semi-annual dividend will be declared and paid at this Bank, on SATURDAY, the 1st of July next, to such persons as may appear by the Books of this Institution, to be Stockholders therein, on the 22d day of the present month of June, and according to the stock standing in their names in the said books on the said day.

By order of the President & Directors,
WILLIAM TISDALE, Cashier.
Newport, June 15, 1815.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL Thomas S. Webb, GRAND-MASTER.

THE Festival of St. JOHN the Baptist, will be celebrated by the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, in St. JOHN'S HALL, No. 2, in PROVIDENCE, on MONDAY, the 26th inst. at 9 o'clock A. M. when the election of Grand Officers for the ensuing year will be holden.—The Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges and all others concerned, are hereby requested to take notice and give their attendance accordingly.

By Order,
WALKER HUMPHRY, D.G. Sec'y.
June 15, 1815.

Notice.

THOSE Persons who have claims against the U. S. Quarter-Master General's Department, for supplies furnished the U. S. Troops in the Harbor of Newport, are requested to hand them to Capt. HEILEMAN, on or before the 25th instant
Newport, June 16.

Notice.

ALL Owners of Household Furniture, and of Gold and Silver Watches, intended to be used, are required to present true and correct Lists of the same, or subject themselves to the penalty of the law,—and those will be received until the 30th of this present month, by the Assistant Assessors.

JOHN D'WOLF,
Principal Assessor for the first District of the State of Rhode-Island.
Bristol, June 14, 1815.

WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ
have removed their Counting-Room to Store No. 3, south side of Dean's Wharf.
Newport, June 17.

For Sale, or To Let,
To satisfy a Mortgage.

STORE, No. — Bannister's wharf, late belonging to Capt. John Cahoon; being the lower store on the south side of said wharf.—For further particulars, apply to
CONSTANT TABER.
Newport, June 14, 1815.

FLOUR.

TWO Hundred Barrels FLOUR, of the first quality, just received from Alexandria, and will be sold low for cash, or approved credit, by

J. G. CHADSEY,
Agent for Rhodes, Harris & Smith.
Who has also for Sale,

A great Assortment of American Manufactured Cotton and Woolen Goods, which will be sold at his store No. 107, Thames-street, as cheap as can be purchased in the State.
Newport, June 16.

To be Sold at Public AUCTION,
On FRIDAY, June 23, 1815, at XI o'clock A. M. on the premises.

ALL the right, title and interest, of WILLIAM G. BURROUGHS, in and to a certain Lot of Land, with a Dwelling-House thereon standing, bounded southerly on Marlborough-street, westerly on Charles-street continued, northerly on land late belonging to Pardon Sherman, and easterly on land of James Perry and B. Wightman.—Terms made known at the time and place.

N. TAYLOR, } Assignees of
B. B. MUMFORD, } said Bur
P. P. REMINGTON, } roughs.
Newport, June 16.

List of Letters,

REMAINING IN THE POST-OFFICE, Newport, R. I. June 17.

Those calling for Letters, will please say whether advertised or not.

ANDROSS Milton
Albro Samuel
Albro Henry
Axy Arnold
Arozana Leandro
Allon Benjamin G.
Bareman William
Barker Susannah
Barney Elizabeth
Bloomsberry Charles
Brown Thomas
Burdick Josiah
Babcock J. H. 2 let.
Babcock Charles
Billings Mary
Brotherson Peter
Bishop Jonathan
Collins Capt. Daniel
Cole Capt. G. W.
Church Elizabeth
Chadwick Patience
Coit Richard M.
Chapman Wm 2 let
Chapman C. G. & (others, 18 let.
Chapman Stephen 2
Cunningham Capt.
Corey Martha
Chadwick John
Clark Joseph
Cornell Hannah
Churchwell Elizabeth
Clarke George Jun.
Dickson Gordo.
Dennis Mr John
Dockray James
Donava John
Eallon Violet
Edlen Walter
Eaton & Price
Elton J. H. U. S. Navy
Fearing Capt Isaac
Field Capt Richard
Gardner & Meane
Gladding Phoebe
Garric Jane
Ginnodo Daniel
Gibbs Eliza
Gullifer Charlotte
Giles Abby
Hill William Jun.
Hopkins Isaac 2 let.
Howland Isaac
Hartnet Maurice
Holmes Silas 2 let.
Hunt Cyrus
Hambleton John N.
Hunter Thomas
Hack Hanna
Harden Crocker
Hanna Alexander
Johnson George
Jones John
Kimbol Edward
Kewley Anthony
Kenderick George
Kin, on Joseph
Lewis Thompson
Llo, d Hannah
Lawton Robert
Lock Nathaniel
Martin G. W.
Merrett Ebenezer
Murphy Francis
Morse Sarah
Manning William
Martin S. & E.
McMahon Margaret
Meunier Louis
Mourney Pat ence
Murray Dr. John R.
McColey George
Brown Thomas
Narrianna Mary
Nipper Elizabeth
Phillips Susan G.
Parr Abigail
Perry Samuel
Perry Edward
Padlock Adino
Pratt Thomas
(sch'r Adino
Rogers John
Ryant Widow
Russell Alice H.
Robinson George
(free black
Ross Sarah
Richmond P. O. 2
Rogers Capt Robert
Stevens Capt Joseph
Seabury William
Swaney Wm G. 2
Stanton Joseph
Shearman Salisbury
Stoddard Salisbury
Skinner Capt I. 2
Semons Matilda
Southwick Alice
Pear John
Stanley Thomas
Smith Jacob 3 let.
Swartworth A.
Thouington Abby
Taylor Rosanna
Tiggart Isaac
Thurlton Elizabeth
Thompson C. A. C. 2
Tuel Zepo
Tallman Catherine
T. wensend Thomas
Tew W. C. 3 let.
Uppike Lodowick
Vernon Wm. H.
Varnum Samuel R.
Wilcox Charles
Williams John
White Rhoda
Weaver James
Wibray Capt James
Whitman Capt. J.
Woodman William
Middletown.
Allen Thomas C.
Chase John
Rogers Joseph
Wager Nathaniel
Jamestown.
Wats n Burden
Parramouth.
Sarring J. Jan
Fort.
Woolworth Elijah
Young John

The above Letters, unless taken up on, or before the 1st July next, will positively be sent to the General Post Office.
B. B. MUMFORD, Post-Master.

More Cheap Goods.

James Mumford,

No. 88, Thames-Street.

HAS just received from Boston, a handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS, out of the Ship Milo, from Liverpool, viz:—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, stockinett, velvets, sattinets, flannels, superfine dress'd and undress'd Calicoes, Gingham, fine cold jaconet muslin, very fine plain jaconet ditto, real Marseilles quilting, cambric dimities, linen and cotton shirting, white and black lace, 4-4 wide very handsome lace net muslin, color'd and white cambrics, bombazets, copperplates, long lawns, cotton shawls, white worsted hose, cotton do. ladies black and white silk gloves, black sattin, madras handkerchiefs, black and white Italian crapes, elegant striped cambrics, flag handkerchiefs, striped jean, Blakely stripes, black silk handkerchiefs, blue and yellow nankeens, 6-4 Silk Shawls, pins, tapes, bobbins, treble gilt buttons, &c. With a variety of other articles—all of which will be sold cheap for cash.
Newport, June 17

Harvey Sessions,

No 162, Thames-street,

HAS just received, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Calicoes, cotton Cambrics, Dimities, shirting Muslins, jaconet do. blue and yellow Nankeens—which in addition to his former stock of Dry Goods, makes his present assortment very complete.—Also, a few pieces of shirting Cottons, of an excellent quality.
Newport, June 16. 3w

To be Sold at Public AUCTION

On MONDAY, July 3, 1815, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

THE PEW No. 9, in the Episcopal Church.—Also, Two Shares in the Bathing-House.—Apply to
THOMAS CLARKE,
No. 104, Thames-street.
Newport, June 16.

To Let,

THE three story Dwelling-House situated at the corner of Thames and Mary-streets.—For terms, apply to
J. S. ROGERS.
Newport, June 16.

Poetry.

FROM SCOTT'S LORD OF THE ISLES.

STRANGER! if e'er thine ardent
step hath trac'd
The northern realms of ancient Cate-
don.

Where the proud Queen of Wilderness
hath plac'd.

By lake and cataract, her lonely throne;
Sublime but sad delight thy soul hath
known.

Gazing on pathless glen, and mountain
high,

Listing where from the cliffs the torrents
thrown

Mingle their echoes with the eagle's
cry,

And with the sounding lake, and with
the moaning sky.

Yes! 'twas sublime, but sad.—The lone-
liness

Loaded thy heart, the desert tired thine
eye;

And strange and awful fears began to
press

Thy bosom with a stern solemnity.

Then hast thou wish'd some woodman's
cottage nigh,

Something that show'd of life, though
low and mean;

Glad sight, its curling wreath of smoke
to spy,

Glad sound, its cock's blithe carol
would have been,

Or children whooping wild beneath the
willows green.

Such are the scenes, where savage
grandeur wakes

An awful thrill that softens into sighs;
Such feelings rouse them by dim Ran-
noch's lakes,

In dark Glencoe such gloomy raptures
rise:

Or farther, where, beneath the northern
skies,

Chides wild Loch-Eribol his caverns
hoar—

But, be the minstrel judge, they yield
the prize

Of desert dignity to that dread shore,
That sees grim Coolin rise, and hears
Corisken roar.

PRIME GOODS.

J. W. Eddy,

HAS just opened, an elegant Assortment of Prime GOODS, selected from the late importations at Boston, viz:—London print Calicoes, new patterns; white Cambrics; plain and high'd leno, jaconet and book Muslins; gingham; nankeens; black silk fringed, and madras handkerchiefs; vestings; ribbons, silk cords, sewing silks, millinet, pins, tapes, white and color'd cotton hose, galsons, worsted bindings, &c. &c.—All of which will be sold Cheap, and on accommodating terms.

On hand, as usual, a large supply of American manufactured Goods, selling off cheap.
Newport, June 2.

Simeon Martin,

Has just received and for sale at his Store in Church-Street.

TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY Barrels of fresh Superfine Alexandria FLOUR.—He keeps constantly for sale, Liverpool Earthen Ware, and many other articles.—He has also for sale at store No 51, on the Long-Wharf, a Quantity of CORN, some damaged.
Newport, May 20.

House and Store to Let

THE Subscriber offers to Let, for One Year, his House and Shop in Thames-street, together with the Chaise-house and stable.—There is no better stand for business in Newport.—Immediate possession will be given.—Enquire of

SIMEON MARTIN
Newport, May 19.

THE Subscriber having removed with his Family, will sell the HOUSE of his late residence in Newport; or exchange it for a FARM on the Island he should approve.—But if a Sale is not made by the 1st of May will Rent it.

Proposals in writing, stating offers for the above, left with AUDLEY CLARKE Esq. will be forwarded to
WALTER CHANNING
Newport, Feb 9.

To Let,

And immediate possession given.
A New two-story HOUSE, with a Stable, on the Subscriber's Farm in Middletown.—If required, a Garden will be let with the House.—Any person wishing a pleasant country residence, during the summer months, cannot fail of being pleased with the situation.—For terms, &c. apply to
STEPHEN T. NORTHAM
Newport, May 10.

William Moore, jun.

Is now Opening for Sale,

A New, handsome and very general Assortment of DRY GOODS viz—Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockinets, Velvets, Plains, Flannels, baizes, hosiery, dimitics, calicoes, gingham, muslins, cambrics, cotton and linen shirtings, diapers, nankeens, shawls, pocket handkerchiefs, gloves, ribbons, laces, &c.—Also, a general assortment of American Cotton and Woolen Goods.—All which he will sell at reduced prices, for cash or approved credit, and all favours gratefully acknowledged.
Newport, May 26.

Cheap, cheap Cash Store

William Tilley, 3d.

No. 124, Thames-street.

Inform his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has opened a Dry Goods Store, in the house next south of Mr. Nicholas Geffrey, and directly opposite Mr. Dowe's Hotel, where he has just received and is now exposing for sale, an extensive Assortment of English, India, French and American GOODS, which he will sell as CHEAP as can be purchased in Newport, for Cash.—Among them are the following: BROADCLOTHS and Cassimeres; Plains; Flannels; Bombazetts; white and black Cambrics; Dimitics; pink, buff and blue Gingham; Nankeens; diapers; superfine cambric Prints; Vestings; gentlemen and ladies silk and cotton hose: black, kid and beaver Gloves; superfine dark gingham; cambric madras, and silk handkerchiefs; imitation Shawls; sheer muslins; shirting cottons; Russia sheeting; sewing silk, pins, ribbons, gilt and plated buttons, fans, thimbles, button moulds and tapes, &c. &c.
Newport, June 2.

NEW GOODS.

Harvey Sessions,

No 162, Thames-street,

HAS just received from Boston, a fresh supply of GOODS, which in addition to his former stock, makes his present assortment of Dry Goods very complete.—Among many other Goods, which he will sell very cheap, are black, blue, brown and mixed superfine BROADCLOTHS; super and common Sattinets, vestings, London prints, white, color'd and black 4-4 and 6-4 cotton cambrics; linen do.; 4-4 and 6-4 mul-mul, book, and figur'd muslins; black lustrings and crapes; black and figur'd silk handkerchiefs; nankeens, laces, sewing silks and twist, tapes, pins, bobbins, &c.

Also, A great assortment of American manufactured Woolen and Cotton Goods; all of which he will sell for cash, or approved credit, as low as can be purchased in Newport.

N. B.—He still continues to solicit the payment of all accounts, of more than three months standing.
Newport, March 3.

Rope-Walk for sale.

IN consequence of the decease of Mr. JOHN P. JONES, late of the firm of WILLIAM WEST & Co. Providence, all connexion in business under that establishment ceases. The subscribers now offer for sale, for cash or approved credit, that valuable and pleasantly situated ROPE-WALK, with the Land, a good set of Tools, and a few tons of Hemp and Yarns, late the property of said JONES.

The Walk, Tools, &c. are in good order, and present an object worth the attention of any person wishing an establishment of the kind, at a market where industry and integrity will insure employment.

WILLIAM JONES.
RHODES G ALLEN.
Providence, May 12.

To Let,

THAT pleasantly situated and convenient Dwelling-House, opposite Trinity-Church, now in the occupation of Dr. William Turner.—Also to Let, the Shop next west of the Office of the Newport Mercury, now in the occupation of John J. Allan.—Possession given on the 1st of July.—For terms, &c. apply to

ROBERT M. AMBROSE.
Newport, June 2.

Job E. Townsend

Offers for Sale at his shop in Mill-street, FIVE Thousand Feet Cherry-tree BOARDS.—Wanted to hire, One or two journeymen Cabinet Makers.—Also, An Apprentice to the above business is wanted
Newport, May 26.

To Let

THE Brick House, No. 28, in Thames-street.—Apply to
S. MALBONE
Newport, April 7.

Paper-Hangings

THREE THOUSAND ROLLS PAPER-HANGINGS, figures and style entirely new—of prices, from those which are elegant and neat, to those which are cheap, very cheap, and every intermediate quality.—He above is just received, and for sale at

James Hammond's
DRY GOODS' STORE &
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,
No. 104, Thames-Street.

Writing Paper.

Just received, 10 Reams, and for sale as above, viz.—Hudson & Goodwin's, Hartford, Vellum, first class, and Burbank's No 1, Foolscap and Pot, No. 1 & 2. Hudson & Goodwin's superfine vellum; Ames New-England hot-pressed, and Ames & Co. Philadelphia do. Letter-Paper.

Account Books.

Ledgers, Wastes, Journals, Cash, Invoice, Sales, Notes, Receipts, Memorandum and BLANK BOOK, of all kinds.—Also, A complete assortment of Commercial BLANKS, and a general assortment of STATIONARY, SCHOOL-BOOK, &c. &c. with a great variety of NEW BOOKS, for YOUTH and CHILDREN.
Newport, April 14.

James Townsend,
& Co.

OFFER for Sale at their Store, No 82, Thames-street, recently occupied by the Newport Insurance Company, and in front of the R. I. Union Bank, a general assortment of genuine GROCERIES at wholesale and retail, as cheap as can be purchased elsewhere. Ship and Cabin Stores put up at the shortest notice.

Any business in the Commission line, entrusted to them by their friends, will be strictly attended to.
Newport, May 3.

J. M. Weaver, & Co.

Offers for Sale, at their Store, No. 75, Thames-street, and south corner of Banister's Wharf,

A GENERAL Assortment of genuine GROCERIES, as Cheap as can be purchased in this Town.

They offer to transact business on Commission.—Those who may favor them, may be assured of the strictest attention to their interests.
Newport, Feb. 23.

William White

Has Removed from No. 11 to No. 21 Long-Wharf, where he has for Sale a general Assortment of Groceries, by wholesale and retail.—Also, 32 coils Cordage, of different sizes. 1 mooring chain, wt. 10c. 2q. 14lbs. length 45 fathoms
1600 cod hooks
13 dozen jack knives
A quantity of Tin Ware, consisting of sauce pans, cullenders, stew pans and horn lanterns.
16 dozen sailors strip'd shirts, of the first quality.
A few barrels prime Beef, and 300 bushels Salt.
Also, Stores for Vessels, furnished at the shortest notice.

N. B. All persons whose accounts have been standing upwards of three months, are requested to call and settle them, or they will be given to an Attorney for collection.
Newport, Jan. 14, 1815

Beef, Duck, &c

100 Barrels Prime } New BEEF.
50 do. Mess }
80 Bolts Russia Duck;
20 do. Ravens Do.
5 Pipes excellent Gin, warranted two years old,
For Sale, on reasonable terms, by
WHEELWRIGHT & LOPEZ
No 72, Thames-street.
Newport, March 10.

To Let,

And Possession given the 13th of May
THE Dwelling-House, No. 15 Mill-street.—For particulars, apply to
GEORGE ENGS.
Newport, April 21.

To Let,

THE House now occupied by Capt Appleby, next door to Wm. Elroy's, Esq. and opposite Liberty-Tree.—For terms, apply to
SILAS DEAN.
Newport, April 21.

WANTED,

BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, as an Apprentice to the Printing press—one from the Country would be preferred.—Enquire at this Office.
June 2, 1815.

Silas Dean,

HAS just received and for Sale wholesale and retail, at his store No 67, Thames-street:—Black and blue superfine Broadcloths; 4 bales blue and mixt ditto: 1 do do. Plains; 1 small case best gilt and plated buttons; black and blue superfine and middling Cassimeres; Manchester shirtings and canbricks; shawls; white threads, with a variety of other articles.

Also, just landed from schr Leander, 7 hds prime Richmond Tobacco, 54 kegs Negro-head ditto. 86 barrels Flour.

Likewise for Sale, 200 bbls Herring—10 kegs Butter 10 casks Nails
And a few casks of Rice.
Newport, March 10.

Paper-Hangings
and Borders.

J. C. SHAW

HAS just received from Hartford, (Conn.) and offers for Sale at No. 118, Thames-Street, a large and extensive Assortment of PAPER-HANGINGS and BORDERS at the Manufactory Prices.
Newport, May 5.

ANOTHER CAPITAL PRIZE
Sold at SHAW'S Office.

No. 406,

In the Board of Health Lottery, came up a Prize of

500 Dollars,

AND

No. 8964,

A Prize of

200 Dollars

Both of which were sold at the Truly Fortunate Lottery-Office of
JOSEPH C. SHAW,
No. 118, Thames-street.

Where can be obtained a few warranted undrawn Tickets and Shares in the Grand Plymouth Beach LOTTERY, \$20,000 Highest Prize—and in the Washington Bridge Lottery, \$2000 Highest Prize.
Newport, May 26.

Cranston & Shaw,

Offer for Sale,

2 pair 9 lb CARRONADES } With their
1 12lb. Do. } appendages
1 pair long 6 pounders } complete.
1 Swivel—1 Arm Chest

A quantity of Leads and Lines.
for Sale at their Store,
50 barrels Superfine Flour
100 do ship Bread
50 Bags Pimento
Newport, Nov. 25.

CRANSTON & SHAW,

Offer at Private Sale, on reasonable Terms, at their Store,

ONE Hundred Barrels superfine FLOUR
400 barrels Cabin Bread
100 do. Pilot Do.
30 Hhds. very-nice Rum
8 Pipes 4th-proof Brandy
57 Boxes brown Sugar
24 Hogsheds Molasses
28 bbls. Mess & 34 do. prime Beef
18 do. cargo No 1 Do.
22 do. Refuse Do.
6 boxes Chocolate—82 do. Candles
47 do. Soap—14 do. sweet Oil.
Newport, Nov. 4.

Hemp.

TWENTY Tons Russia HEMP.
—Also, A new 14-inch Cable of 120 fathoms, and an Anchor of about 700 wt.—For sale by
ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, March 10.

Flour.

NEW-YORK and Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, and a Quantity of RYE, for sale on good terms, by
ROBERT ROBINSON.
Newport, Dec. 23.

Rye, Corn, & Flour,
At Peace Prices

THREE Hundred Bushels North-River RYE.
300 Bushels do Yellow CORN
300 do. Long-Island white Do.
100 barrels Richmond sup. FLOUR
120 kegs manufactured Do. Tobacco.
All in prime order for shipping— and for sale by

JOHN B LYON.

Who has for Sale, Six good Anchors suitable for vessels from 100 to 600 tons burthen
Cordage of all kinds, and any quantity supplied on as good terms as can be bought in this State.
Canniboes, Stoves, or any other castings, supplied on application as above
Newport, Feb. 17.

Charts, Pilots,
Quadrants, &c.

ROUSMANIERE & BARBER,
INFORM MASTERS OF VESSELS and SEAMEN, that they continue to keep for Sale, at their Book, Stationary, and Chart Store, No. 1 & 2, Long-Wharf,

Bowditch's Practical Navigator and American Coast Pilot, (new editions)—Ship-Master's Assistant, Seaman's Daily Assistant, Mercantile Arithmetic, Commercial Dictionary, Abbot on Shipping—Quadrants, Scales, Dividers, Log-book Paper, Seaman's Journals—Blank Books of every description—Walkden's best black Ink-Powder—And all kinds of STATIONARY, at as low prices as can be purchased in America.

A L S O,

A great Variety of CHARTS and PILOTS, of the Coasts of America, Europe, the Mediterranean, Coast of Africa, West-Indies, &c. &c.

A N D

A large Assortment of Commercial and Custom-House BLANKS, comprising Manifests, (foreign and coastwise) Bills of Lading, Shipping Articles, Bills of Sale, &c. &c.
March 11, 1815.

William White,

No 21, Long-Wharf—Has for Sale, 200 barrels fresh Philadelphia and New York FLOUR.

20 Bags Coffee.
40 Kegs good Butter, and
A few bottles Lorillard's Snuff.
Newport, Feb. 17.

Notice.

THE Subscribers who were appointed by the Hon. General Assembly, at the session held in May inst. a committee to audit all claims against the State, arising from measures taken for the defence thereof, during the late War; hereby give notice, that there will be a meeting of said Committee, at the General-Treasurer's Office in Newport, on MONDAY, the 12th day of June next, for the purpose of deciding upon such demands as may be laid before them.—Those persons therefore, who have claims of the above description, are called upon to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, to either of the Committee, on or before the said day.

NICHOLAS TAYLOR, } Committee.
CHARLES BRAYTON, }
WILLIAM ENNIS. }
Newport, May 22.

John Hull,

HAS taken the Shop No 3, Washington-square, where he has commenced the Tailoring business.—He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public in general, flattering himself that he shall be enabled to merit their favours.
Newport, April 7.

FOR SALE.

And Possession given immediately.
THAT Valuable LOT, with a small Shop thereon, situated in Thames-street, and next south of Joseph Briggs's.—An indisputable title will be given.—Apply to DAVID BUFFUM, or JOHN E. WILLIAMS.
N. B.—A quantity of building Stone may be had with the Lot.
Newport, 5th mo. 25th, 1815.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 24, 1815.
THE Creditors of JOHN MARSH, of Newport, in the county of Newport, Soap-boiler, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 23, 1815.
THE Creditors of CYRUS JOHNSON, of Newport, Physician, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

May 17, 1815.
THE Creditors of ELISHA CHASE, of Newport, Shoemaker, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at Newport, on the third Monday of June next, then and there to show cause, if any they may have, why his petition for the benefit of an Act passed in June 1756, entitled, "An Act for the relief of insolvent debtors," ought not to be granted.
SAMUEL EDDY, Sec'y.