

witness to a scene the other evening at the theatre of this city, which will show you, in a strong point of view, the state of the public opinion here.

It was the evening of the day that we received here the news of the destruction of Washington. In the tragedy performed were several expressions against the English nation, such as *Haine éternelle aux Anglais*. These expressions were echoed again and again, and again, by the audience, and to add to the scene, the pit cried out, *A bas les Anglais—ce sont des canailles—vivent les Américains—vivent le braves Américains*, &c. &c. repeated from all parts of the house. The authorities treat us with the greatest rigor, whereas the Americans are treated with lenity and great hospitality. It is difficult for an Englishman to get any footing in a French family, and were it not a few English and Irish houses established here, we should have no society, whereas the Americans are caressed wherever they go. Our respectable consul is scarcely noticed by the French authorities, while the American consul is feasted by them, and he can wear his uniform in the streets, while British officers dare scarcely be seen in the public walks with their uniform on for fear of being insulted. These are facts, sir, which ought to be known at home.

* Eternal hatred to the English.
† Down with the English—they are base—
God save the Americans—God save the brave Americans

HORRID SUPERSTITION.

WORSHIP OF THE IDOL JUGGERNAUT

From the East-India (Calcutta) Gaz.

Private letters from Juggernaut give the following particular of the occurrences during the late Carnival of the Rutt Jatra:—

JUGGERNAUT, JAN. 22, 1814.

The sights here began last description. Though Juggernaut made some progress on the 19th, and has travelled daily ever since, he has not yet reached his country house which is about a mile from the temple: he may perhaps however arrive there tonight. His brother is ahead of him; and the lady in the rear. One woman only has devoted herself under the wheels, and a shocking sight it was! Another (intending, I believe, likewise to devote herself) missed the wheels with her body, but had her arm broken. Three have lost their lives by the pressure of the crowd, one of them in the temple and two in the street.

The place swarms with fakers and mendicants, whose devices to attract attention are in many instances really ingenious. You see some standing for half the day on their heads, bawling out alms; some with their heads entirely covered with earth; some having eyes filled with mud, and their mouths with straw; some lying in puddles of water;—one man with his feet tied to his neck, another with a pot of fire on his belly, and a third enveloped in a net-work made of rope.

Yesterday evening we witnessed a Sutte. The acting Magistrate alighted, and spoke to the woman: but she said she loved her husband; and was determined to burn with him.—The man had died only about seven hours before; and his body was in a pit at a short distance, filled with burning faggots. She proceeded towards the spot supported by her two sons and several Brahmins—music playing during the ceremony. When she came near the pit, she received a vessel (containing offerings I suppose) from one of the sons, and then advancing from the rest, passed round the place until she came opposite to her husband, when she threw in the vessel, and presently sprang forward with open arms, embraced the dead body, and soon afterwards expired.

The remains of both were subsequently taken up; and the sons having first performed certain ceremonies for each, they were placed on separate piles and consumed to ashes.

I am happy to say that not a life has this year been lost at the barrier, where last year twenty-seven were crushed to death.

Jan. 29, 1814.—Juggernaut, his brother and sister, all quitted their Garden house last night, mounted their Rutt again, and this morning have commenced their journey back to the temple, in perfect health; for you must know that Juggernaut, according to his annual custom, had caught cold, by bathing in the temple at the last full moon; in consequence of which he shut himself up for a fortnight, and a day or two after he was well enough to see company, set out on this expedition to his Garden house for change of air. He accordingly now returns, quite restored.

[These Idols are images of wood; & their huge cars or rutt, on which they are placed, are drawn by the multitude with ropes. It will be recollected that the British government, "the Bulwark of our religion," pays all the expenses for the maintenance of these idols, (about 40,000 dollars annually) and "derives a considerable revenue from burning this hateful superstition."]

The prince regent—This august

personage has been addressed by the livery &c. of London, on the subject of the corn bill, and solicited in warm terms, to interpose his veto between the will of the oppressors, and the subjects of oppression. He says it is the will of parliament, that corn shall sell for ten shillings a bushel;—that it must be so—and he will confirm the decision. Here then is a palpable misunderstanding between the belly and the head—and what with the hunger of the one, and the perverse depravity of the other, it is not improbable that some insane projects may result, or grivings disasters accrue in the "right little isle of the ocean."

Balt. Pat.

ENGLISH CORN LAWS.

A petition from Westminster, signed by 40,000 persons, was presented against the passage of the Corn Bill; the Prince Regent was formally waited on by the lord mayor, the coach drawn by populace, to implore his royal highness in behalf of the inhabitants of London to withhold his assent to the Bill. It however received the royal signature.

These measures strikingly develop the forlorn expedients to which the British cabinet are driven to sustain themselves; and at the same time indicate a temper and suffering in the people, which augur more serious disturbances.

The object of the duty upon the importation of foreign grain is twofold. The duty is itself a revenue; but the principal object is to keep up the price of grain, that the British farmer and land-holder may thereby be saved from ruin, and be enabled to pay the enormous taxes which are imposed upon the land and the labors of husbandry.

With England, a national debt is truly a national blessing. Almost every man of wealth in the kingdom has a portion of his property vested in the public funds; and so long as he receives the interest (the principal never can be paid) they are disposed to submit to their accumulated burthens.—Thus it is interest, more than affection, which attaches Englishmen to their "legitimate princes." A revolution would annihilate the public debt, and reduce to want thousands who now fatten upon the national embarrassment.

Some tart remarks were drawn forth in the house of commons, whilst discussing the Westminster petition on this subject. Sir F. Burdett accused Mr. Robinson, the projector of the new corn law, and whose house had been assailed by the mob, of having been made a cat's paw on that occasion. Mr. Robinson attempted to repel the charge; but became so affected by tears, that he was obliged to sit down; and his noble friend, Lord Castlereagh, resumed his defence; in the course of which he was very severe upon Sir Francis, and accused him of aiming to destroy the constitution. "The noble lord," replied Sir Francis, "who had accused him of wishing to undermine the constitution, had himself been detected in a transaction to that effect, for which he ought to have lost his head, or to have been impeached at the very least. And you, sir, (said Sir Francis, addressing the speaker,) declared at the time, that it was an act which would have made our forefathers startle with indignation." Sir Francis was called to order. He apologised by saying, that he knew it was a breach of the orders of the house, but it was nevertheless not a breach of truth.

NEWPORT, May 29.

On the 15th inst. arrived sloop Mary Ann, Capt. Jeffers, from Stonington, where she has been employed with the diving machine for some time past, in getting up a quantity of 32 pound shot, (round and cannister) which was thrown overboard from the British frigate Pactolus, in the attack on Stonington, (Con.) in consequence of her getting aground on a bar. They succeeded in getting 11,202 pounds of shot, and a quantity of copper. We understand the diving machine will repair to Fisher's Island, to gather up some of the valuable property thrown overboard from the Victorious, 74, when she grounded at that place.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the schr. Weasel, Newson, from Cadiz, which port she left on the 14th of April, in co. with 33 sail, of Spanish transports, with 5 or 6000 troops on board, destined for Carthage, under convoy of two frigates. By this arrival we learn, that the next day after capt. N. sailed, he passed to windward of the Algerine squadron, consisting of 7 sail, 2 of which were frigates, standing into the Straits. One of them (a brig) chased the Weasel for 6 hours, and displayed her flag. It was known at Cadiz, that the Dutch fleet were in pursuit of this squadron.

Spain was apparently quiet, and king Ferdinand was at Madrid. Very little was said at Cadiz of the return to France of the Emperor Napoleon. Markets at Cadiz were dull. Flour 7 dollars. No American vessels had arrived at Cadiz since the Peace; but two had arrived at Gibraltar from N. Carolina.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The following concluding oration was delivered at an exhibition on Friday the 2d inst. at Clarkeland Academy, Fayette, which, being deemed worthy of publication with us, is therefore submitted for that purpose in your thriving paper.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The occasion, my friends, which has convened us together to-day, and which is now about coming to a close, though probably not regarded by all according to its intrinsic importance, is one, we trust, promising consequences and effects, in their nature, both interesting and exalted. If we have aspired to the height of our object; if we have succeeded in crowning our endeavors to meet the approbation of those concerned; and, in a word, if our footsteps on this occasion, have been marked by those traits of prudence, industry and improvement in intellectual acquirements, which would correspond with a reasonable expectation, then with confidence we pronounce the consequences to be greatly valuable, nay inestimable.

To hand out a temporary gratification or amusement to the present audience, though only to be deserved, has not, however, been the prime motive upon which has been erected the business of the day. Nor will it be more than a secondary object merely to have gained the approbation at present of the patrons of the institution.—The ultimate views by which we have been actuated primarily, reach to considerations yet more exalted, viz. the blessings resulting from the cultivation of the mind.

The profound and lasting benedictions arising from a thorough cultivation and embellishment of the human understanding, are seldom by us duly appreciated. In the ordinary transactions of life, in the discharge of business incident to every individual having the charge of a family, the use and importance of an education is no less strikingly conspicuous than really beneficial. Nor is it less ornamenting and essential in a youthful stage than when arrived at a more advanced period.—Should an opportunity serve for filling a public post, either in a civil or military point, it clothes your soles with the necessary qualifications for the graceful discharge of the duties attached thereto. It affords to both males and females in their early stage, though they may be endowed with the inheritance of but a small portion of the goods of this world, that agreeable accession into the most respectable circles of the community, upon which conjoined with a prudent deportment, without the interposition of almost a miracle, their future destiny depends. Nor does its importance end here. It affords us a vehicle of negotiation with our relatives and citizens, from whom we are separated by the intervention of hundreds of miles: and also the means of conversing with the successive generations of former ages, and of learning from their foibles, precepts and maxims, the better to steer our own vessel through the voyage of life into the port of rectitude and safety.

But, forbearing to expatiate more largely on these subordinate points, in order to exemplify at once the real worth of education, we will succinctly contrast our situation with that of the savage in the wilderness. For it is an incontrovertible fact, that it is this alone which gives us an elevated stand above them. View them then but for a moment, lost in the depths of superstition and ignorance, deprived not only of that literary knowledge indispensable in the formation of a civil compact for the security of national strength, civilization and harmony, but also of those means of revelation, which alone can serve to open to our view that glorious vista to a more blissful state in a world to come. Like them, were it not for the support of erudition, we might this day be yelling in the wilderness, lost to all that is illustrious, all that is heavenly. But, my friends, it has pleased Omnipotence to extend a more beneficent hand towards us. The smiles of heaven have afforded us the most unrestrained opportunities for the embellishment of our intellectual powers. To you then who are the patrons of the institution, to you who are responsible in a great degree for the good or ill fortune of the rising generation, we would address a few remarks with due submission to your riper years and more lengthy experience. Let not the education of your offsprings occupy only a subordinate seat in your aims for their welfare. But, on the contrary, suffer it even to claim the pre-eminence in your devotion to their interest, as the most proper means for the establishment of a basis upon which to erect a permanent felicity; and instil into their unexperienced minds that the glittering trappings of this world's goods, though duly to be prized, when contrasted with the improvement of the mind, are more transient in their nature than the benefits of such an intellectual gem, more uncertain and less valuable. And in order the more effectually to establish these sentiments, it will be necessary to keep in operation both precept and example. We say example, not because we are disposed actually to

charge you with a former dereliction of duty in this respect; but because we deem that a precautionary allusion respectfully applied, on such an occasion ought not and will not be considered as either offensive or untimely.—Looking forward then more particularly to future possibilities, we will here take occasion to mention, that to recede from a customary and reasonable donation for the support and yearly expense of the institution, and to manifest too great a reluctance in the discharge of personal services, demanded by its regulations, would be greatly to relax the progress of improvement, if not to sap the foundation of its present elevated stand. Whilst, on the contrary, a due degree of liberality and attention, in this respect, would not only render the labors of the tutor more dear and agreeable, but it would also almost infallibly excite a reciprocal disposition to requite your generosity with a more studied devotion to the felicitation and happiness of all around him. An unrivalled situation, you will readily agree, would of consequence, bring forth new energies for the execution of unrivalled services. Nothing than this is more evident. Believing, however, that the demonstration of wisdom exhibited in your former punctuality in this respect, is still indicative of a course in future as best adapted to the promotion of the institution, we will at present desist from any further remarks, recommending you, together with ourselves, to accept the instructions to be extracted from the different pieces exhibited in the course of the day. Accept our respects and most unequivocal thanks, both ladies and gentlemen for your attendance and good decorum. Such an audience will ever be ornamenting to those who may be favored with their presence.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Robert Wain, Capt. Michael Dixon, from Amsterdam. This vessel left Texel roads on the 20th April.

By this arrival we have been politely favored with Leyden Gazettes up to the 18th April, but on a hasty examination we find but few articles of intelligence of an interesting nature; such as they are, however, we shall translate them for our next.

On the 18th April, a report prevailed at Amsterdam, that hostilities had commenced in Italy; that a battle had been fought between the army of the king of Naples and that of the emperor of Austria, and that the Austrians were defeated with the loss of above 5000 men.

Official information reached Amsterdam, prior to the sailing of the Robert Wain, that the troops which the duke of Angoulême had collected, had been forced to capitulate, and that the duke himself was preparing to embark at Cette for England.

The Leyden papers, of course, speak of Napoleon in abusive terms, but their columns prove the reason of it—they contain numerous details of the devotion of the people of France towards the chief, whom they regard as their shield against the deliverers of inquisitors and monks.

The Robert Wain left at Amsterdam the schooner Herald, capt. Williams, to sail for Baltimore in a few days; also the brig Paulina, formerly Anne Elizabeth, capt. Doane, to sail in ballast for Philadelphia in a few days. The schooner Sylph, of Baltimore, arrived from New-York, in the Texel, on the 20th April.—Aurora.

FROM ENGLAND.

The schr. Calypso, arrived at this port yesterday from Liverpool; left there the 21st of April, and brought papers to that date.

Great fermentation prevailed in England, and the ministry was loudly complained of.

The city of London had memorialized the prince regent against a renewal of the war, and the example was about to be followed in other places.

The minister of police of Napoleon had addressed a note to the inhabitants or subjects of Great Britain, assuring them of perfect safety in France, that they might enter, stay, and depart as they pleased.

Napoleon had addressed a letter to the allied sovereigns, announcing his recall to France by the wishes of the people—that he desired to preserve the general peace, that he would not be the first to disturb it, and would only wage war when assailed.

The king of Naples had entered the territories of the Pope, and there had been much skirmishing between the Neapolitan and Austrian troops.

There was a rumor of some fighting near Lisle, in Flanders, but it was not credited in England. 16.

VINCENNES, May 13.

We have to record the murder of another of our fellow citizens by our friends the Indians; on Saturday last, Mr. Davis from Kentucky, was killed by them near Fort Harrison.

We have also learnt that the two boys taken prisoners by them some time since on Busseron, have been murdered.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

It will be noticed by our country subscribers that several vessels have already arrived here with Dry Goods from Europe; and there are others which have been spoken of at different times on their passage which are daily expected. Country merchants may therefore visit our city with a reasonable assurance of being supplied with almost every variety of foreign merchandise.

From the numerous and well conducted Cotton Factories near the City, Cotton Yarn of very superior quality can be obtained on as good terms as any part of the United States.

NORFOLK, May 26.

The perseverance and enterprise of our northern brethren are equalled only by their ingenuity in devising untried schemes of acquiring wealth.—The schrs. Lucina and Hiram, of Dartmouth, and sloop Fairplay, of Philadelphia, have been for some days past dragging about the anchorage ground of the British squadron in Lynnhaven Bay, for anchors, &c. and yesterday came in with nine of those articles, & four complete cables, one of which is apparently new. The finders had no difficulty in disposing of their acquisitions for a very handsome sum.

The TRUSTEES of the Transylvanian University, of Lexington, on Monday last, elected the Rev. Dr. JOHN B. ROMAINE, of New-York, President of said University, and elected the Rev. James Blythe, Professor.

A Funeral Sermon will be preached at the late dwelling house of Mrs. MARTHA HOCKADAY, dec'd on Thursday the 22d inst. by the Rev. AMBROSE DUDLEY.

CLARK CIRCUIT, Sct.

March Term, 1815.

Flavel Vivion, complainant,

AGAINST

William Dryden's heirs, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS DAY came the complainant by his counsel and filed his bill herein, and the defendant David Dryden not having entered his appearance herein, and it appearing to the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant it is ordered that the said defendant or the other unknown heirs of William Dryden, deceased, either in or out of this state, do appear here on the first day of the next June Term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized newspaper eight weeks successively.

A copy—Atteste,

WM T. BERRY, d. c. c. c. c.

46-8w

Notice.

THE subscriber cautions all persons against purchasing or trading for a Note given by him to John A. S. Anderson, acting as agent for Thomas Bryant, A. Snead, Thomas L. Patterson, Wilds Cook and James Ward & Co. Said note was given for 100 dollars, to be paid in a horse, and the balance in cattle. This note was given the 13th of August 1814, for land—there not appearing any probability of his getting a title for the same.

JOHN NICKELL.

June 14

46-3w†

Notice

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons indebted to the Estate of PETER WHITEHURST, deceased, either by note, bond or book account, to come forward and make payment.—Likewise all persons holding accounts against said estate are requested to present them for adjustment.

JOSEPH W. WILLIAMS, adm'r.

June 7

45-4w

NOTICE.

THE undersigned requests all those indebted to them to come forward and make payment. It being their intention to go in a few weeks to Philadelphia for the purpose of procuring a supply of fall goods, some aid from their friends is necessary, and is with confidence expected.

C. K. DUNCAN & CO.

N. B. We shall in a few days receive 70 pieces of Domestic Goods from New-York, which will be sold at the peace prices.

C. K. D. & CO.

June 14

10w

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, on Friday the 23d inst. at the late residence of Mrs. MARTHA HOCKADAY, dec'd. all the personal estate of EDMUND HOCKADAY, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Household Furniture, Corn, Hay, Bacon, Lard, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums over three dollars, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ISAAC HOCKADAY,

WILLIAM IRVINE,

GEORGE SHACKELFORD.

June 12, 1815.

46-2m

Waggon Making.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public that they still carry on the WAGGON MAKING BUSINESS at their old stand in Winchester, Main street, formerly occupied by Mr. William Taliaferro. Those who may favor them with their custom may depend upon having their work done in the neatest manner, and without delay. The subscribers wish to take one or two APPRENTICES to the above business.

J. & A. HOW.

June 7

45-1f

Mrs. Potts

RESPECTFULLY informs the people of Winchester and its vicinity, that she can accommodate a few female boarders by the week or month, or any way their friends may require; and if it be agreeable she can instruct them in English Literature and Needle Work. P. S. For further information inquire of Dr. Myles.