

Farmer's Repository.

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LT. GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr. LINCOLN, the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, on the 26th of January, delivered a speech to the Legislature, which for patriotism, elegance, and sound sense is above all praise. We give the whole of it that relates to national concerns. May it rescue this important member of the union from the fangs of sedition.

Nat. Intel.

The peculiar circumstances, under which we have assembled, call for a serious direction of our thoughts to that Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations. The aspect of our public affairs imposes on all the duty of patience and circumspection, in their investigations, and their actions. Our best exertions, for the general welfare, are now necessary. The known patriotism of the people of Massachusetts is a pledge for the display of these virtues, on every public emergency. How far existing or threatened evils, may be provided against, or endangered rights be secured, by any agency constitutionally confided to their late legislature, are at the present moment, considerations of the most interesting nature.

That afflictive Providence which has deprived you, and your fellow citizens, of the assistance and experience of him, who was selected by their suffrages, to discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate, can be felt and lamented by none more sincerely than by myself. This event having constitutionally devolved on me these duties, as a substitution to his talents and his experience, you may rest assured for the residue of the year, of my solicitude, assiduity and best endeavors to promote what, from my own convictions, shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole. On this occasion, to repeat the prescribed oaths, which I have already taken, would be but the avowals of my political sentiments. The national and the state constitution contain them. The fair and obvious construction of these instruments, in the sense in which I shall be convinced they were intended to be understood, will furnish my rule of action, wherever they can apply. The outlines of our respective relations and duties are there to be found. My inexperience in legislative business will, I fear, be thought too often to call for your indulgence and candor. If instructed by the constitution and the law, and sincerely aiming to adhere to their provisions, and to advance the general interest and harmony among the citizens, there should unhappily be a difference of opinion between the different departments of government, as to means, or their application, it can be no just cause of uneasiness or distrust among us.

The New-England States have been represented, to their injury, and to the injury of the United States, as distracted with divisions, prepared for opposition to the authority of the law, and ripening for a secession from the union. Anxieties at suggestions or apprehensions of this kind, have been expressed on the floor of Congress. Such suggestions we trust are unfounded. Our enemies alone could have made them. It is to be lamented, that any color has ever been furnished for such alarms. It cannot be concealed, that in this State, existing difficulties and the apparent indications of greater excitement, violence and disorder, which form serious claims on our attention. Could legislators be agreed, it would be such an achievement as would be worthy an united effort, and reward the labors of a whole session? The times call for union, confidence and mutual forbearance, and accommodation. Will not a recollection of some prominent principles & fact in our history, with a legislative example, have this tendency among our citizens. May we not avail ourselves of this opportunity to review, in a summary manner, the situation in which we are placed, and the dangers to which we are exposed.

If ever a forgetfulness of past dissensions, and joint efforts for the common interest, were necessary, they are so at this moment. Will not each citizen determine for himself, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement which will concentrate the general will, and direct its strength for our country's safety? For one, I am prepared for this measure of accord and devotion to the exigency of the crisis, or my heart deceives me. Union is every thing; it is our resources. If we must have conflicts, let them be with foreign enemies. If war, let it be by the whole people as one man, in defence of their violated rights. Let not a partiele of our means be wasted, in party or individual contentions. It cannot be necessary, nor would it be beneficial, to review in detail the continued aggravated insults and injuries which have been heaped upon us, by the warring powers of Europe. The aggregate of our wrongs have been great indeed. The countervailing measures of our national government, are generally known. The recent communications of public documents, and the able and repeated disquisitions on those topics, as published to the world, explained principles, and facts beyond the utility of further elucidation.

How near we have approached to this period, or how far we may be approximating, is not for us to determine. Such considerations ought, with confidence, as they may with safety remain where the constitution has placed them. Congress with a united people, may still avert the threatened evil. Pacific wisdom may be yet better than weapons of war. And should it become necessary to cast the die, we may be assured, our representatives, participating in all the trials, burthens and sufferings, imposed on others, will not incautiously precipitate the throw.

When then the cause of jealousy, distrust, altercation & bitter aspersion of some of our citizens? Whence then suddenness and individual rashness, that have denounced our national government and wounded our own? Under a general pressure, however necessary, excitements are easily produced. The effects of national measures have fallen and will fall more severely on some descriptions of citizens and portions of the community than others. This is unavoidable. Ship owners and the New-England States may have been the greatest sufferers. But a necessary inequality, in the effect of measures, furnishes no objection to their justice or their policy. All agree something was necessary to be done. Had other measures been adopted, they would but have produced another description of evils, not have diminished the aggregate. It was not to have been expected that the United States could be exempted from disasters, when causes were in operation, which have involved half the world in the greatest. We in some measure know the effects of past arrangements, but can never know what would have been the results of different ones. If our privations have preserved a portion of our property, our peace and the opportunity of yet selecting between alliances, peace and war, are we certain the price has been too great? It has been the unenviable and arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, on facts, and to assimilate and concentrate them, as far as possible, to an according system, predicated on the prevailing opinion. By what other principle; by what better rule can society act? If the degree, the kind and the time for action must wait for unanimity, our rights would never be defended, and our country would be ruined. By the voice of the majority alone can society exist for a moment. To oppose it is to oppose a vital movement of the body politic.—To triumph over it, is to conquer ourselves and render us a prey to any and every invader. A government of the minority is a government of anarchy and confusion, a dissolution of all principle and of all authority. Who can contemplate such a state of things but with horror? Who can lend it even his silent countenance? Are not liberty, safety and property, our dearest rights and dearest enjoyments, the creatures of law, upheld by its power and rendered sacred by its energies? If government languishes and falls, will not these blessings languish and perish also? Who does not know, in the range of excited passions, broken loose from legal restraints, property is often fatal to its owner, virtue to its possessor,

and family blessings an invitation to the hand of the destroyer? When beholding in the mirror of past times and distant ages the black and frightful atrocities of furious and un-governed men, amidst the wrecks of civil establishments, will not thoughtfulness, in the language of our departed patriot, *from indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts*? Frown upon every suggestion of a non-execution of the law, resistance, or abandonment of the union! Such suggestions are not less a libel upon the morals and understanding of the great body of the New-England people than on their patriotism. Their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood. Such a reproach must be repelled. Our citizens may differ on the necessity and wisdom of existing or projected measures; but for support of their government, their rights and their independence, the majority is immense.

Will not the advocates for town meetings, the authors of resolutions, be induced calmly to weigh the spirit and principles of their opposition, and reflect farther on the tendency of their measures? Are they prepared to pull down the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valor of their fathers, and to bury themselves under the ruins of Liberty? Are not all their privations and sufferings notorious to their rulers and from necessity yielded to, with parental sympathy and painful sensibility? While a large majority of the people of the Union, of their national representatives, of the State Legislatures, of their towns and counties, seriously believe that the existing measures are essential to our safety and the best for the whole, can their opposers wish them to be abandoned and a surrender of the government into their hands? And will they yield it, in turn, to other towns and sections of the country, that may make a similar claim? Would they wish in these perilous times to see our peace, liberty and social blessings at the feet of a party? Would they wish to break those ties which unite all to the common centre, a deposit for the public opinion, public confidence and the public power? Such a secession from the salutary conceptions of our Constitutions and the fundamental principles of our government, would be more to be deprecated, and outweigh in mischief the most exaggerated evils of the embargo.

The cultivated reports that the Administration and the southern people are hostile to commerce and unfriendly to the Eastern States, are calculated to produce uneasiness, jealousies and dissensions. The evidence of such facts, I have never seen. My convictions, under some advantages for observation, have been otherwise. I question not the sincerity of the opinions of others. The principles and the public conduct of our rulers are the fair objects of a manly and public spirited scrutiny, for the purpose of merited censure or approbation, their continuance or removal from office in the prescribed forms. The profits of their talents, zeal and labors to render their country great and happy, are before the public. The discussion with truth and fairness, would be salutary and agreeable to genius and spirit of our government. Bitter misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse, and intemperate attacks, are not necessary to a contempt for its authority, and dis-trusted breach of the public peace. If legal animadversions on incendiary and libellous publications would be thought by some, dangerous to the liberty of speech, and the press, a strong public opinion favorable to go-

(Concluded on 4th page.)

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust executed to me by Cyrus and John Saunders, on the 27th of February, 1808, for the benefit of Joseph Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will sell on Saturday the 23th of the present month, in Charlestown, before the door of Mrs. Flagg's tavern, (for call) to the highest bidder,

A house and lot of land, situate in Charlestown, and the same lot which the said Cyrus derived title to under conveyance from a certain James Whaley.

The said house and lot will be conveyed to the purchaser by the undersigned, in character of trustee acting under the aforesaid deed.

WILLIAM TATE, Trustee
For Messrs. Crane & Craghill
February 10, 1809.

FRESH Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash.

TH. AUSTIN.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BAR-IRON.

The subscribers have on hand FIVE TONS BAR IRON, handsomely drawn, and well assorted; and in a few days expect to receive several additional wagon loads, which will be sold at six dollars for 112lbs.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va., a negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue round about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIROD, the Friend of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs. Shylock is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligencer in the city of Washington, he will hear something very interesting to his happiness. Any person possessing any information of this gentleman's residence, will render him, as well as the author of this article an essential service, by remitting the same to the above place.

January 9, 1809.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

For Sale,

A YOUNG HEALTHY Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.

Jan. 13, 1809.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at a corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favours, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Springs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WANK.
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS.
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.
The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.
January 13, 1809.

Jefferson, ff.
February Court, 1808.
John Horner, Jun. complainant,
AGAINST
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in February next and answer the bill of the complainant.—And it is further ordered that the defendants John Briscoe, or William Cameron, or either of them, do not pay away, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Philip Briscoe, or such money, goods or effects as may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the said Philip Briscoe, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some convenient newspaper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

Tell,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

Charles G. Richter,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.

C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

For Sale,

A YOUNG HEALTHY Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.

Jan. 13, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Becher's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.

January 27, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

bales of Cotton and 27 tierces of Rice, cleared regularly at the custom house of this port, for N. York; with a crew consisting of the following persons: Jabez Shaw master; Samuel Jones mate; Wm. Pierce and Wm. Witham, and three people of colour, marines; together with Mr. Richard Kelley and Mr. Brown, passengers. On the 12th, soon after leaving Tybee Island, capt. Shaw being in the cabin, heard a noise on deck, and, on coming up, found the vessel heve too.—Capt. S. immediately ordered the helm to be put up. Kelley, (the passenger) replied that it should not; and told capt. S. he was no longer master of the vessel. The cabin door was then shut, a small yawl boat let down along side, and capt. S. ordered into it by Kelley and all the rest of the people on board, except William Witham.—On refusing to leave the vessel and go into the boat, they lifted him up and threw him into it. He then laid hold of the vessel, but was compelled to desist in consequence of their repeated threats to knock out his brains. Kelley and Brown offered Witham money to join them; but he declining was ordered into the boat with capt. S.

After throwing a small piece of boiled beef into the boat, they cast her off from the schr. hoisted all sail, and bearing away, east-by south, with a fresh N. W. wind, were in a short time out of sight. Tybee light house being then fifteen miles, and more distant than the Hunting Islands; capt. S. and Witham made for the latter, which they reached a little before sunset, and remained all night on the sand hills without either provisions or water. Next day they were taken off by a party of gentlemen who had been hunting on the islands and conveyed to St. Helena, in South Carolina, from whence they proceeded to Beaufort, where they protested before the intendist; and proceeding to this place procured a second time, in substance similar to the foregoing.

The Rising States is owned by Messrs. Albert Ogden and Co. of New-York; was consigned to and loaded by Messrs. Ogden and Baker of this city; and the bonds for relanding her cargo in the United States, are subscribed by Ogden and Baker, Merrill and Parkurll, and Jabez Shaw. She is supposed to have proceeded for Europe.

We are informed, by a gentleman recently from St. Thomas, that JOHN MANNOT, a carpenter, and a native of New-York, was impressed at St. Thomas, and had been carried on board a British ship of war lying there.

Mer. Ad.

A young man was arrested in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 2d inst. on suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting bank notes. Notes on the bank of the United States—Pennsylvania bank,—and some of the Jersey banks to the amount of 3975 dollars, were found on him and in his saddle bags. Some of the notes were signed and others blank. It is a fact not generally known that all five dollar notes of the bank of the United States are counterfeit.—They issue no note for less than 10 dollars.

Counterfeits.—We understand that a nest of these villains were discovered in this city on Saturday last. They were all provided with plates of various Banks; and, when taken, they were amusing themselves with imitating the hand writing of the different Presidents and Cashiers. It seems they had sent a parcel of notes to a friend in Philadelphia, who betrayed the business to the Bank there, by which means they were apprehended.

New-York Com. Ado.

I WISH to receive proposals for cutting and cording for coal wood, a quantity of dead wood, nearly opposite to capt. Downey's; and also for hauling, setting and burning the same into coal: to be undertaken by one or two responsible persons, under contract to be entered into with me, on my return home from a journey of about three weeks.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, Jan. 10, 1809.

From Goldsmith.
And thou sweet Poetry,
Aid slighted truth with thy persuasive strain;
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;
Teach him that States of native strength possess;
Tho' very poor, may still be very blest:
—That TRADE'S proud empire hastes to swift decay;
As Ocean sweeps the labored mound away;
While SELF-DEPENDENT power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

From the Norfolk Herald of Feb. 2.

Anchored off Cape Henry on Tuesday, bound to Baltimore, the ship Anne, captain Eliza E. Russel, 107 days from Madras. A passenger in the Ann sent us the following for publication:

The Ann has been absent nearly two years: she was detained six months by the Arabs at Mocha, and after her release, not being able to procure a cargo there, was proceeding to Penang for information, when she was captured by the English frigates Fox and Caroline; and sent to Madras; after a long delay, was tried and liberated. The condemnation of the Ann would have been too flagrant a violation of every principle of the law of nations, or of equity, even for a British Court of Admiralty; but it would have been repugnant to their principles to have done complete justice. Capt. R. was, therefore, obliged to pay the costs of suit, and then the fore hire, and carting of the specie, which they took out on the arrival of the Ann. Whilst in their possession, the Ann lost three cables and anchors, one suit of sails, her boat and bowsprit, and as much injury was done to her tackle and apparel as lay in their power; all which captain R. was obliged to repair at his own expense.

Capt. R. has been imprisoned between the English and Arabs nine months, and is at loss to decide which nation is most entitled to pre-eminence in villainy.

Came passengers, capt. Newell, late master of the brig Creole of Bolton, Mr. Charles Foukes second officer and Cabot, passenger.—The Creole was condemned at Madras for having touched at the Isle of France on her outward passage—another instance of British rapacity.—She was bound to Bolton with a cargo of piece goods, having touched at the Isle of France and sold her outward cargo.—On the afternoon she was to have sailed, she was taken possession of by order of captain Pellew, of the English frigate Phaeton. Captain Newell was detained a close prisoner on board the Creole for fifty four days; after repeated applications he was permitted to go on shore, but his request for a sufficiency to defray his necessary expenses was, by Admiral Pellew, with his characteristic brutality, insolently refused, with many illiberal reflections upon Americans in general, in a style peculiar to the Admiral.

Mr. Cabot, a passenger from the Isle of France, who was returning to his friends and family in Bolton, after a long absence, was sent ashore to Poonaalle, a depot for prisoners of war, about 15 miles from Madras, where he was detained from the time of the seizure of the Creole, (the 9th May) until the 28th September.

The Creole's crew was turned ashore on the burning sands, without a shelter, or the means of subsistence; and it was even ordered by captain Pellew (a worthy son of such a sire) to turn them naked on the beach. After wandering about several days, one of which they passed in prison, they found relief in the charity of capt. Edwards, of the American brig Brutus, in which vessel, and the Egnia, of New-York, they took passage.—The probable motive for such execrable treatment, was their refusal to enlist in the Phaeton.

The foregoing is but a faint sketch of these rapacious scoundrels with respect to the Creole.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.
On the 27th inst. the schr. Rising States, capt. Shaw, laden with 238