

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1810.

[No. 141.]

VOL. III.]

## Public Sale.

TO be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday the 12th day of December next, at the late dwelling of Isaac Chaplin, senr. dec'd, (about 3 miles from Shepherd's Town) Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Corn by the barrel, Rye by the bushel—Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above three dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.—Due attendance will be given by ISAAC CHAPLIN, junr.

November 30, 1810.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of September, an apprentice boy named Joseph Johnson, bound to the United States to learn the art of gun-making in the gun manufactory at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, fair complexion; when spoken to a down look, and about 18 years old.—The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber.

JAS. STUBBLEFIELD, Supt. Nov. 30, 1810.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable on account of their professional engagements, to pay attention to the collection of their accounts, for medical services, take this opportunity of informing all those who are in their debt, that they have employed Mr. Aquila Willet to settle said accounts; and request that immediate payment may be made to him.

JAMES WOOD, SAMUEL F. CRAMER. Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

## Valuable Lands.

THE subscriber wishes to sell—or he will exchange for property in either of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, or Jefferson, five or six valuable Tracts of land, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. They are of different sizes, and consist of from 100 to 1000 acres.

DANIEL BEDINGER. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

## Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810. James Glenn and James Verdier, Complainants, against Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an 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: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEORGE HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Blank Bonds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant, against Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

## IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an 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: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away, or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. Nov. 23.

## A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops: and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town, November 9, 1810.

## Mills-Grove Fulling Mill

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the above mill, which is in complete readiness for receiving cloth, where he intends to carry on the Fulling and Dying in all its various branches; and flatters himself from the opportunity he has had of knowing and practising every thing that has been discovered for the improvement of his business, for six or seven years, to give general satisfaction. I have understood that the mill I have taken has not been in good credit for some years, and the public as well as myself are acquainted with the cause. I have taken the mill with a view to benefit myself, and I am sensible that the first step to this will be punctuality and a close attention to business. All kinds of work will be thankfully received, and dressed with neatness and dispatch. Cloth with written directions may be left at Mr. Wilson's store, in Charles-Town, where I will attend every two weeks to receive and return it when finished. The work will be done on the most moderate terms for cash or a short credit to punctual persons, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB. November 9, 1810.

## FOR SALE, A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 350 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 200 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful netted falling spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tannery, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 2 1/2 acres.

JOHN MORROW. October 19, 1810.

found unmanageable. This he does with his celebrated

Lunar Cataplasm, Which he prepares by boiling three pounds of terra incognita in half a gallon of moon light, keeping up a constant stritation with his medicinal muddle. He mentions the receipt here in order that the public need not be afraid of the ingredients. No other person can make this Cataplasm but Dr. C. because he is the only man who is acquainted with the Terra Incognita. To give an idea of its efficacy, he here gives one case which he has selected from among a thousand similar ones, only worse. It is in the form of a certificate, which he always writes when he accomplishes a cure.

"This is to certify that Doctor Carolus R. Charlaticus, who has lately arrived from the moon, has entirely cured my wife of a mortal cancer in her neck, which had eaten away the whole of her breast and shoulders, so that nothing but the bone was left to keep her head fast to her body. She was indeed, agreeable to the literal meaning of the words a walking skeleton.—Greatest doctors had declared her incurable, and therefore I cheerfully give this testimony of his unequivocal skill.

his FWNWARD X GWATIN mark.

Dr. Charlaticus also recommends to those whom it may concern, his Sovereign Balsalm of Brickbats, Which he will insure to cure that scatchifrous disease, the itch, in less than five minutes if well rubbed on with good sand paper. Those unfortunate husbands whose wives are subject to frequent paroxisms of vociferation, may be supplied with Dr. C's Infalible Anti-Scoldation Drops, Which will universally prevent the accession of a paroxism, if given in time—and will be warrant to abridge a curtain lecture, at least 2-4ths of its usual length—even if given after the disorder commenced. Dr. Charlaticus also takes this opportunity to recommend the

Essential Oil of Wheelbarrows, Which he prepares by expression in a manner entirely new. This medicine has cured thousands, as his certificates would certify if he had room to insert them. It has made many ears grow to their size & shape after they had been cropped: and done many more marvellous things. An idea may be formed of the activity of the medicine when it is observed, that it is so sharp, if swallowed undiluted, as to cut the buttons off a man's shirt collar as it passes down his throat!

Dr. C. has many more medicines which will cure any disease: but he will suffer time and experience to promulgate their virtues—and he hopes all who have any regard for life and health will come to him for advice and assistance.

N. B. For the sake of the poor, who are often troubled with bad colds, and are not able to employ a physician, Doctr. C. here observes, the worst cough may be checked, and toughest phlegm loosened, by swallowing half a pound of hobnails in a little molasses and water, & afterwards taking a pint of Rake-tooth tea just going to bed.

## MEDICAL IMPOSTER.

On the night of the 20th of July last, Doctor DAVID T. W. COOKE, eloped from his place of residence in the district of York, South-Carolina, where he had attempted, for some time, to palm himself on the public as a Physician and Surgeon.

The subscribers, actuated by principles of patriotism and philanthropy, think it their duty to make the following statement of facts, for the correction of which they pledge their reputation for veracity & every claim to the respect of their fellow-citizens at large. Doctor David T. W. Cooke was raised in the village of Charlotte, North-Carolina; after receiving a smattering of education he obtained, through the influence of some friend, a subaltern's commission in the federal army. While in the army he married an amiable young woman of considerable property, in the county of Currituck, in the state of North-Carolina. After wasting her property and contracting debts to the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars, he removed to Franklin county, from whence he eloped in arrears about twelve hundred dollars leaving his wife with two children and in an advanced stage of pregnancy, to subsist on the bounty of their friends or to perish. His wife and three children

are yet living, and obtain their subsistence through the munificence of her affectionate mother. He next returned to Charlotte, where he spent three or four years in idleness in the most wanton dissipation. After contracting debts in Charlotte, which he was unable to discharge, he took shelter in York District, South-Carolina, and commenced the study and practice of physic, from this place he eloped in July last, indebted not less than one thousand dollars. In addition to the audacity with which he incessantly practised his fraudulent and swindling acts, he has seduced from his friends and business in this district, a Young Man of sober and industrious habits, by name GREEN B. HUDSON; this unfortunate young man has yet to learn that no degree of confidence is to be reposed in a man who is well-known never to have possessed the smallest spark of friendship, or any of those agreeable qualifications that constitute a gentleman or a good citizen. Immediately before his flight, Dr. Cooke, under specious but false pretences, procured certificates expressive of his medical acquirements, from several reputable citizens of this district, one of whom has affixed his signature to this publication.

Doctor Cooke is of the common size, of very handsome figure, his nose is somewhat aquiline and his complexion florid, his eyes are small, of a light blue and very quick, with an uncommon dimple in his chin; he plays extremely well on the fiddle and is very fond of frolicking; he is boastful, impertinent and assuming in company, & withal addicted to drinking. James Wilson, Andrew Herron, Hugh White, Matt. Marable, James Harris, John Davidson, Samuel Henry, Cunningham Harris, John Springs, Alexander Moore, William P. Springs, Nathaniel Harris, William Dobie, William Davidson, Alexander M'Gibney, William Carson, Thomas M' Lure. Harrisburg, (S. C.) Oct. 13.

## Public Sale.

IN pursuance of two deeds of trust to us given, to secure the payment of four distinct and separate debts, due to James Hite, Benjamin Strother, dec'd, Jacob H. Manning, and Wm. Byrd Page, we shall sell, at public sale, on a credit of twelve months, one negro woman, and all the household and kitchen furniture, belonging to George Hite, of Charles-Town. The sale will be at the house of the said Geo. Hite, the 29th instant.

JOS. W. DAVIS, JAMES BROWN, JOHN PACKETT, Trustees. November 16.

## George Hite

Intends to relinquish keeping a house of public entertainment in this place.—The house will be hereafter occupied by Mr. Robert Fulton, to whom he recommends all those who have heretofore put up with him; and his patrons will be pleased to accept of his acknowledgments for all past favours. Charles-Town, Nov. 16.

## Valuable Lands.

THE subscriber wishes to sell—or he will exchange for property in either of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, or Jefferson, five or six valuable Tracts of land, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. They are of different sizes, and consist of from 100 to 1000 acres.

DANIEL BEDINGER. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

## A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomac, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of Shannondale. The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

## PEGGY PATTEPAN AT EATON.

A JEU D'ESPRIT. BY EPHRAIM EPIGRAM, Esq. An Eaton Wit, who frequently would quiz Old Peggy Pattepan, with sav'ry pies, Once so alarm'd her by a trick of his— The Provost was astonish'd at her cries.

Inquiring of the Dame—who sought for shelter— The cause she raised her feeble voice so high? She said—"The Gemmen had agreed to pell her, "And at her, beat her, damn her, was the cry."

"Could Eaton Gentlemen be so profane! The Provost said—and doubted much the story, "Lord Sir, (quoth Peg) the boy's in yonder lane, "Who spoke the cruel words I've laid before ye."

"Quick, bring him here, to answer for himself, " (The Provost cry'd) "if 'tis as you have stated "I'll punish so severe the little elf, "He might as well, almost, be imolated."

The culprit brought—the Provost sternly ask'd— "If he'd express'd himself so reprobate?" "Sir, (said the boy) I yesterday was task'd "To learn by heart the Grecian alphabet."

"To day, my letters as I cheerly sung— "Repeating—Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, The woman, ign'rant of the Grecian tongue, "Mistook for—A-her, Beat-her, Damn-her, Pelt-her."

"Indeed, Sir, this is what I really said, "Only poor Pattepan could not distinguish: "But to prevent in future any dread— "I'll parse the Greek—and speak to her in English."

## LUNAR DOCTOR.

CAROLUS R. CHARLATANICUS, who has just come fresh from the moon, offers the exercise of his unparalleled faculties for the benefit of the public, and promises to cure every disorder that can be thought of, no matter how bad the disease, nor how desperate the stage. He thinks proper to inform, that his inestimable fund of knowledge was not an uncertain route of study; that he ever had a mortal antipathy to any thing like what's called literary and scientific pursuits, believing them to have a tendency to fill the head with ideas and opinions which are inimical to the successful practice of medicine. He has found it much the least trouble, and much the most advantageous to receive his knowledge intuitively, and to practice without thinking on the case, or studying its grade and nature. To pay attention to the disease, it is necessary to reason. Now reasoning implies a progress in knowledge, which Doctor Charlaticus totally disclaims. Knowledge, which comes by intuition is always perfect and always the same. This is the kind of science which all perfect doctors ought to possess, but which no regular bred physicians, or those who go according to the dictates of reason, ever did, nor ever will possess. Besides, Dr. Charlaticus has always found the public surrages to be given in favor of those who possess intuitive knowledge; in preference to those who act according to reason and waste the prime of their days, in the studious pursuits of science. For confirmation of this observation he refers to the public papers of the day, where it will be seen that those who can cure every thing without having undergone the drudgery of study, have their fame spread throughout the country—while the diligent votary of science glides along in silent obscurity.—Having thus shewn the great superiority of intuitive knowledge over that kind which is obtained by reasoning and laborious study, Dr. Charlaticus will proceed to mention some of his abilities as freely as his modesty will permit, in order that the public may be induced to apply to him!—First, he undertakes to cure all the cancers that every body else has

shew the astonishing progress which has been made in the western section of the union, particularly in Kentucky, towards real independence. We see in prospective the era, when the correct republican principles of the western states will have the most happy effects in preserving our republican institutions from the destruction threatened by the growth of aristocracy in the Atlantic states.

(Aurora. "There are 11 rope walks in this town, which manufacture on an average 100 tons of hemp each annually; 5 large factories for coarse cloth; 3 cotton; 2 nail factories and 7 wool-carding machines. Five rope walks are now building. "Hemp is worth from 5 to 6 dollars per cwt; tobacco 2, flour 2, pork 2 to 3, beef 2 to 3, corn 1 per bbl. or 5 bushels, rye 30 cents per bushel, fowls 75 cents per dozen. Our market for vegetables is as good as the world affords.

"We make our own cloth, and wear it—Our soil furnishes provisions enough for any two states in the union. The people here are so far determined to be completely independent, that they make use of but very few foreign articles.—Our hemp has become an object to the mercantile part of the union, and of course a cash article; and the profit to the manufacturer is very great.

(Last, though not least, of the advantages of this charming country.)—"Here we have no tories. The lawyers, doctors, and priests are mere cyphers.—The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, are all independent Americans."

## COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

A gentleman of intelligence who arrived in the Sally at New-London from France, is now in this town. He states, that gen. Armstrong, previous to his leaving Paris, actually received an official note from the Duc de Cadore, communicating the intelligence, that the Rambouillet decree was repealed, subject to the duties & other expenses; provided however, an act of congress should be passed relinquishing all American sequestrations of French property, under the non-intercourse law. After the 1st of November, therefore, it was understood that bona fide produce of America should be admitted into the ports of France without danger; colonial produce should be subject to confiscation. It is understood by general Armstrong, that the revocation of the decree in question, only applies to the property in France and Spain; but that in Italy & Holland is not comprehended in its terms. The property in France is sold, and placed in the French funds until the law in question shall have been passed by our government; when the duties and expenses will probably exhaust the proceeds.

It is also stated, that when the sequestration of the property in Sweden became known in Paris, gen. Armstrong called upon the prince of Ponte Corve, (the newly elected crown prince) who assured him, that all real American property should be respected; that an agent might be appointed by gen. Armstrong for the purpose of ascertaining this fact; and that accordingly, a Mr. Spear, a worthy and intelligent gentleman of New York, was appointed to that station. Verbal assurances of high respect for American property were given by Bernadotte to gen. Armstrong. Bos. Gaz.

William Cobbett continues to publish his Political Register; in which he fires many a home shot at the ministry and their adherents, from what the English wits call his "Stone Battery"—Newgate. He has addressed a series of letters to the tradesmen and farmers in and near Salisbury, on the report of the bullion committee, headed Paper against Gold—in which he applies his caustics to every fibre of that deadly cancer, the enormous debt and overgrown paper currency of England.

On the perusal of his letters and late files of London papers, it appears, that the people of England are engaged in a dispute not much unlike that which formerly occupied much of the attention

of our financiers and men of business, on the relative merit of Boston and country bank-paper. One party maintain, that the bills of the bank of England ought to make the circulating paper medium of the nation, and decry the paper of country bankers as assignats, as vile rags, &c. &c. Cobbett and others insist, that bad as is the credit of their country paper, it rests on a more solid foundation, than the bills of the bank of England, which the bullion committee have reported, cannot possibly be paid in specie during the war, nor even in two years after the commencement of peace, should that take place in a short time.

Cobbett has formally denounced Pitt's wonderful fiscal system, of which, he says he was once the advocate, but sees by sad experience its fallacy, and indirectly compliments the method our government have adopted of extinguishing the national debt by actual payment. Boston Patriot.

## FROM GERMAN PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from Klagenfurt, Sept. 4.

"According to accounts from Illyrian Karenten, a terrible rain spout descended in the nights of the 27th and 28th of Aug. at Hermajor and its vicinity, threatening destruction to the whole vilages. The water flowed into the market place and its neighborhood so high, as to penetrate the windows of the first floors. Many persons saved themselves in the second floors, and others on the roof; such as could reach neither perished in the floods. More than 50 persons were hurried away by the torrent, many of whom were alive and called piteously for assistance, which no one could afford. All the bridges & twelve houses, were washed away, and a great quantity of cattle perished in the fields."

A Bavarian Engineer has discovered a method of constructing wooden bridges, which, in point of strength and solidity promise a duration of several centuries. They are likewise remarkable for elegance of their form, and the width of their arches.—One has been thrown over the river Roth, 5 leagues, consisting of a single arch 200 feet wide. Another has been made for a large city, 226 wide. The arches may be so constructed as to admit of ships of war or merchant vessels passing through them, an aperture being made in the centre, which can be opened and shut at pleasure. The bridges may, if necessary to stop the progress of the enemy, be taken to pieces in two days, without cutting the smallest piece of timber.

A French Chemist has recently discovered, that from the starch of potatoes quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine size; by mixture with chalk, might be made.—The stucco-plasterers of this country have benefited by the discovery, and find that this kind of size is particularly useful for ceilings and for whitewashing.

## WURTSBURG, Sept. 11.

The following are the details of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened in the city of Eisnach:

About half past eight o'clock, on the evening of the 1st of September, a French waggon drawn by 9 horses, and loaded with 14 cases of powder, cartridges, and grenades, arrived at the gates of this city & entered it: in spite of the difficulties which arose, the waggons continued their route, although it was remarked that one of them smoked; it hardly arrived at the market place opposite one of the inns, when it caught fire with so great an explosion, that it was heard at Erfurt, 12 leagues distant. In a moment the neighbouring houses were on fire; every person who was near them was shattered to pieces. The limbs of seven cannoniers, who escorted the waggon, and of the horses, were scattered in the streets. Two young married people, who were sitting in front of their house, were crushed to pieces by an enormous free stone, which the explosion hurled upon them. Mr. Counsellor Durr has been burnt, and seven persons have been found dead in his house. Capt. Schenk occupied the second floor of his house; he was at the time in his

room, with his wife, children and a very interesting person, daughter of Eichel, Minister of Finance; when the captain perceived the conflagration, he precipitated himself into the street, and was saved; his family and Miss Sophia Eichel fell a victim to the flames. In another house, Sellett, an advocate, married about three weeks was sitting at the side of his young wife, on a couch near the windows which looked into the street; the explosion struck the wall and the top of the house, and by a miraculous Phenomenon, the couch fell from the second floor into the street, and the married couple were quite free from danger, but all the others perished in the flames. The conflagration lasted until the afternoon of the next day, although there were more than an hundred pumps at work, and a prodigious number of persons assembled from all parts to render assistance.—There are about forty houses burnt.—The windows in all the houses of the city have been broken, & there are very few houses where the hangings of the rooms have not been damaged. The number of persons killed are already known to amount to more than fifty. It is presumed there are more than eighty persons mortally wounded or very much maimed. Some people have also been killed in endeavouring to extinguish the flames. The man who had the care of the castle called Warburgh having drawn away about forty balls with combustibles, one of them, being too hot, burst and killed him. At a short distance from the wagon which caused so much distress, there was a second following it, equally loaded with powder—but just before the explosion, it fell back. A little further there were six others of the same kind: if they had immediately followed, as is customary, all the city would have been in one heap of ruins. It is impossible to paint the consternation amongst the inhabitants. The number of families who have lost their houses and their fortune is very considerable. The greater number is in mourning, or have to mourn over some unfortunate one who is wounded.

#### NEW YORK, Nov. 27.

#### LATEST FROM LISBON.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Canton, capt. Brown, in 22 days from Lisbon.—From capt. Brown, we learn, that on the 1st of November, the French and English armies were not more than six leagues from Lisbon, and that a great and desperate battle was expected soon to take place. The out posts of the two armies were said to be within hail of each other. Lord Wellington had been created Earl of Busaco, after the name of the town where the battle of the 27th of Sept. was fought, and Gen. Beresford knighted.—General Romana had joined the Earl of Busaco with an army of between 10,000 and 12,000 men, and col. Trant had retaken Coimbra and made 5000 prisoners, many of whom were wounded in the late action at Busaco. Some of the prisoners had arrived at Lisbon and were to be sent to England. A number of gun-boats and gun-brigs were lying about 20 miles up the Tagus, opposite the town of Villafranca, and were continually playing upon the French who had possession of that place. On the 25th October, a shot thrown from one of the gun boats killed a French gen. by the name of Marsenake. Skirmishes took place daily between the French soldiers and English sailors. The latter had possession of the town of Alhandra, about a mile from Villafranca. Twelve sail of the line, several frigates and sloops of war, and about five hundred transports, lay in Lisbon roads. Several regiments of British soldiers were landed at Lisbon a few days before the Canton sailed, and many more were daily expected. Mr. Green acted as American consul at Lisbon, in the place of Mr. Jarvis.

By the above arrival we have received Lisbon Gazettes to the 1st Nov. from which we have made the following translation.

Translated for the Evening Post.

LISBON, October 29.  
Extract of a dispatch from Marshal Gen. Lord Wellington, to his excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz. Most illustrious and excellent Sir,

The enemy continued to occupy the same positions (in front of this army) which I stated to you excellently in my former dispatch of the 20th inst. that they then occupied. I have however detached some troops towards Santarem, gen. Loison having on the 23d

marched to that place with the division under his command; and it appears by advices from the officer commanding at Abrantes dated on the 24th inst. that an enemy's corps of infantry and cavalry entered Thomar on that day.

The accounts which I received from the prisoners and deserters, who have been brought to this army, all agree in confirming the statement of the difficulties and miseries, which the enemy suffer by reason of the great scarcity of provisions of every kind.

They also state that the enemy were collecting and preparing materials to construct a bridge over the river Tagus; but though we have a good view of that river, of the different points, of the position which the army occupies, and have officers and several individuals employed on the left bank of the river for the purpose of observing the motions of the enemy, I have not hitherto been able to discover the place where they are at work, nor over what part of the river they can place the bridge, should they succeed in constructing it.

The enemy at the same time appear very desirous to obtain or collect boats, and for that purpose they endeavored on the 24th inst. to dislodge a party of militia from Chamusca, by firing on them with artillery in order to obtain possession of some boats which were near that place; but the attempt did not succeed. Towards Ramalhal and Obidos the excursions of the enemy's detachments are limited and confined to such a degree, that in reality they are in possession of no more ground than that on which their army is posted.

By the last dispatches from General Silveira, dated on the 17th inst. it appears that every thing remained quiet on the northern frontier, nor had that gen. then heard or received any intelligence of the march of troops in Castle.

The partizans had become more bold and enterprising than formerly, and had formed a junction in the vicinity of Valladolid in the beginning of the month of October, to the number of 1500, for the purpose of taking a convoy of money arising from the contributions which the enemy had imposed upon that country; but their design failed—my last news from Cadiz is to the 4th inst.

I have the honor to be, with esteem and particular consideration, your excellency's most obedient servant,

WELLINGTON.

H. Quarters, at Pero-negro, 27th Oct. 1810.

His Excellency  
Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated October 28.

"Our political situation is very critical, as the enemy, are but six leagues from us. Strong hopes are nevertheless entertained that he cannot penetrate further. A battle is momentarily expected which will for a time decide the fate of Portugal. In all the affairs of out posts and skirmishing, the Earl of Busaco, (late Lord Wellington) has so far decidedly gained the advantage, and inspired the people with great confidence of his ability to keep the enemy at bay."

(From the N. York Gazette, Nov. 27.)

Capt. Brown, of the ship Canton, arrived last evening in 23 days from Lisbon. He informs, that Mr. Greene was left by Mr. Jarvis as consul—that 12 British sail of the line, several frigates and sloops of war were left in Lisbon, and 5 more daily expected.—That several gun-brigs and gun-boats were opposite the town of Villafranca, about 20 miles up the Tagus, which place was in possession of the French. That skirmishes were daily taking place between the French and a party of British tars, who, when on shore, occupied the town of Alhandra, about a mile from Villafranca—that the French general Marsenack was killed about the 25th of October by a shot from one of the English gun-boats—that the French and English pickets were within hail of each other—that general Romana had joined the earl of Busaco (lord Wellington) with an army of 10,000 men—that colonel Trant had retaken Coimbra, and made 5000 French prisoners, many of whom were wounded in the late battle; and some of them had arrived at Lisbon for the purpose of being sent to England—that 500 British transports had arrived in Lisbon roads—and, that the people of Lisbon, as well as the British army, were in the highest spirits. Capt. B. further adds, that the day he sailed

(the 1st. inst.) it was reported that Massena was on the retreat.

Communicated for the Freeman's Journal.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Lisbon, to another in Philadelphia, dated

Lisbon, 30th Oct. 1810.

"Soon after I wrote to you on the 4th and 6th inst. an embargo was laid on all the shipping indiscriminately, until it could be ascertained that the British and Portuguese vessels were adequate to receive all those and their property, who might be desirous of leaving the country in case an evacuation should be found indispensable, as lord Wellington was then retreating, and Massena following by forced marches, until within 6 or 7 leagues of this city, where they still remain within sight of each other. We had however yesterday an official account that general Loison had fallen back with his division as far as Thomar, and people begin to be apprehensive that the French will get off without a general action. By every account it appears that the French army cannot exceed 55 to 60,000 men, and the combined army under lord Wellington estimated at 90,000. The latter has chosen his ground, and Massena has been fortifying himself within sight, and I am told in a very strong position, but in great distress for provisions. The combined army is well supplied from hence: you, therefore, may suppose, what an immensity of mules, waggons, &c. are constantly on the road. I have been out twice to head quarters, & found the roads so thronged, that I had sometimes difficulty in passing. I was fortunate enough to get a billet and was well lodged, which some of my friends who went out of curiosity could not brag of."

"Thus you see that the petty government of St. Bartholomews, which is more indebted to the U. States for subsistence and support than they are to the distant and frozen country whose flag they wear, have the audacity to punish in the most ignominious manner, a respectable citizen of the United States, at a time when we are almost the only country, with which they are on friendly terms, and without allowing him even a hearing, or giving him the smallest form of a trial, and at the same time to leave a valuable merchant ship in the outer harbor, during the hurricane months, without a man on board to take care of her.

"The governor is sensible of the insult he has committed on the Americans, and fearing the consequences that might result from such arbitrary proceedings, from the Americans who were in the harbor, who expressed a general disapprobation of such proceeding, and their indignation against the perpetrators of the act, that he ordered the guards quadrupled next night, and doubled the night after, and the commander of the guard schooner, so apprehensive of the consequences of this imprudent transaction, got under weigh and anchored a considerable distance from the harbor, neither has he thought it prudent since to return to his former station."

"AN AMERICAN."

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"Being at this island on commercial pursuits, for a few days past, a circumstance has occurred, which excited my sensibility as an American, in the highest degree, and I consider it the duty of every citizen to make notorious any insult offered to the flag of the United States, or any violence committed on the person of any of their fellow citizens in a foreign country, which comes under their immediate notice, I take the liberty through the medium of your useful paper, to make known to my fellow citizens the insult offered to the American flag and the unprecedented violence committed on the person of one of our fellow citizens by the government of this insignificant island.

"Mr. James Johnson, chief mate of the American ship Mary Ann Eliza, of New York, going on board his ship on Saturday evening the 13th inst. was hailed by the guard schooner, anchored near his ship, he not knowing who hailed him, asked "what was their business?" when he received some very abusive language from them, and to which he retorted. After Mr. Johnson had been some time on board his ship, captain Riddarhierta, with a petty officer named Marcial, and a crew, principally composed of negro slaves, boarded the ship, and ordered Mr. Johnson, and the crew of the ship, to get into the boat. Mr. Johnson represented the impropriety of his leaving the ship in the absence of the captain, and without orders, also the consequences which might result from leaving a valuable ship in an obscure harbor in the hurricane months, without any person on board of her, and upon his refusing to leave his ship, the commander of the schooner ordered his negroes to put him into the boat, and upon his making some resistance, they beat him in a most shocking manner with the butt end of their muskets, and threw him into the boat; the crew was then put into the boat, and the officers embarked and proceeded for the guard schooner. When Mr. Johnson complained of the treatment he had received, Marcial put a pistol to his breast, and snapped it more than once, but finding he could not effect his purpose that way, endeavored to do it by beating him over the head with the pistol till he broke it. On their arrival on board the guard schooner, notwithstanding the wounds he had received

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"The French are within a league or two of this city, and every thing is in confusion."

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"Being at this island on commercial pursuits, for a few days past, a circumstance has occurred, which excited my sensibility as an American, in the highest degree, and I consider it the duty of every citizen to make notorious any insult offered to the flag of the United States, or any violence committed on the person of any of their fellow citizens in a foreign country, which comes under their immediate notice, I take the liberty through the medium of your useful paper, to make known to my fellow citizens the insult offered to the American flag and the unprecedented violence committed on the person of one of our fellow citizens by the government of this insignificant island.

"Mr. James Johnson, chief mate of the American ship Mary Ann Eliza, of New York, going on board his ship on Saturday evening the 13th inst. was hailed by the guard schooner, anchored near his ship, he not knowing who hailed him, asked "what was their business?" when he received some very abusive language from them, and to which he retorted. After Mr. Johnson had been some time on board his ship, captain Riddarhierta, with a petty officer named Marcial, and a crew, principally composed of negro slaves, boarded the ship, and ordered Mr. Johnson, and the crew of the ship, to get into the boat. Mr. Johnson represented the impropriety of his leaving the ship in the absence of the captain, and without orders, also the consequences which might result from leaving a valuable ship in an obscure harbor in the hurricane months, without any person on board of her, and upon his refusing to leave his ship, the commander of the schooner ordered his negroes to put him into the boat, and upon his making some resistance, they beat him in a most shocking manner with the butt end of their muskets, and threw him into the boat; the crew was then put into the boat, and the officers embarked and proceeded for the guard schooner. When Mr. Johnson complained of the treatment he had received, Marcial put a pistol to his breast, and snapped it more than once, but finding he could not effect his purpose that way, endeavored to do it by beating him over the head with the pistol till he broke it. On their arrival on board the guard schooner, notwithstanding the wounds he had received

THOMAS MEELEDY, Chairman.  
WARNER THROCKMORTON, Sec'y.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The balance of trade being against the U. States in the present ruinous trade with England; 18,000 shares of stock in the United States Bank being owned in England; and the British government being resolved to drain us of our money, at any sacrifice—it is distressing to reflect that they have

on his head and body, and the blood streaming from them to the deck, he was in a brutal manner put in irons, and upon his expostulating with them, he was again beat by Marcial in irons. In this deplorable condition without any food being administered, he remained in his own gore until eleven o'clock the next day (being Sunday morning) when he was taken to a gun and whipped, by the orders of the governor of this island. The order from the governor was for fifty lashes, but from some unknown cause they gave him but twenty-four. In order to remove every doubt relative to the governor's issuing such an unprecedented order, I waited on him myself with Mr. Johnson, and a few American gentlemen of respectability, who were here at that time, when I heard from his own lips, that he had ordered the punishment from the representation of the captain of the guard schooner, and referred the injured party to his majesty for redress.

"Thus you see that the petty government of St. Bartholomews, which is more indebted to the U. States for subsistence and support than they are to the distant and frozen country whose flag they wear, have the audacity to punish in the most ignominious manner, a respectable citizen of the United States, at a time when we are almost the only country, with which they are on friendly terms, and without allowing him even a hearing, or giving him the smallest form of a trial, and at the same time to leave a valuable merchant ship in the outer harbor, during the hurricane months, without a man on board to take care of her.

"The governor is sensible of the insult he has committed on the Americans, and fearing the consequences that might result from such arbitrary proceedings, from the Americans who were in the harbor, who expressed a general disapprobation of such proceeding, and their indignation against the perpetrators of the act, that he ordered the guards quadrupled next night, and doubled the night after, and the commander of the guard schooner, so apprehensive of the consequences of this imprudent transaction, got under weigh and anchored a considerable distance from the harbor, neither has he thought it prudent since to return to his former station."

"AN AMERICAN."

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"The French are within a league or two of this city, and every thing is in confusion."

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"Being at this island on commercial pursuits, for a few days past, a circumstance has occurred, which excited my sensibility as an American, in the highest degree, and I consider it the duty of every citizen to make notorious any insult offered to the flag of the United States, or any violence committed on the person of any of their fellow citizens in a foreign country, which comes under their immediate notice, I take the liberty through the medium of your useful paper, to make known to my fellow citizens the insult offered to the American flag and the unprecedented violence committed on the person of one of our fellow citizens by the government of this insignificant island.

"Mr. James Johnson, chief mate of the American ship Mary Ann Eliza, of New York, going on board his ship on Saturday evening the 13th inst. was hailed by the guard schooner, anchored near his ship, he not knowing who hailed him, asked "what was their business?" when he received some very abusive language from them, and to which he retorted. After Mr. Johnson had been some time on board his ship, captain Riddarhierta, with a petty officer named Marcial, and a crew, principally composed of negro slaves, boarded the ship, and ordered Mr. Johnson, and the crew of the ship, to get into the boat. Mr. Johnson represented the impropriety of his leaving the ship in the absence of the captain, and without orders, also the consequences which might result from leaving a valuable ship in an obscure harbor in the hurricane months, without any person on board of her, and upon his refusing to leave his ship, the commander of the schooner ordered his negroes to put him into the boat, and upon his making some resistance, they beat him in a most shocking manner with the butt end of their muskets, and threw him into the boat; the crew was then put into the boat, and the officers embarked and proceeded for the guard schooner. When Mr. Johnson complained of the treatment he had received, Marcial put a pistol to his breast, and snapped it more than once, but finding he could not effect his purpose that way, endeavored to do it by beating him over the head with the pistol till he broke it. On their arrival on board the guard schooner, notwithstanding the wounds he had received

THOMAS MEELEDY, Chairman.  
WARNER THROCKMORTON, Sec'y.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The balance of trade being against the U. States in the present ruinous trade with England; 18,000 shares of stock in the United States Bank being owned in England; and the British government being resolved to drain us of our money, at any sacrifice—it is distressing to reflect that they have

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"The French are within a league or two of this city, and every thing is in confusion."

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"Being at this island on commercial pursuits, for a few days past, a circumstance has occurred, which excited my sensibility as an American, in the highest degree, and I consider it the duty of every citizen to make notorious any insult offered to the flag of the United States, or any violence committed on the person of any of their fellow citizens in a foreign country, which comes under their immediate notice, I take the liberty through the medium of your useful paper, to make known to my fellow citizens the insult offered to the American flag and the unprecedented violence committed on the person of one of our fellow citizens by the government of this insignificant island.

"Mr. James Johnson, chief mate of the American ship Mary Ann Eliza, of New York, going on board his ship on Saturday evening the 13th inst. was hailed by the guard schooner, anchored near his ship, he not knowing who hailed him, asked "what was their business?" when he received some very abusive language from them, and to which he retorted. After Mr. Johnson had been some time on board his ship, captain Riddarhierta, with a petty officer named Marcial, and a crew, principally composed of negro slaves, boarded the ship, and ordered Mr. Johnson, and the crew of the ship, to get into the boat. Mr. Johnson represented the impropriety of his leaving the ship in the absence of the captain, and without orders, also the consequences which might result from leaving a valuable ship in an obscure harbor in the hurricane months, without any person on board of her, and upon his refusing to leave his ship, the commander of the schooner ordered his negroes to put him into the boat, and upon his making some resistance, they beat him in a most shocking manner with the butt end of their muskets, and threw him into the boat; the crew was then put into the boat, and the officers embarked and proceeded for the guard schooner. When Mr. Johnson complained of the treatment he had received, Marcial put a pistol to his breast, and snapped it more than once, but finding he could not effect his purpose that way, endeavored to do it by beating him over the head with the pistol till he broke it. On their arrival on board the guard schooner, notwithstanding the wounds he had received

THOMAS MEELEDY, Chairman.  
WARNER THROCKMORTON, Sec'y.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The balance of trade being against the U. States in the present ruinous trade with England; 18,000 shares of stock in the United States Bank being owned in England; and the British government being resolved to drain us of our money, at any sacrifice—it is distressing to reflect that they have

too many methods of gaining their ends. It is not improbable that the English ministry have formed such a plan for extracting our precious metals from the country, as an ingenious French financier contrived and partially executed, against England during the early part of the revolution, in 1792. This probability is increased by the fact (as detailed in the Aurora of Nov. 22.) that a British commissary named Clark, lately sold British government bills in New York "to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling, for which he took upwards of two hundred thousand hard dollars out of the banks" of that city. Mr. Duane says this money was taken to Canada; but, we imagine it has been shipped to England; and we believe it is only part of a desperate scheme to procure specie for the Bank of England, at any hazard or cost. The French comptroller Clavier said, Give me bills enough and I can break the Bank of England; the British agent says to the ministry, "Give me bills enough to sell in America, and I can empty the coffers of the United States—you want dollars to restore some confidence, and to prevent stocks from degenerating the market, and overwhelming the little credit which yet remains above water—Your situation is desperate—if you must fall, take the U. States government & all its hopes along with you."

Nothing is wanted to fulfil this damning purpose, but the continuance of the present trade with England, and the renewal of the U. States bank charter.

\*See Montefiore's Commercial Dictionary, vol. I. art. Bank of England, where the stratagem is related at large.—Monsieur Clavier desired only 100 millions to draw the specie from England. Bristot approved the plan; but the Robespierian faction did not support these bold measures. The game, we confess, seems a losing one to the assailant; but if he can afford to lose more than the assailed, he is comparatively the winner. No subject deserves the early attention of Congress more than this. Balt. Whig.

ENGLAND AND HOLLAND COMPARED.

We have given an article from the Times, respecting the distresses of Holland. We concur entirely with that paper in its opinion of Bonaparte; and we think the picture of Holland contained in that article is substantially accurate. There is no doubt, that Bonaparte is a tyrant: there is no doubt that he is rapacious, and faithless, and remorseless. And when the persons who wield the powers of government are of that description, it is not in nature that they should not be miserable! But we wish to make some observation on this intelligence from Holland to our own case. We wish it to be taken as a warning to this nation, for to that point is she going, and propelled on by the same cause.

Who has more rapacity than our tax-gatherers? And if these men have not annihilated without compensation, two thirds of the public debt, it is only because they would by that put a stop at once to the robbery of the people, annually of many millions by loans, which is only another word for fraudulent levies. Their forbearance in not taking two-thirds of the property of the public creditor away, proceeds from the same motive as their lenity to the house of Goldsmith. They feared to touch the sanctuary of their loan transactions. To get the people's money by taxes, is not half food enough for their avaricious appetite for plunder; and if loans could be annihilated, they would pine away with despair as well as abstinence. As to the perfidy of these men look at Ireland!

Has Bonaparte done any thing more faithless to Holland than they have to Ireland? We say—No! nor any thing half so cruel! Why! what do you talk of the Hollanders' distress? Is nobody to have any feelings but the Hollanders? Is an Irishman to lie on the same rack, and be silent? Have not ministers taken the property of Irishmen, in a manner more distressing than the robbery upon the Hollanders, and preceded by, and accompanied with cruelty of a more malignant nature? They tortured Ireland before they robbed her; and they mock her now that both are done! Talk of bad qualities, such as tyranny, cruelty, peridy and rapacity, and match your ministers if you can! But shall not the same causes have the same results here as in Ireland, as in Holland?

CHARLES-TOWN, December 7.

The Rev. Dr. Straith will preach in the court house in this town, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

At a meeting of a number of Democratic Republicans of Hampshire county, at Major Adam Heiskell's tavern, in Romney, on Tuesday evening the 20th of November, 1810, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That Col. John Morrow, of Jefferson county, be recommended to the consideration of the Democratic Republican Electors of the congressional district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, as a proper and fit person to represent said district in the congress of the U. States.

Resolved, That Charles Brent, Jun. esq. of Frederick county, be recommended to the Democratic Republican Electors of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy, as a proper and fit person to represent said district in the Senate of the state of Virginia.

Resolved, That James Dailey, Warner Throckmorton and Ignatius Price, be appointed a committee to correspond with similar committees of Berkeley and Jefferson, when appointed, and jointly with them to determine on a proper and fit character as a candidate at the ensuing congressional election.

THOMAS MEELEDY, Chairman.  
WARNER THROCKMORTON, Sec'y.

SCARCITY OF MONEY.

The balance of trade being against the U. States in the present ruinous trade with England; 18,000 shares of stock in the United States Bank being owned in England; and the British government being resolved to drain us of our money, at any sacrifice—it is distressing to reflect that they have

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"The French are within a league or two of this city, and every thing is in confusion."

FROM THE AURORA.

St. Bartholomews, 18th Oct. 1810.

"Being at this island on commercial pursuits, for a few days past, a circumstance has occurred, which excited my sensibility as an American, in the highest degree, and I consider it the duty of every citizen to make notorious any insult offered to the flag of the United States, or any violence committed on the person of any of their fellow citizens in a foreign country, which comes under their immediate notice, I take the liberty through the medium of your useful paper, to make known to my fellow citizens the insult offered to the American flag and the unprecedented violence committed on the person of one of our fellow citizens by the government of this insignificant island.

"Mr. James Johnson, chief mate of the American ship Mary Ann Eliza, of New York, going on board his ship on Saturday evening the 13th inst. was hailed by the guard schooner, anchored near his ship, he not knowing who hailed him, asked "what was their business?" when he received some very abusive language from them, and to which he retorted. After Mr. Johnson had been some time on board his ship, captain Riddarhierta, with a petty officer named Marcial, and a crew, principally composed of negro slaves, boarded the ship, and ordered Mr. Johnson, and the crew of the ship, to get into the boat. Mr. Johnson represented the impropriety of his leaving the ship in the absence of the captain, and without orders, also the consequences which might result from leaving a valuable ship in an obscure harbor in the hurricane months, without any person on board of her, and upon his refusing to leave his ship, the commander of the schooner ordered his negroes to put him into the boat, and upon his making some resistance, they beat him in a most shocking manner with the butt end of their muskets, and threw him into the boat; the crew was then put into the boat, and the officers embarked and proceeded for the guard schooner. When Mr. Johnson complained of the treatment he had received, Marcial put a pistol to his breast, and snapped it more than once, but finding he could not effect his purpose that way, endeavored to do it by beating him over the head with the pistol till he broke it. On their arrival on board the guard schooner, notwithstanding the wounds he had received

THOMAS MEELEDY, Chairman.  
WARNER THROCKMORTON, Sec'y.

Will the people of England forever escape the last result of these wicked dispositions? Will not they, like the Irish and the Hollanders, come to the extreme wants that men can bear?

Why! Infatuated Englishmen, half of you have come to that already—you, and your wives, and children! The fate of Holland is mercy, peace, and plenty, compared with yours; for if two thirds of the Hollanders' property is taken away, the remainder will purchase comparative plenty, and you have not money to give your children the food that health requires! If we had time, we might talk to you too of India! Who that hates Bonaparte's oppression of the Dutch will not feel too for India. Let India and let Ireland be blotting from the map, and from man's recollection, before we go upon the continent to weep over the miseries of any people.

London Statesman of Oct. 12.

From the London Alfred of Oct. 8.

It is asserted, that the retreat of lord Wellington from Gouveia to Coimbra, was preceded by that of almost the entire population of the country, after their having voluntarily destroyed every species of property, that could not be removed. That the people have voluntarily made sacrifices—absolutely without precedent in modern history, will perhaps not obtain universal belief. While the policy of the British general, in throwing every obstacle in the way of the French army is unquestionable—it may be feared that the retirement of the inhabitants has been more powerfully influenced by the total privation of all sustenance, than by principles of national enthusiasm—so inconsistent with the conduct of the people of Portugal in the recent conspiracy at Lisbon. It may be apprehended, that with the inhabitants of Portugal fear triumphs over patriotism. When the British general commands, it were impossible to resist—but the bigotry of the Portuguese is such, that hitherto, they have shown less aversion to the Catholic French Infidel, than to the Protestant British Heretic. This principle yet operates in the peninsula to an extent, which must, so long as it exists, continue to render the result of every combined operation as uncertain as insecure.

New-Orleans, Oct. 18.

WEST-FLORIDA.

Extract of a letter from Baton Rouge dated October 9.

"There is nothing new here of moment. Shepherd Brown, (Commandant of St. Helena) came in to-day, and surrendered himself to the convention. He is in close custody, where he will remain until his trial—240 men were mustered this morning. It is thought they will all be disbanded except enough to garrison the fort, which has been repaired and picketed in. Every thing is tranquil. The Convention is in session.

We hear in addition to the above, that Gen. Thomas arrived at Baton Rouge on Tuesday last from Springfield, whence he had repaired in consequence of a disposition having been manifested to oppose the measures of the Convention. It is said the Subject is deliberating on the propriety of increasing their military force.

October 24.

On the night of the 16th instant a mutiny was discovered in the fort at Baton Rouge. A new appointed captain, who calls himself Cook, had it in contemplation to liberate col. Lassus, and take possession of the fort—the convention got information of it and ordered down the dragoons from Bayou Sarah, who arrived in time to save the fort—Captain Cook and his two subalterns were cashiered and ordered out of Florida, and every thing is now tranquil.

Extract of a letter from Pinkneyville, dated October 20.

"On my return from Baton Rouge I found your letter, and would willingly answer all your interrogatories, could I possess the facts. In a summary way let me tell you, that the people of West Florida have done right in throwing off allegiance to a Prince that could not give them any relief. The double dealing of Col. Lassus and Shepherd Brown convinced the members of the convention they had nothing to depend on from them; on the contrary it is pretty well ascertained that a plan was laying to secretly seize the most influential members of the convention and carry them off to Pensacola, and perhaps to the Havana.

October 25.

A letter received by the last mail states, that the Governor of the Mississippi Territory has been authorized to march a detachment of militia into Florida, and that 1500 were to march on Saturday last, 20th inst. The letter adds, that on this intelligence being received at Rapids, the Kemper started to join the revolutionists, without the authority of government. We give this news as we received it, without pretending to vouch for its authenticity.

Chillicothe, November 7.

Emigration of late, to this state, has far exceeded that of any former period, for five years past. Every day our streets are filled with family wagons; and perhaps five hundred families have removed hither within the last four months. In proportion to the rapid settlement of our state, the health of its inhabitants improves. We think we are safe in affirming, in general, that there is not a more healthy state in the union than Ohio, south of the Potomac.

Other circumstances are very pleasing and consolatory, as they relate to this state. Lands are uncommonly low, in proportion to their richness and other advantages. A laudable spirit of enterprise is awakened in the minds of several respectable and wealthy characters. The farmer, all things considered, can get a tolerable price, in cash, for several articles of produce, and some of the merchants will take it in exchange for goods. Manufactures are beginning to bud, and we most earnestly wish, that a glorious success may crown the praise-worthy and patriotic endeavours of those concerned in their establishment, by affording an ample harvest.

It gives us much pleasure also to add, that several articles of great necessity, are now from 25 to 40 per cent. lower than they were five years ago: such as salt, loaf and imported brown sugar, coffee, teas, &c. Indeed, dry goods in general are also much lower than formerly. These circumstances are very pleasing in their nature, and highly beneficial in their consequences.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 27.

The following extract of a letter is from a gentleman of the first respectability at Washington, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in this city, bearing date

October 30, 1810.

"The situation of Florida most certainly claims the earliest possible attention of our government, for, unless they are adopted into our family of governments, there is much reason to fear that one of the great belligerents of Europe will attempt to lay violent hands upon these provinces, to the incalculable injury of the U. States. Indeed I verily believe that

### THE MISER.

See'th thou yon pale and wrinkled form,  
The languid lustre of his eye  
Foretels the winter's beating storm,  
To crush lone misery's feeble sigh.

Him nor the muse, nor thought, can pain—  
The prey of jealousy and care;  
He steels his breast to sorrow's plaint,  
And shuns the victim of despair.

Corse on the tribe whose sordid souls  
Can never consolation speak,  
Nor check the tear that ceaseless rolls,  
Down hapless sorrow's faded cheek.

And lives there such a niggard train,  
Who blest humanity defy?  
Still bent to grasp their boarded gain,  
They live but for themselves—and die.

Be mine the tender, feeling heart,  
The fully sympathetic glow,  
That teaches with assuasive art  
To hover round the "couch of woe."

Yes, be it mine to dry the tear,  
When memory her griefs shall pour—  
To sooth misfortunes too severe,  
And light affliction's darkest hour.

Then when life's transient bliss is fled,  
And age shall mar the freshest bloom,  
Some orphan's grateful heart shall shed  
The tear of friendship on my tomb.

### Description of the Green river Parakeet of Kentucky.

This bird is about the size of a pigeon, of a green colour, except the head, which inclines to yellow.—They go in flocks, or in companies about the plantations, and are remarkable for their docility. When once taken and caged a few hours they have no inclination to leave their captor; but will remain about his house, enjoying his bounty with unparalleled indifference and security. When thus tamed they serve as a decoy, by being perched on a pole or scaffold, while a flock is flying by, they will readily alight as conveniently as possible, and are so attached to each other, that any of the strangers that alight within reach may be taken by the owners of the decoy without difficulty, and these in two or three hours become as gentle as the other. They are possessed of an uncommon degree of sociability and friendship towards each other; when travelling about the house should one of them discover a grain of corn or any other food, it immediately raises the alarm, and by a chattering peculiar to themselves, invites its fellows to partake of it; and when assembled, the discoverer, splits the corn with its beak. They are remarkable fond of cucumbers, and the same friendship takes place, on finding a plant or bush of these. When they lodge or sleep, they suspend themselves by the beak from a pin or crevice in the wall of the house, or any convenience which a whole flock will assemble, if sufficiently capacious. The females of a flock lay their eggs together in a hollow tree promiscuously, and when thus deposited, the males assume the charge of hatching and supporting them. It frequently happens that there are young in the nest half-fledged, while others are yet in the shell.

### A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg, and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE, & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomak, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of Shannondale. The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX,  
Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

### A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops: and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by

F. FAIRFAX,  
Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town,  
November 9, 1810.

### Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant,  
against  
Aaron McIntire, Ex'or of Nicholas McIntire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant Aaron McIntire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an 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: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant McIntire, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, clk.  
Nov. 23.

### FOR SALE, A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 359 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tan yard, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW,  
October 19, 1810.

### Mills-Grove Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the above mill, which is in complete readiness for receiving cloth, where he intends to carry on the Fulling and Dying in all its various branches; and flatters himself from the opportunity he has had of knowing and practising every thing that has been discovered for the improvement of his business, for six or seven years, to give general satisfaction. I have understood that the mill I have taken has not been in good credit for some years, and the public as well as myself are acquainted with the cause. I have taken the mill with a view to benefit myself, and I am sensible that the first step to this will be punctuality and a close attention to business. All kinds of work will be thankfully received, and dressed with neatness and dispatch. Cloth with written directions may be left at Mr. Wilson's store, in Charles-Town, where I will attend every two weeks to receive and return it when finished. The work will be done on the most moderate terms for cash or a short credit to punctual persons, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB,  
November 9, 1810.

### Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Robert Buckles, Complainant,  
against  
William Buckles, John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Buckles not having entered his appearance agreeably to an 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: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered that the defendants John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. and George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, or either of them, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant William Buckles, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, clk.  
Nov. 23.

### A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED,  
And are now opening at the subscriber's store,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

- Refined Camphor,
- Tincture Steel,
- Batemans Drops,
- Stoughton's Bitters,
- Godfrey's Cordial,
- Essence of Lavender,
- Essence of Burgamot,
- Paregoric Elixir,
- Venice Turpentine,
- Iceland Moss,
- Ipecacuanah,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apodeloe, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the evening of the 20th inst. TWO NEGRO MEN, the property of William H. Harding, dec'd, taken by virtue of executions, and committed for safe keeping. The one is named Martin, who calls himself a Baptist preacher—he is somewhat of a yellow cast, and from appearance is about 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, he is tolerably dressed, has a dark big coat, but the colour of his other clothes not recollected, as he was a very short time in my custody. The other is named Stephen, a mulatto, supposed to be between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, meanly dressed, but the colour of his clothes not recollected. It is presumed they will make for Leesburg, to their mistress, who resides in or near that place. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the above villains and commit them to any jail, so that I get them again, or Five Dollars will be given for either of them, and if brought to me I will pay all reasonable charges, with the above reward for both or either of them.

G. GIBBONS, Jailor.  
Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

### Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### NEW GOODS, By the Market House, in Shepherd's-Town.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have just finished opening a very large and general assortment of New Goods, of every description, among which are,

- Super extra superfine cloths,
- Ditto double mill'd cassimeres,
- Flannels,
- Irish Linens, Long Lawns,
- A great variety of nice Fancy Articles, &c. &c. &c.

Many of these goods have been bought a sacrifice, and are worthy the attention of all those wishing to purchase cheap goods—should any doubt the cheapness of the goods, they will do well to come and see them, for we pledge ourselves they will be sold cheap either by the package, piece, or smaller quantity.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.  
The highest price paid in cash for Hides and Skins.  
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

### IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

### CAPITAL PRIZES:

- 1 Prize of . . . 30,000 Dollars.
- 1 . . . . . 25,000
- 1 . . . . . 20,000
- 2 . . . . . 10,000
- 3 . . . . . 5,000
- 14 . . . . . 1,000
- 30 . . . . . 500
- 50 . . . . . 100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

### ALSO, EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.

By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is approved by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of subscribers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, inasmuch as the first three thousand tickets drawn will be entitled to twice the dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following.—The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself, the great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Small Pox has been brought into disrepute in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in the one and finally, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles Town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMES, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town, by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co., and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co.  
June 15, 1810.

### Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### President's Message.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 5.

The President of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Ed. Coles, his private secretary, the following Message to Congress:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

The embarrassments which have prevailed in our foreign relations, and so much employed the deliberations of Congress make it a primary duty, in meeting you, to communicate whatever may have occurred, in that branch of our national affairs.

The act of the last session of Congress "concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies" having invited, in a new form, a termination of their edicts against our neutral commerce, copies of the act were immediately forwarded to our ministers at London and Paris; with a view that its object might be within the early attention of the French and British governments.

By the communication received through our minister at Paris, it appeared, that a knowledge of the act by the French government, was followed by a declaration that the Berlin and Milan decrees were revoked, and would cease to have effect on the first day of November ensuing. These being the only known edicts of France, within the description of the act, and the revocation of them, being such that they ceased, at that date, to violate our neutral commerce; the fact, as prescribed by law, was announced by a proclamation bearing date the second day of November.

It would have well accorded with the conciliatory views, indicated by this proceeding on the part of France, to have extended them to all the grounds of just complaint, which now remains unadjusted with the United States. It was particularly anticipated that, as a further evidence of just dispositions towards them, restoration would have been immediately made of the property of our citizens seized under a misapplication of the principles of reprisals combined with a misconstruction of a law of the United States.—This expectation has not been fulfilled.

From the British government no communication on the subject of the act has been received. To a communication from our minister at London of the revocation, by the French government, of its Berlin and Milan decrees, it was answered that the British system would be relinquished as soon as the repeal of the French decrees should have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations have been restored to the condition in which it stood, previously to the promulgation of those decrees. This pledge, although it does not necessarily import, does not exclude the intention of relinquishing, along with the orders in council, the practice of those novel blockades which have a like effect of interrupting our neutral commerce. And this further justice to the United States is the rather to be looked for, inasmuch as the blockades in question, being not more contrary to the established law of nations, than inconsistent with the rules of blockade formally recognised by Great Britain herself, could have no legal basis, other than the plea of retaliation, alleged as the basis of the orders in council. Under the modification of the original orders of Nov. 1807, into the orders of April 1809, there is indeed scarcely a nominal distinction between the orders and the blockades.—One of those illegitimate blockades, bearing date in May 1806, having been expressly avowed to be still unrescinded, & to be, in effect, comprehended in the orders in council, was too distinctly brought within the purview of the act of Congress, not to be comprehended in the explanation of the requisites to a compliance with it. The British government was accordingly apprized by our minister near it, that such was the light in which the subject was to be regarded.

On the other important subjects depending between the United States and

that government, no progress has been made, from which an early and satisfactory result can be relied on.

In this new posture of our relations with those powers, the consideration of Congress will be properly turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the exposition, and of difficulties in the execution, of the act above cited.

The commerce of the United States with the North of Europe, heretofore much vexed by licentious cruisers, particularly under the Danish flag, has lately been visited with fresh and extensive depredations.—The measures pursued in behalf of our injured citizens not having obtained justice for them, a further and more formal interposition with the Danish government is contemplated. The principles which have been maintained by that government in relation to neutral commerce, and the friendly professions of his Danish Majesty towards the United States are valuable pledges, in favor of a successful issue.

Among the events growing out of the state of the Spanish monarchy, our attention was imperiously attracted to the change, developing itself in that portion of West Florida, which, though of right appertaining to the United States, had remained in the possession of Spain, awaiting the result of negotiations for its actual delivery to them.—The Spanish authority was subverted: and a situation produced, exposing the country to ulterior events, which might essentially affect the rights & welfare of the Union. In such a conjuncture, I did not delay the interposition required for the occupancy of the territory West of the river Perdido; to which the title of the U. States extends, and to which the laws, provided for the territory of Orleans are applicable. With this view, the proclamation, of which a copy is laid before you was confined to the governor of that territory, to be carried into effect.—The legality, and necessity of the course pursued, assure me of the favorable light in which it will present itself to the Legislature; and of the promptitude, with which they will supply whatever provisions may be due to the essential rights and equitable interests of the people thus brought into the bosom of the American family.

Our amity with the Powers of Barbary with the exception of a recent occurrence at Tunis, of which an explanation is just received, appears to have been uninterrupted, and to have become more firmly established.

With the Indian tribes, also, the peace and friendship of the U. States are found to be so eligible, that the general disposition to preserve both continues to gain strength.

I feel particular satisfaction in remarking that an interior view of our country presents us with grateful proofs of its substantial and increasing prosperity. To a thriving agriculture, and the improvements related to it, is added a highly interesting extension of useful manufactures; the combined product of professional occupations, and of household industry. Such, indeed, is the experience of economy, as well as of policy, in these substitutes for supplies heretofore obtained by foreign commerce, that in a national view the change is justly regarded as of itself more than a recompense for those privations and losses resulting from foreign injustice, which furnished the general impulse required for its accomplishment. How far it may be expedient to guard the infancy of this improvement in the distribution of labor by regulations of the commercial tariff, is a subject which cannot fail to suggest itself to your patriotic reflections.

It will rest with the consideration of Congress, also, whether a provident, as well as fair encouragement, would not be given to our navigation, by such regulations as will place it on a level of competition with foreign vessels, particularly in transporting the important and bulky productions of our own soil. The failure of equality and reciprocity in the existing regulations on this subject operates, in our ports, as a premium to foreign competitors; and the inconvenience must increase as these may be multiplied, under more favorable

circumstances, by the more than countervailing encouragements now given them by the laws of their respective countries.

Whilst it is universally admitted that a well instructed people alone can be permanently a free people; and whilst it is evident that the means of diffusing and improving useful knowledge form so small a proportion of the expences for national purposes, I cannot presume it to be unseasonable, to invite your attention to the advantages of superadding, to the means of education provided by the several states, a seminary of learning, within the limits of their exclusive jurisdiction: the expences of which might be defrayed, or reimbursed, out of the vacant grounds which have accrued to the nation within those limits.

Such an institution, though local in its legal character, would be universal in its beneficial effects. By enlightening the opinions; by expanding the patriotism; and by assimilating the principles, the sentiments & the manners of those who might resort to this temple of science, to be redistributed, in due time through every part of the community; sources of jealousy & prejudice would be diminished, the features of national character would be multiplied, and greater extent given to social harmony. But above all a well constituted Seminary, in the centre of the nation, is recommended by the consideration, that the additional instruction emanating from it would contribute not less to strengthen the foundations, than to adorn the structure, of our free and happy system of government.

Among the commercial abuses still committed under the American flag, and leaving in force my former reference to that subject, it appears that American citizens are instrumental in carrying on a traffic in enslaved Africans, equally in violation of the laws of humanity, and in defiance of those of their own country. The same just and benevolent motives which produced the interdiction in force against this criminal conduct, will doubtless be felt by Congress, in devising further means of suppressing the evil.

In the midst of uncertainties, necessarily connected with the great interests of the U. States, prudence requires a continuance of our defensive and precautionary arrangements. The Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy will submit the statements and estimates which may aid Congress, in their ensuing provisions for the land and naval forces. The statements of the latter will include a view of the transfers of appropriations in the naval expenditures, and the grounds on which they were made.

The fortifications for the defence of our maritime frontier have been prosecuted according to the plan laid down in 1808. The works, with some exceptions, are completed, and furnish with ordnance. Those for the security of the City of New York, though far advanced towards completion, will require a further time and appropriation. This is the case with a few others, either not completed, or in need of repairs.

The improvements, in quality & quantity, made in the manufactory of cannon; and of small arms, both at the public armories, and private factories, warrant additional confidence in the competency of these resources, for supplying the public exigencies.

These preparations for arming the militia, having thus far provided for one of the objects contemplated by the power vested in Congress, with respect to that great bulwark of the public safety; it is for their consideration, whether further provisions are not requisite, for the other contemplated objects of organization and discipline. To give to this great mass of physical and moral force, the efficiency which it merits and is capable of receiving; it is indispensable that they should be instructed and practised in the rules by which they are to be governed. Towards an accomplishment of this important work, I recommend for the consideration of Congress the expediency of instituting a system, which shall, in the first instance, call into the

field, at the public expence, and for a given time, certain portions of the commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The instruction and discipline thus acquired would gradually diffuse through the entire body of the militia that practical knowledge and promptitude for active service, which are the great ends to be pursued. Experience has left no doubt, either of the necessity, or of the efficacy, of competent military skill, in those portions of the militia which it may have to perform.

The corps of Engineers, with the Military Academy, are entitled to the early attention of Congress. The Buildings at the Seat, fixt by law, for the present Academy, are so far in decay, as not to afford the necessary accommodation. But a revision of the law is recommended, principally with a view to a more enlarged cultivation and diffusion of the advantages of such institutions, by providing professorships for all the necessary branches of military instruction, and by the establishment of an additional Academy at the Seat of Government, or elsewhere. The means by which war, as well for defence, as for offence, are now carried on, render these schools of the more scientific operations an indispensable part of every adequate system. Even among nations whose large standing armies & frequent wars afford every other opportunity of instruction, these establishments are found to be indispensable, for the due attainment of the branches of military science, which require a regular course of study and experiment. In a government, happily without the other opportunities, seminaries, where the elementary principles of the art of war can be taught without actual war & without the expence of extensive and standing armies, have the precious advantage of uniting an essential preparation against external danger, with a scrupulous regard to internal safety.—

In no other way probably, can a provision of equal efficacy for the public defence, be made at so little expence, or more consistently with the public liberty.

The receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th Sept. last (and amounting to more than eight millions and a half of dollars) have exceeded the current expences of the Government, including the interests on the public debt. For the purpose of reimbursing at the end of the year 3,750,000 dollars of the principal, a loan, as authorized by law, had been negotiated to that amount, but has since been reduced to 2,750,000 dollars; the reduction being permitted by the state of the Treasury: in which there will be a balance, remaining at the end of the next year, estimated at 2,000,000 dollars.—

For the probable receipts of the next year, and other details, I refer to statements which will be transmitted from the Treasury, and which will enable you to judge what further provisions may be necessary for the ensuing years.

Reserving for future occasions, in the course of the Session, whatever other communications may claim your attention, I close the present, by expressing my reliance, under the blessing of Divine Providence on the judgment and patriotism which will guide your measures, at a period particularly calling for united Councils, and inflexible exertions, for the welfare of our country, and by assuring you of the fidelity and alacrity with which my cooperation will be afforded.

JAMES MADISON

From among the voluminous mass of documents accompanying the Message of the President, we have selected the following, which appear to us particularly interesting:

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO GOV. CLAIBORNE.

Department of State, Oct. 27, 1810.

SIR,  
From the enclosed Proclamation of the President of the United States you will perceive his determination to take possession of the territory therein specified, in the name and behalf of the U. States; the considerations which have constrained him to resort to this