

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, March 29, 1811.

[No. 157.]

**NOBILITY EVERY WHERE.**  
A young English nobleman, was introduced at an assembly of one of the first ladies of Naples, by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there, his snuff box was stolen from him. The next day being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box. He ran to his friend. "There," said he, "that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box which was stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? Is not he a sharper?" "Take care," said the other, "that is a man of the first quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuff box again; I'll go and ask him for it." "Pray, said his friend be quiet, and leave it to me to get back your snuff box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and as he entered—"There," said he, "I have brought your snuff box." "Well," said the Englishman, "how did you obtain it?" "Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman "I did not wish to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it!"

"According to the royal census of Spain, (says a late writer) taken in the year 1801, there were in that country 2,434,772 male inhabitants between the ages of fifteen and sixty: of these 152,285 were regular and secular clergy, making about one for every fifteen men in the country." One fifteenth of a community are clergymen! Clergymen, too, without either learning or piety, liberality or public utility! Covetous of the fleece, but careless of the flock—pretending to be preachers of religion, while they practice all kinds and degrees of sin—ignorant, bigoted, intolerant and cruel—obscene, bestial and impious—earthly, sensual and devilish!"—Such is a faint picture of the clergy of Spain, whose chastisement by the hand of providence awakens such sympathy in the bosoms of many, even professors of the pure doctrines of christianity! Can any nation hoodwinked, deluded, plundered and tyrannized over by such and so numerous a priesthood, change for the worse?  
*Lexington Reporter.*

**FOR THE ASTHMA.**  
It appears by a late number of the Monthly Magazine, that the root and lower parts of the *Datura Stramonium*, (the stinking weed of this country) when chopped and smoked like tobacco, has afforded great relief to persons afflicted with convulsive asthma. The writer says, he generally smoked three or four pipes of it daily; and he smoked as many as ten or twelve, without an unpleasant effect. He does not say whether the plant was newly gathered or first dried, but it is presumed, that every patient may make the experiment for himself. The *Datura Stramonium*, taken internally, is highly deleterious, and should not be meddled with but under the direction of a physician.

**Method of raising Turkeys.**  
Plunge the chick in a vessel of cold water, the very hour (if possible) but at least the day it is hatched: forcing it to swallow one whole pepper corn; after which, let it be returned to its mother from that time it will become hardy, and feel the cold no more than a hen's chick; but it is necessary to observe, that this useful species of fowls are also subject to one particular disorder when they are young, which often carries them off in a few days; when they begin to droop, examine carefully the feathers on their rumps, and you will find two or three whose quill part is filled with blood, upon drawing those out, the chick recovers, and after that requires no further care, than what is commonly bestowed on other poultry.

We are authorised to state that CHARLES BRENT, Esq., of Frederick, will be the republican candidate, at the next election for a Senator, to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Hardy and Hampshire, in the Senate of Virginia.

WE are authorised to state to the freeholders of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, that JOHN BAKER, Esq., of Shepherd's-Town, will be a candidate at the next election of a member to represent said district in Congress.

WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq., will be the republican candidate, at the next congressional election for this district.

**For Sale or Rent,**  
A HOUSE and LOT in Charles-Town, situated on the east end of the main street, opposite Mr. Theophilus Buckmaster's, and adjoining Mr. Thomas H. Grady's. Conditions and particulars may be known by applying to the Printer, or to  
HUMPHREY KEYES.  
March 15, 1811.

**Election Notice.**  
NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the District, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the United States; also, one fit person to represent the District composed of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Senate of Virginia; also, two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia.  
GEO. NORTH, Sheriff  
of Jefferson county.  
March 1, 1811.

**For Sale or Hire.**  
I WISH to sell or hire the thorough bred horse Napoleon, which is now in high order, and as good a foal getter as any in this valley. Napoleon is a bright bay, rising 7 years old, full 16 hands high, and suitable for the saddle or draught. He was gotten by the imported horse Sportsman, which at the age of 12 years sold for \$1200, and his dam by the noted horse Paul Jones.—It is thought useless to trace his pedigree any further, as his form will satisfy any impartial judge.  
PHILIP ENGLE.  
March 8, 1811.

**A QUANTITY OF**  
Fresh Clover Seed,  
Just received and for sale by  
PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, March 8, 1811.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase of Mr. Robert Read certain lands in this county, lately conveyed to him by the subscriber, who has equity of redemption in the same.  
E. FAIRFAX.  
Shannon Hill, Jefferson county,  
March 1, 1811.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Haines, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought without discrimination. And those having claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in for settlement.  
JACOB HAINES, jun. } Exors.  
JOHN UNSEL, jun. }  
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 30th instant, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons,  
**Three Negro Men,**  
conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlain.  
PETER CLIMA, Trustee.  
March 1, 1811.

**CLOVER SEED.**  
THE subscribers have received a part of their usual supply of clover seed.—The residue will be delivered in a few days, as the growers of it are now in the act of getting it out.  
JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

A generous price given for  
**Country Quills**  
At this Office.  
**BLANK DEEDS**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Three or four journeymen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, paid weekly.  
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

**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 dolls.  
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 allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers 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 that are drawn will be entitled to twelve 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 expense, 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 Kine Pock 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 Pock, or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, they must be aware 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 this invaluable remedy, 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. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS, Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harpers-Town by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co.  
June 15, 1810.

**NOTICE.**  
A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turning a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson.  
January 18, 1811.

**Bernard O'Doherty,**  
TAILOR, AND LADIES' HABIT MAKER,  
FROM PHILADELPHIA,

GRATEFUL for the flattering share of public patronage he has experienced during his late residence in this town, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town, its vicinity and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Philadelphia with patterns of the latest and most admired fashions, and from his present arrangement, will be able to furnish habits of every description, and in the newest style, immediately after their adoption in the principal seats of the union. Those who will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work finished in the best and most workmanlike style.  
Three or four journeymen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, paid weekly.  
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

**Michael McKewan,**  
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in the yellow house, where he formerly kept store, in South Queen street, Martinsburgh, at the sign of the  
**Martinsburgh Inn.**  
He has been at considerable expense in repairs, &c. to render the accommodations commodious and comfortable for travellers and others who will favour him with their custom. He will take three or four more genteel boarders.  
Martinsburgh, March 1, 1811.

**CAUTION.**  
THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing with slaves, without permission, under pain of legal prosecution.  
JOHN BRYAN.  
March 1, 1811.

**More New Goods.**  
By the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town.  
THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.  
Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves,  
ditto Habit ditto,  
ditto Long White and Black Lace Sleeves,  
Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose,  
Milk-White Sattin and Mantua, Black Lutestring and other Silks, Large assortment Fashionable Ribbands and Trimmings,  
Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers,  
Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnets,  
Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric,  
Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslin, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and Linen Muslins, &c.  
They have on hands, a large quantity  
**Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS, Paints & Medicines, &c.**

Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and ROUNDINGS, &c. &c.  
Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of  
**HIDES AND SKINS,**  
And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz.  
Chesnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black Oak Bark.

Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, with such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it fully in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arrears, will use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them.—We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrears as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.  
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1811.

**Young Snap,**  
WILL stand this season at the subscriber's farm, five miles from Charles-Town, and eight from Shepherd's-Town, and cover mares at four dollars the season, two dollars cash the single leap, and six dollars to insure a colt, provided the mare is not parted with.  
Young Snap is a dark brown, seven years old this spring, seventeen hands high, and well made in proportion.—He was gotten by Old Snap, out of a Chester Ball mare. It is unnecessary to say anything more about his pedigree, as he has proved himself as a foal getter in the neighbourhood of Southfield. Grain of any kind will be taken at a liberal price. The season will commence this day, and end on the first of July.—The money payable on the first of August.  
JAMES HITE.  
March 19, 1811.

**FOR RENT.**  
THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past, as a store and tavern. This property consists of a brick building 32 by 34 feet, and a frame building 50 by 20 feet, all two stories high, and nearly finished, a kitchen, smoke house, two stables, &c. with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given on the 2d day of April next.  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
Charles town, March 22, 1811.

**Writing Paper**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**Four Cents per Pound**  
Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton  
**RAGS.**

### CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

We are authorised to state to the freeholders of Jefferson county, that RAWLEIGH MORGAN, and THOMAS GRIGGS, jun. esqrs. will be candidates at the next election for members to the General Assembly.

**Public Sale.**  
WILL be offered for sale on Saturday the 30th instant, before the door of Philip Shutt's tavern, in Shepherd's-Town, a valuable corner lot of ground, belonging to the estate of Edward Lucas, dec'd, situated on the main street in said town, leading from Charles-Town to Blackford's ferry, and adjoining Mr. John Unsel's.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.  
ROBERT LUCAS, Exor.  
March 22, 1811.

**Trustee's Sale.**  
BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber by John Young, to secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, for cash, on Monday the 15th day of April next, on the premises, near the stone meeting house, in Charles Town, a brick house and lot, three feather beds and bedding, one dining table, 6 Windsor chairs, one desk, an eight day clock, two cows, and a two year old colt.  
JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee.  
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JOHN KENNEDY.  
Charles town, March 22, 1811.

### Hear both Sides.

To the Voters of the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.  
THE friends of Mr. WOLFE, had indulged a hope, that the present Electioneering Campaign would have been marked by a degree of candor and liberality, which should ever distinguish the conduct of HONORABLE MEN, engaged in a political contest. In this, they have, however been egregiously disappointed.

A hand bill is industriously circulating by the enemies of Mr. Wolfe, signed "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," in which a very uncanid and insidious attempt is made to excite the public prejudice against that gentleman, for a vote given in the Senate of Virginia, in the strike of the section of the Militia Law, which exempts from the performance of militia duty, "the Professors and Students of William and Mary College, and other Seminaries of Learning within this Commonwealth." Had "One of the People" been actuated by just and honorable motives, he would have yielded to the impulse of duty, and have given the public a correct view of the whole ground. There would not then have existed a necessity for the friends of Mr. Wolfe (who is now absent, to have descended to a vindication of his conduct on the subject in question; the public would have been enabled, (without the aid of my feeble pen) correctly to estimate the vote, which is now, (for reasons too obvious to escape the most superficial observer,) denounced as aristocratic, and "odiously oppressive to the poorer class of citizens."

I am not disposed to deny, that "extract from the Journals of the Senate" is correct, as far as it goes; but "One of the People" has studiously avoided, (from the most sinister motives) stating the whole truth. The address to the voters of the district, (which is circulating with a degree of zeal, but little honorable to the parties engaged in it,) is evidently calculated to impress on those at a distance, who have not an opportunity of access to correct information, a belief, that the subject of exempting from Militia Duty the Students of William and Mary College had been primarily and originally introduced in the session of 1808 '9, and that it never, at any previous period, constituted a part of our Militia code. That the hand bill in question, has produced this impression, and that Mr. Brent and a few of his too zealous friends have taken pains to cheat the public into this belief, by withholding proper explanations cannot be denied. How great, fellow citizens, will be your astonishment, to learn, that so far from this being the case, that the obnoxious section alluded to, has formed a prominent feature in our Militia Code, for the last HALF CENTURY, and at least FORTY FIVE YEARS previous to Mr. Wolfe's occupying a seat in the Senate! I have traced the existence of this law as far back as the year 1757, and beg to refer those who may be disposed to prosecute the enquiry, to the revival of 1769, page 334, sec. 5, by which it will appear, that the professors and students of William and Mary College only were exempt from Militia Duty. True, this law originated in the reign of George II, but immediately on the close of the revolution, [see acts of assembly of 1785.] the Militia laws underwent a complete revision, and the section which is denounced as "aristocratic and odiously oppressive to the poorer class of citizens," was incorporated into our Militia system, and amended so as to extend to ALL Public Seminaries of Learning; so that not only are the students of William and Mary exempt, but those also of the Academy in this place; and at Battle-town; for both are incorporated by act of Assembly, and therefore have become what the law contemplates "Public Seminaries." The section (as respects Students) has remained unimpaired to the present day; and will any but an idiot contend, that a body

of men, (such as formed the Assembly of 1785) amongst whom may be ranked a Madison, a Henry, a Wythe, a Pendleton, a Randolph, &c. &c. who had themselves but just emerged from a state of political slavery, would have countenanced a law at variance with the Constitution, (the provisions of which, it is presumed, they understood full as well as Mr. Brent or his Secretary,) or have cherished principles, which as "One of the People" says would tend to the final ruin and downfall of our Republic? I ask, can the human mind be so debased as to imagine that these men would so far forget the duty they owed themselves and their country, as to forge chains for their poorer class of fellow citizens?

If Mr. Wolfe has erred in voting against the repeal of a law, which was enacted by the collected wisdom and patriotism of the state, how much more have not those to whom it owes its origin erred? However, place it in its most hideous point of view, and it will appear to every reflecting mind (whose object is the attainment of truth) but an error of the judgment, for which he can plead, in extenuation, the example of sages, rendered immortal by their efforts to ameliorate the condition of their fellow men.

In the year 1792 [see Revised Code, page 284] the Militia laws were again revised; again was this section, which has given such umbrage to Mr. Brent and his honorable scribe continued; and it is evident, that it was particularly discussed by the Legislature, as the exemption of '92 does not extend to several classes of persons who were exempt by the law of 1785. Since the revision of 1792, the Militia Laws have undergone a variety of modifications, and unluckily for Mr. Brent this section has ever remained unimpaired. Have not both branches of our Legislature been almost unanimously democratic, since parties have been formed? And is it not rational to suppose, that this body of men, who stand foremost in the ranks of Republicanism would not long ere this, have expunged from our statute books this grievous, oppressive section, had it been demonstrated to them to be such? Were it necessary to enter into an elaborate detail of the probable reasons, why the wisdom of successive Legislatures provided, that those who were engaged in acquiring an education should, for the time, be exempt from the performance of militia duty, it were a easy task. I will offer but a few remarks on this subject; it is in good sense of those I address will suggest many others.—Education being the foundation of our political and civil happiness, it is desirable that in the attainment of it, there be opposed to it as few obstacles as possible. The mind of youth, when engaged in a variety of pursuits, is too apt to be led astray from the real point; and the schemes of vice and immorality which too frequently prevail at our seminaries, are, in an eminent degree, calculated to corrupt the morals of youth.—The students at the Colleges and other Seminaries of Learning are, generally young men from various parts of the state, who have no permanent residence in the places where these Seminaries are fixed; they continue at those places but a short time; and, as soon as they return to their homes they become subject to the militia laws, with all other public burthens, in common with the rest of their fellow citizens.—To compel a man to muster where he had not a permanent residence would certainly be unjust. It has ever been one of the prominent articles in the creed of a republican, that, to foster and encourage Seminaries of Learning and the study of the Sciences, is the surest means of promoting the cause of liberty and to perpetuate the blessings of freedom. In all governments there must be rulers, and these rulers should not only be honest, but wise.

To return to "One of the people."—To serve his sinister purpose, he has feloniously mutilated an important article of the Bill of Rights. He contends that the vote is palpably unconstitutional, and a flagrant violation of our Bill of Rights—which says "that no man or set of men shall be entitled to separate

emoluments or privileges."—True it does say so, but it says, further, "EXCEPT IN CONSIDERATION OF PUBLIC SERVICES." This important clause, has this honest politician remembered to forget to quote.—Admitting his quotation were correct, I acknowledge that it were an infringement of the Constitution to exempt any description of persons (even a judge or a reverend divine) from Militia duty, and the object of "One of the People" is, evidently, so to impress it on the public mind.  
—Having proved incontestably that Mr. Brent or his honorable secretary has endeavoured to mislead the public opinion, by a false representation of a subject on record, I might perhaps with great propriety close my remarks as I take it for granted, that he has utterly disqualified himself from giving testimony in the case, and that, consequently, his further assertions on this subject, will be disregarded by every friend to truth. But, as the gentleman has opened his battery against Mr. Wolfe, it is but right that the subject should be fairly discussed, and I will proceed further.—The gentleman, (I mean "One of the People,") urges, the refusal of the Senate to strike out the exempting section, as conclusive evidence of a disposition in that body "to foster and cherish that aristocratic principle, which has provoked the final ruin and downfall of all Republics." Some politicians have a happy knack of bending their opinions to circumstances. On any other occasion, it would perhaps offend Mr. Brent to say that the Legislature of Virginia was not the most Republican body in the union; but at the present juncture it happens to suit the gentleman's convenience to denounce the Senate, to which he now aspires, as aristocratic, and as cherishing principles unfriendly to the liberties of the People! Such fellow citizens, is the consistency of this man, and such the means by which he hopes to be elevated to a seat in that body.  
The Senate, fellow citizens, consists 24 members—but 15 of whom (according to Mr. Brent's own showing) were present when the question on the repeal of the exempting section was taken—there are but SIX Federalists in that house—there were against repealing the section, ten members—(three of whom (Messrs. Wolfe, Doddridge and Bayly) were federalists, and the other seven republicans, and five in the affirmative. Let the principle of exempting Students be right or wrong, it is in proof to you that Mr. Wolfe went hand in hand with the majority of Republican gentlemen. The House of Delegates consists of about 200 members, of which the number of Federalists does not exceed 35. Will any one then attribute the continuance of this law to the Federalists? The truth is, fellow citizens, that were Mr. Wolfe not in the way of Mr. Brent's promotion, you had never heard of this oppressive vote; it would have been consigned to oblivion and never have risen in judgment against that gentleman; but, Mr. Brent justly fearing the respectable standing and unsullied reputation of his competitor, has resorted to this means to excite prejudices against him. Is it just? Is it honorable?  
Let me ask, fellow citizens, can any thing prove more conclusively to your minds the faithful services and irreproachable character of Mr. Wolfe, during the period of eight years than the inability of his enemies to exhibit one single charge against him of greater magnitude than that with which he now stands accused. His enemies themselves have given the most unqualified evidence of the correctness of his public and private life; for is it not fair to presume, from a specimen we have had of Mr. Brent's conduct in the instance before us, that were it possible for him to injure the election of Mr. Wolfe by the exhibition of any charge susceptible of plausible support, that the opportunity would have been embraced with avidity? I ask you fellow citizens to view this subject, in all its ramifications, with candor; and I fear not that the result will be highly honorable to Mr. Wolfe. My object has been to vindicate the conduct of that gentle-



men from unjust imputations; not, as do the friends of Mr. Brent in hand bills and newspaper publications, to dictate to you the conduct to be pursued in the election—on that subject I presume you to be capable of judging as myself, or those inflammatory individuals who arrogantly assume to themselves the office of dictator. You will, no doubt, notwithstanding a late writer (Periander) in the Constellation threatens denunciation against those who (calling themselves republicans) shall vote for Mr. Wolfe, exercise your own judgment, as becomes the character of FREEMEN.

A few words more to Mr. Brent, and I will have done.—This gentleman, (or his Amanuensis) has made a great pother about Mr. Wolfe's voting against the repeal of a law (enacted by our forefathers, half a century ago) as being oppressive to the poorer classes of citizens.—**QUIRE?** Which vote most affects the poor? Mr. Wolfe's to continue the law exempting a few boys from militia duty, a few days in the year, or Mr. BRENT'S AGAINST REDUCING THE PAY OF THE MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY, (at present THREE DOLLARS PER DAY) by which, admitting it had been reduced to the former allowance of two dollars per day, a saving of fourteen thousand dollars per annum would have accrued. The one is a nominal, the other is viewed by many as a substantial grievance. But Mr. Brent's own individual interest was to be immediately affected by this measure. This, to be sure, was paramount to the interest of his constituents. Where, I ask, was the gentleman's great solicitude for the poorer class of citizens on this occasion? On other matters, (not connected with his own interest) he was feelingly alive to that of the poor; but, (alas, for his consistency) when the subject of touching his own purse came to be discussed, his disinterested patriotism suddenly forsook him! This vote stands recorded on the Journals of the session of 1809-10, January 19th, page 73, and will, together with the laws I have referred to, be lodged at the Clerk's office in this borough, where they will be shewn to any person requiring information.

I must here disclaim every idea of an attempt to produce an impression on the public mind, that three dollars per day is too great an allowance for the members of Assembly—let every one enjoy his own opinion that subject—my opinion is, that it is not too much—and, my object in introducing the subject, has not been to charge it upon Mr. Brent as a vote "oppressive to the poorer class of citizens," but as calculated to convince the public that he does not possess too great a share of consistency. How easy were it for me to adopt the conduct of the gentleman and retaliate upon him by giving this subject a false colouring, (as he has done) and thereby excite the public prejudice against him? But I disdain to promote the election of Mr. Wolfe by such dishonest means.

If it be asked, how Mr. Wolfe voted on this question? I will briefly state, that the subject was arrested in the house of Delegates, and did not reach the senate.

I regret, fellow citizens, that a necessity for this address has ever existed. It was the ardent wish of the friends of Mr. Wolfe, that the election should be conducted on fair and honorable terms. Has the conduct of Mr. Brent evinced anything like a similar disposition? I will ask him, does he conscientiously and religiously believe the deductions he has drawn from Mr. Wolfe's vote in the senate? No; he does not. Does he believe that gentleman to be inimical to the best interests of his country? I answer for him, no.—The whole is evidently an artful electioneering trick, and as such will ever be deprecated by every

**Enemy to Unfair Dealings.**  
P. S. I have omitted to notice a ridiculous report which is in circulation as to the extent of the exemption of certain persons from militia duty. It is said that the students of law, Physic, &c. are also exempt.—Are persons of this description students of seminaries of learning? If further proof of the absurdity of this idea than the law itself be required, I refer you to the militia rolls.—If the Captains have done their duty, they have without doubt enrolled the young men of these professions, and no doubt some of them are to be found in the ranks at every muster.

To place this matter in the clearest point of view, we copy the whole section of the law exempting certain persons from militia duty. The mili-

tin laws were revised in February 1804, when the Hon. H. Holmes was a member) this section was, as we have already stated, again incorporated into the law then passed. Could this law have passed without the concurrence of the lower House?—Section 12. And be it further enacted, That the members of the council of state, judges of the superior courts, clerks of both houses of the general assembly, clerks of the superior and inferior courts, the attorney general, the treasurer and his clerks, the auditor of public accounts, the register of the land office, and their clerks, all inspectors of tobacco, all professors and students of the college of William and Mary, and all other public seminaries of learning, all ministers of the gospel licensed to preach according to the rules of their sect, who shall have previously taken, before the court of their county, the oath of fidelity to the commonwealth; keepers of the public, district and county jails, and of the public hospital; millers actually and necessarily employed in the management of water grist mills legally established; all ferry men actually and necessarily employed as such, shall and they are hereby exempted from the performance of all and any part of the duties required by this act.—Sec 2 vol. Revised Code, p. 42.

### Both sides are Heard.

To the voters of the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.

In replying to the very lengthy, tedious and futile answer to my hand bill, addressed to you upon the subject of the election, I shall not follow the example of the writer, by descending to the humiliating and degrading language used in support of his tottering and falling candidate. In my first address I avoided every thing like personal invective against Mr. Wolfe; nor had I the most distant wish to wound his personal feelings. This writer however, has assailed the character of Mr. Brent (Mr. Wolfe's competitor) in a strain of billingsgate worthy only of federalism. I declare most candidly and positively (and I freely forgive those who believe the declaration too candid) that I had never exchanged a word with Captain Brent, upon the subject of Mr. Wolfe's vote before the hand bill was written and published, nor am I positive that Mr. Brent even knew who was really the author. It is to be lamented that such is the depravity of the human mind, that it is next to impossible for some men to investigate political subjects without descending to low and scurrilous abuse of their opponents.

The reader will pardon a short digression, whilst I notice the strange conduct of Mr. Wolfe's friends in circulating their reply. It is understood, and I believe it to be a fact, that their paper has been in circulation for several days in the country, & at a considerable distance from Winchester, whilst not a single republican could get sight of a solitary one in this town; nor could one be gotten hold of until this day, when a gentleman mounted his horse and rode in pursuit of it, and by great good fortune overtook it in his flight.—Was it to avoid investigation?—Or was the party ashamed of their performance, that they thus attempted a circulation by stealth? With these preliminary remarks, I shall proceed with all the candour and perspicuity I am able, to meet the arguments and charges, if indeed they deserve the name, which are most conspicuous in this performance.

It is admitted by Mr. Wolfe and his friends, that the extract from the journals of the Senate is correctly taken as far as it goes; & that he did vote in the manner represented by me; but it is contended, that the law was of long standing, hence it is inferred that Mr. Wolfe voted correctly. Here then we are at issue. I admit that this law of exemption is of long standing, but does this prove the principle to be correct? does it follow of necessity, that because this exemption can be traced back for half a century, the thing in itself must be right; according to this doctrine our Legislature might re-enact all the absurd obsolete and slavish statutes to be found in our ancient code, and plead in their justification, that the principles must of necessity be right, because they could be traced back for more than half a century.

Just as I was about to close my remarks on this subject the publication in question was circulated through the Town late in the evening.

But we are told that in the year 1783 the militia laws of this commonwealth underwent a complete revision, and that the section exempting certain classes of citizens was again incorporated into our militia system, and amended so as to extend to all public seminaries of learning; so that not only the students of William & Mary are exempt, but those also of this place and Battle town; yes truly, and at Stephensburg, and every other incorporated seminary in the state. It is triumphantly asked, if any man but an idiot would contend that the assembly of 1783 in which may be ranked the names of a Madison, a Henry, a Wythe, a Pendleton &c. &c. who had, themselves but just emerged from political slavery, would have constituted a law at variance with the constitution? According to this logic then, the inference must be, that a majority of the house of delegates in 1809 and all the minority in the Senate who voted for the repeal of this exemption must be idiots. This writer however, has not yet shewn us that either of the great patriots he has named, advocated or voted for the law.—Be this as it may, it is perfectly immaterial who formerly voted for, and adopted this law. I contend, that the principle is in itself wrong; that it is contrary to the spirit and meaning of our constitution; and if I prove this, I trust the question will be at an end. The writer admits, and by the bye, so must any man of common sense, that if the article, in our bill of rights which declares that no man or set of men shall be entitled to separate or "exclusive emoluments or privileges" ended here, the vote of Mr. Wolfe would be unconstitutional. But exclaims, in language that would disgrace a common scavenger, that I "feloniously mutilated" this article, and with exultation quotes the remaining member of the article "EXCEPT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES." I did not believe, that any man however hardened in depravity, however versed in false quibbles and sophistry, would have attempted to contend, that this exemption could possibly be tortured into a meaning in favor of exempting students in Colleges or Academies. Might not the writer with equal propriety and force of reasoning contend, that the exemption applied to every common school in the state; and let me ask, if there would not be as much justice and equity in exempting the one as the other? And what public services are students in colleges & Academies performing? Why truly, there is a bare possibility that some of them may at some future period become legislators, judges, doctors and divines, and who I ask, are most benefited, the public or the individuals?

I shall not charge my opponent with idiotism, but it appears to my mind that he was strangely puzzled to find an apology on constitutional grounds in justification of Mr. Wolfe's vote; this exemption surely cannot bear him out. For in truth, it might with equal propriety be applied to every class of mechanics, merchants, and farmers because we all perform public services in some way or other. Who I ask, perform more public services than county courts, magistrates and sheriffs? and would it be wise and just to exempt all these grades from militia duty? at this rate we shall have no body left to fill the ranks of militia. I trust it is now clearly demonstrated, that it is an abuse of every rational idea to contend that the exemption triumphantly quoted was ever intended or could, by any possible construction be applied to the exemption of students. But again, if this principle is to obtain in our state, mark the consequences. If you exempt by law students in your colleges and academies, how far is the principle to extend. Is it to be left discretionary with your young men in times of war and danger, either to march in defence of their country, or to shelter themselves by marching to your colleges and skulking under this law of exemption? How many would prefer this shelter? Those who recollect the revolutionary times can form some idea. But admit for the sake of argument, that no abuse of this kind should grow out of this law—yet sheltering in this way a single individual, is in itself wrong; and I repeat it "is a flagrant violation of our bill of rights." But it is attempted to justify Mr. Wolfe from censure because, says this writer, he "went hand in hand with seven republican members of the senate," and does the writer really believe that he has found in this cogent argument in support of Mr. Wolfe?—This strange kind of logic comes very awkwardly from a federalist.—How long let me ask, is it since federal gen-

lemen have adopted the practice of appealing to democratic votes, or of testing the correctness of their own opinions by the suffrages of the people? But if Mr. Wolfe, had not approved the principle, nor all the democrats to have induced him to vote in the senate and settled opinion, and I have no doubt but he voted according to what he believed to be right. But I trust, believe every real republican will draw the same conclusion.

But lo, Mr. Brent it seems voted against lowering the wages of the representatives in assembly! This is what children would call "tit for tat." Is it possible that any man in the district can believe three dollars a day are too much for the services of our representatives? I am well informed that the law was simply this. Great exertions were made in the house to raise the salaries of the judges of the superior courts, and a young gentleman from Stafford (after the efforts to raise these salaries were found ineffectual, merely for the purpose of shewing his resentment against those members who opposed the increase of salaries) introduced this motion, to reduce the wages of the members which he well knew would be rejected. It however appears that the party was hardly pushed, and that to rebut a well founded charge against Mr. Wolfe, they must in turn exhibit a charge against Mr. Brent.

I shall say but little with respect to Mr. Brent.

The commanding majorities by which he has heretofore carried his elections in his own county, speak in voice of eulogium louder than words. His character is too well known to require the aid of my feeble efforts.

I am informed that seven or eight out of the ten senators who voted against the repeal of the law, were practising lawyers; and it is more than probable, had enjoyed the sweets of the inference fellow citizens, you will draw for yourselves. I might close my remarks by an appeal to your feelings on this occasion. I might call on you to look at your muster fields; behold these well born college bred gentlemen whilst the common citizen is engaged and performing the laborious duties of the field, we see many of the wealthy on as idle spectators. I might further shew you the degrading and humiliating spectacle of the common citizen being compelled to fight the battles of your country and defending the persons and property of those favored few, whilst they are sheltered in the sanctuary of their seminaries of learning.

**ONE OF THE PEOPLE.**  
Winchester, March 23d, 1811.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, March 16.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Jane, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 22d of January.

By this arrival, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers of the 18th, Lloyd's of the 18th, and Liverpool papers to the 19th Jan. from which the following extracts are made.

A passenger in the Jane informed us that the Prince of Wales had accepted the regency under the prescribed terms, (there being no prospect of the king ever being again in a capacity to exercise the sovereign authority) and was to go in state to the House of Lords on the 22d of January.

A new ministry have been formed, among which were, Lord Holland, Prime Minister, and Lord Grenville Secretary of State. Earl Moira is appointed commander in chief of the forces, and The Marquis of Lansdown, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Parliament was to be dissolved, and writs for a new election issued, immediately after the spring assizes.

London, January 11.

The effects of Bonaparte's flagrant decrees begin to be most severely felt at Manchester, Preston, Warrington, Bolton, Leeds, Halifax, Rochdale, and other manufacturing towns in the counties of Lancaster and York; and what greatly aggravates the embarrassments of the manufacturers, as well as the distresses of the working people, many thousands of whom are thrown out of employ, is the reception of orders from the merchants in London, Liverpool, &c. countermanding those previously received for the American market.

January 14.

The Thistle schooner is appointed

to sail in the course of the ensuing week with despatches for the U. States. She also takes out a mail, of which the merchants have had notice. Mr. Pinkney yesterday received despatches from France. They were brought by a cartel, which arrived at Dartmouth from Morlaix.

Dutch papers have arrived to the second. Constantinople has again been the scene of disturbance and slaughter. The Janissaries, always more hostile to their own government than to the foreign enemy, have again risen, and made a desperate effort to regain their former privileges. They plundered the Seraglio, forced the Sultan to retire on board his fleet, and set fire to a part of the city. Troops, however, arrived from all quarters to oppose them, and after a sanguinary conflict in the streets of Constantinople, they were forced to yield with the loss of 18,000 men. The official account of these transactions is accompanied with an assurance, under the same authority, that the negotiation with Russia for a peace was in the most favorable train, and that every disposition has been shewn to concede the points in dispute.

Yesterday at three o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honored Lord Holland with a visit at his house in Pall Mall (he being confined by the gout) and remained in conference with his Lordship for nearly two hours.

Lord Holland was also visited in the course of the day by Lord Dundas, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Levison Gower, Mr. Whitbread, (Mr. Tierney, Gen. Fitzpatrick, &c.

January 15.—Letters from St. Petersburg of the 13th ult. state, that the Emperor Alexander has complied with the demand of the French government, to furnish a certain number of Russian seamen to man French ships of war. We are still, however, loath to credit this monstrous tale of Russia's dishonor.

January 18.—The parliament was yesterday opened by commission, and as soon as the Commons returned from the Lords, the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in the Regency Bill, which was read a first time, and is to be read a second time to day; the business is nearly three weeks in advance, more than it was in the year 1789; though the King's illness began earlier than it did at this time. The Regency Bill was not brought in till the 3d February.

A detachment of the guards, as well as detachments of several regiments of foot, will embark, in the course of this week, for Portugal.

The Essex American frigate, which has been for a long time expected from France, has at length arrived. She has been out in the late gales, having been driven about in the channel for the last fourteen days; she brings no news; but Mr. Forbes, who arrived from Morlaix on Saturday with despatches for Mr. Pinkney, is reported, distinctly states, that the French government does not intend to rescind the Milan and Berlin decrees, and that none of the American property, confiscated on account of the violation of them, will ever be restored.

The king was so well on the 17th that he walked on the Terrace, and for the last three or four days he has exhibited some faint glimmerings of sight.

**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
Baltimore, March 19.

The ship Essex, Wingate, arrived last evening, in 50 days from Liverpool, from which she sailed on the 25th Jan. The latest paper we have seen is the London morning Chronicle of Jan. 18. It is chiefly occupied by the Parliamentary debates. The Prince of Wales was regent, but had as yet performed no official act. A vessel belonging to lieut. gov. Gray of Massachusetts, it was said, bound direct from America for Morlaix, had been carried into Morlaix by a French privateer.

Three ships had arrived in England from the French coast, by one of which a letter had been received which stated that Bonaparte had said to his foreign minister, that America should take part on one side or the other in the European dispute, and that he was indifferent whether she sided with France or England. Business had experienced a great stagnation at Liverpool.

The Morning Chronicle avers, that the rumored note of marquis Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney was of an unfavorable nature, from the circumstance of Mr. Pinkney's intention to return in the Essex frigate.

Despatches from Mr. Pinkney of a late date were brought by the Essex.

A requisition has been signed and sent to the high Bailiff of Westminster, to call a meeting for the purpose of petitioning Parliament against the restrictions in the resolutions for appointing a Regency.

On the subject of the rumored note of Marquis Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney, regarding the repeal of the orders in Council, the Morning Chronicle observes:

"We fear that some equivocal answer to this effect has been given, instead of declaring at once their intentions on the orders in council, with a positive reservation of all the other topics that had been coupled with the main question. This would have brought both parties into that state of good humour and intercourse, which would have been favorable to the settlement of other points. We say, we fear, that the answer is not satisfactory for we learn that the Essex frigate is to be held in readiness to take Mr. Pinkney and suite to America. His instructions as to the period of his quitting this country were discretionary, and depended on the nature of the answer he should receive. It is from this circumstance that we are inclined to believe the rumour, that the above is the substance of the official note which, after so much delay, has been delivered by the noble marquis."

**CHARLES-TOWN, March 29.**

**To Subscribers.**  
The third year of the Farmer's Repository ended on the 22d instant.—From the original subscribers another payment is consequently due. The editor acknowledges with pleasure the punctuality of many of his patrons in complying with the terms of subscription, but at the same time reminds many others that they are considerably in arrears. He hopes, however, that such persons, when they consider the necessity of cash, in conducting a business of this kind, will make immediate payment.

A plate of silver, apparently very pure, weighing 6 dollars 25 grains, has been made out of 42 pounds of ore found at the forks of the Scioto. The quantity of ore there is said to seem inexhaustible. The above 42lbs. were broken off a rock supposed to weigh 15 tons.

**Nat. Intel.**  
We understand that the embassy to the Court of St. Petersburg has been offered to the Honorable Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State.

**Winchester, March 19.**  
The goal in this place was broke on the night of Saturday last, and three persons, (a white man, charged with horse stealing and two blacks,) made their escape. It appears, on examination, that this was effected by means of perforating the inner lining (which is of six inch plank) with the rods of a stove, which were repeatedly heated and served the purpose of a saw, and by this means they succeeded in burning a space sufficiently large to enable them to remove the stones of the wall, and to effect their escape.

**Kingston, N. Y. March 12.**  
More County Jests. About eight days since a bundle of counterfeit bills, to the amount of about 500 dollars, was found by some children who were looking for hen's eggs, under the floor of the horse shed of Mr. Benjamin, innkeeper in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, A suspicion arising that the owner would return for them, the bills were returned, and a watch kept in the shed; and in the evening a stranger entered the shed, pulled up a plank of the floor, and was in the act of searching for bills when he was seized. Another person who had been with him in the inn in the early part of the evening, was also taken.

These men belong to Salisbury, in the state of Connecticut. **Plibian.**  
**Savannah, March 7.**  
Captain Hilton, of the schooner Swift, who arrived here on Tuesday, in 23 days from St. Pierre, Martinique, states that the collector of that port informed him that the outward bound Cork fleet, of 59 sail, from a little to the windward of Guadaloupe, were fallen in with, and 47 of them captured by a French squadron from Toulon. Capt. H. says that credit was given to the report. Captain Boycott, of the sch'r Edward Preble, from Porto Rico, corroborates the above statement.

**Baltimore, March 19.**

Capt. Veazy, of the sch'r Female, arrived yesterday, in 16 days from Kingston, (Jam.) relates, that in consequence of some depredations committed by Christophe's fleet, on English merchantmen, the English admiral on that station had dispatched 5 sail of the line to capture them.

[We since learn, that the provocation consisted in firing into a frigate's long boat belonging to the English squadron, and killing three of the men.]  
**Balt. Whig.**

The British are said to have taken possession of the island of St. Bartholomews.

WE are authorised to say, in consequence of Mr. Jacob Wever's declining to stand a poll at the next election, in Berkeley county for representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia, LEVI HENSHAW will serve in that capacity if elected.  
March 29, 1811.

### GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above tavern, lately occupied by Mr. James Brown, in Shepherd's-Town, where he is provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation of travellers. His stables are good and convenient, and attended by a sober trusty hostler.

He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting to render satisfaction to those who may please to call at his house.

**J. G. UNSELD.**  
Shepherd's-Town, March 29, 1811.

**Hemp & Flax Seed FOR SALE.**  
THE subscriber has a quantity of clean Hemp and Flax Seed for sale on moderate terms.  
**R. H. L. WASHINGTON.**  
March 29, 1811.

### Take Notice.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentious practices of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his farm, hereby cautions the public against such offences in future, or trespassing in any manner upon his land. Those who disregard this notice will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

**R. H. L. WASHINGTON.**  
March 29, 1811.

### THE DRAWING OF THE Potomac & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

THE public are hereby informed that at a meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, held at Brooks's Tavern in Alexandria, on Monday the 10th of December, 1810, it was determined that the drawing of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery shall commence on the first Monday in May next.

By order of the President and Directors.  
**JOS. CARLETON, Agent.**  
Georgetown, Jan. 31, 1811.

The public are farther informed that, conformably to a subsequent resolution of the Managers of the Lottery, the price of tickets will be advanced from the 31st of March, to ten dollars and fifty cents, and that no tickets after the 25th day of April next will be sold at any other place than at their office or offices in the District of Columbia. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, under these regulations, that persons, desirous of promoting the object of this lottery, and who have not yet supplied themselves with tickets, will embrace the opportunity of doing it before they are withdrawn from the distant agents.

By order of the Managers,  
**JOS. CARLETON, Agent.**  
February 6, 1811.

Tickets to be had of the following gentlemen, Elisha Boyd, David Hunter and John R. Cooke, Martinsburgh, James S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherd's-Town, & W. W. Lane, Charles-Town.

March 22.

### A. JEWETT,

Will practice law in the superior and inferior courts of Jefferson and Berkeley. His office will be kept at Shepherd's-Town.  
March 29, 1811.

### PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property in the town of Smithfield, consisting of three houses and lots, one of which is the house he at present occupies as a tavern, and is the best stand in the place for public business.—There is a well of water in the yard, and good stables, &c. The other two lots are of a different quality, but good and convenient.

**JOHN SMITH.**  
March 29, 1811.

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 30th of April for cash, at the River Farm, near the Rock's Mill, all the personal property of Benjamin Bradford, deceased, viz. Horses, Cattle, some Corn by the barrel, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, and some Furniture.

**NICHOLAS ROPER, Adm'or.**  
N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Benjamin Bradford, dec'd, by bond or open account, are requested to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given. All persons having any claim against the estate of the said dec'd are requested to bring them in properly attested, and they shall be settled.

March 29, 1811.

### Valuable Mills for Rent.

WILL be rented, to the highest bidder, at the house where the late Thomas Shepherd resided, on Monday the 15th day of April next, THREE of the most

### VALUABLE MILLS

In the valley—two of which are situated on the banks of the river Shenandoah, in the county of Frederick. One of these is called the **SHORT SHOAL MILLS**, with upwards of 80 acres of good arable LAND, attached to it—the other is called the **SHENANDOAH MILL**, to which Ten acres of LAND are attached—the other Mill is on the plantation where the said Shepherd resided in his life time. These MILLS are situated in the most fertile part of the county, where the most abundant supply of GRAIN can at all times be had, and from whence Flour or other produce may be conveyed by water to Georgetown and Alexandria, for a considerable portion of the year. The value of this property is so well known that a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing to rent can view the premises at any time.—Bond with approved security for the amount of the rent, with a covenant to keep the property in good repair will be required. The property will be rented for two years from the 21st of April next.

The subscriber as agent for the representatives of the said Thomas Shepherd, dec'd, is authorised to rent the aforesaid property, and will attend for that purpose at the time and place aforesaid.

**WILLIAM CASTLEMAN.**  
March 29, 1811.

### The well known full bred Horse A R A B,

WILL stand again this season at my farm near Charles-Town.—He is an elegant bay, 16 hands high, and will be 7 years old the 9th of June next. He was gotten by col. Hoomes' imported horse Bedford, his dam was by Shark, a horse of as good blood, and greater performance than any ever imported, and her pedigree is traced through a succession of the best horses of their day to an imported mare, as appears by an affidavit in my possession, which has been repeatedly published. He will be let to mares at six dollars paid in hand, or notes for eight payable on the first of August, when the season ends, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom. Mares that have failed proving with foal by Arab will be admitted at half price. I can furnish good pasturage to mares from a distance, but will be liable for no accidents or escapes.

**JOHN YATES.**  
Jefferson, March 29, 1811.



THE SAILORS' MEETING IN PORT.

Come, give me your fist, my good fellow, I'm happy to shake it once more; We'll laugh and we'll quaff while we're mellow, And frolics of youth prattle o'er.

By the trade-winds of life we are driven, Unable to fetch where we look; But, cheerfully met in this haven, We'll straighten misfortune's worst crook.

What though we have sometimes bad weather, Winds high and the sky overcast; Our hearts should set as light as a feather— We'll reach a safe harbour at last.

For He, who commands the wide ocean, Has something in store for us all, He's our pilot in calms or commotion, And we must obey at his call.

He knows, when we merit his favour, He knows when we forfeit the same; Then Jack, let us mind our behaviour, We ne'er can conceal a foul game.

Then let true hearts be united, Here's a health to the honest and brave; Wherever your faith has been plighted, Bear it true till you sink in the grave.

Be friendship our bark on the ocean— Be duty our strenuous forte; When our voyages are up, no commotion Shall drive us again from the port.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 30th inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town to the highest bidder, for cash, one half of a five acre lot of ground, situate at the east-end of Charles-Town, the same having been conveyed to the subscriber and George S. Harris, by Joseph Thomas and Sarah his wife, in trust to secure the payment of a debt due James Harris.

SAMUEL O. OFFUTT, March 15, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M. Makin, sen. late of Jefferson county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—and those having claims against the said deceased, are likewise requested to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DOWNEY, Adm'or. March 15, 1811.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 3d day of April next, at the house now occupied by the subscriber as a tavern, the following property, viz. one negro woman about 18 years old, 100 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of rye, six feather beds, bedding & bedsteads, tables & chairs, two corner cupboards, two desks, one book case, one chest of drawers, one washing machine, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, together with a number of other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given—the purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN ANDERSON, N. B. I have for hire a negro woman, who is well acquainted with house work. J. A. March 15, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, situated near the academy, in Charles-Town, and adjoining the property lately occupied by Francis Tillett. A great bargain will be given in this property.—Apply to the Printer, or to the subscriber in Shepherd's-Town.

JACOB SEANSBAUGH, March 15, 1811.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell on the 1st day of April next, at public vendue, at my farm, near Charles-Town, the residue of the personal estate of Magnus Tate, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Rye and Corn. There will be a credit of six months, on the purchasers giving approved security. W. TATE, Ex'r. March 15, 1811.

We are authorised to state that CHARLES BRENT, Esq. of Frederick, will be the republican candidate, at the next election for a Senator, to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Hardy and Hampshire, in the Senate of Virginia.

WE are authorised to state to the freeholders of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, that JOHN BAKER, Esq. of Shepherd's-Town, will be a candidate at the next election of a member to represent said district in Congress.

WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq. will be the republican candidate, at the next congressional election for this district.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the District, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the United States; also, one fit person to represent the District composed of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Senate of Virginia; also, two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson, in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff of Jefferson county. March 1, 1811.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT in Charles-Town, situated on the east end of the main street, opposite Mr. Theophilus Buckmaster's, and adjoining Mr. Thomas H. Grady's. Conditions and particulars may be known by applying to the Printer, or to HUMPHREY KEYES, March 15, 1811.

For Sale or Hire.

I WISH to sell or hire the thorough bred horse Napoleon, which is now in high order, and as good a foal getter as any in this valley. Napoleon is a bright bay, rising 7 years old, full 16 hands high, and suitable for the saddle or draught. He was gotten by the imported horse Sportsman, which at the age of 12 years sold for \$1200, and his dam by the noted horse Paul Jones.—It is thought useless to trace his pedigree any further, as his form will satisfy any impartial judge.

PHILIP ENGLE, March 8, 1811.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase of Mr. Robert Read certain lands in this county, lately conveyed to him by the subscriber, who has equity of redemption in the same.

F. FAIRFAX, Shannon Hill, Jefferson county, March 1, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 30th instant, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons,

Three Negro Men, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.

PETER CLIMA, Trustee. March 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Haines, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought without discrimination. And those having claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in for settlement.

JACOB HAINES, JOHN UNSEL, jun. Ex'ors. Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

A generous price given for

Country Quills At this Office.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

More New Goods.

THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue to open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.

- Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves, ditto Habit ditto, ditto Long White and Black Lace Sleeves, Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose, Milk-White Satin and Mantua, Black Lustrating and other Silks, Large assortment Fashionable Ribbons and Trimmings, Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers, Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnets, Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric, Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslins, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India Muslins, &c.

They have on hands, a large quantity Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS, Paints & Medicines, &c.

Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR LEATHER, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and ROUNDINGS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of

HIDES AND SKINS,

And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz.—Chesnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black Oak Bark.

Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood.—We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, and such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it fully in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arrears, will use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them.—We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrears as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1811.

Michael McKewan,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in the yellow house where he formerly kept store, in South Queen street, Martinsburgh, at the sign of the

Martinsburgh Inn.

He has been at considerable expense in repairs, &c. to render the accommodations commodious and comfortable for travellers and others who will favour him with their custom. He will take three or four more genteel boarders. Martinsburgh, March 1, 1811.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing with his slaves, without permission, under pain of legal prosecution.

JOHN BRYAN, March 1, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

Bernard O'Doherty, TAILOR, AND LADIES' HATS, MAKER.

FROM PHILADELPHIA, GRATEFUL for the flattering share of public patronage he has experienced during his late residence in this town, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town, its vicinity and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Philadelphia with patterns of the latest and most admired fashions, and from his present arrangement, will be able to furnish habits of every description, and in the newest style, immediately after their adoption in the principal seaports of the union. Those who will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work finished in the best and most-workmanlike style.

Three or four Journeymen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, paid weekly. Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turning a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson.

January 18, 1811.

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 allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being more than two to one prize. It affords also very strong inducements to purchase early, as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the first prize will be to come out of the wheel on the first day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to the 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 good purpose for which the Lottery has been authorized, viz. to preserve the human vaccine matter, and to distribute it free of every expense, ought alone to induce every citizen 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 Kine-Pock has been brought into the country in many places, and the old vaccination 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-Pock or what is called the benefit of this discovery, they must be on their guard against the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it; they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established in these situations by giving a free circulation of the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the importation of spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this valuable remedy, and finally, it is commonly 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 CHAMBERS, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HAYNIE, FARRIS, Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and in Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHAMBERS and Messrs. R. HENSHAW, and JAMES S. BERRY, & Co. June 15, 1810.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 1/2 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

WE are authorised to say, in consequence of Mr. Jacob Weaver's declining to stand a poll at the next election, in Berkeley county for representatives in the General Assembly of Virginia, LEVI HENSHAW will serve in that capacity if elected. March 29, 1811.

WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq. will be the republican candidate, at the next congressional election for this district.

WE are authorised to state to the freeholders of Jefferson county, that RAWLEIGH MORGAN, and THOMAS GRIGGS, jun. esqrs. will be candidates at the next election for members to the General Assembly.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above tavern, lately occupied by Mr. James Brown, in Shepherd's-Town, where he is provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation of travellers. His tables are good and convenient, and attended by a sober trusty hostler.

He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting to render satisfaction to those who may please to call at his house.

J. G. UNSEL, Shepherd's-Town, March 29, 1811.

THE DRAWING OF THE Potomac & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

THE public are hereby informed that at a meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery, on Monday the 10th of December, 1810, it was determined that the drawing of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery shall commence on the first Monday in May next.

By order of the President and Directors. JOS. CARLETON, Agent. Georgetown, Jan. 31, 1811.

The public are farther informed that, conformably to a subsequent resolution of the Managers of the Lottery, the price of tickets will be advanced from the 31st of March, to ten dollars and fifty cents, and that no tickets after the 25th day of April next will be sold at any other place than at their office or offices in the District of Columbia. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, under these regulations, that persons desirous of promoting the object of this lottery, and who have not yet supplied themselves with tickets, will embrace the opportunity of doing it before they are withdrawn from the distant agents.

By order of the Managers, JOS. CARLETON, Agent. February 6, 1811.

Tickets to be had of the following Gentlemen, Elisha Boyd, David Hunter and John R. Cooke, Martinsburgh, James S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherd's-Town; & W. W. Lane, Charles-Town. March 22.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ELEVENTH CONGRESS.

The existence of the Eleventh Congress having been just drawn to a close, the public are naturally enough occupied in passing judgment upon them. Unfortunately but little of eulogium is bestowed, while censure is lavished with an unsparring hand.—Whether this arises from the conduct of that body, or is the result of the difficult situation in which they found themselves, may be considered as doubtful. Should they be denied wisdom, we apprehend one will disallow the uprightest of their motives. That the majority of that body did their best to promote the public interests we believe indisputable. We are free, at the same time, to say that we earnestly wish that they had pursued a different course. It is scarcely necessary to add what that course is. It should have been an energetic course, and should, ere this, have issued in peace or war with either or both the belligerents.

While, however, we thus candidly declare what has been often before avowed in this paper, we know how to respect the motives of those who in this respect materially differ from us, and, with equal claims to the exercise of an independent judgment, entertain different views of national policy. The zealous and consistent Republicans, who have weathered the blackest storms, whose views have been invariably admitted to have been free from personal aggrandisement, either in regard to power or money, form that body, after all, on whom the country, most eventually depend. It is these men, or their political sires, that achieved our liberties and gave life to the only genuine Republic that has ever existed; it is under this Republic that 7 millions of freemen, notwithstanding all the evils of which we so clamorously complain, enjoy equal rights and substantial comforts. Once destroy the confidence of the people in this body of citizens, and federalism or something quite as bad will soon follow. Men, loud in their professions of patriotism, but in their hearts devoted to their own aggrandisement, will seize the reins of government, and the nation will be fleeced of their property if not of their liberties.

If then these men are honest, let us still esteem them. If they are deficient in wisdom, let us enlighten them. If we are convinced that they will pursue the public good, it is only necessary that we should expose it to them. To do this effectually, it is not enough to rail at improper measures; it is requisite to propound those that are the fittest; and the manner in which this is done should be such as to create confidence and inspire respect. They are not men to be terrified by words. The sword of a sanguinary enemy had no terrors for them. It is absurd, therefore, to expect that they will be appalled by mere sound. Convince them of the propriety of what you propose, and they will follow it. Temperance, then, and not passion, reason and not rant, are the only materials with which to operate upon them.

Almost every man, who should be called upon for his project of the beat measures to be pursued by the government, will feel the difficult situation in which they have been placed for some years past, by his own difficulty when he would confidently propose a proper course of measure. If he, an individual, experience this difficulty, he will at once perceive the complicated difficulties that must attend a numerous body of men, in which so much is always necessarily sacrificed to accommodation. He will perceive that while the individual has only his own judgment to consult, a body of men, to act, are obliged to yield much to that diversity of opinion, which is found in all bodies, but most of all in those who are not actuated by personal interests.

He who, under the influence of such feelings views the proceedings of Congress for some years past, will find that most of the difficulties that have attended our foreign relations, have sprung from one cause, a cause with which the nation, and not they, is strictly chargeable. This is the still unsettled point, whether it is the policy of the American

nation by force of arms to defend commerce; we say the unsettled point; for, we may talk as we please, but it is still unsettled. Hence all our inconsistency, our tergiversation, our high toned style and our inert conduct.—Had we determined, at the outset, not to have fought the piratical assaults on our rights on the ocean, we should not now be reproached for a want of spirit, nor should we have incurred the reproach of inconsistency. So, on the other hand, had we resolved to defend commerce by the sword, we should, whenever it was seriously spoliated, have promptly measured our strength with our enemies, and left the issue to God. In either case, our course would have been as decided and unambiguous as our policy. Instead, however, of this, we have mixed up the ingredients of a warlike and pacific policy into a compound, which has proved in the end, to use a vulgar phrase, neither one thing or the other. All calculation and expectation have failed; and the various experiments, successively tried, not resulting in either peace or war; we have reached an equivocal state that defies definition. There has certainly all this time, been no want of spirit either in Congress or the people. If the former have not resorted to war, it has been from a conviction that it was not the interest of their constituents to make that solemn appeal, or from the belief that this was the general impression of the people, and that a war could not be efficaciously waged that was not at its commencement popular. Until this great question is settled, we fear that serious embarrassments will continue to attend our government.

Nat. Intel.

TRADE TO RUSSIA.

At a time when our commerce is interrupted in every quarter, it becomes important that we should properly estimate a good understanding with that nation which alone appears disposed to respect our rights and to act towards us with any thing like reciprocity. It is with Russia alone that we now enjoy a commerce of this description; it is her Emperor alone, among all the sovereigns of the earth, who, unmoved by a spirit of avarice, and uninfluenced by the example which he is urged by considerations of interest to follow, treats our flag with the respect due to a neutral. We have therefore frequently felt surprise when we have heard suggestion of the inutility of our embassy to Russia, with whom it is said we have so little. True it is, that whilst every avenue of commerce was open to us; before a general spirit of robbery and plunder had swept the seas of honorable commerce; our trade to Russia was very limited. But it has progressively increased and prospered, particularly since our mission to Russia. The agency of Mr. Adams, our minister, has been productive of the most beneficial effects, in distinguishing between real American traders and those who skulked under our flag, thus rescuing the American trade from the destruction with which it was menaced on account of the counterfeiters who identified themselves with bona fide Americans. The importation of English fabrics into Russia having been prohibited, the only mode of passing them off was by means of forged American papers. The frequency of these forgeries led to an indiscriminate suspicion of American traders; and the mission to Russia, by ensuring the detection of such frauds, has re-established the American character, and given security to the commerce, at least after its arrival in port. The embassy to Russia therefore has been productive of the greatest benefit to our commerce, and is at this time perhaps the most important of all those which the United States maintain in Europe. Should Denmark cease her spoliations—and we are sanguine in our expectation that our mission to that court will recal its monarch to a sense of that justice by which he at one time appeared to be influenced; should our trade be unembarrassed by seizures or exactions in the Sound, the trade to Russia in the present state of the world will be invaluable. Indeed if it only

increase in the same ratio as it has done for three or four years past; that is, since the existence of the British and French orders and decrees; it will soon be far the greatest vent for the exports of the U. States. The following is the amount of exports to Russia for a few years past:

Table with columns: Foreign Produce, Domestic, and years from 1804 to 1810. Values range from 59,328 to 2,926,936.

The value of imports not being known, it can only be estimated by the amount of duties, which, in the Treasury accounts, are always 12 months behind the accounts of exports; so that the amount of duties on the imports of 1810 cannot be ascertained. The amount of duties on imports for the three last quarters of 1809, previous to which year there was little or no importation from Russia, is 123,094 dollars. It will be seen, however, that our exports to Russia in 1810 quadrupled the amount of exports in the preceding year; and as importation from any country probably increases in the same proportion as exportation to that country, the duties accruing on importations in 1810 will probably have amounted to upwards of six hundred thousand dollars. Is this a trade of no value? Ought it not to be the policy of the U. States to cultivate a good understanding with the nation with whom our trade is becoming of so great importance to us? It is worthy of consideration, too, in estimating the value of a mutual good understanding between the United States & Russia, that, both in point of population and territory, she is the most powerful nation in Europe, and the only nation whose sovereignty—a sovereign whose character and conduct are as honorable to the nation as to himself, avows himself a friend to neutral rights. Under these impressions, we view the mission to Russia as of the utmost importance to the commerce of the U. S. and the most honorable appointment abroad that is in the gift of our government.—That it is deemed by the Executive of high importance that we should properly be represented at the court of St. Petersburg, may be inferred from the selection which has been made of an distinguished citizen as the present Secretary of State as our envoy to that court; and from the promptitude with which a successor to Mr. Adams has been appointed.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Private Correspondence.

Montevideo, Oct. 4, 1811. You had just escaped when trouble began here. You will know the situation of the government of this place, and Buenos-Ayres, at your departure. A little time after, that of Buenos-Ayres decreed a non-intercourse with this place, and prohibited the launches to come here with cargoes: In retaliation, the government of this place have sent a squadron of two brigs and four gun-boats to blockade the port of Buenos-Ayres, and since the 6th ult. they are before the port, and have duly notified the existence of the blockade to the English, and the other shipping. The English Commander of the British naval force in the River Plate has entered into an engagement with the government of this place to permit the loading of all vessels which arrived in Buenos-Ayres previous to the 3d ult. for which he has engaged to prohibit any English vessel from entering the port after that date, and has likewise stipulated that they shall not be allowed to come to this place, but to proceed to Moldonado, until he has orders from the Admiral at Rio Janeiro.—This convention has given much offence to the government of Buenos-Ayres, as they think it a hostile step against them. The English Commander's agreement only stipulated for English vessels; all others, under whatever flag, received notice on the 18th ult. from the commander of the Spanish blockading squadron before