

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

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### CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, for 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.

### From the National Intelligencer.

MR. CALLES.

I know that it is making a mountain of a mole-hill, to use a homely phrase, to say so much about so trivial an affair as that which lately occurred on our coast between an American and a British vessel of war; but I cannot refrain from expressing my disgust when the conduct of our naval officer is censured, and a disposition manifested to sacrifice our inalienable rights rather than admit that an American officer could be right in a contest with a British commander.

Why, sir, what would these cavillers have had Commodore Rodgers do? Was he, because a neutral, to strike his flag when a British frigate, a belligerent, honored him with a shot? With a great affectation of patriotism, the opposition writers will answer no; but Rodgers ought to have answered first, because he was a neutral.

Believe, sir, that it is the universal custom when two vessels meet at sea, whose sovereign authorities are on good terms, for the vessel of the greatest force to receive the first salute; if that be true, Rodgers was unquestionably entitled to an answer to his hail. But it may be said that the affair occurred in the night, and the British frigate could not discover his force; it was on a neutral coast, however, the British captain knew that no French frigates were out, and ought to have presumed that he was hailed by a friendly vessel, of at least equal force; he ought to have presumed so until convinced he was in error. If the practice between two vessels of nations at amity, meeting at sea, be as I have stated it, what is there, in the relation between a neutral and a belligerent, which can change the state of the case? Because one nation engages in a destructive and perhaps vindictive war, are its vessels therefore to take precedence of those who do not choose to join them in the fray? The fact is, that Capt. Bingham must have known the vessel to be an American vessel.— It could only have been an American or an English vessel; because the hail was in English. The commander of the Little Belt must have discovered, from the President's not answering signals, that she was not a British vessel. He therefore knew, when he fired his forty two pound shot aboard the President, (not a head or a stern of her) that he was committing an outrage as well against humanity & decency as against the laws of nations. And, sir, when an American vessel shall refuse to return shot for shot in such a case, and chastise the aggressor if she can, I trust she will be sent to the bottom.

But it has been insinuated, & doubtless will be insisted on, by those who love to perplex their country's cause, that the President had no right to chase an armed vessel, at such a distance from our coast. In your paper a few days ago, sir, you published some documents which are explicit as to the usage of Great Britain on this head, when she herself was a neutral. The jurisdiction, within which our revenue laws have operation, is limited to 12 miles from our coast. But our maritime jurisdiction for the purpose of securing trade from depredation or piracy is not confined to these narrow limits. Civilians have never agreed on any precise limit to such jurisdiction. The sea is free to all who navigate it, and no nation can enjoy exclusive privilege in relation to it, except within such distance from her coast as is necessary to the due execution of her revenue laws, and preservation of peace and order within her waters. Great Britain herself claims jurisdiction over the British channel, and her right has been acknowledged by treaty with some powers. If she, so insularly situated, surrounded by independent powers, claimed and exercised jurisdiction almost to her shores, surely the United States, whose extent of coast is nearly

two thousand miles, and whose jurisdiction, were it extended an hundred miles from the coast, would not clash with that of any other nation; surely they have an unquestionable right to examine all vessels coursing along their shores, roving or hovering about the mouths of their rivers within such distance as enable them to molest our coasting trade.\* Particularly when such vessels refuse to shew their colors, it appears to me that their character ought to be ascertained, and if the power to make such examination were withheld, our coast would swarm with pirates. Whilst then, sir, if the late affair was the result of a mistake of the Briton, it is to be regretted; and if it was intentional, the aggressor received no more than his deserts.— In either case, I cannot but conceive that Rodgers did his duty as an officer and a man, and is justly entitled to the sanction which his superiors have given to his conduct.

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\* A nation may appropriate things, where the free and common use of them would be prejudicial or dangerous. This is a second reason for which powers extend their dominion over the sea along their coast, as far as they are able to protect their right. It concerns their safety and the welfare of the state, that the whole world be not permitted to come so near their possessions, especially with men of war, as to hinder the approach of trading nations, and disturb navigation. During the war of Spain with the United Provinces, James II. King of England, (then neutral) used to be drawn along his coast the limits within which he declared that he would not suffer any of the powers at war to pursue their enemies, nor even their armed vessels to stop and observe the ships that should enter or sail out of the ports.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, May 31.

#### LATE FROM FRANCE.

By Capt. Parlew, from Bayonne, we were favored with papers to April 26. They are principally filled with paragraphs respecting the infant "King of Rome," and his mother, congratulations, &c. &c.

With regard to American affairs we hear of no favorable change in the conduct of France.— The people of the great empire were in a state of wretchedness; business was stagnated, and confidence destroyed. Many troops had returned from Spain, but conscripts were collecting, and were frequently marched through the city in chains.

[Palladium.]

We understand the United States frigate John Adams had arrived out [in Denmark.]

The following address was delivered by the Emperor Napoleon to a deputation from the Council of Commerce, on the 31st day of March last. Manuscript copies of it were in the possession of individuals, but as it has not appeared in the *Moniteur*, no printed copy of it could be obtained. It was handed to our correspondent by a merchant in France, and its authenticity may be relied on. The French manuscript is in our possession.

Address delivered by his Imperial Majesty, Napoleon, to the Council of Commerce in Paris 31st March, 1811.

The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the fundamental laws of my empire.— For the neutral navigation I consider the flag as an extension of territory.— The power which suffers its flag to be violated, cannot be considered as neutral.

The fate of the American commerce will soon be decided. I will favor it, if the United States conform themselves to their laws. In a contrary case, their vessels will be driven from my empire.

The commercial relations with England must cease, I tell it to you very loudly. Gentlemen merchants, who have any business to settle, and funds to withdraw, ought to do it as soon as possible. I gave that advice to the inhabitants of Antwerp, and they profited by it.

I wish for peace, but not on a frail foundation. I wish for it in good faith, and such that it will offer suffi-

I had no thought that the market of South America would have been so soon glutted with the English manufac-

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by North and Smallwood, west of the market house, where he has on hand a handsome assortment of

### Dry Goods & Groceries.

which will be disposed of on pleasing terms to the purchaser, for cash or country produce.

He returns his sincere acknowledgments for past favors, and flatters himself from his attention and accommodation to merit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Those in debt by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as it is requisite that all old accounts should be settled off.

Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

### Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquires his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, convenient to the public buildings, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him.

He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Charles-Town, May 3, 1811.

### JOHN WOLTZ, CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER.

INFORMS the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, next door to Mr. James Brown's store, and opposite to Mr. Robert Russell's saddler's shop, where he hopes from his long experience, and attention to all those who may fall satisfaction with their custom.— All kinds of watches committed to his care, will be faithfully and punctually repaired. He intends keeping a general assortment of GOLD and SILVER WORK, and a handsome assortment of FEWELT of every description, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

June 7, 1811.

### TAKE NOTICE.

DERIVING by the Charles Town paper, that there is wanted in that place a person understanding the business of clock-making, watch-making, &c. I hereby inform those who have watches wanting repair, that they will leave them at Mr. Joseph Brown's, in Charles Town. I will send for them, and when completely put in order, return them to the same place, with a bill of the cost. And those having clocks wanting repair, by giving notice to Mr. Brown, will be waited on at their own houses by the subscriber.

GEORGE LAMON.

Gerrard's-Town, June 7, 1811.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber four Negro Men, one named Tom, 34 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a likely fellow with a good countenance, slow of speech, very fond of liquor; took with him a great many clothes, amongst them a light gray cloth coat, buckskin pantaloons, and half boots—said negro is very black.

Lewis, a likely fellow, about 21 years of age, very black, 5 feet 6 inches high; took with him a number of clothes, amongst which are a drab colored coat, striped waistcoat, and pantaloons filled with blue yarn.

Stephen, a tall fellow, 6 feet high, a cross-eyed—had on when he went away blue pantaloons, blue waistcoat, and a blue coat—took with him a number of clothes not recollected, talk at and impudent.

Savory, about 48 or 50 years of age, a hollow complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; took with him a number of clothes not recollected, except a gray and buckskin pantaloons. One hundred dollars will be given for each, and all reasonable charges paid. It is not known the cause of their going away, as neither of them have received stripes. It is believed they have obtained passes for some time, by some means.

JAMES S. BATE.

Jefferson county, Kentucky, April 14, 1811.

N. B. Tom, Lewis and Savory were formerly the property of Mr. Beverly Whiting, of Jefferson county, Va. and Stephen formerly the property of Mr. Thomas McCormick, of Frederick county, Va.

### Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine, at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT, CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

May 17, 1811.

### BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

May 10, 1811.

### CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with the best materials, intends manufacturing all kinds of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Furniture, and hopes from the knowledge he has of the business, to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Orders from the country shall be particularly attended to.

CHARLES M. PERRY.

One or two boys, of the age of 12 or 14 years, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.

Charlestown, May 10, 1811.

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of Mr. John Downey, on the 25th ultimo, a Dark Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, 7 years old this spring, bushy mane and tail, brand not recollected. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person returning her to the subscriber at the Blooming Mills.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 6, 1811.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their store to the south corner of the cross street leading to the ferry, where they are now receiving and opening

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS.

which with their former stock makes their assortment quite complete, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any other person.— They feel grateful for past favours, and return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, and solicit a further continuance of a part of public patronage.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, May 10, 1811.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

GOT out of a stable, in the town of Smithfield, sometime in December last, a small gray horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, five years old this spring, slender make, and paces remarkably well, his tail had been bobbed square off, but was nearly grown out again. I will give the above reward to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MATTHEW RANSON.

Charles town, May 10, 1811.

### NEW STORE.

#### JOSEPH E. LANE,

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends, acquaintances and the public generally, that he has just received and is now opening, at John Kennedy's well known corner, lately occupied by John Anderson,

A VERY NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

selected with the greatest care from the latest spring importations. He deems it unnecessary to particularise articles, but can assure those who wish to lay their money out to advantage, if they will give him a call, he will sell them cheap goods. He has on hand a good assortment of

Groceries, Cutlery, Tin and Glass Ware,

and expects to receive, in a few days, a good assortment of QUEEN'S, CHINA, and POTTER'S WARE.

Charles town, April 26.

### Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD Seamstress—a creditable single woman, who can come well recommended, to live in a family. To such an one (and none else need apply) good wages will be given, paid weekly. Inquire of the Printer.

May 17.

### Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON

### R A G S.

May 10, 1811.

The character of our Lord is distinctly presented. He is shown without art, without all citation, perfectly simple and dignified. Whilst all eyes are directed to him, his impartial benevolence distinguishes some in particular. The divine placidity of his countenance, in which all peace and charity are seen, forms a beautiful contrast with the meanness of the Jews behind him, and the agonized sufferings of the group of sick and distressed round about him.

The character of the disciples is likewise very interesting. Their minds seem to be very unimpaired. Their minds seem to be very unimpaired. They have no anxiety as to the event of the miracle. They are perfectly assured of the divinity of their master's powers.

It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of this noble and affecting picture by any written criticism. It is our opinion that for justice and precision of character, it is a work which has never been excelled. It is an effort of art, which must defy any future attempt upon the same subject. We feel ourselves sensibly proud as Englishmen that so admirable a work has been executed in this country.

This admirable production, which the best judges have pronounced not inferior to any work of Raphael or Michael Angelo, has been purchased by the governors and subscribers of the British Institution, at the price of three thousand guineas, a price equally honorable to their munificence and taste. It is intended to place it in a National Gallery, to be erected by government, for the exhibition and preservation of the works of British Painters.

### Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for past favours, and informs them that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in Charles town.— Having just returned from New-York and Philadelphia with patterns of the latest fashions, he will be able to furnish habits of every description in the newest and most elegant style.

Two or three Journeymen will meet with employment, and liberal wages given.

April 19, 1811.

### Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber, near Bucklestown, informs the public that he has got a new and complete set of Cards for his Machines, and expects he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom, provided they bring their wool in good order.— He recommends to those that have wool to spin fine, to cut all the dead ends off, for it is that which generally spoils rolls and hinders them from spinning fine.— He will manufacture woad into cloth for those who wish to have it done at a moderate price. Wool brought to the machine must be picked, and greased with one pound of grease to 10 pounds of wool. Whatever is customary in the neighbourhood will be his price for carding.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

May 3, 1811.

### WM. KAIN,

#### Spinning Wheel & Windsor Chair-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public for past favours, and informs them that he has a large stock of the best materials well seasoned, and intends always to keep on hand a complete assortment of the newest fashioned chairs, as well as every other article in his line of business, as he means to carry on his business far more extensively than ever. He will do lettering, house painting and glazing upon the shortest notice. All orders from a distance will be duly attended to.

Shepherd's-Town, May 10, 1811.

### Stone Masons and Labourers wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment to eight or ten Masons and Labourers, from this time to the end of the season. One dollar per day will be given to Masons, and Ten dollars per month to Labourers.

JOHN WILKINS.

Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1811.

### Invitation.

A capable workman in the Watch-making, or Silversmith business, but especially the former, would meet with encouragement by settling in this place.

Charles town, May 17.

### MASTER ROONEY, OF BALLINAFAD,

As sung in Dublin, in the *Fero of Magadore.*

In Ireland so frisky, with sweet girls and whiskey,  
We mingled to keep care and sorrow aloof;  
Our whirling reels, made all the blue devils  
Creep out with the smoke, through the hole in the roof.

But well I remember, one fine November,  
My mother cried go make your fortune my lad;  
Go bother the hines clean out of their guineas;  
Away then I scamper'd from Ballinafad.

Then to seek for promotion, I walk'd the wide ocean,  
Was shipwreck'd, and murder'd, and sold for a slave;  
Over mountains and rivers was pelted to shivers,  
And met on this land with a watery grave.

But now Mr. Jewman has made me a new man,  
And whiskey and mamora make my heart glad;  
To the sweet flowing Liffey, I'm off in a jiffy,  
With a whack for old Ireland and Ballinafad.

From this cursed station to that blessed nation,  
Again Master Rooney shall visit your shores,  
Where O flourish so gaily my sprig of shilshilsh,  
Long life to old Nebad of great Magadore.

Oh! then all my cousins will run out by dozens,  
And out too will hobble old mammy and dad;  
At dinner they'll treat us with mealy potatoes,  
And whilkey distill'd at sweet Ballinafad.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of April 14.

PINE ARTS.

MR. WEST'S PICTURE OF CHRIST HEALING THE SICK IN THE TEMPLE.

This noble composition which has excited such general attention is now placed in the Gallery of the British Institution in Pall Mall, and will be opened for public view in the ensuing week.

The subject is CHRIST HEALING IN THE TEMPLE.—To represent with suitable dignity and propriety a subject of this kind; to depict the vast variety of character collected together in this stupendous and miraculous scene; to exhibit the human figure in those various modes of misery and suffering, which flesh is born an heir to; in a word, to combine into one composition the dispersed scenes of our Lord—in healing the lame, giving eyes to the blind, and curing the deaf; seemed to require nothing less than the experience of half a century in the Art of Painting, a deep insight into the human character, and a perspicuity and precision of mind, which belong to no other professor of the art but Mr. West.

In the composition now before us, Mr. West has brought together, and seemingly rallied for one great effort, all the energies of his genius and the acquirements of his mind, as they have been exercised, both in labour and observation, nearly fifty years of his life.—He has amply succeeded, and produced a picture which will do honour to his country, and raise the arts to their highest point of elevation.

The scene of this picture is laid in a colonnade of the Temple.—Christ is raised above the crowd upon a small eminence. He is accompanied by his Apostles, and behind him are groups of the Scribes and Pharisees, watching, even in his miracles, for matter to accuse him.

There are three principal groups of sufferers; behind are various characters—women passing through the Temple with baskets of doves, for merchandize; and much of the magnificence of the sacred edifice is shown in the perspective.

The centre group is that of a man, wrapt up in the agonies of disease, pallid, and wasted by distemper. He is supported by two slaves, and with a countenance in which hope is finely expressed shining through sickness, he is presented to our Lord.—The feebleness of his figure—his anxious plangency (if we may so express it) otherwise than by a miracle, is finely depicted. The slave who principally supports his master, is a character admirably conceived, and the manner in which it has been treated is perfectly new, and reflects high credit on Mr. West's knowledge of human nature.—This slave appears wholly unmoved by the scene of suffering around him; without sentiment or passion; and seemingly incapable of being affected by the awful presence of the deity. He is lost in the degraded state of the slave; and almost every virtue and feeling of the human creature are extinguished and subdued by the habits and sense of his condition.

So true is the observation of the poet, that the day of slavery robs a man of all his worth. The figure of the young woman who is born blind, the mother with her sick and dying infant, an old man in hopeless imbecility, are rendered with the most exquisite pathos and refined delicacy.

In the right group is a woman afflicted with a palsy, which has disordered her frame, and is even then agitating her limbs. She is supported by two vigorous and muscular soldiers, afford a fine contrast with her enfeebled figure. Her son, with outstretched arms, is advanced before her, and seems to implore the most speedy attention of the Saviour to his parent's sufferings. There are numerous other figures and appearances of sickness which we do not think it necessary to particularize.



