

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1811.

[No. 167.

THE SOLDIER'S SONG OF DEATH.

BY BURNS.

Farewell, thou far day, thou green earth,
and ye skies;
Now gay with the broad setting sun;
Farewell, love and friendship, the dear
tender ties;
Our race of existence is run!

Thou grim King of Terrors, thou life's
gloomy foe,
Go, frighten the coward and slave;
Go, teach them to tremble, fall tyrant! but
know,
No terrors hast thou to the brave.

Thou strik'st the poor peasant—he sick in
the dark;
Nor saves'st on the wreck of a name;
Thou strik'st the young hero—a glorious
mark,
He falls in the blaze of his fame!

In the field of proud honour—our swords in
our hands,
Our freedom and country to save—
While victory shines on life's last ebbing
sands;
O! who would not die with the brave!

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 wool 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 neighbour-
hood will be his price for carding.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.
May 3, 1811.

WM. KAIN, Spinning Wheel & Wind- sor Chair-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknow-
ledgments to the public for past fav-
ours, 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 ev-
ery 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.

CABINET WARE.

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

CHARLES M. PERRY.
17 One or two boys, of the age of
12 or 14 years, are wanted as appren-
tices to the above business.
Charlestown, May 10, 1811.

Stone Masons and La- bourers wanted.

THE subscriber will give employ-
ment to eight or ten Masons and La-
bourers, 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.

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 re-
turning her to the subscriber at the
Bloomery Mills.

GEORGE MILLER.
May 6, 1811.

Aaron Chambers,
RETURNS his sincere acknow-
ledgments 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 new-
est and most elegant style.

Two or three Journeymen will
meet with employment, and liberal
wages given.
April 19, 1811.

Feathers Wanted.

Cash will be given for a quantity of
new feathers. Apply to the printer.
May 10, 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 fur-
ther continuance of a part of public pa-
tronage.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, May 10, 1811.

Ten Dollars Reward.

GOT out of a stable, in the town of
Smithfield, sometime in Decem-
ber last, a small gray horse, the prop-
erty of the subscriber. He is about 14
hands high, has a white face, five years
old this spring, slender made, and paces
remarkably well, his tail had been
bobbed square off, but was nearly grown
out again. I will give the above re-
ward 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 re-
ceived 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 *TEEN'S
CHINA, and POTTER'S WARE.*
Charles town, April 26.

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 acknowl-
edgments for past favours, and flatters
himself from his attention and accommoda-
tion 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 respec-
tive balances, as it is requisite that all
old accounts should be settled off.
Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public
that their Wool Carding Machine
at their mill, formerly owned by Hen-
ry Seibert, on Opeikon, 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 break-
ing only, four cents per pound. About
1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of
wool must be sent when the wool is not
greased at home, and a sheet to con-
tain the rolls must be sent to every
twenty pounds of wool. We will re-
ceive in payment all kinds of grain, at
the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 17, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of Jacob Allstadt's pas-
ture field, on Monday the 6th
inst. a sorrel mare, about 14 hands
high, 5 or 6 years old, a star in her
forehead, mane nearly white, without
shoes, and had a yoke on. The above
reward will be given to any person
who will take her up and give informa-
tion thereof, and reasonable charges, if
delivered to the subscriber at Harper's
Ferry.

CHRISTIAN ZARWACK.
May 17, 1811.

Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old
customers and the public that he
has opened a house of Public Enter-
tainment, in the house lately occupied
by Dr. Cramer, convenient to the pub-
lic buildings, where he is provided with
every thing necessary for the accom-
modation 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.

SPRING GOODS,

Now opening in the Corner Store, by
the Market House,
IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN.

The subscribers respectfully inform
their customers and the public in gen-
eral, that they are now opening a very
large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring Goods,
Selected with care from the latest ar-
rivals this Spring.

ALSO,
A very well selected supply of

*School and Miscellaneous
Books,*
China, Glass and Queen's Ware
Ironmongery
Hard Ware
Cutlery
Saddlery
Brass and Japaned Wares
Crowley, English and Country Dis-
tressed Steel
Bar Iron, Hoop ditto and Castings
Wrought & Cut Nails of every size
Paints and Medicines
Prime Sool and Upper Leather
Morocco, Calf, Kip, Hog, & Sheep
Skins, &c. &c.

And from their present arrangements,
they will be able to furnish any kind of
School, Novel and Miscellaneous Books
at the shortest notice, and as cheap as
they are to be had in New-York, Phi-
ladelphia, or Baltimore.

Their present assortment is much
more extensive and complete than ever.
All which they will sell at Wholesale
and Retail, at their usual Cheap terms.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
P. S. Highest price paid for Tanner's
Bark, Hides and Skins.
April 25, 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.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FRESH & GENUINE DRUGS, PATENT & OTHER Medicines

May be had at Apothecary prices (for
cash only) at the Stone house, next door
to Mr. Selly's Store in Shepherds-
town. Also
CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMES,
ORANGES and LEMONS, &c.
C. REETZ.
May 20th, 1811.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his
Store to the house lately occupied
as a Store by Messrs. James & R. Ful-
ton, and formerly by Capt. Hammond,
where he has just received a handsome
assortment of

SPRING GOODS,
well suited to the present and approach-
ing season: amongst which are
6-4 & 4-4 Cambrick Muslin
Ditto do Leno do
Irish Linens
Vesting
Carraderrys
Seersuckers

Ladies' Extra long Silk & Kid Gloves
Habit ditto
Fancy Shawls
Dresses, Silks and Ribbons
With a complete assortment of
**GROCERIES
QUEEN'S & POTTER'S WARE.**
He returns his sincere thanks to his
friends and the public for past favours,
and respectfully solicits a continuance.
MOSES WILSON.
Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale,
to the highest bidder, on the 24th
day of June next, if not sold at private
sale before that day, a valuable im-
proved

Half Lot of Ground,
in Charlestown, adjoining John Ken-
nedy's lot near the Presbyterian meet-
ing house. The terms of sale will be
made known on that day. The sale to
begin at one o'clock in the afternoon.
Due attendance will be given.

THOMAS STUART.
May 21st, 1811.

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.

A Miller Wanted.

I WILL give immediate employment
to a miller who understands his busi-
ness, and comes well recommended
to business—No other need apply. A
man somewhat advanced in age, who
can gain the confidence of his employer,
and his customers, by his uniformity of
conduct, may rely on getting good ac-
commodations, with very extraordinary
wages, at Muse's Mill, on Long
Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia.
TH. W. BARTON.
May 10, 1811.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening their
SPRING ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,
which is extensive, and will be sold on
moderate terms well worthy the atten-
tion of purchasers.

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.
P. S. They feel grateful to those
friends who have long dealt with them,
and have been punctual in the payment
of their accounts, and flatter them-
selves that those who have not had their
power heretofore to be so punctual
in the discharge of their accounts, will
come forward shortly and discharge the
same, without giving us the trouble of
calling on them, or bringing suits.

Produce being now a good price,
they hope no person will fail in com-
plying with this reasonable request.
Shepherd's-Town, April 26.

Four Cents per Pound
WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE
—CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON
RAGS.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSIT-
ORY 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
but arrears will be paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a
square, will be inserted four weeks, to
subscribers, for three fourths of a dol-
lar, and 18¢ for every subsequent
insertion; to non-subscribers at the
rate of one dollar per square, and 25
cents for each publication after that
time.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY some time in April
last, from the subscriber, living in
Baltimore, an apprentice boy to the
Blacksmith's business named
GEORGE SPANGLER,
about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches
high, light sandy hair, his fore teeth
very loose, and has a scar on the top
of his head. As he has been absent a con-
siderable time, it is thought unnecessary
to describe his clothing. Twenty dol-
lars reward will be given for appre-
hending and securing said apprentice
in any jail in the United States, and
giving me information thereof, and the
above reward and all reasonable charg-
es paid, if brought home. It is very
probable that he is lurking about Har-
per's Ferry, as his parents reside near
that place.

ISAAC SPANGLER.
N. B. All persons are forewarned
from employing or harboring said ap-
prentice at their peril.
May 24, 1811.

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MOSES WILSON.
Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

DOMESTIC RESOURCES.

Extract to 'the Editor, dated Nashville,
May 6, 1811.

You would be greatly surprised, had
you known this country four years ago,
and to compare the difference at that
time, with the present. Before the res-
trictive measures resorted to by Eng-
land and France, on neutral commerce,
the people of Tennessee were greatly
engaged in raising of cotton, and the
high prices which were given for it at
that period, had brought on a system of
extravagance that was progressing fas-
ter than their rising wealth. The sud-
den fall in the price of cotton, left a
great many people deeply immersed in
debt. They were unwilling to give o-
ver their fondness for their former
manners of life—but strong necessity
caused them to retrench their expendi-
tures, and they have been gradually
discontinuing the use of foreign arti-
cles up to the present time. And I
am now happy to say, that the prevail-
ing disposition is domestic manufac-
tures, which have become very fashi-
onable; and there appears to be an
ambition among the several circles of
society, who shall excel in the fineness
and elegance of the fabrics, for family
uses.

As a strong evidence of the change
of sentiment among the people, with
respect to foreign articles, is the dis-
continuance of several large mercan-
tile establishments, and the present
number of merchants complain that
they do not do near as much business
as formerly.

We now behold, on any public occa-
sion, all the constituted authorities of
the court, or of the government, clad
in their family-manufactures.

If our non-intercourse could con-
tinue three years against England, I
am well assured that we would nearly
be independent of foreign supplies.
Necessity would call forth the latent
genius of our countrymen, and cause
them to make new inventions and im-
provements, which would stand as na-
tional monuments of our independence
—and which would be free from the
new system of maritime law.

We have two extensive iron works
near this place, & inexhaustible mines
of iron ore.
There are found immense beds of
copers in this country, some of which
has been sold in Nashville that could
not be distinguished from imported.

There are a great many salt-petre
establishments in this country and
Kentucky. And there are great quan-
tities of glauber salt, made equal to im-
ported.

We have many hidden stores of
wealth that lie in the bosom of the earth,
which will never be sought after, un-
less some circumstances of necessity
compel us to make enquiry after them.

Aurora.
From the Democratic Press.
THOMAS PAINE.

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MOSES WILSON.
Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

mit them both as records of "the pass-
ing tidings of the times." The known
regard to truth of Mr. Barlow, and
his opportunities of knowing Thomas
Paine, together with his capacity to
judge, and his ability to display his
conceptions, unite to give to his letter
more interest as a sketch than any thing
which has yet been published on the
subject.

TO JOEL BARLOW.

New-York, July 31, 1809.

SIR—Not having the honor of a per-
sonal acquaintance with you, the trou-
ble this note will occasion will require
some apology, and the only one I can
offer regards the subject of it, and the
readiness with which your character
persuades me you will furnish me the
information required as soon as you
have leisure to do so.

I am preparing to write the life of Thomas
Paine, author of Common Sense,
&c. As you were acquainted with
him in Paris, and he mentions you in
his "Age of Reason," your opinions
of his manners and habits, the com-
pany he kept, &c. would be very accept-
able.

He was a great drunkard here, and
Mr. M***** a merchant of this city,
who lived with him when he was ar-
rested by order of Robespierre, tells
me he was intoxicated when that event
happened.

Did Mr. Paine ever take an oath of
allegiance to France? In his letter to
the French people in 1792, he thanks
them for electing him a member of the
convention, and for the additional hon-
or of making him a French citizen.—
In his speech on the trial of the king,
he speaks, he says, as a citizen of
France. There is some difference be-
tween being a member of a convention
to make a constitution, and a member
of the same body to try the king, and
transact other business. I should imag-
ine that in the latter capacities, an
oath of allegiance would be necessary.
Any other information you would be
pleased to communicate, which in
your judgement would be useful in il-
lustrating his character, will be grate-
fully received, and used as you may
direct.

I am, &c.
JAMES CHEETHAM.
TO JAMES CHEETHAM.
Kalorama, August 11, 1809.

SIR—I have received your letter,
calling for information relative to the
life of Thomas Paine. It appears to
me that this is not the moment to pub-
lish the life of that man in this country
—His own writings are his best life,
and these are not read at present.
The greater part of readers in the
United States will not be persuaded,
as long as their present feelings last, to
consider him in any other light than as
a drunkard and a deist. The writer of
his life who should dwell on these to-
pics, to the exclusion of the great and
estimable traits of his real character,
might indeed please the rabble of the
age who do not know him; the book
might sell; but it would only tend to
render the truth more obscure for the
future Biographer than it was before.

But if the present writer should give
us Thomas Paine complete, in all his
character, as one of the most benevo-
lent and disinterested of mankind, en-
dowed with the clearest perception, an
uncommon share of original genius,
and the greatest breadth of thought; if
his piece of biography should ana-
lyze his literary labors, and rank him,
as he ought to be ranked, among the
brightest and most undeviating lumina-
ries of the age in which he has lived
—yet with a mind assailable by flattery,
and receiving through that weak
side a tincture of vanity which he was
too proud to conceal; with a mind,
though strong enough to bear him up
and to rise elastic under the heaviest
hand of oppression, yet unable to en-
dure the contempt of his former friends
and fellow laborers, the rulers of the
country that had received his first and
greatest services—a mind incapable of
looking down with serene compassion,
as it ought, on the rude scuffa of their
imitators, a new generation that knows

him not; a mind that shrinks from
their society, and unhappily seeks re-
fuge in low company, or looks for con-
solation in the sordid solitary bottle;
till it sinks at last so far below its na-
tive elevation as to lose all respect for
itself and to forfeit that of his best
friends, disposing these friends almost
to join with his enemies, and wish,
though from different motives, that he
would hasten to hide himself in the
grave—if you are disposed and prepar-
ed to write his life thus entire, to fill
up the picture to which these hasty
strokes of outline give but a rude sketch
with great vacuities, your book may be
a useful one for another age, but it will
not be relished nor scarcely tolerated
in this.

The Biographer of Thomas Paine
should not forget his mathematical ac-
quirements and his mechanical genius
—His invention of the iron bridge,
which led him to Europe in the year
1787, has procured him a great reputa-
tion in that branch of science in France
and England, in both which countries
his bridge has been adopted in many
instances, and is now much in use.

You ask whether he took an oath of
allegiance to France?—Doubtless the
qualification to be a member of the con-
vention required an oath of fidelity to
that country, but involved in it no ab-
juration of his fidelity to this.—He was
made a French citizen by the same de-
cree, with Washington, Hamilton,
Priestly, and sir James Muckintosh.

What Mr. M***** has told you re-
lative to the circumstances of his arres-
tation by order of Robespierre is erro-
neous, at least in one point. Paine
did not lodge at the house where he
was arrested, but had been dining there
with some Americans, of whom Mr.
M***** may have been one. I never
heard before that Paine was intoxica-
ted that night. Indeed the officers
brought him directly to my house,
which was two miles from his lodging,
and about as much from the place
where he had been dining. He was
not intoxicated when they came to me.
Their object was to get me to assist them
to examine Paine's papers. It em-
ployed us the rest of that night and the
whole of the next day at Paine's lodg-
ings; and he was not committed to pris-
on till the next evening.

You ask what company he kept—he
always frequented the best, both in
England and France, till he became the
object of calumny in certain American
papers (echoes of the English court
papers) for his adherence to what he
thought the cause of liberty in
France—till he conceived himself ne-
glected and despised by his former
friends in the United States. From
that moment he gave himself very
much to drink, and consequently to
companions less worthy of his better
days.

It is said he was always a peevish
inmate—This is possible. So was
Lawrence Sterne, so was Torquato
Tasso, so was J. J. Rousseau—But
Thomas Paine as a visiting acquaint-
ance, and as a literary friend, the only
points of view in which I knew him,
was one of the most instructive men I
have ever known—He had a surpris-
ing memory and a brilliant fancy; his
mind was a store-house of facts and
useful observations; he was full of
lively anecdote and of ingenious origi-
nal pertinent remark upon almost ev-
ery subject.

He was always charitable to the poor,
beyond his

NAVAL COMBAT.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States Frigate President, off Sandy Hook, May 23, 1811.

I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inst. between the ship under my command and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Little Belt, commanded by Capt. Bingham... The circumstances are as follow: On the 16th inst. at twenty-five minutes past meridian, in seventeen fathom water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the East, standing towards us under a press of sail. At half past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At forty-five minutes past one P. M. hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by half past three, P. M. found we were coming up with her, as by this time the upper part of her stern began to show itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven, P. M. the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mainmast; but it was too dark for me to discover what nation it represented; now for the first time her broad side was presented to our view; but night had so far progressed, that although her appearance indicated she was a frigate, I was unable to determine her actual force.

At fifteen minutes before eight P. M. being about a mile and a half from her, the wind at the time very light, I directed Capt. Ludlow to take a position to windward of her and on the same tack, within short speaking distance. This however the commander of the chase appeared from his manœuvres to be anxious to prevent, as he wore and hauled by the wind on different tacks four times successively between this period and the time of our arriving at the position which I had ordered to be taken. At fifteen or twenty minutes past eight, being a little forward of her weather beam and distant from seventy to a hundred yards, I hailed "what ship is that?" to this enquiry no answer was given, but I was hailed by her commander and asked "what ship is that?" Having asked the first question, I of course considered myself entitled by the common rules of politeness to the first answer; after a pause of fifteen or twenty seconds, I reiterated my first enquiry "what ship is that?" and before I had time to take the trumpet from my mouth, was answered by a shot, that cut off one of our mainmast breast stays and went into our mainmast—at this instant Capt. Caldwell (of marines) who was standing very near to me on the gangway having observed "sir, she has fired us" caused me to pause for a moment just as I was in the act of giving an order to fire a shot in return; and before I had time to resume the repetition of the intended order, a shot was actually fired from the second division of this ship, and was scarcely out of the gun before it was answered from our accustomed enemy by three others in quick succession, and soon after the rest of his broadside and musketry. When the first shot was fired, being under an impression, that it might possibly have proceeded from accident and without the orders of the Commander, I had determined at the moment to fire only a single shot in return, but the immediate repetition of the previous unprovoked outrage induced me to believe that the insult was premeditated, and that from our adver-

sary being at the time as ignorant of our real force as I was of his, he thought this, perhaps, a favorable opportunity of acquiring promotion, although at the expense of violating our neutrality and insulting our flag: I accordingly with that degree of repugnance incident to feeling equally determined neither to be the aggressor, nor to suffer the flag of my country to be insulted with impunity, gave a general order to fire, the effect of which, in from four to six minutes, as near as I can judge, having produced a partial silence of his guns, I gave orders to cease firing, discovering by the feeble opposition that it must be a ship of very inferior force to what I had supposed, or that some untoward accident had happened to her.

My orders in this instance however (although they proceeded alone from motives of humanity and a determination not to spill a drop of blood unnecessarily) I had in less than four minutes some reason to regret, as he renewed his fire, of which two 32 pound shot cut off one of our fore-shrouds and injured our fore-mast. It was now that I found myself under the painful necessity of giving orders for a repetition of our fire against a force which my forbearance alone had enabled to do us any injury of moment: our fire was accordingly renewed and continued from three to five minutes longer, when perceiving our opponent's gall and colors down, his maintop-sail yard upon the cap and his fire silenced, although it was so dark that I could not discern any other particular injury we had done or how far he was in a situation to do us farther harm, I nevertheless embraced the earliest moment to stop our fire and prevent the further effusion of blood. Here a pause of half a minute or more took place, at the end of which, our adversary not shewing a further disposition to fire, I hailed and again asked "What ship is that?" I learned, for the first time, that it was a ship of his Britannic Majesty's; but, owing to its blowing rather fresher than it had done, I was unable to learn her name. After having informed her commander of the name of this ship, I gave orders to wear, run under his lee & haul by the wind on the starboard tack, and heave to under top-sails and repair what little injury we had sustained in our rigging, which was accordingly executed, and we continued lying to on different tacks with a number of lights displayed, in order that our adversary might the better discern our position, and command our assistance, in case he found it necessary during the night. At day light on the 17th, he was discovered several miles to leeward, when I gave orders to bear up and run down to him under easy sail; after hailing him I sent a boat on board with Lieut. Creighton, to learn the names of the ship and her commander, with directions to ascertain the damage she had sustained, and to inform her commander, how much I regretted the necessity on my part, which had led to such an unhappy result; at the same time to offer all the assistance that in ship under my command afforded, in repairing the damages his had sustained. At nine A. M. Lieut. Creighton returned with information, that it was his Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt, commanded by Capt. Bingham, who, in a polite manner declined the acceptance of any assistance; saying, at the same time, that he had on board all the necessary requisites to repair the damages, sufficiently to enable him to return to Halifax.

This however was not the most unpleasant part of Capt. Bingham's communication to Lt. Creighton, as he informed him, that, in addition to the injury his ship had sustained, between twenty and thirty of his crew had been killed and wounded. The regret that this information caused me, was such, you may be sure, as a man might be expected to feel, whose greatest pride is to prove without ostentation, by every public as well as private act, that he possesses a humane and generous heart; and with these sentiments, believe me, sir, that such a communication would cause me the most acute pain during the remainder of my life, had I not the consolation to know that there was no alternative left me between such a sacrifice, and one which would have been still greater, namely, to have remained a passive spectator of insult to the flag of my country whilst it was confined to my protection—and I would have you to be convinced, sir, that however much individually I may previously have had reason to feel incensed at the repeated outrages committed on our flag by British ships of war, neither my

passions nor prejudices had any agency in this affair. To my country, I am well convinced of the importance of the transaction which has imposed upon me the necessity of making you this communication; I must, therefore, from motives of delicacy, connected with personal considerations, solicit that you will be pleased to request the President to authorize a formal enquiry to be instituted into all the circumstances as well as into every part of my conduct connected with the same.

The injury sustained by the ship under my command is very trifling, except to the fore and main masts, which I before mentioned; no person killed, and but one (a boy) wounded. For further particulars I refer you to Capt. Caldwell, who is charged with the delivery of this communication. I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your obedient servant, (Signed) JOHN RODGERS.

J. P. HAMILTON, Secretary of the Navy.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Distressing Accident.—By the ship Minerva, Captain Williams, arrived yesterday morning, in 6 days from Charleston, the editor of the Morning Post has received papers to the 19th instant, from which the following afflicting intelligence is extracted:—

Charleston, May 18. The U. S. gun boat, No. 157, Lieut. John Kerr, commander, bound to St. Mary's in attempting to beat out at the south channel yesterday morning, missed stays and drifted in on the south breakers; the wind being strong at east, and a heavy sea upon the bar, rendered it impossible for any boat to approach her, and a small boat which they had on board having been dashed to pieces by a sea, immediately after she struck, the crew had no other alternative but to cling to the rigging in the hope that something might come to their relief. It was about eight o'clock in the morning when the gun boat struck on the breakers, and at ten she most having worked out of the step she rolled over, and the whole crew (22 in number) precipitated into the waves. Those among them who could swim, got up to the bottom of the vessel, where they remained for some hours, and about 2 or 3 o'clock, when the wind lulled, those who had sufficient strength remaining swam about 70 or 80 yards to some fishing boats, which were on the lookout to save them, but who could not approach the place where the vessel struck, without a certainty of sharing the same fate. Out of the whole number of which the crew was composed, nine only were rescued from a watery grave: Among those who were saved, were Messrs. Atwood, of Md. Heriot, of Georgetown, and Giles, of this city, all young men who had just entered the navy as midshipmen, and who were entirely unacquainted with sea. Mr. Forneau, the pilot, and five of the crew, were also saved; several of those persons were nearly exhausted when taken up by the fishermen. The following are the names of the persons drowned:—Lieutenant John Kerr, William Tupper, boatswain, James Dogarty, Oliver Torry, John Gard, L. Campbell, Bartholomew Fuller, James Daily, John Adams, Wm. Trotter, Joseph Lucas, —Daboise, and Wm. Mackey, a boy.

At the same time that the above fatal accident took place, two fishing boats, having on board nine negroes, were overset near the bar, by the violence of the sea, and one man only was saved out of the number.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The ship Missouri, arrived at this port last evening, in 43 days from Lisbon. Left that place on the 20th April, and reports, that the French had evacuated Portugal, that Lord Wellington was at Almeida, and that there had been no general battle.

NATCHES, May 1, 1811.

A detachment of the U. States troops, of about three hundred men, under the command of Col. Simonds, arrived here on Sunday evening from Pittsburg, destined for the Cantonment near Washington.

We understand that the military court, ordered sometime since, for the trials of Col. Cushing and Lt. Col. Sparks, of 2d Regt. of Infantry, convened on the 16th ult. at Baton Rouge, and adjourned to meet the 18th, for the trial of Lt. Col. Sparks, as Col. Cushing had not arrived. The court is composed of the following officers, viz:—President: Colo-

nel Smith.—Members: Lt. Col. Van and Major; Majors Alan, Ross, Nicholas, Bouyer, and Durand; Captains Wallace, Atkinson, and Bankhead and Platt. Since the above was put in type, have conversed with a gentleman who left Baton Rouge on Saturday last, and says, that Lt. Col. Sparks had been severely wounded by the enemy, but the sentence had been sent to the President of the U. States, that Col. Cushing had arrived, and his trial was pending.

We are also informed, that Lt. Col. Pike has been arrested by order of Gen. Hampton.

NORFOLK, May 27.

A most melancholy occurrence took place here on Saturday last, and has plunged two amiable families into the depth of distress and has caused much feeling elsewhere. As this unhappy transaction is very short, however, to become the subject of judicial investigation, we shall forbear to make any comment upon it at this time, and content ourselves with merely detailing such of the facts attending it, as were offered in evidence before the coroner's inquest, and are generally known.

In consequence of some misunderstanding, a dispute took place in the market place on Saturday morning last between Mr. Moses Myers and Mr. Richard Bowden, in the course of which several blows passed, and Mr. Myers was a good deal hurt. Samuel Myers, a very promising young man, and the son of Mr. Moses Myers, hearing of this transaction soon he took place, immediately armed himself with a pistol, and going to Mr. Bowden's store in a fit of high spirits, excited by what he had heard of the injuries offered to his father, shot dead! The unhappy young man was soon afterwards arrested, and is now in close confinement, awaiting his trial, which we understand, is to take place in few days.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 1.

In consequence of an engagement to Mr. Hill, Doctor Smith is obliged to postpone his sermion at Charles-Town, next Sabbath, to the fourth Sabbath of the month, the 23d inst.

THE Rev. Mr. Price will preach in the Episcopal church, near Mr. John Briscoe's, on Sunday the 16th inst. at 11 o'clock A. M.

Married, on Tuesday the 28th ult. ROBERT C. LEE, Esq. of this Town, to the amiable Miss MARY ANN HOBBS, of Winchester.

FROM THE BALTIMORE WHIG. [A "SEMI-OFFICIAL" MENACE. There are so many mistakes made in this world of late, that I am constrained to offer a few remarks upon them, which I hope will be of some use to the rising generation if duly attended to. I think I have a middling good memory, though like the Irishman's horse I do not boast of a good understanding, but shall merely try to bring into view a few of the most glaring mistakes.

Therefore, to begin:—Mistakes may be divided into two classes, viz:—Those that alter the terms or words, but do not much alter or injure the sense. And those that by altering the terms entirely destroy the sense—as the Rev. Mr. ——— says, "of each of these I shall treat in due order."

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When such mistakes as these happen, they are but as mole-hills to mountains when compared to these I shall hereafter relate, and we ought to pass them over as mere blunders, and so to speak, as mere mistakes of the second and last class.

dered and impressed, and insulted on the sea, must we submit to be menaced by British partizans in the very hearts of our towns?—Ought not the federal party at this moment to separate themselves from the Tory party—enquire whether the abominable remarks into day's Federal Republican were written by the British consul or for hire—and act accordingly? The excesses of British cruisers and printers will ere long, we fear, render it necessary to distinguish the sheep from the wolves.

For disaffection, such as is breathed in the foregoing extract, no excuse can exist, since successive British aggressions are related every day—and the same Little Belt figured in the following scene "not to be laughed at on this side of the water." "NORFOLK, May 20. Arrived, sch'r. Temperance, Garland, 7 days from Salem.—On Wednesday, May 17, lat. 39 53, long. 73, was fired at and brought to by a British sloop of war, and when within hail, the captain asked, "why he did not endeavour to speak him when the first shot was fired?" Captain Garland made answer, that he thought he was going to board him in his boat, seeing her along side; when the brave commander said—"damn you, you ought to have known better, you damned rascal," and then permitted captain G. to proceed. On Thursday capt. G. saw the same ship, and at 8 in the evening heard a brisk cannonading for the space of fifty minutes to the S. E. in which direction the sloop of war steered."

From the Philadelphia Gazette. We this day insert Commodore Rodgers' report of the recent affair with the sloop of war Little Belt.—While every one must regret the unnecessary effusion of human blood, there can be but one sentiment as to the propriety of the commodore's conduct.—The sensibility with which he makes his communication to the government is highly honorable to him as a man and an officer.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. How captain Bingham will answer to his government for his extraordinary conduct, we know not—but it is very evident, from the statement before us, that he has, in an unprovoked and wanton manner, brought upon himself the distress and the injury he has sustained.

The British have made a great many mistakes on our coast—they murdered Pierce by a mistake—they fired into the Vixen by a mistake—and certainly were under a mistake when they thought they might treat the President with the same impunity.

Mad Dogs have become terrible in many of our large towns. A gentleman in the neighbourhood of Baltimore informs us, that he is in the habit of worming his dogs, by which he prevents all mischief. This simple method, which consists in cutting out the hard crust or scum at the root of the animal's tongue underneath, ought to be attended to.

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It gives us pleasure to state that Commodore Rodgers' conduct has been generally approved by all parties. The only exception we have seen is contained in an extract from the Baltimore Federal Republican, which paper we never see; but if the extract be correct, we can only express our admiration at the boldness of the publishers in daring to utter such degrading sentiments in the heart of a city the most decidedly American in feeling of any in the union. The two following paragraphs from federal papers afford an honorable contrast to their conduct.

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TAKE NOTICE. RECEIVING by the Charles Town paper, that there is wanted in that place a person understanding the business of clock-making, watch-repairing, &c. I hereby inform those who have watches wanting repair, that if 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 upon 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 10 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 grey 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 coloured coat, striped waistcoat, and pantaloons filled with blue yarn. Stephen, a tall fellow, 6 feet high, a little cross-eyed—had on when he went away blue pantaloons, blue waistcoat, drab coloured coat—took with him a number of clothes not recollected, talks fast and impudent. Sawney, about 48 or 50 years of age, yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; took with him a number of clothes not recollected, except a grey coat and buckskin pantaloons. One hundred dollars will be given for each of the four negroes, or 25 dollars for each, and all reasonable charges paid. It is not known the cause of their going away, as neither of them have received a stripe. 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 Sawney were formerly the property of Mr. Beverly Whiting, of Jefferson county, Va. and Stephen formerly the property of Mr. Thomas M'Comick, of Frederick County, Va.

Wool Carding Mill. THE subscribers will have in operation at Mr. Beeler's mill, (commonly known by the name of Mills Grove Felling Mill) near Charles town, by the 10th of this month, a complete set of the latest approved plan of machinery for carding wool, one of which will be filled with cotton cards for finishing, which will enable them to do better work than usual on single machines, more especially fine wool.—And as the experience of Mr. Hoggeland, who will have the direction, has been considerable, the public may depend on having the wool which may be sent to this mill completely carded. The price will be for wool that is sent well cleaned and greased eight cents per pound—if sent without picking and greasing ten cents per pound, and the usual quantity of grease sent with it. No wool will be received without having the sticks, straws and burs cut off, as they spoil the work and ruin the cards. EDWARD A. GIBBS, JOHN HOGELAND. June 7, 1811.

CAUTION. ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by the subscriber to Samuel Tillett for the payment of one hundred and thirty dollars, which will be due on the 10th day of June, 1811, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law. DANIEL HAINES. May 27, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale. WILL be exposed at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 8th day of June next, if not sold at private sale before that day, a valuable improved Half Lot of Ground, in Charlestown, adjoining John Kennedy's lot near the Presbyterian meeting house. The terms of sale will be made known on that day. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon. Due attendance will be given. THOMAS STUART. May 21th, 1811.

20 Dollars Reward. STOLEN on Friday night the 31st of May last, from the subscriber's pasture, near Charles town, A dark bay Horse, with a small blaze in his face, his left eye defective, one hind foot white, between 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years old this spring, branded on the left shoulder with an M, a natural pacer.—Ten dollars reward will be given for the horse, and the above reward for horse and thief, provided the thief be prosecuted to conviction. WILLIAM FRAZIER. June 7, 1811.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 14, 1811.

[No. 168.]

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, 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.

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 call upon him 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.

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 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 upon at their own houses by the subscriber.

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 grey cloth coat, buckskin pants, 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 coloured coat, striped waistcoat, and pants lined with blue yarn.

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

Savory, about 48 or 50 years of age, a low complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high; took with him a number of clothes not recollected, except a gray and buckskin pants. 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.

Feathers Wanted. Cash will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Apply to the printer. May 10, 1811.

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. GALE, 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. Rodgers 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 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. It 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.

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.

WATTEL.

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.

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 Monitor, 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 sufficient guarantees, because I do not lose sight of Amiens or St. Domingo, nor the losses that commerce has experienced by the declaration of war.—I should not have made the peace of Tilsit, I should have gone to Wilna and further, had it not been for the promise of the emperor of Russia to bring about a peace between England and France. Previous to the reunion of Holland, I made overtures of peace, but the English ministry did not even listen to them. The continent will be shut against the importation from England. I am armed *cap a pie* to enforce the execution of my orders and to frustrate the intentions of the English in the Baltic. There exists yet some fraud, but it shall be destroyed. I know the dealers in English commerce; those who think only of escaping the laws, and those who by extravagant speculations have become bankrupts; but if they succeed in evading my officers of the customs, my sword will reach them sooner or later, in three, four, five, or six months; then they cannot complain. I listen to what is said on the part of the merchants. I know that they censure loudly my measures; they say that I am badly advised. I cannot blame them, nor be angry at their opinions, because they are not placed in a situation to see and to calculate as I do. Those who have lately arrived from England and who have seen the effect of the interruption of the continental commerce had in that country, cannot help saying that it is possible I may be right, and that I may at last succeed in my undertakings! In my empire, the commerce of the interior, or of exchange, is above fourteen millions [equal to fourteen thousand millions of France.] It is on this basis that its sources and its prosperity ought to be combined. I know that Bordeaux, Hamburg, and other seaports suffer by the interruption of maritime trade. The late municipal regulations made by the emperor of Russia have hurt the manufactory of Lyons. These are individual losses; I will try to mitigate them. The exportation of Russia, which did not exceed twenty-five millions, when the profits on the total amount did not exceed two per cent, cannot impede or change the general system.

Russia has got a large paper medium; Austria also; England is over run with it; France is the richest country on the globe; her territorial resources are immense. She has money in abundance. From a late report there has arrived in France upwards of one million [one thousand millions of France,] by war contributions. I have two hundred millions in my private chest in the Thuilleries. I receive nine millions of impositions, paid in crowns, of which a very small proportion only proceeds from maritime commerce—I am told that by late experiments France can do without the Sugar or the Indigo of the Indies. I will encourage those means of industry.

Chemistry has of late made such wonderful progress, that it is possible it will operate as great a revolution, and as extraordinary in the commercial relations, as was occasioned by the discovery of the load stone.

I do not say that I do not want maritime commerce, but we must abandon it for the moment, and until England returns to just and reasonable principles, or until I can dictate to her the conditions of a peace.

It was heir to the throne of Lewis the XV. or XVI, I should be obliged to go on my knees to beg a peace, but I have succeeded to the empire of France. I have united to my empire the mouths of the greatest rivers and the Adriatic. Nothing can prevent me from building a fleet of two hundred sail of the line, arm, and man them.

I know the English have better admirals; it is a great advantage; but by fighting, we will learn to vanquish them; if we lose one, two, or three battles, we will gain the fourth, by this simple and natural reason, that who are the strongest will vanquish the weakest.

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

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 RAGS.

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 acknowledgements for past favours, 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.

SPRING GOODS, Now opening in the Corner Store, the Market House, IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN. The subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public in general, that they are now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring Goods, Selected with care from the latest arrivals this Spring.

A very well selected supply of School and Miscellaneous Books, China, Glass and Queen's Ware Ironmongery Hard Ware Cutlery Saddlery Brass and Japanned Wares Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel Bar Iron, Hoop ditto and Castings Wrought & Cut Nails of every size Paints and Medicines Prime Sash and Upper Leather Morocco, Calf, Kip, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

And their present arrangements, they will be able to furnish any kind of School, Novel and Miscellaneous Books at the shortest notice, and as cheap as they are to be had in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

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 hinnies clean out of their guinea; 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.

The character of our Lord is distinctly delineated. He is shown without art, without all ostentation, 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 mevolence of the Jews behind him, and the agonized sufferings of the groups of sick and distressed round about him.

The expression of the disciples is likewise very interesting. Their minds agitated, they are ready to fly to their faith.—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 in 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 acknowledgements 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 acknowledgements 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.