

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JULY 19, 1811.

[No. 173.]

WHISKEY, Scythes and Sickles.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles.

50 barrels of WHISKEY
A few barrels of good Apple BRANDY
A large supply of Brown SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, RICE, MOLASSES, and almost every other article in the Grocery line.

TIN, CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S STONE, POTTERS, and WOODEN WARE,
CASTINGS, consisting of POTS, KETTLES, OVENS, and SKILLETS,
WALDRON'S prime Cradling Scythes, Sickles made by HUGH LONG, English and German Whetstones, Herring's by the barrel, Men's strong Leather SHOES,

Together with a general assortment of DRY GOODS,

and expect a further supply in a few days, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or to punctual customers.

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, June 28, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811.
Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,

John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of Ledwick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Paine, and Sarah his wife, William Girantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811.
Willoughby W. Lane, Plaintiff,

John Sheely, & George North, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant John Sheely not having entered his appearance and given security, according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant North be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant Sheely, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

June 28.

NOTICE.

IN obedience to an order of the county court of Jefferson, we the subscribers (commissioners therein named) will on the 27th day of July next, at Henry Haines's tavern, in Charles Town, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, M. proceed to let to the lowest bidder the building of a bridge over the run, on the main street in said Town.
GEO. NORTH,
A. DAVENPORT,
M. RANSON.
June 28, 1811.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a TAVERN at his old stand in the town of Smithfield, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.
JOHN SMITH.
June 28, 1811.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up as a stray, sometime in May last, by the subscriber, living near the Hock's Ferry, on the Shenandoah river, A Stray Mare, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old, about 15 hands high, and blind of the left eye—no perceptible mark or brand except a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to \$5 dollars.
JOHN MOORE.
June 21, 1811.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.
JOHN DIXON.
June 21, 1811.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. a negro man named Charles, who probably may call himself Charles Sims. He is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, about 35 years of age, small eyes and thin face; his clothing is such as field negroes generally wear at this season of the year. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if delivered to me in the lower end of Fauquier county, state of Virginia, on Cedar Run.
WILLIAM FOOTE.
June 21, 1811.

A Miller Wanted.

I WILL give immediate employment to a miller who understands his business, and comes well recommended for his sobriety, industry and attention 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 accommodations, with very extraordinary wages, at Muse's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia.
TH. W. BARTON.
May 10, 1811.

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 broad, and has a scar on the top of his head. As he has been absent a considerable time, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing. Twenty dollars reward will be given for apprehending and securing said apprentice in any jail in the United States, and giving me information thereof, and also the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home. It is very probable that he is lurking about Harper's Ferry, as his parents reside near that place.
ISAAC SPANGLER.
N. B. All persons are forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice at their peril.
May 24, 1811.

Removal.

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

SPRING GOODS,

well suited to the present and approaching season; amongst which are
6-4 & 4-4 Cambric, Muslin
Ditto do Leno do
Irish Linens
Vestings
Carraderrys
Seersuckers
Ladies' Extra long Silk & Kid Gloves
Habit ditto
Fancy Shawls
Dresses, Silks and Ribbons
With a complete assortment of GROCERIES
QUEEN'S & POTTERS WARE.
ALSO,
WHISKEY and HERRINGS, by the barrel.
He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance.
MOSES WILSON.
Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

WRITING PAPER

For sale at this Office.

Jefferson County, ss. May Court, 1811.
Martin Entler, Plaintiff,

The executors, administrators, or other legal representatives of Cornelius Wyncoop, deceased, and Rawleigh Morgan, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, the executors, administrators, or other legal representatives of Cornelius Wyncoop, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the court house door of said county. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Rawleigh Morgan do not pay any debts by him due to the other defendants, or convey away or secret any effects in his hands belonging to the said defendants until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.
June 14.

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.

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 are 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.
Sawny, 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 gray coat and buckskin pantaloons. One hundred dollars will be given for 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 Sawny 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.

CAUTION.

THE subscribers hereby cautions all persons from fishing, fowling, or hunting on his farm, or passing through the enclosures thereof upon any pretext whatever, as he is determined to prosecute every person who may be detected in such practices in future.
THO. BRECKENRIDGE.
June 28, 1811.

A Fuller Wanted.

CONSTANT employ and good wages will be given to a sober, industrious Fuller, who understands his business. Enquire of the Printer.
June 14.

CHEAP GOODS.

NOW opening at the corner Store, in Market-Street, in Shepherd's-Town, AMONGST WHICH ARE,
Canton Grapes
Beautiful rich Silks
Sattins
Damask & Serge Silk
Shirtings
Lace Caps
Sleeves & Handkerchiefs
Irish Linens
Damask Table Linens
Ditto Table Cloths
Cambric Linens
Shirting Cambric
Canton Macintosh
Lace and Linnen
Calicoes and
Hans
Super Extra
The Cloth and
Sims
Cords and Velvets
First Choice
Keens
Fresh Teas of a
Peruvian Quina

All which was bought with care in the New-York and Philadelphia Markets, and is of the late high advance in the price of Goods. In consequence of the late States from England, and the late Congress, it is expected that the price of extremely scarce and high quality time—many articles have already advanced beyond all expectation.
The present is a favourable opportunity for any person to supply themselves with cheap Goods by the piece or smaller quantity.
Like-wis, 350 acres of land on Bullskin Run. This farm is well improved, has plenty of wood, a handsome watered meadow, and is considered among the best farms on Bullskin. There will be 70 acres of rich clover land prepared in the nicest manner for seeding. Thirty bushels of wheat the acre will not be an extravagant calculation from this land. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber.
HENRY GANTT.
July 10, 1811.

James S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherds-Town, June 21, 1811.
N. B. As heretofore a general allowance will be made to those who take any of the following articles in advance of the bill of the Plaintiff, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered, that the defendant Rawleigh Morgan do not pay any debts by him due to the other defendants, or convey away or secret any effects in his hands belonging to the said defendants until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.
June 14.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811.
David Hays, Plaintiff,

J. Im Stup, and John Stup, Jr. Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant John Stup not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered, that the Defendant John Stup, Jr. be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant, John Stup, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, Continue to be falling prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, N. B. Farnsworth, Baltimore.

MICHAEL M'KEWAN, AND ANN FRANK, Counterparts of Billions Fevers, of Lee's Elixir, for violent dysenteries, Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops, Lee's Worm destroying Lintment, Lee's Ioch Ointment, warranted to cure every application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous debility, indigestion, and weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the cure of all the venereal diseases.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for the cure of the venereal disease.
Lee's Essence and Lixure of Mustard, for the rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Lee's D-mack Lip Ointment.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Expector, for the cure of the venereal disease.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given by the proprietors.
To detect counterfeits, observe carefully the name and seal of the proprietors, and the signature of MICHAEL M'KEWAN, Esq.

Jefferson County, ss. April Court, 1811.
Henry Haines, Plaintiff,

Rebecca Ridgeway, Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, late Sally Ridgeway, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, late Margery Ridgeway, Edward Ridgeway & Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, Edward Ridgeway and Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

Waggon Timber Wanted.

PERSONS having waggon timber for sale, within five or six miles of Charles Town, will receive a generous price for the same by applying to the subscriber, who carries on the business in said town, where those having good waggons can be supplied on the shortest notice.
A boy about 14 or 15 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the waggon-making business.
SAM. FARNSWORTH.
Charles Town, July 12, 1811.

Waggon-Making

business in said town, where those having good waggons can be supplied on the shortest notice.
A boy about 14 or 15 years of age is wanted as an apprentice to the waggon-making business.
SAM. FARNSWORTH.
Charles Town, July 12, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

MICHAEL M'KEWAN, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN, which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, relishes, &c. he has and commodious rooms.
A single man that would superintend the business and had a few hundred dollars, would meet with a good offer and situation, where something handsome would be made by the establishment and certain other branches would be attached to it.
Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 4th, 1811.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Land for Sale.

WILL sell 1400 acres of LAND in the Rich Woods, the former residence of Laurence Washington, Esq. About 100 acres of this Land are heavily timbered, and the balance is well fit for farming. There is on it a dwelling House, which, at a small expense might be made comfortable, a large Barn, two never failing wells of water, a good peach and apple orchard, and a variety of cherry and pear trees. The purchaser will, if he chooses, have the privilege of seeding 150 acres of fallow, which will be prepared in the best manner.
Like-wis, 350 acres of land on Bullskin Run. This farm is well improved, has plenty of wood, a handsome watered meadow, and is considered among the best farms on Bullskin. There will be 70 acres of rich clover land prepared in the nicest manner for seeding. Thirty bushels of wheat the acre will not be an extravagant calculation from this land. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber.
HENRY GANTT.
July 10, 1811.

Genuine Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has just received at his Farm, near Shepherd's-Town, and offers for sale,
6 Rams and 18 Ewes, genuine and full blooded MERINOS of the Cabannes, called Paulars, Nerete and Montarin, as will more fully appear by Royal Authenticated Certificates, attested by the Hon. Don Juan Hopkum Frere, Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the 7th, and shipped by Alexander Brearjun, Esq. Captain of the Royal Spanish Navy.
These valuable animals were selected from the interior of Spain, out of the most celebrated and valuable flock that country, and transported by Richard S. Hackley, Esq. American Consul in Cadiz. They are considered the finest ever imported into the United States, and are in most excellent health and condition. The extraordinary fineness of their wool, their gentle and prolific nature, and the very little trouble required in raising them, render them objects of the greatest importance to Farmers who wish to improve their breed of Sheep, and produce wool that will readily command from 3 to 4 dollars per lb. They may be viewed at any time at the Fall Spring Place, and will be sold upon accommodating terms and liberal credit.
JACOB MORGAN.
The above Sheep if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction, at the court house in Charles-Town, on Monday the 26th August, at Jefferson court day.
July 12, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgeway, Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, late Sally Ridgeway, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, late Margery Ridgeway, Edward Ridgeway & Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, Edward Ridgeway and Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

Jefferson County, ss. April Court, 1811.
Henry Haines, Plaintiff,

Rebecca Ridgeway, Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, late Sally Ridgeway, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, late Margery Ridgeway, Edward Ridgeway & Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

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Jefferson County, ss. May Court, 1811.
Martin Entler, Plaintiff,

The executors, administrators, or other legal representatives of Cornelius Wyncoop, deceased, and Rawleigh Morgan, Defendants. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants, the executors, administrators, or other legal representatives of Cornelius Wyncoop, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the court house door of said county. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Rawleigh Morgan do not pay any debts by him due to the other defendants, or convey away or secret any effects in his hands belonging to the said defendants until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.
June 14.

Jefferson County, ss. April Court, 1811.
Henry Haines, Plaintiff,

Rebecca Ridgeway, Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, late Sally Ridgeway, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, late Margery Ridgeway, Edward Ridgeway & Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defts. IN CHANCERY.

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FROM THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Mr. SNOWDEN,
I observe that you have commenced the re-publication of a work lately issued from the press in Baltimore, said to be written by Mr. Robert Smith.—You profess the most rigid impartiality on the subject. It is not my business to question your sincerity; but, Sir, does it not appear partial, to publish only one side of a story? Is it not unfair? You lend your aid to circulate the most violent abuse of the President, from an avowed personal enemy, without the shadow of a reply. I will leave it to yourself to determine, whether this is generous. You must be aware that it is impossible for the President to stoop from his exalted station to repel the insinuations of the late Secretary; and it would be absurd to expect that he should resign for that purpose.

But if you are really as candid as you pretend, I would enquire, Sir, whether you or the Federal party generally believe Robert Smith to be as great a patriot as he wishes to be thought? I know you may be pleased to find that he is labouring to corroborate the very statements made in the Federal papers months and years ago, when

"In ev'ry ear incessant rumors rung,
"And gathering scandals grew on ev'ry tongue."

But if the accounts published by Mr. Smith are correct, why did he not disclose them before? If Mr. Madison has in fact betrayed his trust, if he is such an enemy to his country, such a quibbler, such a dupe, as Mr. Smith wishes to make out, why did not the latter proclaim it to the nation long ago? Why did he suffer those very rumors to be contradicted, which he himself is now endeavoring to establish? What must be thought of the man who could look quietly on, and see the honor of his country, as he says levelled in the dust? Did none of these warm feelings animate his bosom at that time? Alas, no! his ardor was suppressed by the weight of \$5000 per annum. But no sooner did he hear that his company could be dispensed with, than the darling salary was about to vanish, than his fervor burst into a flame—than his breast is almost consumed with the glow of patriotism:

"All at once 'tis fir'd,
"Not touch'd, but rapt; not waken'd,
"but inspir'd."

You will say, perhaps, it is better late than never that he has turned state's evidence; but I should like to know whether any confidence can be placed in the statements of a man whose patriotism is justly subject to such suspicions? Are we not rather to infer that he is actuated by disappointment, personal malice, or ambition? And how easy is it for Mr. Smith to make unfounded assertions, to publish garbled accounts of conversations and dispatches, which no person can contradict except those who will not descend to the task? This the ex-Secretary knows; behind this shield he feels secure; and therefore, like another Indian, he levels his arrows without fear of retaliation.

There is one thing, Sir, which is evident from Mr. Smith's own showing; and that is, that if Mr. Smith's advice had been followed, this country would long ago have been involved

that Mr. Madison, (who is held a principal in the proposition) should be displeased with Mr. Smith for his temerity and indiscretion.

The frequent repetitions of "difference of opinion between us," show that Mr. Smith had mistaken the ground occupied in the government between him and the President. This Cabinet Council is altogether fabulous. The heads of departments may vitiate the purity of the Constitution. The departments are mere servants of the President, and have no constitutional right to interfere in the business of the Executive. The President stands alone, and when we hear Mr. Smith talking about "us," and a "difference of opinion between us," it must be allowed by his friends that he would have made a much more servicable minister in Russia as a merchant, than a councillor in the American cabinet.

From the Democratic Press.

The Norfolk letter writer, finding that his letter from an American officer gained credit for a short time, has been induced to impose another, from an officer of his Britannic Majesty, upon the public. Although the name of captain Bingham has been employed upon this occasion, yet there are such gross blunders throughout the whole, that no one, who has given it an attentive perusal, can say that it is the production of captain Bingham, unless they believe he was drunk, not only when he held the pen, but during the engagement described. It would appear that the absurdities in the letter were put there, merely for the purpose of trying to what length the public will carry their belief.

This letter has given us the first intimation of the frigate President having been on fire, and although she has been at New York to repair her mast, yet no mark of fire was discernible; the answer too of the vessel being "The U. States frigate," is improbable, and we would here remark, that throughout the whole of this letter, the author has not in a single instance given the name of our vessel correctly, for at first he calls her "The United States frigate," and secondly, "The President of the United States." The British vessel too is termed the Little Belt, instead of the "Lele Belt," her proper name.

It is uncommon, also, when a British sailor has acted, as the spurious letter would make us believe Bingham had, to find him making apologies for his conduct; their communications are generally a plain narrative: the following sentence, therefore, must also make us doubt—"Nor is it probable, that a sloop of war, within pistol shot of a large 44 gun frigate, should commence hostilities." The letter also has passed an encomium on the valor of Commodore Rodgers, which cannot be expected from a British captain; for it assures us, that "it appeared evident, that had he (Commodore Rodgers) fallen in with a British frigate, he would certainly have brought her to action."

We come now to a passage of the letter, which bears too strongly the hand of burlesque, to permit us for a moment to consider it as genuine. "I cannot speak in too high terms of the officers and men I have the honor to command, for their steady and active conduct throughout the whole of this business, who had much to do, as a gale of wind came on the second night after." I then proceeds to recommend to L. C. of the Admiralty, the first lieutenant for stopping the cracks during the gale, it then mentions the conduct of the officers, "which was so good that it was impossible for him to discriminate." Is this the language of a British captain?

We shall remark but another sentence, not inferior to the latter, for the purpose of a quiz. "I beg leave to enclose a list of the 32 men killed and wounded; most of them mortally, I fear." The 32 men are here joined together, and it is feared that most of them are mortally killed, and wounded; perhaps there is not among the list one who was worthy of becoming immortal, or probably it is intended to convey the idea, that those who were killed were immortally killed, and those who were wounded were mortally killed.

KNICKERBOCKER.

From the New York Evening Post.

Improvement.—The friends of Gideon Caprian, who was not long since impressed on board his majesty's ship Guerriere, have favored us with the sight of the copy of the letter from col. Barclay, addressed to admiral Sawyer,

and a copy of the admiral's answer; the latter of which they have obligingly permitted us to transcribe, and to present to the American public, for the purpose of placing in a true and fair light the manner in which such impressions are regarded and treated by the proper authority.

Hullifax, 25th June, 1811.

SIR—I had the honor to receive your letter, dated the 20th ultimo, relative to the persons named in the margin, [John Digio, Gideon Caprian, Josh. Leeds] on my arrival at Hullifax, the 19th instant, which had been previously opened by capt. Pechell, of his majesty's ship Guerriere, the senior officer, who immediately discharged John Digio, in compliance with your request. He would have given up Gideon Caprian also, had he not entered into his majesty's service, and wished to remain; from which circumstance he conceived it to be his duty to detain him for my decision respecting him. But having received your letter expressing his father's request to have him sent home, I have now sent him to New York by the Prince Ernest Packet, and will order the discharge of Josh. Leeds, on the arrival of his majesty's ship Eurymedea, if he is (as I suppose) on board her.

I assure you, sir, I shall be happy to receive any representations you may be pleased to make to me, with all the deference to which they will be entitled, as I perfectly coincide with you, that when American citizens are impressed by mistake or otherwise, they should be immediately released.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
H. SAWYER, Rear Ad.
Thomas Barclay, Esq.

NOTE.
* I must here, in justice to capt. Pechell, of his majesty's ship Guerriere, assure you that he never was by leagues so near the American coast as has been represented.

SELECT TOASTS.

(At Petersburg, Virginia.)

The Day and the Declaration of Independence—Sooner shall the Sun that rules the day, be pushed from its sphere, than the charter that gave us freedom be torn from our hearts.

The Nation—Let it dearly cherish the Union that gave it birth; for with the Union it lives, and with the Union it must die.

The Constitution—That the Nation may be opulent and great, is the second wish of our hearts; the first is, that it may be free.

The Memory of Washington—The hero who never cost his country a pang, save when he died.

The Vice President—In youth, in manhood and in age, true to the good old cause.

Jefferson—The blessings of the people cheer the evening of a life devoted to the service of the people.

The State of Virginia—The star that rose first above the horizon—may she be the last to set.

Our sister State of Massachusetts—Faithful and true, in spite of foreign intrigue and domestic faction.

The Freedom of the Press—The day Star of heaven too raises vapors and clouds and storms—but would ye for that forego the blessed light of the sun?

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—The roads to prosperity, happiness and Independence.

(At Philadelphia.)

The members of the Old Hob, spent the anniversary of freedom as customary; after the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk, with acclamations to each, as the sentiment and feelings of the moment inspired.

1. The day and the deed—immortality to the principles and the patriots of '76.

2. The venerable Jefferson—Revered by those who wish to hide their hatred to the act, by cavilling at the declaration of independence.

3. The people—Always well intentioned and seldom obstinate in error.

4. The constitution of the U. States—The only national compact that can be understood by those who are bound to obey it.

5. The constituted authorities—Though we would not weaken responsibility by control, we must remember that without vigilance few administrations will remain virtuous.

6. Neutral rights—In seeking redress of our wrongs, may we never poison sugar and coffee against the blood and bones of our fellow-citizens.

7. Commodore Rodgers and the na-

vy.—May the affair of the Little Belt strongly impress the truth, "that those who do not resent injuries will be always receiving them."

8. The Army of the United States—May faction never stain a soldier's honor—nor the man who defeated treasonable views be sacrificed by those who want courage to be just.

9. Education and a free press—More terrible to Napoleon than the British navy—more formidable to the British government than the power of Napoleon.

10. Agriculture and the domestic arts—Pursuits that have never jeopardized our peace, disgraced our flag, nor drained our treasury.

11. Commerce honestly pursued—But may those who refused the protection of the laws be never defended at the expense of the blood of their country.

12. Pickering's foolish epistles—May he continue to amuse his opponents and alarm his friends.

13. May the name of Washington be rescued from the pollution of men who can see no wrong but in their own government—and will defend any outrage if it is committed three miles and an half from their own shores.

14. The State of Pennsylvania—May those who direct her destinies understand her interests, and not mistake the accumulation of money for the wealth of a state.

15. The state of Massachusetts—the cradle of liberty—May she guard her maturity from those who would have stifled her then, and would stifle her now.

16. The state of Orleans—a new star in the federal constellation.

17. Bon-repos to the United States bank charter—a hearty laugh for those who would have frightened us to death to keep that alive.

18. The fair sex—May they never think the products of their country too mean to adorn the Beauty that no country can excel.

(Aurora.)

At Washington City.

The fourth of July, 1776. The trumpet of Fame with its loudest blasts will ever proclaim the heroes and patriots of that day—Soons, remember the glory of your fathers.

The principles of our revolution—may they be the guide of every administration.

Agriculture, commerce and manufactures—The indissoluble elements of individual prosperity and national grandeur.

Washington, on whom the memory of every American delights to dwell—The laurels of Mount Vernon will bloom forever.

Jefferson—The eternal thanks of freemen are due to the illustrious framers of their Declaration of Independence.

Science—May our countrymen, fired by the example of Franklin, like him make it the instrument of practical utility.

The Statesmen and heroes of the Revolution—whose solid talents and undaunted courage will forever shed a bright glory on their country.

The Union of these States.—Let us with Washington indignantly frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties that link us together."

Roads and Canals.—The most effectual means by their economy of labor to increase the stock of human happiness.

Universal Education.—In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.

VOLUNTEER BY GEN. MASON.
Commodore Rodgers—Suwiter in modo, fortiter in re.—
Upon being called upon for the translation, replied—
"Speak when spoken to;
"Or damn you I'll make you."

St. Louis, (L.) June 6.

We are informed that on Sunday last, a party of unknown Indians murdered a family near the Kaskaskia river, about 40 miles N. E. from this place, our informant says, that they spared a young woman who was in a house, and had taken her off as a prisoner—An Osage woman the wife of a Frenchman who lives near Charrette, was murdered by a party of Indians from the east side of the Mississippi, a short time since; they broke into the house and tomahawked the woman in the presence of her husband.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Massachusetts, Stevens, in 30 days from Dublin, from whence she sailed on the first of June.

To capt. Stevens, the Editors of the Mercantile advertiser are indebted for the Dublin papers of the last of May, containing London dates of the evening of the 27th of the same month, from which we have made the following interesting extracts.

London, May 26.

The following bulletin was shown this day at St. James's Palace.

"His majesty has not been in so well this week as he was the week preceding."

May 27.

A mail from Anhalt arrived this morning with the important intelligence of negotiations for peace having at length been opened between the Porte and Russia, with every prospect of being brought to a favorable termination.

The eagerness with which Russia has of late pressed her overtures upon the Porte, and the crowded diminution of her pretensions confirm us almost in the belief, that war between Russia and France is at hand.

Another circumstance that will further confirm this belief, is that orders have been received at Constantinople relative to the return of the Russian prisoners of war to their own country.

There are about 300, for whom no conveyance will be shortly provided.

The letters by the Anhalt mail inform us, that the king of Prussia has acceded to the League of the Rhine, and has consented to place, as his contingent, at the disposal of France, the greater part of his army.

The Secretary of adm. Samarez, in a communication to the committee at Lloyd's, says, that Rapp has actually taken the command of a body of 24,000 Prussians. In other accounts, the total of the quota to be furnished by Prussia is stated at 30,000.

It is said, that a proposal was certainly made from the Russian government to his Prussian majesty, to retire within the territories of the former, with the whole of his force, in the event of the differences then subsisting between it and France terminating in hostilities; but the project having come to the knowledge of Bonaparte, he immediately intimated to the Prussian sovereign, that he had only to choose, whether he should be entirely dispossessed of his kingdom, or consent to hold it as one of the states of the confederation.

Ten French frigates escaped out of Toulon whilst the blowing weather kept our fleet at Minorca. We shall, no doubt, receive as gratifying accounts of them as captain Hoste has lately given of the Adriatic squadron.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

London, Monday night, May 27.

THE BALTIC.—By the Anhalt mail letters have been received from on board the Victory, the flag-ship of the British admiral; from Berlin to the date of the 27th ult. and from Hamburg to the 11th inst. It appears by many as thirteen such cases.—In Philadelphia ten or twelve. We have heard of two or three similar casualties in this city and its neighborhood.

Nat. Intel.

It has been rumored this morning, to what authority we know not, that the letter lately published as the official statement of captain Bingham, of an affair with the President, has turned out to be a fabrication.

New York Columbian.

A Boston paper says, it is expected at Hullifax, that a Court Martial will be held on Capt. Bingham, the more completely to ascertain whether he or Commodore Rodgers fired first.

Sudden Deaths.—During the excessive heat of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th days of the present month, many deaths took place, occasioned either by the heat, or drinking cold water. In the day there were in New York as many as thirteen such cases.—In Philadelphia ten or twelve. We have heard of two or three similar casualties in this city and its neighborhood.

Nat. Intel.

On Tuesday the 9th inst. Alexandria was visited by an awful storm, preceded by gusts of wind that wafted clouds of dust. The bake-house of Mr. John Young was struck by lightning, which stunned one man and killed another (John Bowie)—In a moment after the dwelling-house was struck, Mr. Young knocked down, and three gentlemen in the counting-room violently electrified; they had just (probably) quitted the hearth where he had penetrated, leaving it quite hollow or sunk.

At Ravensworth, about nine miles from the S. W. of this, we are informed that one negro was killed and two others very much injured, and several horses killed. Upon the Maryland shore opposite this the injury sustained has been very great, destroying all the fencing, and doing much damage to other respects.—Captain Marbury, Marshal Beresford, lord Wellington, and to all the Spanish generals. We have only room to state the substance of these most interesting details.

Berthier, in reply to Soult's observation, urges him to employ every effort to maintain his possessions south of the Sierra, and informs him that he can be provided with no reinforcements until a depending negotiation with Russia, which requires France to place herself in the most imposing attitude, shall have been brought to a conclusion. The minister adds, that there is every probability of an amicable adjustment, and when that is accomplished, "We shall again see each other," the reinforcements will be supplied, and a great plan which has been agreed upon with his imperial majesty will be carried into early operation.

But the project cannot yet ripen. On the subject of reinforcements, it seems that the maturity referred to is still protracted. "We have to-day seen a gentleman a native of America, who has just arrived from Bayonne, and who assures us, that for a considerable time past not more than 2000 troops had proceeded towards Spain by the great route in which Bayonne is situated, and of those 2000, most of them are considered non-effective."

Whitehall, May 25.

His Royal Highness the Prince-Regent has been pleased to appoint Field Marshal his Royal Highness Frederick Duke of York, to be Commander in Chief of all his majesty's land forces.

The U. States frigate John Adams, capt. Dent, arrived at Cowes 23d May from L'Orient, with dispatches.

PARIS, May 10.

The King of Spain arrived this day at Rambouillet. He went in person to see emperor, to congratulate him on the birth of his son, the king of Rome.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 19.

General Wade Hampton arrived at Washington City on Friday last.

GEN. WILKINSON.

We understand from good authority, that a general court martial is ordered to be convened at Fredericktown, Maryland, on the 2d September next, of which brigadier general Gauseport is to be president, and Walter Jones, Esq. judge advocate, for the trial of brigadier general Wilkinson, on charges brought against him by the government of the country.

Spirit of '76.

It has been rumored this morning, to what authority we know not, that the letter lately published as the official statement of captain Bingham, of an affair with the President, has turned out to be a fabrication.

New York Columbian.

A Boston paper says, it is expected at Hullifax, that a Court Martial will be held on Capt. Bingham, the more completely to ascertain whether he or Commodore Rodgers fired first.

The following letter, from Mr. JEFFERSON to the Earl of Buchan, is found in an address of that distinguished nobleman to the Americans at Edinburgh, on Washington's birth day, February 22d, 1811. This letter has, it is believed, never before appeared in print. It is interesting, as disclosing Mr. Jefferson's unqualified sentiment on the subject of the French Revolution, and his views of the nature and danger of that gigantic power now exercised in that nation;—as also his ideas on the true policy of this country, in relation to the two great powers now desolating the world. How different are these views and sentiments from those which Mr. Pickering & other Chiefs of party have attributed to Mr. Jefferson, and portrayed as presiding over all his policy.—The tribute paid to the character of Washington is a just and elevated one, and every way worthy of its author.]

Paris, July 10, 1803.

MY LORD, I received through the hands of Mr. Lenox, on his return to the U. States, the valuable Volume you were so good as to send me on the life and writings of Fletcher of Saltun.

The political principles of that Patriot were worthy of the purest periods of the British constitution. They are those which were in vigor at the epoch of the American emigration; our ancestors brought them here, and they needed little strengthening to make them what they are. But in the weakened condition of English Whigism, at this day, it requires more firmness to publish and advocate them than it did then to act upon them. This merit is peculiarly your Lordship's, and no one honors it more than myself; freely admitting, at the same time, the right of a nation to change its political principles and constitution at will; and the impropriety of any but its own citizens censuring that change. I expect your lordship has been disappointed as I acknowledge I have been in the issue of the convulsions on the other side of the channel, (in France). This has certainly lessened the interest which the philanthropist warmly felt in these struggles. Without befriending human liberty, a gigantic force has risen up which seems to threaten the world,—but it hangs on the thread of opinion, which may break from one day to another.

I feel a real anxiety on the conflict in which your nation is again engaged, and bless the Almighty Being, who, in gathering together the waters under the heavens into one place, divided the dry lands of our hemisphere from the dry lands of yours; and said, "here at least be there peace." I hope that peace and amity with all nations will long be the charter of our land, and that its prosperity, under this charter, will react on the mind of Europe, and profit her by the example. My hope of preserving peace for our country is not founded on the Quaker principle, of non-resistance under every wrong; but in the belief that a just and friendly conduct on our part will procure justice and friendship from others, and that in the existing contest each of the combatants will find an interest in our friendship.

"I cannot say we shall be unconcerned spectators of the combat. We feel for human sufferings and we wish the good of all. We shall look on therefore with the sensations which these dispositions and the events of the war will produce.

"I feel a pride in the justice which your lordship's sentiments render to the character of my illustrious countryman, WASHINGTON. The moderation of his desires, and the strength of his judgment, enabled him to calculate correctly, that the road to that glory which never dies is to use power for the support of the laws and liberties of our country, not for its destruction, and his will accordingly survive the wreck of every thing now living."

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

To the Earl of Buchan.

New-York, July 9.

Arrived since our last the following vessels from Ireland:—Washington, West, Londonderry, 35 days, 119 passengers; Friendship, Harrison, Kin-sale; Belisarius, Dublin, 42 days.

The unfortunate circumstance of the latter having met with the British ship of war Atlanta, on the Western border of George's Bank, has been announced in other papers. Among the multifarious acts of British cruelty there will be found few to equal in atrocity the forcing from on board the Belisarius 62 Irish passengers consisting of men, women and children. A gentleman by the name of Belisarius gives us a most feeling description of this distressing scene: the shrieks of the unfortunate parties, on being dragged into the boats—the lamentations of the aged

parents who were left behind—the wife clinging to her husband—the child grasping the knee of its more than distracted father, on giving up his last hope to provide for his little ones, and doomed to serve his tyrants—all contributed to render the scene truly one of the most distressing which ever occurred. Here it may be proper to mention some of the expressions of the pirates when they boarded the Belisarius.—"Come along, you shan't go into that dam'd republican country; we are going to have a slap at them one of these days, and you shan't be there to fight against us; you must go and live in Halifax—we shall suffer no more emigration to that damned democratic country—into the boats, we'll give you roast beef to eat, which they can't."—Such are a few of the expressions as communicated to us; yet we are concerned to state that we have met with some who justify this iniquitous transaction, on the ground that those passengers who were taken did not clear out or pass the custom-house.— This assertion we are authorized to say is false, as their names were on the custom-house return—some small children excepted. In the list of passengers will be found the names designated of the unfortunate people who were taken.

Shamrock.

Capt. Heth, of the Pallas, arrived at New York, informs, that it was reported when he sailed, that the French in the neighborhood of Cadiz, were spiking the guns on the forts, and preparing to raise the siege of Cadiz.

Capt. Elridge left Cadiz the 26th of May—at that time the French had ceased firing from the forts, and were moving off.

Capt. Childs, who left Lisbon the 5th ult. informs, that no event of moment had occurred between the contending armies, since the battles recently detailed in this Gazette.

Chillicothe, (Ohio,) June 26.

We are happy to state by the return of the pilot Mr. Davis, that the ship Three Sisters, owned by col. Simmon & built at Alexandria, at the mouth of the Scioto river, has safely descended the Mississippi and arrived at New-Orleans, whence she will sail for New York. This vessel (being 450 tons) is supposed to be the largest that ever descended the Ohio, and we cannot but congratulate the friends of commercial enterprise, upon the flattering prospects already exhibited in this part of the western country.

Lancaster, July 13.

On Sunday 30th ult. a miraculous circumstance took place in Codorus town-ship, York county. A son of Mr. George Walter, riding along the road, within a mile of his Father's house, was struck by lightning. It penetrated his hat on the left side, passed down behind his ear, over the collar bone, and down his side, where it divided; one part coming out of the pantaloons at the thigh, and entering the seat of the saddle; the other descending down each leg, to the calf, and penetrating the skirts of the saddle.— The horse was instantly killed.

But, what is most remarkable and in which the agency of Divine Providence is plainly discernable, the Boy escaped without sustaining any injury of consequence. His hair behind the ear is singed, and his side somewhat scorched and blistered. He arrived at his Father's house [it is supposed, from the appearance of the ground, by crawling the greater part of the way on his hands and feet] in a state of perfect insensibility, and recollects nothing of the circumstance.

A Melancholy Accident.

Took place as the stage was about to start from Chambersburgh at 2 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday last. A lady having got into the stage, the driver, Mr. West stepped to the candle to light a cigar, at this time, the horse started and Mr. West having got hold of the reins, was trying to regain his seat and stop the horses as was supposed, while making this exertion, he was thrown down on the pavement a few yards distant, and was instantly killed. The horses ran with the stage about three quarters of a mile, they then pulled off the forward wheels with the axle-tree in them from the hinder part, and ran with the wheels about 40 yards, at this time, two of the horses fell down and the others stopped. At the time when the wheels were separated, the stage was thrown on the ground and shattered. The lady got out of it without being injured. The Mail was brought to Shippensburg on

horseback, one of the passengers, a young gentleman, came to Shippensburg on horseback, but most of the passengers being ladies, were detained at Chambersburgh.

(Charlisle Gazette.)

ROGUES.—Several recent attempts have been made to swindle the Banks, by strangers of genteel appearance. A check, drawn by a Philadelphia Bank, on the mechanic's Bank of Baltimore, for 350 dollars, was very ingeniously altered to 3050, in words and figures; presented by a Frenchman, apparently 21 or 22 years of age, of slender person, fair complexion, and genteel appearance. Suspicion induced delay—and during the first moments of inquiry he made off, without the money. Upon investigation, he appears to be one of a company of genteel men not known in town. They were traced to an Inn, where one of them had ruined his coat, by spilling on itsome liquid, which they use for eating the ink from the check, or other writing when they insert such words or figures as may suit their dishonest views. We regret that none of them have been yet apprehended.

(Balt. Fed. Gaz.)

Hydrophobia.—The following paragraph is extracted from an essay in the Democratic Press, on the subject of that dreadful malady the Hydrophobia:

"That dogs laboring under this disease may be avoided, I shall first notice some of the characteristic marks of the complaint as they successively appear in that animal. When a dog is affected with madness he becomes dull, solitary, and endeavors to hide himself; seldom barking, but making a murmuring noise and refusing all kinds of meat and drink. He flies at strangers, but in this stage he remembers and respects his master; his head and tail hang down; he walks as if he were overpowered with sleep; & a bite at this period, though dangerous, is not so apt to bring on disease in the animal bitten, as one inflicted at a later period. The dog at length begins to pant; he breathes quickly and heavily; his tongue hangs out; his mouth is continually open, and he discharges a large quantity of froth; sometimes he walks slowly as if half asleep, and then runs suddenly, but not always directly forward. At last he forgets his master; his eyes have a dull, watery, red appearance; he grows thin and weak, often falls down, gets up and attempts to fly at every thing, becoming very soon quite furious. The animal seldom lives in this latter state longer than thirty hours, and it is said, the bites towards the end of his existence are the most dangerous. It is a singular fact, that though the hydrophobia may be communicated to the human subject by the bites of animals not of the canine species; yet it does not appear that the bite of a person affected can communicate the disease to another; at least the records of medicine furnish no proof of this circumstance.

DANCING.

Mr. Rohardt's next school days will be on Monday and Tuesday next, July 19.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town. They are well situated for tradesmen, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ANDERSON.

July 19, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

I shall remove from this state, on or about the first day of October next. ROBERT CARTER.

July 19, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give ten dollars per thousand for good hoop poles.

JOHN ANDERSON.

July 19, 1811.

100 Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the night of the 16th of December 1810, an apprentice boy to the Shoemaking business named Thomas Howard, about twenty years of age, five feet nine inches high, light hair, blue watery eyes, and a down look when spoken to. The above reward will be given for returning the said apprentice to me but no other charges or expenses paid.

Z. BUCKMASTER.

Charlestown, July 19, 1811.

THE DISH OF TEA.

Let some in grog place their delight, O'er bottled porter waste the night, Or sip the rosy wine— A dish of tea More pleases me, Yields softer joys, Provokes less noise, And breeds no base design.

From China's clime, this present bro't, Enlivens every power of thought, Rigs many a ship for sea, Old maids it warms, Young widows charms, With misses, men, Not one in ten, But court you for their tea.

When throbbing pains assail my head, And dullness o'er my brain is spread, The muse no longer kind, A single sip, Dispells the hyp— To chase the gloom, Fresh spirits come, The flood tide of the mind.

When worn with toil, or vexed with care, Let susan but this draught prepare, And I forget my pain; This magic bowl Revives the soul, With gentle sway, Bids care be gay, Nor mounts to cloud the brain.

If learned men the truth would speak, They prize it far beyond their Greek, More fond attention pay; No Hebrew root, So well can suit, More quickly taught, Less dearly bought, And studied twice a day.

This leaf from distant regions sprung, Puts life into the female tongue, And aids the cause of LOVE, Such power has TEA O'er bond and free, Which priests admire, Delights the 'quire, And Galen's sons approve.

Bad effects of Nosegays in close Bed-Chambers.

The learned Dr. Heister of Göttingen, many years conjectured that several persons who died suddenly in the night time, lost their lives from the vapours which exhaled from large nosegays placed in close bed chambers.— The present celebrated Dr. Ingenhousz, has just confirmed the doctrine, and requests those who have any doubts upon the point, to try an easy experiment; which is to shut up a small bunch of flowers under a glass bell in the night, taking care to put a little water on the dish on which the bell rests, to prevent all communication between the external air and that under the bell. The flowers will be found to have suffered nothing, but they will have corrupted the air in which they have been shut up, in proportion to the volume of the plants compared with the volume of the air in which they have acted; and also in proportion to the nature of the plants. A candle put into this air will go out; and a common plant shut up with a volume of air ten times larger than itself, will make it so destructive as to kill an animal in a few seconds.

A Miller Wanted.

I WILL give immediate employment to a miller who understands his business, and comes well recommended for his sobriety, industry and attention 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 accommodations, with very extraordinary wages, at Mose's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia. TH. W. BARTON. May 10, 1811.

NOTICE.

IN obedience to an order of the county court of Jefferson, we the subscribers (commissioners therein named) will on the 27th day of July next, at Henry Haines's tavern, in Charles Town, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock p. m. proceed to let to the lowest bidder the building of a bridge over the run, on the main street in said Town. GEO. NORTH, A. DAVENPORT, M. RANSON. June 28, 1811.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charles-Town, on the 30th of June, 1811.

A. Jesse Adams. B. John Berry, J. N. Blair, Z. Buckmaster, William Brown, John W. Bell, Joseph Bond, Edmond Beall, Thomas Blackburn.

C. Robert Carter, Alex. Caldwell, Margaret Cooke, Robert Christy, James Clark, care of Richard M'Sherry, Frederick Clipper.

D. Edmund Downey, James Duke, Maren Duvall.

E. Abraham Everaale, Thos. Evans, 3.

F. Robert Ford, 2; Ferdinando Fairfax, 4.

G. James Griffith, Isaac Gwynn, Fanny Gibbs, Frances Gwynn, Gabriel P. T. Greenfield, John Grant, William Goldsberry.

H. William Heans, John Heiner, Henry Haines, 2; George Hageley, James Heath, James Hite, George Hite, Jacob Hite, 2; Nancy Henderson, Michael Howard, John Hess, Jeremiah Harris, Mark or John Harper.

I. Lancelot Lee, 2; Joseph E. Lane, Ester Lashless, 2; Thomas Lockhart, George Lufferty, French Lock, John Long, 2.

M. John M'Bride, Richard M'Sherry, 2, James M'Kee, Michael Moler, Battalia Muse, Rachael Mappin, Hezekiah Maddox.

N. Samuel Offutt, John D. Orr.

O. Nelson Powess, Joseph Patterson, Arthur Patterson.

P. Ben. Randolph, Robert Read, 2; John Read, 2; Samuel Rees, John Randolph, John Roberts.

Q. John Sinclair, Franklin Smith, Mary B. Saunders, Smith Slaughter, Mary Saunders, John Swayne, William Stanhope, John L. Stubblefield, Jacob Strider, John Strider, Nicholas Starry, Matthias Sly.

R. John Toland, John Towling, Samuel Tillet, Levi Taylor, Jeremiah Thompson.

S. Hugh Urquhart.

T. Thomas White, junr. William Waggoner, Rich Willis, 2; Joseph Wytson, Andrew Woods, F. Washington.

U. John Yates, John Young, Joshua Yerks.

V. J. HUMPHREYS, P. M. July 1, 1811.

W. Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber, in Charles Town, about the 24th of May last, a fresh Milch Cow, of a red colour, with short crooked horns, four years old—her marks not recollected. Any person giving information where she may be had, will be handsomely rewarded, and all reasonable expenses paid if brought home. SAM. FARNSWORTH. July 5, 1811.

X. Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, back of the Court House, 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, July 5, 1811.

Y. 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.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Watch and Clock Maker,

INFORMS the inhabitants of Charles Town and its vicinity, that he intends commencing the above business in Charles Town on the first of August. He will keep on hands a general assortment of JEWELLERY, &c. July 5th, 1811.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, which, if not taken up within three months from this date, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. Henry Bedinger, Robert Boyd, Hezekiah Butt, John Bowers.

B. Mary Chapline, Charles Cavender, Nathaniel Cavender.

C. Thophilus Downs.

D. Philip Engle, Leonard Emerson.

E. Milly Goodwin.

F. Jonathan Hill, Margaret Hoffman, James Hogeland.

G. Robert Kerney, William Kerney.

H. Thomas Lee.

I. Mary M'Cann, James M'Illwrath, Vincent Moore.

J. Mathias Rouds, John Robertson, William Richtigstein.

K. Zadock Shanton, Daniel Sorter, 2; Philip Schoppert, 2.

L. Mary Turner, Anthony Turner, Daniel Turney, Joseph Thompson.

M. Garrot Wynkoop, Casper Walpert, 2.

N. Philip Young. JAS. BROWN, P. M. July 1, 1811.

O. Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 1st July.

A. John Bramhall, Catharine Bryson, Thomas Bell, of Geo.

B. Maryann Chambers.

C. Levi Hall, John Haifer, James Harding.

D. John Kraps.

E. Nathan Litter.

F. Jesse Moore, Doctor Mills.

G. Jacob Strider, George Sites, James G. Smith, Christopher Sryer.

H. Mr. Widlith. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

I. CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from persons trespassing on his land, hereby cautions the public from passing through his farm, or entering his enclosure, particularly his orchard, upon any pretence whatsoever, as he is determined to prosecute every person detected in violating this notice. THOMAS HAMMOND. July 5.

J. Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has opened a TAVERN at his old stand in the town of Smithfield, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to give satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom. JOHN SMITH. June 28, 1811.

K. Four Cents per Pound WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS. BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811. Abigail Fry, vs. Plaintiff. John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of Lodwick Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin H. Osmon and Elizabeth Fry, David Polz, and Sarah Hite, wife of William Grantam and seven other heirs, vs. Plaintiff. V. ace and C. tharine Hite, and Long and ita had his wife. IN CHANCERY. The defendant George Fry and Abigail Fry, and Rachel his wife, not having entered their appearance, and answering to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this county, the court is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CL.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811. Willoughby W. Lane, vs. Plaintiff. John Shesly, & George Nash, Defendants. IN CHANCERY. The defendant John Shesly, not having entered his appearance, and answering to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county, the court is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CL.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811. David Harry, vs. Plaintiff. John Stip, and John Stip, Jr., Defendants. IN CHANCERY. The defendant John Stip, not having entered his appearance, and answering to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county, the court is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CL.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811. David Harry, vs. Plaintiff. John Stip, and John Stip, Jr., Defendants. IN CHANCERY. The defendant John Stip, not having entered his appearance, and answering to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county, the court is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CL.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811. David Harry, vs. Plaintiff. John Stip, and John Stip, Jr., Defendants. IN CHANCERY. The defendant John Stip, not having entered his appearance, and answering to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this county, the court is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CL.

Whiskey, Scythes and Sickles.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles: 50 barrels of WHISKEY. A few barrels of good Apple BRANDY. A large supply of BROWN SUGAR, COFFE, TEAS, RICE, MOLASSES, and almost every other article in the Grocery line.

IN CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S STONE, POTTERS, and WOODEN WARE. CASTINGS, consisting of POTS, KEYS, FILES, OVENS, and SKILLETS. WALDRON'S prime Drawing Scythes. Sickles made by HUGH LONG, English and German Whetstones. Hammers by the barrel. Men's strong Leather SHOES. Together with a good assortment of DRY GOODS.

and expect a further supply in a few days, of which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash, or to punctual customers. R. WORTHINGTON, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, June 28, 1811.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale available TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town. JOHN DIXON. June 21, 1811.

A Fuller Wanted. CONSTANT employ and good wages will be given to a sober, industrious Fuller, who understands the business. Enquire of the Printer. June 14.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1811. [No. 174.

FROM THE REVIEW

OF ROBERT SMITH'S ADDRESS, Published in the National Intelligencer.

Art. 11. Mr. Erving's accounts.— We have read of ancient laws by which calumniator who did not substantiate his accusation was adjudged to suffer the same punishment as the accused would have undergone had the crimes been proved. Now as Mr. Smith labors to prove it appears, that the Sec'y of State going intimated to Mr. Erving in 1804 by order of the President that he might make a charge of 2 1-2 per cent, in his accounts for all the awards received by him, and that the equity of his claim should be regularly brought before the government, is robbing the public and poor individuals; and as we can prove, from Mr. Smith and others, that neither individuals nor the government suffered by this just and reasonable compensation ordered by Mr. Jefferson to be allowed to Mr. Erving, and conferred by Mr. Madison, it having been drawn out of the fund called the "expense account" created by the board of commissioners to reimburse the expenses incurred in the prosecution of the claims, we shall leave the public to judge, what ought to be the punishment of Mr. Smith for this atrocity, since such a law does not exist in our codes.

George W. Erving was appointed in the year 1801 by Mr. Jefferson, consul for the port of London; to which office was annexed the law agency, held before by Mr. Williams, the commercial agency held by Mr. Cabot and the agency for the protection of seamen held by Mr. Lenox; for which several offices he received only 2000 dollars a year, although the gentlemen who filled the office before received together eight thousand five hundred dollars a year. Mr. Jefferson, appreciating justly Mr. Erving's talents, and being well aware of the value of his services, he gave him the appointment of assessor on the board of commissioners then sitting in London under the 7th art. of the British treaty.

On Mr. Erving's arrival in London, the board of commissioners refused to receive him as their assessor, and insisted on their right to appoint their own assessor; which they did accordingly by naming another person with salary of 1500 dollars per annum, and an appropriate commission out of certain claims, which commission is said to have amounted to 24,000 dollars. The progress of the public business being threatened with serious consequences from a contention which now rose between the assessor appointed by the President and the one appointed by the board, Mr. Erving, animated by that desire for the despatch of public business which so much distinguishes him, withdrew his pretensions, and contented himself with stating the affair to the President, throwing himself into his justice for such remuneration as he might think was due to him, representing at the same time that he was ten in the discharge of functions being important, and for which his predecessors received 8500 dollars annually.

The late President in consequence of these representations ordered Mr. Madison, then Secretary of State, to signify to Mr. Erving, that the result of his objections for the moment were, that he might charge 2 1-2 per cent, on all the awards actually received and paid by him, that he might state this item in his account with the public; which would give the equity of his claim before the government.

Does this look like defrauding the public? Does Mr. Smith intend to sinuate by his remarks on Mr. Madison's letter being a private one that any thing unfair was meant either by him or Mr. Jefferson? Such an insinuation could be as absurd as base.—The letter was a private answer to a private letter, and could not possibly have any unequal effect, because it could have no effect, but as a public voucher. There was every probability also that this affair would be brought to a final settlement during Mr. Jefferson's administration (the letter of Mr. Madison being dated in 1804) in which case the decision of Mr. Jefferson and not this letter would have been the authority for the allowance.

Thus it is seen, to the eternal disgrace of Mr. Smith, that the remuneration of two and a half per cent, amounting to 22,392 dollars which Mr. Erving was allowed to charge did not amount to an equivalent for the loss of the assessorship, and that, calculating it even as an additional annual compensation, as Mr. Smith has done, his salary fell short nearly 2000 dollars per annum of what had been allowed his predecessors for performing the same functions.

It is proper here to observe, that all the officers of the Treasury department allow Mr. Erving's accounts to be the most correct and satisfactory of any that have ever been exhibited to that department. This is highly honorable to Mr. Erving, particularly when it is known that upwards of a million and a half of dollars of public money passed through his hands. Those merchants of the United States who were witnesses to the promptitude and ability with which he brought forward and supported their claims have been uniform in their applause of Mr. Erving; and the board of commissioners, we have been told by one of them within these few days, were highly satisfied with his activity and vigilance; by which alone great sums were saved both to the government and citizens of the United States. This same gentleman assures us that the business of the board was greatly accelerated by Mr. E. and that the masterly manner in which he classed these claims and pursued them through the different stages must have established his reputation with the government, as it did with all those who had recourse to him as a man of business, of integrity and talents.

When in the December following, that renowned epoch, his accession to the department of state, Mr. Smith made the discovery so very distressing to his feelings, that several American claimants under the British treaty had in vain presented their claims for payment because Mr. Erving had deducted two and a half per cent. from said claims, why did he not pursue his enquiries and discover, what would have relieved his distresses, and gratified an honest Secretary of State, that a great unclaimed surplus (say 160,000 dollars) still remained in the Treasury arising from deductions made by order of the board of commissioners for awards generally, for the purpose of reimbursing to the United States the expenses incurred in the prosecution of these claims. Why could not Mr. Smith discover that Mr. Erving, in closing his accounts with the government, had charged this two and a half per cent, on the "award account" instead of charging it to the "expense account," and that in order to adjust this error and render justice to Mr. Erving, to the government and to individuals, all that was wanting was an appropriation authorizing this sum of 22,392 dollars to be taken from the "award account" and placed to the "expense account"? Why did he not discover that in closing his accounts with the public Mr. Erving notes this item in these words, "Balance remaining in my hands retained as a commission of two and a half per cent, on awards received and paid by me, subject however to the decision of government as per voucher," which voucher was no other than this identical private letter of the former Secretary of State? We know how every honest man will answer these questions.

But if this charge of two and a half per cent, was so heinous a crime, why did Mr. Erving's accounts pass? Were they not submitted to Mr. Smith, explained to his apparent satisfaction, signed and approved by him and sent to the Treasury, accompanied by a favorable letter? Did they not pass the Auditor's office, the comptroller's office, and were they not reported on by Mr. Gallatin to the President and stated by him as "correct in every respect," and by the President, on a special call, laid before Congress, and there debated & passed? Yet, notwithstanding all this, and six months after

these accounts have been thus adjusted, Mr. Smith works them into the silly memoirs of his own negativeness, for no other purpose than defaming his benefactor, the chief magistrate of the nation, whose stern integrity through a life of public service it was to have been expected no man of common honesty or common decency would have dared to impeach. Mr. Smith knew that Mr. Erving was four thousand miles off, and that the impression could be made to serve his purposes before that gentleman could reply. He did not dream that any person, for the pure love of justice, would take the pains, if he had the sagacity to hunt up the following documents, which are inserted here, that the iniquity of the Secretary's insinuations might appear in their true colors.

REPORT. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, February 8th, 1811. SIR, I have the honor, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 7th inst, to transmit a copy of the summary statement of George W. Erving's account in relation to awards under the 7th article of the British treaty. The commission of 2 1-2 per cent is charged on *st.* 217,000 39 being the amount actually received by Mr. Erving, on account of claimants who had not appointed any special agent to prosecute their claims and receive the amount. The accounts themselves are voluminous, have passed the offices of the auditor and comptroller, and are, as I am informed, correct in every respect.

There is another account rendered by Mr. Erving, to the Treasury, for a sum exceeding 55,000 *l. st.* and which is not sent, as it is not finally settled, and no commission is charged upon it. That sum consists of deductions made from the awards of commissioners for the benefit of the United States, in order to reimburse them for expenses incurred in the prosecution of the claims. A portion was applied by Mr. Erving towards the discharge of the proctor's accounts, for which the United States had become responsible, and a balance exceeding 160,000 dollars was paid by him into the treasury. It was from that fund, which was at the disposal of the President, for defraying the expenses incident to the prosecution of claims that the compensation, allowed to Mr. Erving should have been deducted.— But the unexpended balance of that fund having been carried to the surplus fund, a new appropriation is necessary for the purpose of settling the account, and of repaying to the award fund, which belongs to individuals, the sum retained by Mr. Erving for the commission above mentioned.

There is no other information at the Treasury respecting Mr. Erving's services but what results from the accounts and from the letter annexed to the enclosed statement.—The services were altogether performed, in conformity to the instructions which he may have received from the department of state. I have the honor to be, Sir, With the highest respect, Your obt. servant, ALBERT GALLATIN. The President of the U. States.

LETTER. Washington, Nov. 25, 1810. To Robert Smith, Secretary of State. Sir—It appears that the sum of 22,392 dollars, 67 cts. which stands charged upon the "award account" of my agency in London, under the 7th article of the late British treaty, as compensation for my services in that agency, ought to have been charged against, and deducted by me out of that fund which was immediately applicable to the expenses incident to the execution of the said 7th article; hence a difficulty in point of form exists in adjusting the said "award account" at the treasury, which renders necessary a reference to the subject to the President, through your department.

As all the business under the said treaty was concluded previous to your coming into the department of state, and this special matter cannot therefore be familiar to you, permit me

briefly to explain how this necessity has arisen. The per centage of 2 1-2, which makes up the sum of dolls. 22,392 67, charged as is above mentioned, was so charged by authorisation of the then secretary of state, given in consequence of a representation made by me in the year 1804. At that time, and during the whole period of my service in England, I held, by appointment of the President, three several offices of very great trust and responsibility, independent of the consulate of London, viz: 1st, the "law agency" of claims under the treaty; this had been previously held by Mr. Williams, at a salary of 2,500 dollars per annum; 2dly, the "commercial agency" under the same treaty, held by Mr. Cabot, at a salary of 2,500 dollars per annum; and 3dly, the agency for obtaining the discharge of seamen from the British navy, called "agency for the relief and protection of seamen," held by Mr. Lenox at a salary of 3000 dollars (or 3,500 dolls.) per annum; of the whole of these salaries, making 8,000 dollars (or 8,500 dolls.) per annum, I received only 2,000 dollars per annum; to the claimants under the treaty, I did not charge any commission; nor did I derive one cent of profit, in any shape or form, from the large sums of public and private monies which were constantly in my hands; in adjusting the proctor's accounts, I saved large sums of money to the government; these, together with the sums which I obtained from the board of commissioners, enabled me to reimburse, to a great extent, if not wholly, the expenses which the U. States had incurred under the 7th article of the treaty.

The important and profitable office of "assessor" to the board of commissioners had been also conferred upon me by the President, and this had been intended as part of my compensation; but the board having asserted a right of appointing its own "assessor," a conflict hence arose, which embarrassed the progress of the public business, and menaced very mischievous consequences; on this account I withdrew my pretensions, and the President acquiesced in those of the board. I cannot estimate that assessorship to have produced less than 6,000 guineas over and above the salary of 1,500 dollars per annum which was attached to it!

All these matters having been fully submitted to the secretary of state, in my representation above mentioned, and by him laid before the President: the President determined to allow me a suitable compensation; by his order, the secretary of state wrote to me in the month of November, 1804, the authorisation before adverted to, which was in these words: "Your observations on the reasonableness of some remuneration for your services have, as you wished, been submitted to the President. The result of his reflections for the present is, that I should suggest that you retain out of the next instalment, in its passage through your hands to the Barings, a per centage of 2 1-2 on the awards, ACTUALLY received, and to be received by you; and that you state it as an item in your account with the public. This will bring the equity of your claim regularly before the government, and will leave the way open for the choice of modes and funds, as may finally appear most proper."

The commission of 2 1-2 per cent, herein allowed, as you will perceive, was not chargeable on all the awards made by the board of commissioners, but only on that portion of them, where in I had been made payee; which reduced it in fact to a commission upon about one-third of the business which I did at the board; a commission to that extent, however, would have been a full compensation for the loss of the assessorship; but desirous of adhering to the strict letter of the Secretary of State's instructions, I deducted only that portion of the awards made payable to me, on which I finally received payment from the British government, which I suppose was only about two-thirds of the awards in which I was made payee, one third of them having been previously transferred by me to the private agents of the respective

claimants.