

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 9, 1811.

[No. 176.]

The following beautiful lines by Soame Jenins, exhibit the irresistible charms of sentiment and candor. Conscious innocence is not afraid to own a virtuous attachment, criminal thoughts and guilty conduct, always affect the difference, & try to wrap themselves in the fig leaves of self confidence. The undisguised manners of the one never fail to secure a protector, respectful and generous; the concealed policy of the other, instead of repelling, invites the attack. The heart, on whom the following expressions from the lips of affectionate innocence, have not a commanding influence, must be a reproach to humanity, and unworthy of female esteem. [Boston Patriot.]

Too plain, dear youth, these tell tale eyes
My heart your own declare;
For Heaven's sake, let it suffice,
You reign triumphant there.

Forbear your utmost power to try,
Nor further urge your way;
Press not for what I must deny—
For fear I should obey.

Could all your arts successful prove,
Would you a maid undo,
Whose greatest failing is her love,
And that, her love for you?

Say would you use that very power
You from her fondness claim,
To ruin in one fatal hour,
A life of spotless fame?

Resolve not then to do an ill,
Because perhaps you may;
But rather use your utmost skill
To save me, than betray.

Be you yourself my virtue's guard;
Defend, and not pursue;
Since 'tis a task for me too hard
To strive with love and you.

A remedy for Apoplexy.

M. Sage, has lately stated in a memoir read to the national institute, at Paris, the efficacy of fluor volatile alkali, in cases of severe apoplexy. "For at least 40 years," says he, "I have had opportunities of witnessing the efficacy of volatile alkali, taken internally, as an immediate remedy for the apoplexy, if employed on the first appearance of the disease. One of the keepers of my cabinet, aged 72 years, robust, though thin, and very sedate, was seized, while fasting, with an apoplexy. He fell down deprived of sense. When raised up he had the rattles in his throat, his eyes were closed, his face pallid, and his teeth fixed together. I drew out his under lip so as to answer the purpose of a spout, into which was poured a spoonful of water containing 25 or 30 drops of fluor volatile alkali.—At the same time two slips of paper, the edges of which were wetted with volatile alkali, were introduced into his nostrils. The teeth were speedily separated, and the eyes opened.—A second dose of Alkali was instantly poured down the throat. The rattles ceased; speech and recollection returned. In the course of an hour the patient recovered sufficient strength to proceed without assistance about 300 paces to his own chamber. In another hour he got up, asked for something to eat, and has since experienced no return of the disorder." He reports another instance in the person of one of his friends, who was a great eater, and was struck with the apoplexy while at table. "The volatile alkali excited a vomiting, and after that had abated, the patient took 20 drops of volatile alkali in half a glass of wine. His senses returned, and in two hours he was able to walk in his garden."

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 water 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.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give ten dollars per thousand for good hoop poles. **JOHN ANDERSON,** July 19, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael McKewan, 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, rebuses, &c. he has large 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 that would be attached to it. **Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 4th, 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 Cabannas, called Paulars, Negrete and Montarin, as will more fully appear by Royal Authenticated Certificates, attested by the Hon. Don Juan Hookham Frere, Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the 7th, and shipped by Alexander Breauly, Esq. Captain of the Royal Spanish Navy.

These valuable animals were selected from the interior of Spain, out of flocks of the most celebrated and valuable in all 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 Falling 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, being Jefferson court day. **July 12, 1811.**

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

Waggon-Making

business in said town, where those wanting 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.

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.

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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WRITING INK

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

TAKE NOTICE.

I shall remove from this state, on or about the first day of October next. **ROBERT CARTER,** July 19, 1811.

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.

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.

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 the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home. It is very probable that he is lurking about Harpers 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.**

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.

CHEAP GOODS,

NOW opening at the corner Store by the Market House, in Shepherd's Town—AMONGST WHICH ARE,

Canton Crapes Beautiful rich Silks Satin and Leno Giltto D-mask & Serge Silk sh-wis Super Extra Super-fine Cloths and Cassimeres Cors and Velvets First Class India Nankens Fresh Teas of a superior quality, &c.

All which was bought with cash in the New York and Philadelphia Markets previous to the late high advance in the price of Goods. In consequence that no more Goods can be admitted into the United States from England, under the late law of Congress, it is expected that Goods will be extremely scarce and dear in a short 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. **JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.** Shepherds Town, June 21, 1811.

N. B. As heretofore a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again. We have **HUGH LONG's** warranted SICKLES, and **WALDRON's** prime Cradling and Grass SCYTHES, and almost every other article the Farmer may want.

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.

Four Cents per Pound

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

WRITING INK

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell 400 acres of LAND in the Rich Woods, the former residence of Laurence Washington, Esq. About 100 acres of this Land are heavily timbered, and are on it a dwelling house, which, with the balance lies well for farming. There is a good peach and apple orchard, and a variety of cherry and pear trees. The purchase will be made in cash, or by the way of security 150 acres of fallow, which will be prepared in the best manner. Likewise, 350 acres of land on Bullskin Run. This farm is well improved, has plenty of wood, a handsome water-mill, and is considered among the best farms on Bullskin. There will be 70 acres of rich clover land prepared in the best manner for seeding. Thirty bushels of wheat to the acre will not be an extravagant calculation from this land. Terms may be known on application to the subscriber. **HENRY GANTI,** July 10, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit, June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,

John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of Ludwig Fry deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Pultz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantham and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catharine his wife, Robert Long, and Richard his wife, Defendants, vs. **IN CHANCERY.**

THE Defendant 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, the motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, 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 made with 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, vs. John Sheely, & George North, Defendants, **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, the motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, 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 made with 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.

David Harry, Plaintiff, vs. John Stip, and John Stip, Jr., Defendants, **IN CHANCERY.**

THE Defendant John Stip 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, the motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, 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 made with 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.

David Harry, Plaintiff, vs. John Stip, and John Stip, Jr., Defendants, **IN CHANCERY.**

THE Defendant John Stip 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, the motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, 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 made with 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.**

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FROM THE AMERICAN TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Although your view of my late "Address" may have been somewhat obscured by the profusion of collateral matter and common place baldrny, drawn upon it by the Reviewer at Washington, and other writers; yet, I have reason to believe, that not one of the "articles," excepting the eleventh, does, at this time, require any further elucidation. Of this eleventh article, it is now my intention to present to the view of the public an explanation that will render the subject familiar to every understanding.

In the out-set, it is proper to premise, that no reproach has in the Address been alleged against Mr. Erving, as to the correctness of his accounts, or as to the exhibition in November, 1810, of his claim for the 22,392 dollars, founded as it then was, on Mr. Madison's letter of November 1804. Of such an imputation there is not in any part of the pamphlet the slightest intimation. On the contrary, it appears in page 32, that upon Mr. Erving's return from Cadiz, in the autumn of 1810, and upon his then producing the private letter of November, 1804, I did distinctly and expressly admit and state this letter as "fifty and explicitly authorising him to retain the sum of money in question." It is true, then before the production of this letter, when there was not in the office any vestige of it, or any other document, authorising Mr. Erving to retain this money, when no information on the subject could be extracted from my predecessor in office, I did on the 19th of December, 1809, write the official letter, published in the pamphlet, requesting Mr. Erving to remit the money, intimating, at the same time, that he could not be allowed the commission he had claimed. To this letter Mr. Erving sent no answer of explanation, a copy of the private letter, but merely replied that, upon his return to the United States, he would give the necessary information. This he accordingly did, by exhibiting to me in the autumn of 1810, Mr. Madison's private letter of the 3d of November, 1804. In this authorization, as appears in my address, I at once saw and admitted the justification of Mr. Erving for having retained the money;—and having, upon the usual application to the president, received his instructions to sanction the claim, it only remained for me to transmit to the Treasury Department the direction of the president in the form of the note set forth in the Review, viz.—

"The above balance, heretofore suspended, is to be admitted to Mr. Erving's credit."

The Reviewer has stated that I had brought considered the claim of Mr. Erving to this money as a most improper charge. Had his ardent feelings allowed him to read the article with a becoming calmness and candour, he could not have failed to perceive the distinctly marked line between my impositions prior to and posterior to the production of the letter of November 1804. It is manifest, that before I saw that letter, I did consider the remaining of the money as improper, and accordingly did require its remittance; but that after the letter had been shewn to me, I thought, and so have I declared in my pamphlet, that it fully and explicitly authorised Mr. Erving to retain the money. Impressed, then, as I was, with the opinion that Mr. Erving was authorised to retain this money, how could I have had any scruples, and especially as the organ of the president, stating to the Treasury Department, that it was to be admitted to Mr. Er-

ving's credit."

But all this declamation of the Reviewer as to Mr. Erving's capacity in business, as accounts, &c. &c. and as to my censure of him, was calculated only to divert the attention of the reader from the real object of enquiry.

Whatever may have been the ground of Mr. Erving's claim to this money, originally, or as created by the private letter of November 1804, it is another, and indeed, quite a distinct question, whether Mr. Madison was warranted in affording to him such a ground by any letter, and especially by such a letter and by such concealment.

It never could have occurred to any member of congress, that the extract of this letter, as recited in the document accompanying the president's message, was not an official one. Had the entire letter been sent to congress, as, in candour, it ought to have been, then would they have seen the novel spectacle of a grant of public money by virtue of a private letter: then would they necessarily have called for Mr. Erving's letter of the 1st of September, to which the letter of November is an answer; then would they in seeing this September letter have perceived the real character of this transaction; then would they have ascertained the reason of the charge of the 2 1/2 per cent. to the "Award account" and not to the "Expense account"; and then would they have discovered for the exercise of their deliberation, something beyond the mere form of "adjusting the error by an appropriation authorising the sum of 22,392 dollars to be taken from the award account and placed to the expense account."

Let it be here remarked, that the money received into the treasury on this "Expense account," was the property of the United States, to be disposed of only according to appropriations by law, as any other public money; that the interest of the United States was equally affected, whether Mr. Erving had been paid out of that particular description of money, or out of money of any other denomination—that it matters not, what the fund may be called out of which the payment may have been made, and that, therefore, this affair is not, as the Reviewer would insinuate, a mere matter of form.

It substantially appears that Mr. Erving, whose term of service was about four years, did, at the expiration of about three years thereof, conceive that he was entitled to the sum of 22,392 dollars in addition to his salary of 2000 dollars per year; that this additional compensation has in fact been allowed; that he was authorised by Mr. Madison's private letter of November to retain in payment thereof money in his hands belonging to certain American citizens having claims under the British treaty; that upon the application of these claimants for payment there was no money under the control of the State Department, that could be applied to their claims; and that thus the discovery was made of the misapplication of the money belonging to these individuals and of the consequent necessity of the intervention of the legislature to extricate the executive from its embarrassments.

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In the out-set, it is proper to premise, that no reproach has in the Address been alleged against Mr. Erving, as to the correctness of his accounts, or as to the exhibition in November, 1810, of his claim for the 22,392 dollars, founded as it then was, on Mr. Madison's letter of November 1804. Of such an imputation there is not in any part of the pamphlet the slightest intimation. On the contrary, it appears in page 32, that upon Mr. Erving's return from Cadiz, in the autumn of 1810, and upon his then producing the private letter of November, 1804, I did distinctly and expressly admit and state this letter as "fifty and explicitly authorising him to retain the sum of money in question." It is true, then before the production of this letter, when there was not in the office any vestige of it, or any other document, authorising Mr. Erving to retain this money, when no information on the subject could be extracted from my predecessor in office, I did on the 19th of December, 1809, write the official letter, published in the pamphlet, requesting Mr. Erving to remit the money, intimating, at the same time, that he could not be allowed the commission he had claimed. To this letter Mr. Erving sent no answer of explanation, a copy of the private letter, but merely replied that, upon his return to the United States, he would give the necessary information. This he accordingly did, by exhibiting to me in the autumn of 1810, Mr. Madison's private letter of the 3d of November, 1804. In this authorization, as appears in my address, I at once saw and admitted the justification of Mr. Erving for having retained the money;—and having, upon the usual application to the president, received his instructions to sanction the claim, it only remained for me to transmit to the Treasury Department the direction of the president in the form of the note set forth in the Review, viz.—

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tember 1st. As the subject of this last may render an early answer interesting to you, I hasten to give it. *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 percentage 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.

With great esteem and regard,
I am, dear sir, your obt. servant,
JAMES MADISON.
"George Erving, Esq. London."

Either Mr. Smith must acknowledge that the President (Mr. Jefferson) did decide that Mr. Erving should be permitted to retain a per centage of 2 1/2 on the awards received by him; and, if he does so acknowledge, then, with the single exception of the letter being marked "private" and no copy being found in the office, the whole of the charge is against Mr. Jefferson as well as against Mr. Madison.

Or, Mr. Smith must mean that the then President had not thus decided, and that Mr. M. did, without any possible motive, write a deliberate and positive falsehood to Mr. Erving.

We perceive no other alternative; and yet we believed that neither position was intended or will be supported by Mr. Smith.

But it is alleged as criminal that the letter was marked "private." Why it was so may perhaps be inferred from its contents. It was an answer to a private letter: it purported to convey the result of the reflections of the President for the present; it suggested that the sums retained should be stated as an item in Mr. Erving's accounts in order to bring the equity of the claim regularly before the government.

But this probably accidental circumstance could produce no injury to the Public, nor indeed in any shape alter the effect of the letter: above all, it cannot be imputed to any criminal motive. The object of the letter was to authorize Mr. Erving to retain a certain sum of money, and he could not be justified in so doing without producing the letter as his authority. It was at the same time advised to state the sum as an item in his public accounts. No concealment was therefore intended: the whole transaction must necessarily become public; and what personal motive could Mr. Madison have in making "private" a letter in which there is not a single expression personally committing him, in which he speaks altogether in the name and as the organ of the President? Mr. E. did accordingly charge the item in his accounts of awards. At what time they were settled does not appear, but the Treasury statement shews that they were settled in September, 1808, and that he remained charged with the sum retained until it should be regularly allowed by the proper authority. The "discovery" as it is called, was not made by Mr. Smith in 1809; it was a matter of record at least one year before, as may be "discovered" from the date of the settlement.

Great pains are taken in Mr. Smith's second address to prove, what has never been denied, that in whatever shape the allowance was paid to Mr. Erving, the payment must have been made out of the public monies. And his assertion, that the subject for the deliberation of Congress was not a mere matter of form, is acknowledged in its fullest extent. What has been heretofore stated by us in that respect is, that when the letter of 1804 was written, there was a large fund arising from deductions from the awards directed by the commissioners to be paid to Mr. Erving, which fund was legally applicable by the President to every expense incident to the prosecution of claims before the board. A portion was applied to the payment of proctors, and the President might have directed Mr. Erving to have retained his intended allowance out of the residue, which exceeded 160,000 dollars, and was paid without deduction by Mr. Erving into the Treasury. Had that course been pursued, no objection would have been made and no appropriation would have been necessary. But the subject was not perhaps thoroughly investigated; Mr. Erving was directed to retain the money out of the award fund; and it appears on the face of the letter that it

was intended to "leave the way open for the choice of modes and funds as might finally appear most proper." The power of the President to apply a part of the fund of 160,000 dollars to the payment of Mr. Erving's allowance not having been exercised within the time prescribed by law, and the balance having according to law been carried to the surplus fund, the allowance could not be made without an appropriation. This brought the whole ground before Congress, who had a perfect right to grant or to refuse the appropriation. By granting it, Mr. Erving's claim was allowed. Had it been refused, he must and would have repaid the amount which Mr. Smith says he "discovered" in December 1809 to have been retained, but which the accounting officers of the Treasury had "discovered," and which of course was matter of notoriety, long before. It seems indeed that it would have been more correct, in 1804, to have authorized Mr. Erving to retain that sum out of the fund of 160,000 which was applicable to that object, and not out of the awards which were not thus applicable. But this error, if it be one, implies neither concealment or any improper design. Its necessary effect was on the contrary to bring the subject ultimately before the public, & to submit its decision to Congress; whilst, if the proper fund had in the first instance been applied, no further legislative sanction would have been wanted, and the transaction would probably never have been agitated.

The transaction, if candidly reviewed, can give rise only to two questions. Was Mr. Erving entitled to any additional allowance? If so, was that which was made to him no more than reasonable? Both these points have already been decided in the affirmative by the President and Congress; yet we will add some cursory observations arising from the objections stated in Mr. Smith's second address.

It is true that an officer created by law, and with a salary fixed by law, is not entitled to receive any other compensation than that salary for any services imposed on him by law. But it has in many instances been found convenient to appoint to particular agencies salary officers, and to allow them a distinct compensation for the services performed under such agencies. Thus the commissioners of loans have uniformly been made agents for the payment of invalid and navy pensions, and have received from the public, in addition to their salary, as fixed by law, a commission of two and an half per cent. on the amount of pensions paid by them. Nor do the agencies given to Mr. Erving, or the compensations allowed for his services appear to have been fixed by law. The president could not, if that had been the case, have had the power to blend, as he did in 1801, three agencies into one, and to reduce the salary from seven or eight to two thousand dollars. The same discretionary authority under which he made that arrangement enabled him to alter and increase the compensation for those various services according to circumstances and to an extent not exceeding the funds placed under his control for those contingent objects.

Exclusively of other agencies, the duties performed by Mr. Erving in relation to American claims embraced two distinct objects; prize causes pending before the ordinary courts; and the claims for indemnification to be awarded by the board of commissioners for captures made prior to the British treaty. The office and salary of agent for prize causes apply exclusively to the first object, of which a more conclusive proof cannot be adduced than the continuance of both the office and the same salary to this day, although the board has been dissolved several years ago. The present agent continues to receive the same salary which Mr. Erving did, although his attention is confined to causes pending before the courts. That it was from the first intended to make an additional compensation to Mr. Erving for his services in the prosecution of claims before the board of commissioners, appears from his appointment to the profitable office of assessor given avowedly for that object, and which for reasons stated in his letter he was obliged to relinquish.

If it were even insisted that it was his duty as agent and without any specific compensation to attend to those claims, nothing more could have been expected on his part than to have taken a general view of the subject, and to have confined his observations to a few general principles applicable to the several classes of claims. It was the business of private agents, appointed by the claimants, and not of the public agent, to discuss the questions of fact by which every case was distinguished, to answer special objections, and particularly to receive, and to remit the amount awarded. But Mr. E. performed all those duties and acted as private agent for all those claimants who did not appoint any. And his extra compensation was in fact regulated by the amount of the awards which he received and remitted.

These considerations render it evident that he was entitled to an extra compensation, and that government was in some degree pledged to pay it. What this should have amounted to is more difficult from the data before the public to investigate with precision; and a fair difference of opinion might have existed on that subject. The allowance was fixed in 1804, at a time when the services had just been performed, and by those who were best acquainted with their nature and extent. It is understood that the commissions paid by claimants to their private agents for prosecuting their claims, and for receiving and remitting the amount, was two and a half per cent; and this must, it is presumed, have been considered as a proper rule whereby to fix the extra compensation allowed to the public agent for the same extra services performed by him for claimants who had no private agents. Not to have attended to the claims of such persons, on account of their neglect or ignorance, would have been injurious and often unjust. And when their business was done, neither government nor their public agent had any absolute right to deduct the usual commission from the amount of the awards. What compensation may have been allowed by government to other agents abroad for services of a similar nature, and whether there has been any other similar case, we cannot say. But it appears, by accounts published during the last session of Congress, that for services rendered about the same time (1802 to 7) and at the same place, the commission allowed to the navy agent at London was to the rate of two per cent. The respectable house of McKenzie and Glennie were allowed during those years more than 14,500 dollars for commissions at that rate simply on collecting and paying bills of exchange, on the mere receiving and paying money; and if two per cent. was allowed for this alone, it will not surely be seriously asserted that two and a half per cent. was too much for prosecuting and recovering the amount of intricate & dispersed claims and for also receiving and paying the money arising from them.

We will conclude our remarks on this head by observing that there could be no possible motive on the part of Mr. Madison to favor an unreasonable allowance to Mr. Erving—an individual with whom he had neither connection or intimacy; with whom we understand at that time he had scarcely an acquaintance. Mr. Madison had not even an agency in Mr. Erving's appointment, which was by Mr. Jefferson, and does great credit to his sagacity; for, as has been before observed, Mr. E.'s conduct as a public agent was unexceptionable in every point of view.

hem's official letters had been received in the British house of commons the 21st of June, Mr. Whitbread moved an address to the prince regent, calling on him for copies of the correspondence between the Secretary of state and Mr. Plunket, during the year 1810.—Mr. Whitbread's motion was negatived.

NORFOLK, July 31.

By the arrival of the ship Sheffield, captain Cooper, in 37 days from Lisbon, we have received a regular file of papers to 22d June; they are in the hands of a friend for translation, which will be given in our next, it being impossible to prepare them for this day's paper.

One of our papers contains an official despatch from Lord Wellington, dated at Elvas 13th of June, which is of considerable length. It states that a breach having been made in the Fort of St. Christopher at Badajoz, a general assault was made on the 10th of June, in which the allied army was repulsed with considerable loss. At this juncture Lord Wellington learned that Gen. Drouot, who has collected a force of 10,000 men in the vicinity of Toledo, was marching in great haste to join a French corps of 18,000 infantry, 2000 cavalry, with 34 pieces of artillery, had marched from Salamanca, and was moving with great rapidity to join Marshal Soult. The whole of the French forces were expected to unite in Merida on the 15th of June.

This information, admitting of no doubt, Lord Wellington raised the siege of Badajoz on the 11th June, and drew off all the heavy artillery, with which the head quarters, was transferred to Elvas. Marshal Beresford remained with his command before Badajoz, the place being then under blockade.

It appears that the French army (lately Massena's) is marching to the south, and the future scene of active operations will be in Estremadura. We apprehend from Lord Wellington's despatch, that he will in all probability move still nearer Lisbon. Gen. Hill with the last reinforcement from England of 10,000 men, of which 1800 were cavalry, has not united with the main army but would in a few days.

Marshal Soult was at Llerena on the 5th of June, but was to march in the direction of Merida in a few days.

FREDERICKSBURG, July 31.

The President of the United States having arrived in our town on Friday afternoon, he was immediately waited on by a deputation of gentlemen, who on behalf of our citizens, solicited the pleasure of his company to a public dinner on the day following, which in due season was granted.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

St. Louis, (Louisiana) June 27.

INDIAN WAR.—Mr. Laline, Indian interpreter at Chicago, informs that "the savages are preparing for hostilities, that war is the language of the red people [Indiana Territory]. Two brothers of the wife of Main Poo, with a small party, seized about 20 horses on the Kaskaskia river; these robbers are Pottawatomies, and live in the Prairie du Corbeau, near Piorias, on the Illinois river." An old Pottawatomie, who has abandoned his tribe, and resides near this place (St. Louis) says, that his son has just returned from the Prophet's town, and the numerous Indian villages on the southern borders of the lakes. The Prophet calculates on being able to collect all the Pottawatomies and Saukes, two-thirds of the Kickapoo, a considerable number of the Ottoways, and a small portion of the Shawanoes. Two or three hundred of these Indians have gone, by invitation, to Fort Maiden, for arms and ammunition.

Since writing the above, we are told that the small party sent in pursuit of the Indians, who committed the murder on Clinton Hill, have returned; and they overtook them on the road to their village, in a prairie 3 days north of the scene of blood. The savages fled towards a grove, but their prisoners, seeing relief so near, jumped off their horses, and ran to meet her friends; as soon as this was observed by her captors, they wheeled and one of them endeavored to dispatch her by sinking her back; the hatchet into her neck and back, and she dodged at each blow, and came off with flesh wounds, very deep gashes; We understand that one of the whites was shot through the thigh in the attack: of five men who pursued them, two came into action, the other three, it is said, behaved in the most distinguished manner, so much so, that 3 or 4 Pottawatomies kept the field, and called out in their mode of denunciation, "will you swap a fight." The taking a prisoner has alarmed the frontier extremely, as it is a sure indication of war.

[It is said that the young woman above mentioned, has demanded the

and pantaloons of one of the men who refused to fight the Indians, just concluding he had no farther occasion for either.]

On Saturday last, the inhabitants residing on Wood river [east side of the Mississippi and opposite St. Louis] were thrown into consternation, by another murder being perpetrated within the sound of the drum of Belle Fontaine.

As Mr. Price and another man were ploughing on his farm a little distance above the mouth of the Missouri, on the east side of the Mississippi, they observed three or four Indians enter the field; not liking their appearance they prepared to return to the family, in this Price was prevented by one of the Indians gutting between him and his horse, who came up crying "bon jour, bon jour." The savage stretched out his hand, and Price gave him his, who grasped it fast whilst with the other he seized his gun. Price at this moment stood gazing at the ghastly savage in stupefied horror, without attempting to recover his gun, but was relieved from further anxiety by another Indian shooting him through the heart. His companion being unarmed pointed his horse and fled without receiving a severe wound by a shot from one of these banditti.

The party which was collected to protect the neighborhood, found Price's body much mangled, with three scalps taken from his head.

Yesterday another account reached us, of there being found in the lower extremity of Clinton Hill the body of a white man cut in pieces, and a number of horses stolen from that quarter. Surely these transactions should induce the governors of these territories to provide against the impending storm. Lock-houses are erecting on the frontier settlements of Illinois and the people have obtained a loan of 50 muskets from this town. We expect to hear of prompt measures being immediately taken by Gov. Edwards to repel any further attack.

A gentleman just returned from the Prairie villages, says he saw several silver scalps taken from the Spaniards of Santa Fe, with whom they are at war, on our western frontiers.]

CHARLES-TOWN, August 9.

Divine service will be performed in the court house in this town, at four o'clock, on Sunday next, by the Rev. Mr. Price.

From the Aurora of the 5th inst.

On Friday evening the ship Russel arrived at New-York from Liverpool; she sailed the 24th June, and brings advices from London of the 22d; and by this arrival we receive the following serious information.

On the 18th of June, in the admiralty court, Sir Wm. Scott pronounced sentence of condemnation on the ship Fox, and all other American vessels captured on their passage to or from France, amounting altogether to about 54 sail of vessels, with cargoes. Instructions had been dispatched in April to all the foreign possessions of Great Britain, concerning the manner in which American vessels were to be treated; and it was understood in London that Mr. Foster was directed to take high ground, and demand of the United States not only the immediate abrogation of the non-intercourse law, but that the United States government should also demand of the French government the repeal of her edicts as well in relation to Great Britain as to the United States—and, that these requisitions should be preliminary to all other discussions or considerations whatever, nor should any other subject be decided upon—with hostility as the alternative of refusal to comply or delay to answer.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated July 27.

General Sir Eyre Coote, who so nobly distinguished himself in Egypt, has received the appointments of governor of the Canadas, and commander in chief of the forces in British America. He has sailed from England with five thousand choice troops, which will render the effective regulars under his command on this continent twenty three thousand, independent of the native Canadians." *ibid.*

ROSE, ER-KONE, JACKSON, ECLIPSED BY FOSTER.

We hear, from a source deemed perfectly authentic, that much insolence was displayed by Mr. Foster in his last interview with Mr. Monroe. [We believe on Thursday last.] Being pressed to explain himself in relation to the interference of the United States to procure such a revocation of French edicts, &c. as should restore commerce to its former state, Mr. Foster declared that we must insist on obtaining permission to carry British goods, &c. to France and other nations on the continent! Being told that such a demand was unreasonable, beyond our power to enforce & our right to ask, and would not be acceded to; Mr. F. expressed the intentions of his government in warm and menacing terms; said that if America persisted in her present attitude and claims, Britain would immediately dispatch such a marine force to our coast, as would annihilate not only our foreign but our coast-

The River, gradually washing away the southern Bank, leaves exposed to view all these marine substances, which have been accumulated by some violent inundation as well as the remains of animals, which perished upon the surface of the earth, previous to the inundation.—As the Bones lie, some upon the surface of the earth, some within one or two feet, we may believe that the Elephant was about 25 feet deep, that being the general height of the Bank.—Some of the Bones, as the molars or grinders weighing from 4 lb. to 7 and 1-2 are in a state of perfect preservation, others moulder when exposed to the air, or are so decayed as not to withstand the force necessary to extricate them from the mud; but the bones of the pelvis, ribs and vertebrae, have been carefully collected: Two tusks were also found, but could not be got up entire: at the larger end they measured 2 feet in circumference, and by adding the fragments together, or by completing the curves on the convex and concave sides of the larger fragment, about three feet in length, the tusk appears to have been, at least 6 feet in length. From a comparison of the bones with the osteology of the Elephant, no doubt remains of their belonging to that animal. These demonstrations of existence of the Elephant in the lower part of this state, are new and form a valuable accession to the College Museum.

The party which was collected to protect the neighborhood, found Price's body much mangled, with three scalps taken from his head.

Yesterday another account reached us, of there being found in the lower extremity of Clinton Hill the body of a white man cut in pieces, and a number of horses stolen from that quarter. Surely these transactions should induce the governors of these territories to provide against the impending storm. Lock-houses are erecting on the frontier settlements of Illinois and the people have obtained a loan of 50 muskets from this town. We expect to hear of prompt measures being immediately taken by Gov. Edwards to repel any further attack.

A gentleman just returned from the Prairie villages, says he saw several silver scalps taken from the Spaniards of Santa Fe, with whom they are at war, on our western frontiers.]

RICHMOND, August 1.

This morning a new born male was found drowned in James river [see the governor's proclamation in this day's paper] nearly between Mrs. Davidson's and the Richmond Jail. The infant was tied up in a short bag not so long as itself; it appeared to me that its mouth and nose had been hard pressed by the MURDERER, possibly to keep it from crying. It was fine light child, with hair light coloured, the offspring of a white woman, or rather "a monster human shape." It is not an easy matter for a pregnant woman, who is some to her full time, delivered, and the child found dead in the river, to hide herself from justice if justice is not sleep to such monstrous acts of barbarity. There is no woman in that state who has female acquaintances who well know her situation, they know she is delivered—and where is her infant?

From the Richmond Enquirer.

CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—The remains of an Elephant have been recently discovered on the shore of York River, a few yards within high water mark, near the seat of Mr. Gawin Corbin, about 6 miles below Williamsburg.

ing trade.—Thus menacing war, instead of promising justice.

We conceive there is no impropriety in publishing the foregoing, as it reaches us in no confidential shape without injunction.—If incorrect, it will doubtless be set right; but, if true, we trust congress may be convened at an earlier day than the 4th of November.

We long since thought that England would impel us to hostilities, sooner or later; and her increased outrages and repeated insults confirm the opinion.—To us may be reserved the glory of leveling the tyranny we were the first to shake. Whig.

Court of Inquiry.—We learn from good authority, that the government, yielding at length to the repeated demands of commodore Rodgers, have ordered a court of inquiry to investigate his conduct in the affair of the Little Belt. The court is to convene at New-York. (Relf.)

GENERAL WILKINSON.—It has not yet escaped the recollection of our readers that by a resolve of the House of Representatives, at their last session, the reports of several committees which had been appointed by the House to enquire into the conduct of Brig. Gen. James Wilkinson, were transmitted to the President of the U. States. We now learn that a General Court Martial has been ordered by the proper authority to try the General on all the subjects which were enquired into, and on which reports were made to the House by their committees. The court will consist of thirteen members, including the President, Brig. Gen. Ganservort, and will meet early in the month of September; at what place is not yet determined. Nat. Intell.

FLORIDIAN AFFAIRS.

It was noticed some time since that a vessel, having some ammunition on board, bound from New Orleans to Fort Stoddert, was stopped at Mobile until it could be ascertained by the commandant whether Gov. Folch permitted her passing by that place. On her return to Orleans, a number of gunboats were dispatched from that port to escort her up the Mobile River. On their approaching Mobile an enquiry was made, whether the ammunition would be suffered to proceed. A peremptory refusal was given, and very strong language, it is said, was used upon the occasion. Much alarm had existed in Mobile, and the general opinion was, that the object of so great a force could be nothing less than to take possession of the fort on behalf of the United States. Great preparations were made for defence, and the women and children generally fled from the town.

The western channel of the Mobile river divides about two leagues above the town, and the eastern branch of that channel falls into the bay out of the guns of the fort. Some of the gunboats were dispatched up this branch, which is called Spanish river, and the Spaniards, imagining that the project of passing by the town was abandoned, rejoiced in the success of their projected resistance.

It was however soon discovered, by those vessels descending the western branch towards the town, that the object of the commodore in this movement was, by placing a part of his force in such a situation as to give them a complete command of the fort, to defend himself and protect the ammunition vessel in its attempt to ascend the river in the ordinary channel. On this a council of war was called, consisting of eight Spanish officers, besides the commandant. It is said that they were equally divided on the question of making further resistance, but that the measure of giving permission to the American vessels to pass was adopted on the casting vote of the commandant. It was certainly the only prudent course, as little doubt was entertained that the gun-boats, by their judicious arrangement, had it in their power completely to demolish the fort.

Whether the business will end here, or whether it may lead to more important consequences, it is not easy to determine. It is said that whilst the business was undecided, Col. Maxent, governor ad interim of West Florida, was about to visit Governor Claiborne at the mouth of Pascagoula; and it is still an opinion entertained at Mobile, that the interview will take place, and that it will be immediately followed by the surrender of that place to the American government. Little reliance however can be placed on those conjectures—but it is certain that it would be a matter of no difficulty with the U.

States to take possession of the country if they willed it.

A London paper of June 4, states the present cost of the war to be 250,000,000 per day, that is, 1,750,000,000 per week, or ninety-one millions sterling per annum!

Counterfeit Notes.—The public are cautioned to beware of taking counterfeit Twenty Dollar Notes on the Bank of Baltimore now in circulation. The plate is well executed, but the paper is somewhat paler than the genuine notes; and the signatures of Cox and Salmon are but badly done. They are made payable to J. Muij—date not recollected.—Balt. Amer. August 3.

The frigates President and United States, and brig Argus, sailed from New York on the 26th ult. on a cruise.

Pickering's Ghost.—The following toast was drunk at North-Hampton, at the federal celebration of American independence. "Timothy Pickering, the shadow of a great rock in a dreary land." It seems by the above, that even Mr. Pickering's federal friends view him as a mere shadow, since all the substance of this great man's knowledge has leaked out in his wonderful "letters to the people" and has proved insufficient to stir up a virtuous people to rebel against their government. Such attempts will never "cease to have effect" on the virtuous part of the community.—Essex Reg.

The account of the engagement between the British sloop of war Attalanta and a French frigate, off our coast, and as published under the New-York head, proves to be a hoax? We have conversed with an officer of the Tartarus, who declares that the bloody battle in question was nothing more than a sham fight between his ship and the Attalanta. The Lieut. of the Attalanta, like Tony Lumpkin, delighting in "tricks of mischief," invented the story which he told Captain Bulkley, no doubt promising himself and messmates a vast deal of fun when they should see it formally announced in the American Newspapers, as a fact!

The dumb beggar man.

An old beggar man pretending to be dumb, was thrown off his guard by this question—"How many years have you been dumb?" To which he answered, "Five years last St. John's eve."

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of August court, 1811, before Fulton's tavern, in Charles Town, at public sale, to the highest bidder, a Tract of Land, lying on the Shenandoah river, near to and below Keyes' Ferry, supposed to contain ninety-six acres. The terms of sale will be made known on said day. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The land will be shewn to any person desirous of viewing it, on application to George North.

GEO. NORTH,
Wm. TATE.

August 9.

Homemade Twill'd Bags, ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread,

Prime Seal, Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Cal. Hg. and Sheep Skins, Bco: Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Sprigs and Tacks, 3-4 inch Pulp and Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lamps and Fish Seed Oil, First quality Linen for dyeing a beautiful blue colour, First quality Madder, Alum and Copperas, Leg and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Piece Wool, Bacon, Herrings, Shad and Mackerel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt. Jacob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are now selling very cheap.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. by the Market House in Shepherd's Town.

To 50 Eight Dollars cash per cart given for clean Fanner's Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

50 Cents Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home Joseph Munson, an apprentice boy who eloped from this place on or about the 5th of June last.

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD.

United States' Army,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1811.

Wood for Sale. THE subscriber...

A RUNAWAY. WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county...

CAUTION. I hereby forbid all persons from going upon, or removing timber of any description...

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

Houses & Lots for Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town...

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

The Martinsburg Inn. Michael McKewan, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public...

Thirty Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY some time in April last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore, an apprentice boy to the Blacksmithe's business named GEORGE SPANGLER...

Stray Cow. STRAYED from the subscriber, in Charles Town, about the 24th of May last, a fresh Milk Cow, of a red colour, with short crooked horns...

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...

WRITING INK FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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...

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 Cabannas, called Paulans, Negrete and Montarin...

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...

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...

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...

Waggon-Making business in said town, where those wanting good waggons can be supplied on the shortest notice.

Stray Cow. STRAYED from the subscriber, in Charles Town, about the 24th of May last, a fresh Milk Cow, of a red colour, with short crooked horns, four years old—her marks not recollected.

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...

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. June 14.

Jefferson County, ss. April Court, 1811. Henry Haines, Plaintiff, vs. 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, Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, Edward Ridgeway and Joseph Ridgeway not having entered their appearance & given security according to the act of assembly...

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. July 5th, 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.

TH. W. BARTON. May 10, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit. June Court, 1811. David Harry, Plaintiff, vs. John Stip, and John Stip, junr. —Def'ts.

Four Cents per Pound WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINDEN AND COTTON RAGS. JOHN DIXON. June 21, 1811.

To the Afflicted. The Original Family Medicines, Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 23, Pitt street, Baltimore.

MICHAEL LEE, & CO. AND ANN FRANK, Charlestown, of Bilious Fevers, Lee's Elixir, for violent colic's, cramps, etc. Lee's Infalible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's wonderful destroying Leucorrhoea. Lee's Ich Obstruent, warranted to cure by one application.

To country merchants and others who purchase in small quantities, a liberal discount of 25 per cent. by the proprietors.

Land for Sale. I WILL sell 4200 acres of LAND in Rich Woods, the former residence of Laurence Washington, Esq. About 1000 acres of this Land are heavily timbered, and the balance fit for farming.

Jefferson County, to wit. June Court, 1811. Abigail Fry, Plaintiff, vs. John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of Lebeck Fry, deceased.

THE Defendant George Fry and Adam Long, and Richard his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly...

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant George Fry and Adam Long, and Richard his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly...

Jefferson County, to wit. June Court, 1811. Willoughby W. Lane, Plaintiff, vs. John Sheely, & George North, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant John Sheely, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly...

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.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER. THE price of the Farmer's Repository is Two Dollars a year, one dollar if paid at the time of subscribing, and one the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.

From the Boston Patriot. QUANTAM CELEBRATION. The annual Quantam Celebration place on Wednesday last. The was extremely fine, and a number persons, considerably larger than all embraced the opportunity of being off all the cares of business...

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minds undisguised, "our tongues being our own"—this we might not say if we made bad use of them. We therefore say to you, that we bless the day when the Good Spirit placed us so near to fathers Washington, Adams and Jefferson, whose society have improved our manners, whose habits have corrected our morals, whose experience and learning have opened to us new and better means of obtaining our bread and the enjoyments of life, whose liberal minds and benevolent views towards us have enlightened our understandings, enlarged our minds and placed before us a prospect of that better world for which we are candidates, and the perfections of him who governs it—before this great ruler who prostrate ourselves in thankfulness for these great favors, & the more so, as a full portion of the spirit of these great & good men pervades the hearts of our good fathers Madison and Gerry, who will continue to instruct and protect us. Great Spirit, shed thy kindest blessings on these good men for what they have done for their own people and for us poor Indians.

Brothers—We are concerned to hear that there is amongst you a set of bad men, very much like those whom your fathers termed Tories. Perhaps some of these people have come back amongst you; you had better look to that; you remember them very well; some would not stay to defend their country; this was bad; others went away and took up arms against their country; this was worse—others had not the courage to fight at all; they carried stores and troops and aided your enemies, while they made money out of the business—this was worst of all. If you find these people amongst you, they must have come up the back stairs, and we advise you to throw them out of the window; they deserve not your confidence.

Brothers—It is our custom, after our talks, to unbend; and we usually conclude business of this sort by a song and dance; we beg you to join us, and in future to consider us as your humble brothers, whose pride will be to show our gratitude.

The chief, before his departure, presented to his excellency the Calumet, who, partaking of the feelings of the company, and being disposed as far as propriety would warrant to contribute to the pleasure of the occasion, condescended to smoke a little pipe with his Indian Majesty. Every thing was managed with propriety and decorum; several sentimental songs were sung, and the company separated highly pleased with the manner in which they had passed the day.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS. LONDON, June 15. The prince Regent's fête.—The supper in the conservatory will be placed at the prince's table, elevated on a platform about six inches from the ground; from this table there will be a range of tables, extending in a line over the further extremity of the prince's bed chamber, occupying no less a distance than 600 feet. Every table will be covered with gold or silver plate, covers will be laid on the table for 140 particular friends.—His royal highness will do the honor of the table, seated on a superb state chair, covered with crimson Genoa velvet, embroidered with gold. The chef d'oeuvre of the whole will be a serpentine bubbling brook of real water, occupying a central space down the prince's table, 170 feet in length, and 14 inches in depth. It will be a running stream, produced by a reservoir at one end, and waste pipes at the other. This canal will be filled with gold and silver fish, and will meander over weeds congenial to the soil artificially constructed. A space on each side is allotted for moss and flowers, to give the banks an appearance of an enamelled mead, the bubbles in the water will be produced by square blocks of wood, placed at equal distances at the bottom, and painted a lead colour, so as to resemble a natural appearance. Two thousand quarts of cream have been sent into Carlton house, to be used at the grand gala. It is deposited in

an ice house, and orders are issued for as much more. The quantity of pastry prepared is immense. The upholsterers have resumed their preparations for the fête in the house and garden.—The whole expense of the entertainment will fall little short of 50,000L.—It is further postponed to the 19th instant.

Soult's retreat was attended with more disastrous consequences than we were at first led to believe. Retiring through a country inflamed against him to the highest degree, he felt the full effects of its wrath in the murder of his stragglers and foraging parties, wherever the Spaniards got at them. It is added that Gazen's wounded, which in his intercepted letter to Soult he states at 4000 men, were overtaken by the guerillas, and all put to the sword.

The greatest wish and object of our cavalry and the Spanish, in the pursuit of Soult, was to get at the Polish lancers, who committed such cruelties on the wounded. They proceeded over the field of battle, and every officer and man they found groaning under the anguish of their wounds, were relieved from their suffering by being spiked by these monsters. The unfortunate major Brooke, says a letter from our army, who was only slightly wounded, and was crawling away as fast as the nature of his wound would admit, was pierced through the body, as were many others.

Once during the retreat, we hear, the 3d and 14th dragoons came up with these lancers, and killed and wounded a considerable number. On Monday a deputation of merchants from all the principal towns connected with West India produce, waited on Mr. Perceval, and presented a representation of the lamentable state of the trade, and of the inevitable consequences of the total want of a market. They were with Mr. Perceval about two hours.

A gentleman who had just visited the principal manufacturing towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire, describes the distress of the lower classes of people, from want of employment, as extreme beyond all conception or example. Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated June 1. "After the battle of Almeida, lord Wellington rode to Elvas, but arrived there the morning after the affair at Badajoz. His wish was so great to be present, that he killed three horses in the journey, which he performed in three days. On his arrival at a river, he found a bridge, which he had ordered to be constructed, not ready, and he swam his horse across; the stream was very rapid, and the two dragoons who followed him were drowned. His lordship was saved by the superior strength of his horse."

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 15. Mr. Smith, the American charge d'affaires, waited upon the marquis Wellesley at two o'clock on Tuesday, and had an interview of some continuance. The question of the orders in council formed the subject of the conference, but the result has not transpired. Dreadful calamity in Hungary.—A German paper, (Neue Zeitung) which came to hand last week, contains the following article, dated Presburgh, April 24. "Early on the morning of the 10th inst. the Danube, without any previous warning, suddenly overflowed its banks below Best, and inundated the adjacent country thirty miles. By this accident, twenty four villages, for the most part extremely populous, were swept away, with the greater part of their inhabitants. It is computed, that between three and four thousand persons have lost their lives."

It was believed at Petersburgh, that peace with Turkey had been either actually signed, or was on the eve of being so.

We received this morning Moniteurs and other papers of the 17th and 18th instant. They contain the following document of the highest importance.—Bonaparte's speech upon opening the legislative body. It will be remarkable that Bonaparte does not make any, even the most distant, allusion to Russia.—Great Britain comes in for her share of invectives. Oh! how he hates and fears her: He accuses us of alarming and stimulating other powers (Russia probably) against France, and he promises to do great things against us, which promise he will no doubt per-

of a hostile nature; she sails completely fitted for action; she meets a British ship of war, and immediately hails her: granted that there was nothing wrong in this—But was the British vessel bound to answer her? A refusal to answer could afford no reasonable cause of complaint to a vessel that was neutral, for what had she to apprehend?—Very different was our case, for we were at war, and the character of beligerent gave us a right to give false answers or no answer, in short, to have recourse to simulation and dissimulation to mislead the enemy. How was the Little Belt to know whether it was not the hail of an enemy? And if bound to answer the hail, would she not be equally bound to answer a second and a third question; and so on, thus leading her to expose her condition? Captain Bingham, therefore, acted strictly in conformity with his duty as a British officer when, instead of answering the hail, he hailed in his turn—and here the duty of a neutral, which the President was, obliged him to satisfy our ship that she could have no hostile intentions, and that she was the vessel of a friendly power. But what did she do? and private letters, we beg our readers to observe, give a very different version from the American papers, and one much more probable. They all agree in stating that the first gun and the first broadside was fired by the American.—After we had hailed the President, she fired a shot at the Little Belt—the latter returned it—the President then poured a broadside, which, of course was returned; so state the private letters. "This important fact," says one of them, "was promulgated in New-York by the very officer who was sent on board by commodore Rodgers on the morning after the action had ceased, who did not hesitate to assert that capt. B. had at that interview declared on his honor that he did not fire the first shot, but that after his ship had been fired into he returned the compliment. He added, also, that the President was the first to pour a broadside into the Little Belt, which was returned by her before she could, consistently with the rules of the British navy, condescend to strike her colours, even to a force of such great superiority."

It is to be the fact, and if the American government declare that the captain of the President did not act contrary to his orders, there can be but one line of conduct we can adopt consistently with what we owe to our national character.

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