## ST. AGNES' WELL.

*By Mr. Dimond.*

A story there runs of a marvellous well,
Near fair Florence city (so travellers tell)
To St. Agnes devoted,
And very much noted,
For mystical charms in its waters that dwell.

With all new-married couples—the story thus goes,
Which ever drinks first of the spring that there flows,
Be it husband or wife,
That one shall for life,
On the other a yoke of subjection impose.

Young Claude led Claudine to the church as his bride,
And wedlock's hard knot in a twinkling was tied,
But the clerk's nasal twang,
"Amen!" scarce had rang,
When the bridegroom eloped from his good woman's side.

Away, like a hare from the hounds started he,
Till reaching the well—dropping plump on his knee,
"Dear St. Agnes," he cried,
"Let me drink of thy tide,
And the right to the breeches establish in me."

He quaff'd till nigh bursting—again turn'd to quaff,
Till the bride in pursuit, reached his side with a laugh—
Lifting briskly his head,
To the lady he said,
"I'm first at the well, Spouse, so bow to the staff!"

The Dame to her Hubby replied with a sneer,
"That you're first at the well after marriage is clear—
But to save such a task,
I fill'd a small flask,
And took it to church in my pocket, my dear."

## THE SUN ECLIPSED.

Extract of a letter from William Lambert, esq. dated at Washington City, to a gentleman at Richmond, Virginia.

"A singular phenomenon will take place at Richmond, on the 17th of September, 1811: the Sun will be *annularly* and very nearly *centrally* eclipsed by the Moon, at 2h. 5 1-2m. P. M. apparent or solar time. What is meant by an annular eclipse is, that the apparent or visible diameter of the Sun will on that day be larger than the Moon's, and a ring of light will appear round the dark body of the Moon (from which the name or designation is derived) at all places where the eclipse will be central or nearly so. In latitude 37° 35, 44" and longitude 77° 21, 25" west of Greenwich, which is very nearly the geographical position of Richmond. I make the eclipse to be central, when the apparent time at Greenwich will be 7h 15m P. M. The centre of the Moon's shadow will pass from the North West to the South East, and go off into the Atlantic Ocean near Ocracock Inlet North Carolina.—If the weather should prove favorable for observation, this eclipse will afford one of the best means for ascertaining the longitude with precision, in different parts of the United States. The beginning and end ought to be observed with the greatest possible accuracy, by a watch or clock beating or shewing seconds, and the error of the watch for apparent or solar time, should be carefully ascertained by several sets of altitudes of the Sun, taken with good sextants or quadrants, the former being preferable. No opportunity of this kind should be lost, whenever it happens, for such means occur but seldom, and a nobler and more important use should be made of them than merely as objects of curiosity—The correct solar time of the beginning and end, is all that is wanting for the calculation, provided the latitude of the place shall have been previously ascertained with sufficient accuracy."

## LITERARY.

Mr. Duane has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, *an original work*, entitled, "A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws; with an Appendix, containing the opinions of the most distinguished writers of the last century on the same work." To be printed in one large volume, at 3 dollars. Subscriptions for it are received at the office of "The Sun" in Baltimore.

A distinguished citizen of the United States who has perused this work with great attention and delight, thus expresses himself in a letter to the publisher;

"Montesquieu had been a great reader, and had common-placed every thing he read; at length he wanted to undertake some work, into which he could bring his whole common place book in a digested form. He fixed on the subject of the Spirit of Laws. He consulted his friend Helvetius about publishing it, who strongly dissuaded him, but without success.—The world did not concur with the opinion of Helvetius; though the intelligent part of mankind, all who reflect, concur in considering the Spirit of Laws as a book of paradoxes, containing indeed much truth and sound principle, but abounding also with gross inconsistencies, apocryphal facts, and false inferences. The Commentary and Review takes it up in this light, not by criticising words or sentences, but by taking a book at a time, considering its general scope, and proceeding to confirm or confute it; and much of confutation there is, and of substitution of true for false principles. I cannot venture to say that every sentiment of the work will be generally approved, but I believe no man will read it without pleasure, and thousands may read it with advantage.

"I have, since I wrote you, read over the whole work again; and can assure you that I look upon it to be the most valuable work of the present age; in some details we may differ from him, or from one another, but on the whole it is an invaluable work.

*From the Wilmington,* (N. C.) *Gazette.*

*Mr. Hasell*—I enclose to you a short account of a Marine Volcano, that has burst through the sea where the water was more than 40 fathoms deep, at the west end of St. Michaels, (one of the Azores) about three miles from the shore. Should you think it would gratify the curiosity of your readers, you are at liberty to publish it.

It commenced on the 15th of June, 1811, and I saw it on the 18th, at which time it looked more terrific than at any time previous, according to information which I got of persons who had observed it from the beginning. It had emitted sand, rocks, &c. sufficient to form an Island. The shape of it is very much like a sugar loaf—the crater was about the centre of this island. I observed many rocks of near a ton weight, thrown up as much as half a mile above the horizon. There was a constant noise like that of cannonading, and sometimes flashes of fire to be seen, though very seldom, which caused me to think that the fire was at a great distance from the vent. The colour of the sea near it was quite changed, on account of the motion of the bottom, and the dirt, sulphur, &c. falling into it—A great number of dead fish of different kinds were floating about. We passed under a pillar of smoke, &c. which ascended from the volcano, at about the distance of a mile to leeward of this new island—during the time we were under it, we experienced a most violent shower of sand, sulphur, hot water, &c. some of the water tasted salt, some bitter, and some sweet! this variety in the taste of the water was observed by tasting it at different times. The water was so hot that it scalded one of the seamen that had the sleeves of his shirt rolled up. The inhabitants of St. Michaels have felt many severe shocks of earthquake; several of the houses had been thrown down by it, and a great number of those standing very much damaged. The inhabitants of the west end of the island have lived in open fields ever since the 15th, for safety. Several springs have been discovered lately near the volcano; the waters in which are so hot that eggs have been boiled in them.

Five months ago, a similar event took place about four miles south east of this, and within a mile and a half of the shore, but did not continue so long as this has already been burning, nor did it throw up such a quantity of lava.

DONALD C. BURRLOE.
*On board schr. Parmela, June 19, 1811.*


## Hoop Poles Wanted.

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

JOHN ANDERSON.
July 19, 1811.

## Middle-Town Races.

ON Wednesday the 25th of September next, will be run for over a handsome course in view of said town, a purse of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States, four mile heats and repeat, carrying weight for age, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday the 26th, will be run for over the same ground, a purse of *Forty Dollars*, free as above, three mile heats and repeat, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Friday the 27th, will be run for over the same ground, a handsome Sweepstake, free as above, the winning horses the preceding days excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to erect a Booth on or near the ground, except they pay Ten Dollars to the purse. Regular judges to be chosen for each day's running, to end any disputes that may arise—four horses to start each day, or no race.—Three dollars entrance each day, or double at the post for each horse.

WILLIAM MASLIN,
ABRAHAM BELL.
*Managers.*

August 23, 1811.

## *Trustee's Sale.*

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by John Young, to secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, before the door of Fulton's tavern, a tract of land situated on Isaac's creek, in Frederick county, containing 155 1-2 acres, which tract of land was conveyed to the said John Young by Ardel Howard and Ann his wife, and Thomas Pyc.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH BROWN, *Trustee.*
Charlestown, August 23, 1811.

## Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons, *Three Negro Men*, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.

PETER CLIMA, *Trustee.*
August 23, 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.

## NOTICE.

AS my son Thomas Bennett has forsaken myself and family, in a most disgraceful manner to himself and much to the dissatisfaction of his parents—This is to forewarn all and every person whatsoever from dealing with him in any manner or case whatever, as I am determined not to pay any of his contracts, nor abide by any bargain he may make after this notice, as he is much under age, & cannot be a judge of what he is doing. I have never given him any thing, nor do I intend to do it until he arrives at full age.

MASON BENNETT.
Jefferson county, Va. Aug. 9, 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. tf

## 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.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on Bullskin branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charlestown, containing 526 1-4 acres—There is no land in the county in which it lies that possesses greater natural advantages than this tract—The bullskin, one of the finest streams in the county, passing nearly through the middle of the land the whole length of it, affording a mill seat inferior to few in the state, with a fall of 22 feet, and watering nearly 20 acres of meadow, now in a good state of improvement; and 20 acres more can be made at a small expense. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with stables under the whole, a large collection of well chosen fruit trees, and all necessary out buildings. Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt.

JOHN GANTT, jun.
August 30.

## *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 STUBLEFIELD.
United States' Armory,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 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 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.

## *Homemade Twill'd Bags,*

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, Prime Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Calf, Hog, and Sheep Skins, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Sprigs and Tacks, 3 4 inch Poplar and Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lamp and Flax Seed Oil, First quality Indigo for dying a beautiful blue colour, First quality Madder, Allum and Copperas, Log and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Bacon, Herrings, Shad and Mackarel, 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.

P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Tanner's Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.
Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

## To the Afflicted.

*The Original Family Medicines,*

Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore,

MICHAEL LEE, & CO.
AND
ANN FRAME, Charlestown.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
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 each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

††† At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

June 14, 1811.


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# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLESTOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1811. [No. 181.


## A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS
## Y THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA.

The supreme congress of Venezuela, its legislative session for the province Carracas, taking into consideration t to the neglect and disregard of the hts of man, which have hitherto evailed, must be ascribed all those ils which this people has endured for ree centuries past; and actuated by desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has relved, in obedience to the general ll, to declare, and doth now solemndeclare, in the presence of the unirse these rights inalienable; to the d, that every citizen may at all times mpare the acts of the government th the purposes of the social instituons; that the magistrate may never se sight of the rules by which his conct must be regulated; and that the gislator may in no case mistake the jects of the trust committed to him.

### OVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.

The sovereignty resides in the peo, and the exercise of it in the citins, by the medium of the right of ffrage and through the agency of their presentatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and ture imprescriptible, unalienable, d indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, en with the right of suffrage, cannot ercise the sovereignty; every indidual ought to participate by his vote the formation of the body which is represent the sovereign authority; ecause all have a right to express their ill with full and entire liberty. This rinciple alone can render the constituon of their government legitimate nd just.

4 Any individual, corporate body, city, which attempts to usurp the overeignty, incurs the crime of treaon against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall old their offices for a definite period of me, and the investiture with a public unction shall not attach any other imortance or influence than what they cquire in the opinion of their fellow itizens, by the virtues they may exerise whilst occupied in the service of he republic.

6. Crimes committed by the repreentatives and agents of the republic hall not be passed over with impunity; ecause no individual has a right to beome more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to unish crimes, and to reward virtues, ithout distinction of birth or hereditay pretensions.

### RIGHTS OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

1. The purpose of society is the ommon happiness of the people, and overnment is instituted to secure it.

2. The felicity of the people consists n the enjoyment of liberty, security, roperty and equality of rights in the resence of the law.

3. The law is formed by the free and olemn expression of the general will, declared by agents whom the people elect to represent their will.

4. The right to declare their thoughts and opinions, through the medium of the press, is unrestrained and free, under responsibility to the law for any violation of the public tranquility, the religious opinions, property, and honor, of the citizen.

5. The object of the law is to regulate the manner in which the citizens ought to act upon occasions when reason requires that they should conduct themselves not merely by their individual judgment and will, but by a common rule.

6. When a citizen submits his actions to law which his judgment does not approve, he does not surrender his right nor his reason, but obeys the law because he should not be influenced by his own private judgment against the general will to which he ought to conform. Thus the law does not exact the sacrifice of reason nor the liberty of those who do not approve it, because it never makes an attempt upon liberty unless when the latter violates social order or swerves from those principles which determine that all shall be governed by one common rule or law.

7. Every citizen cannot hold an equal power in the formation of the law, because all do not equally contribute to the preservation of the state, to the security and tranquility of society.

8. The citizens shall be ranged in two classes; the one with the right of suffrage, the other without it.

9. Those possessing the right of suffrage, are such as are established in the territory of Venezuela, of whatever nation they may be, and they alone constitute sovereignty.

10. Those not entitled to the right of suffrage, are such as have no certain place of residence; those without property, which is the support of society. This class, nevertheless, enjoy the benefits of the law, and its protection in as full a measure as the other, but without participating in the right of suffrage.

11. No individual can be accused, arrested or confined, unless in cases explicitly pointed out by law.

12. Every act exercised against a citizen without the formalities of the law, is arbitrary and tyrannical.

13. Any magistrate who decrees or causes an arbitrary act to be executed, shall be punished with the severity the law prescribes.

14. The law shall protect public and individual liberty against oppression and tyranny.

15. Every citizen is to be regarded as innocent, until he shall have been proved culpable. If it become necessary to secure his person, unnecessary rigor for the purpose shall be repressed by law.

16. No person shall be sentenced nor punished, without a legal trial, in virtue of a law promulgated previously to the offence. Any law which punishes crimes committed previous to its existence, is tyrannical. A retroactive effect assumed by the law, is a crime.

17. The law shall not decree any punishment not absolutely necessary; and that shall be proportionate to the crime, and useful to society.

18. Security consists in the protection afforded by society to each of its members, for the preservation of his person, his rights, and his property.

19. Every individual possesses the right to acquire property, and to dispose of it at will unless his will be contrary to a previous compact, or to law.

20. No kind of labor, art, industry or commerce shall be prohibited to any citizen, save only such establishments as may be required for the subsistence of the state.

21. No one can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his consent except when the public necessity requires it and then under the condition of a just compensation. No contribution can be required and established, unless for the general utility. Every citizen entitled to suffrage, has the right through the medium of his representatives, to advise and consult on the establishment of contributions, to watch over their application, and to require an account of the same from those he has elected as his representatives.

22. The liberty of claiming one's rights in the presence of the depositaries of the public authority, in no case can be witheld, nor confined to any particular citizen.

23. There is individual oppression when one member of society is oppressed; there is also the oppression of a member, when the social body is oppressed. In these cases the laws are violated, and the citizens have a right to demand the observance of the laws.

24. The house of every citizen is an inviolable asylum. No one has a right to enter it violently, unless in cases of conflagration, deluge or application, proceeding from the same house: or for objects of criminal proceedings in the cases, and with the essentials determined by law, and under the responsibility of the constituted authorities who have issued the decree. Domiciliary visits, and civil executions, shall take place only in open day in virtue of the law, and with respect to the person and expressly pointed out in the act authorizing such visitation and execution.

25. Every foreigner, of whatever nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

26. The persons and properties of foreigners shall enjoy the same security as the native citizens, provided always, that they acknowledge the sovereignity and independence, and respect the Catholic religion, the only one in this country.

27. The foreigners who reside in the state of Caracas becoming naturalized, and holding property, shall enjoy all the rights of citizenship.

### *DUTIES OF MAN IN SOCIETY.*

ARTICLE FIRST.

The rights of others in relation to each individual, have their limit in the moral principle which determines their duties, the fulfilment whereof is the necessary effect of the respect due to the rights of each of the individuals.—Their basis is these maxims: *Render to others the good which you would they should render unto you*......Do not unto another that which you do not wish to be done unto you.

2. The duties of every individual, with respect to society, are: to live in absolute submission to the laws; to obey and respect the legal acts of the constituted authorities; to maintain liberty and equality: to contribute to the public expences; to serve the country in all its exigencies; and, if it become necessary, to render to it the sacrifice of property and life: in the exercise of these virtues consists genuine patriotism.

3. Whoever openly does violence to the laws—whoever endeavors to elude them—declares himself an enemy to society.

4. No one can be a good citizen unless he be a good parent, a good son, a good brother, a good friend, and a good husband.

5. No one can be a man of worth, unless he be a candid, faithful and religious observer of the laws: the exercise of private and domestic virtues is the bassis of public virtue.

### *DUTIES OF THE SOCIAL BODY.*

ARTICLE FIRST.

The duty of society with respect to its individual members, is the social guarrantee. This consists in the obligation on the whole to secure to every individual the enjoyment and preservation of his rights, which is the foundation of the national sovereignty.

2. The social guarantee cannot exist unless the law clearly determines the bounds of the powers vested in the functionaries; nor when the responsibility of the public functionary has not been expressly determined and defined.

3. Public succor is a sacred duty of society; it ought to provide for the subsistence of the unfortunate citizens, either by ensuring employment to those who are capable of acquiring means of subsistence, or else by affording the means of support to such as cannot acquire it by labor.

4. Instruction is necessary for all: Society ought to promote with all the means in its power, the enlightenment of the public mind, and place instruction within the attainment of every individual.

This our solemn declaration, is to be communicated to the supreme executive power, in order to be proclaimed for the information of all, by such means as it may judge most expedient.

Given at the palace of the government of Venezuela, on the first day of July, 1811.

*(Signed by the functionaries as usual.)*

*From the London Times, of July 17.*

## ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

JULY 16.

*Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of his majesty's ships & vessels on the coast of North America, to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th of June, 1811.*

SIR,

Inclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from Captain Arthur Batt Bingham, commander of his majesty's sloop Little Belt, received this day from Lord James Townshend, captain of his majesty's ship Æolus, and senior officer at Halifax; by which their Lordships will perceive he was attacked on the evening of the 16th of May last, when cruizing between Cape Henry and Cape Hatteras, by the United States' frigate the President, of forty four guns, commanded by Commodore Rodgers; and that after a close action of three quarters of an hour the American ship made sail from him.

Captain Bingham's modest, but full and clear statement renders any comment from me unnecessary: and I have only to admire the extraordinary bravery and firmness with which himself, his officers, and ship's company supported the honor of the British flag when opposed to such an immense superiority of force. I have, however, deeply to lament a number of valuable British seamen and royal marines who have been either killed or wounded on this unexpected occasion; a list of whose names is also enclosed, together with a copy of my order, under which captain Bingham was cruizing.

I have the honor to be, &c.
H. SAWYER, Rear-Admiral.

[Here follows the letter of Captain *Bingham*, of the sloop of war Little Belt, which was published in the Farmer's Repository of July 5.]

*Return of officers, petty officers, seamen and marines killed and wounded on board his majesty's sloop Little Belt, Arthur Batt Bingham, Esq. commander, in action with the American frigate President, 16th of May* 1811.

### KILLED.

Mr. Samuel Woodward, midshipman; Christ. Bennet, captain of the foretop; Jacob Greaves, carpenter's crew; Thomas Shippard, gunner's mate; George Wilson, able seaman; Robert Liversage, able seaman; James Grey, ordinary seaman; Robert Howard, ordinary seaman; John Pardoe, private marine.

### WOUNDED.

Daniel Kilham, landman, dangerously—died ten hours after the action; Richard Coody, ordinary seamen, ditto—died twenty hours after the action; John Randall, able seamen, dangerously; Nicholas Manager, gunner's crew, ditto; Mr. James M'Queen, acting master, severely; James Dunn, (2) captain of the maintop, ditto; James Lawrence, able seaman, ditto; John Richards, able seaman, ditto; Thomas Ives, able seaman, ditto; Michael Skinners, landman, ditto; William Fern, boy, ditto; David Dowd, marine, ditto; William Harrold, marine, ditto; Mr. James Franklin, boatswain, slightly; Mr. Benjamin Angel, carpt. ditto; Peter M'Caskell, captain of the mast, ditto; William Andrews, ordinary seaman, ditto; William Weston, boy, ditto; Edward Graham, able seaman, ditto; George Dalany, able seaman, ditto; George Roberts, boy, ditto; George Shroad, marine, ditto; Daniel Long, marine, ditto.

(Signed)
A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.
W. TURNER, (2) Surgeon.

*By Herbert Sawyer, Esq. Rear-Admiral of the Red, and Commander in Chief of his majesty's ships and vessels employed, and to be employed in the river St. Lawrence, along the coast of Nova Scotia, the islands of Anticoste, Madalaine, and Saint John, and Cape Breton, the Bay of Fundy, and at or about the island of Bermuda, or Somers Island.*

You are hereby required and directed to put to sea in his majesty's sloop under your command, and proceed without loss of time off Charlestown, where you may expect to meet captain Pechell, in the Guerriere, to whom you will deliver the packet you will herewith receive, and follow his orders for your farther proceedings. Should you not meet the Guerriere off Charlestown, you will stand for the northward, and use your utmost endeavors to join him off the Capes of Virginia, or off New York; and in the event of not meeting the Guerriere, you will cruise

as long as your provisions and water will last, and then repair to Halifax for further orders. You are to pay due regard to protecting the trade of his majesty's subjects, and the capture or destruction of the ships of the enemy. You are to be particularly careful not to give any just cause of offence to the government or subjects of the United States of America; and to give very particular orders to this effect to the officers you may have occasion to send on board ships under the American flag. You are not to anchor in any of the American ports, but in case of absolute necessity, and then put to sea again as soon as possible.

Given under my hand at Bermuda, this 19th of April, 1811.

HERBERT SAWYER.

*To Arthur Batt Bingham, Esq. Commander of his majesty's sloop Little Belt.*

By command of Rear-Admiral H. N. SOMERVILLE.

*From the London Courier, of July 17.*

The American government having made such haste to publish *Rodger's* account of his action with the *Little Belt*, as if they were anxious to shew their desire to shut the door against all negociation, explanation, and adjustment, our government have felt it their duty not to withhold Capt. *Bingham's* account. It will be found that we published a correct sketch of it in the *Courier* of the 4th inst. and that the account given by the American is any thing but the true one. Capt. *Bingham* knew her to be an American frigate by her colors; *Rodgers*, therefore, must have known that the *Little Belt* was but a sloop, and as our colors were hoisted, that she was a British sloop. But he came down upon us with an evident hostile intention, attempting to lay his ship in a position to rake our's. He did not hail us first, as he asserted, following up that *impudent falsehood* with a lecture upon the "rules of politeness." We hailed a first and second time, receiving each time only a repetition of our question. There was no single gun fired by us on either side. But the American, the moment after we had hailed the second time, poured a broad side into our sloop, which of course was immediately returned, and an action took place; not of five minutes only, as the Buccaneer stated, but of three quarters of an hour—18 British guns against 44 American! And we never struck our colors! This is placed beyond a doubt by the *Buccaneer's* question and Capt. *Bingham's* answer. The next day the American sent a boat on board to express his regret "for the unfortunate affair," to tell a direct lie that he did not know our force to be so inferior, and to follow it up with another falsehood, that we fired the first gun.—"This" says Capt. B. "was positively not the case," and if we had not the sacred word of a British officer, we still should have said how wholly improbable it was, that a sloop of war should commence hostilities within pistol shot of a large 44 gun frigate.

There is however one point of Capt. *Bingham's* letter in which we do not agree with him. He says, "by the manner in which he apologised, it appeared to me evident, that had he fallen in with a British frigate he would certainly have brought her to action." No, no; the man who could begin hostilities by attacking a vessel of so inferior a force would have shrunk from a contest with a ship of equal force. However, we hope he *will* "fall in with a British frigate, and bring her to action."

The American government having published *Rodgers's* account, and approved of his conduct, thereby precluding all negociation; Capt. *Bingham's* letter having placed it beyond a doubt that the hostile conduct of the American was wholly unprovoked, and that letter being coupled with Admiral *Sawyer's* previous instructions, demonstrative of the anxiety of our government not to give the least provocation or cause of offence to the United States; *there is but one course left for us to pursue.* The blood of our murdered countrymen *must be revenged*, and WAR MUST ENSUE.—The conduct of America leaves us no alternative; and therefore it is idle, if not worse, to treat the subject as if it were "an inconvenient dilemma which Ministers," according to the opposition, "have solely to attribute to their own folly, in not confirming Mr. *Erskine's* sensible arrangement." Of Mr. *Erskine's sensible* arrangement we have so often expressed our opinion, that it were unnecessary to repeat it. *We have behaved towards America with* UNEXAMPLED FORBEARANCE; *but that forbearance has produced* INSOLENCE, AND THAT INSOLENCE MUST BE PUNISHED!

LONDON, July 17.

It is with sentiments of the deepest sorrow that we communicate to our readers the following bulletin of his Majesty's health, which was published at the Castle yesterday morning:—

"*Windsor Castle, July 16.*

"The symptoms of the king's disorder, since the late accession of it, have continued to increase, and his Majesty has passed a very restless night."

So serious was the accession to his Majesty's disorder conceived to be, that expresses were sent off to the *Prince Regent*, all the members of the Queen's council, and to those of the Physicians who were not in attendance.

On the arrival of the bulletin in Town, a copy of it was immediately sent to the Lord Mayor.

There were reports last night of his Majesty being in the most imminent danger. We are assured, however, that in the course of the afternoon of yesterday, the King's fever had considerably abated. For two days the paroxysm was excessive. The pulse was up to 120, and he took no refreshment, either of sleep or food. The last express from Windsor, yesterday evening, however, brought the account that the pulse had fallen, and that he was more quiet—so that the alarm of immediate danger was at an end.

"*Windsor Castle, July 17.*

"His majesty has had some sleep during the night, and his disorder has not increased since yesterday."

The following bulletin was shewn this day:—

"His majesty has had some sleep in the night, but he is no better this morning." [*Signed by the Physicians.*]

NORFOLK, Aug. 30.

We have received intelligence of the capture of the ship *Orion* and schr. *Betsey*, and the impressment of three American seamen by the British sloop *Tartarus*, (Hell) *now lying in Hampton Roads!* The particulars of this *pleasing* intelligence follow. To what lengths can the brazen front of impudence go! This captain of *Hell* seizes upon our property at our very threshold—tears a part of our household from their kindred friends, leads them into bondage like slaves, and then walks deliberately into our houses and sits himself down with all the confidence imaginable! The indignation of our citizens has often been roused, when they have beheld the bandit Captain of a French privateer, with his crew, swaggering about our streets: Such feeling cannot escape them on this occasion; the sense of injury is greater, where it is less expected. What! shall the miscreant who *despoils us of our property, and detains our citizens in slavery*, receive the rights of hospitality amongst us? But why do we ask this question? Unfortunately it has been invariably the case. But, our government, we hope, has by this time duly appreciated the nature of this maxim—"Too much forbearance *invites* aggression." It is time to make a stand.

*Capture of the ship Orion and schooner Betsey.*

Yesterday were landed here from the British sloop of war Tartarus, Capt. Pasco, now lying in Hampton Roads, part of the crews of ship Orion and schooner Betsey. The Orion, Capt. Smith, belonging to Petersburg, sailed from Hampton Roads about 8 days ago bound to Heligoland with a cargo of tobacco; after being a few days out she sprung a leak and was returning to this port in distress, when on the 26th instant she was captured by the Tartarus and sent to Halifax.—The only plea assigned for her capture was, that she was under a sea letter and was formerly a French vessel.—Capt. S. (who was very sick) the mate, cook and steward were sent in the ship, the remainder of the crew were put on board the Tartarus, where two of them are detained, John Branby and Peter Quin, both native Americans with protections! Also, the second mate and 3 of the crew of schooner Betsey, of and from Bristol, R. I. bound to Siera Leona, on the coast of Africa; cargo chiefly tobacco and rum, captured on the 14th inst. by said sloop of war Tartarus, and sent for Halifax, under suspicion that she designed to carry slaves; the captain remained on board the schooner and the rest of the crew were put on board the Tartarus; they pressed George Williams, a native American, but had lost his protection; his nativity can be sufficiently proven by his ship-mates—the mate of the Betsey is also on board the Tartarus and goes in her to Halifax.

MARBLEHEAD, Aug. 21.

Arrived in this town yesterday, Wm. Vickery, Philip Bridges, jun. and other masters of American vessels, passengers in the ship Henry, of Portland, from England, who confirm the intelligence previously received, of the condemnation of the American vessels & their cargoes in England, under the orders in Council in June last. The following is a list of NINE vessels condemned as aforesaid with their Cargoes, *all belonging to the Port of Marblehead*, viz. Hannah, Standley, late master, Mary and Sally, Wilson, Ann, Doliber, Mary, Vickery, Betsey, Lindsay, Two Sisters, Bridges, Helen, Elkins, Devereux, Lark, Cloutman.

In addition to the above, letters have reached town from three of its citizens confined on board his majesty's ships of war, to their friends, requesting them to endeavor to procure their discharge—the names of these are, *Samuel Brimblecom*, absent ten years—*Wm. Hooper*, seven years, and *Israel Eaton*, six years. These persons have long since been considered dead by their relations.

Thus have some of our most respectable merchants been deprived of their property, the sons of the seas of their living, and the bread taken from the mouths of widows and orphans.

BOSTON, Aug. 29.

Last evening arrived the U. S. frigate John Adams, capt. Dent, from France; sailed from Cherbourg 17th July, and landed a messenger on the coast of England, on the 18th.

Capt. D. informs, that a few days before he sailed from Cherbourg, an order came to give up several American vessels and among them was the Henry, Law, of Portland, which had been detained above a year.

The John Adams has several sets of Despatches for government, and brings many letters and papers. The latter are not later than those received by the Female from Bordeaux.

The day the John Adams sailed from Cherbourg, capt. D. spoke one of the blockading squadron, who gave him some English papers, as late he thinks as the 13th or 14th July, which he afterwards gave to Admiral Hood, from the Mediterranean. The papers stated, that the court of inquiry on Capt. Bingham had highly approved of his conduct, and a letter from Ad. Sawyer spoke also in the highest terms of his conduct as commander of the Little Belt; but neither of these letters were published; and that the English ministerial papers continued to affirm, that Sir Joseph Yorke has orders to commence immediate hostilities with America, unless our government will make proper concessions for the insult thus offered their flag. The king of England remained the same as for some time past. Nothing new from the North of Europe.

Capt. D. informs that many troops were continually going from France to Spain and Portugal; and that about 50,000 had passed through Bayonne within a short time.

The John Adams was bound for the Chesapeak; but put in here on account of head winds.

*Via: Halifax.*—Yesterday arrived the schr. Ann, Kelly, as a cartel, four days from Halifax, with the passengers, officers and crew of the brig New Orleans Packet, the crew of the schr. Speedwell of Newburyport, and three impressed lads, released from the British frigate Guerriere, by order of admiral Sawyer. A file of London papers to the 16th July inclusive is bro't by the Ann.

Sir Joseph Yorke's squadron passed Plymouth, Eng. 5th July, for the coast of America; it consists of the Vengeur, Edenburg and Denmare 74's, two frigates and a sloop of war, to be joined by the America and Egmont new 74's, and several other frigates, among them are the Pyramus, Rover and Spartan. The Spy store ship had previously sailed for Halifax with a large supply of naval stores, &c. for the men of war on that station, and such reinforcements as may be sent thither.

The brig New Orleans Packet left Bordeaux 27th June, and the Cordovan the 5th July, and was captured on George's Bank, the 15th August, by the British frigate Guerriere, captain Dacres, and conveyed to Halifax, where she arrived the 17th, and was libelled the 20th.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 28.

*Robbery of the United States Bank.*—The vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city were found, on Monday morning last, to have been clandestinely entered, and robbed of 28 and an half boxes of gold and silver coin, containing $135,714 and 18 cents in value. It is supposed that the building was entered between 2 o'clock on Saturday, (the time at which the bank closed) and Monday morning; and the robbers have as yet made a secure retreat with their plunder.

This unpleasant circumstance has excited the utmost solicitude in the community, as involving the character of our city, and there is no doubt but that every exertion will be made by our citizens to detect the daring villains.—Not the least trace of the robbers is to be found in or about the building, and when it is considered that the bank stands in the most conspicuous and most frequented part of the city, immediately fronting the Guard-House, the mind is lost in astonishment, that so extensive a system of plunder should have been consummated without detection. The only article the villains left behind them, (and which it is hoped may lead to a discovery) is a pair of tortoise-shell mounted spectacles, which, being of a peculiar make, may be the means of detecting the person who has heretofore worn them. They may be seen at the office of *J. H. Mitchell*, Esq. The agents of the stockholders have offered a reward of *Ten thousand dollars* for the recovery of the money, and a further reward of *two thousand dollars* to any one concerned, who will inform upon his accomplices.

ST. LOUIS, August 8.

*From Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Brazeridge, lately arrived from the Mandan villages, we learn the following particulars.*

Mr. Hunt, contrary to every expectation, passed the Sioux bands without any difficulty. His force consisted of nearly eighty men well armed in four barges, with howitzers and swivels in each. He was determined to pass at all hazards, but expected that the Indians would be on the river; the fall being the usual time of their coming on it. At the Maha *village he learned* that the Sioux were informed of the ascending of the boats, and were assembling on the river for the purpose of stopping them; he also learned that several white men had been killed by them and others had narrowly escaped; a Sioux of the Saone band had also been shot by an American hunter.—The Sioux had a general council in which it was determined to stop every party that ascended the river unless too strong for them. Mr. Hunt found all the upper bands collected some distance above White river; the Tetons, bois Brule, Acondadadas, and Saones; about three hundred warriors shewed themselves, but being intimidated by the formidable appearance of Mr. Hunt's party, they accepted of a small present, and suffered them to pass by unmolested. Perhaps the knowledge which they had of Mr. Manuel's boat being behind, with a weaker party, had some effect, together with the appearance of a war party of three hundred Arikaras who were discovered about the same time. The Sioux retired from the river, and in the mean time Mr. Manuel, who was only one day and a half behind Mr. Hunt, passed them undiscovered, not being expected for some time, but being favored by winds, he ascended with amazing rapidity.

Mr. Hunt and his party have by this time set out from the Arikaras to proceed on the rest of their journey by land. Mr. Hunt has purchased one hundred horses, and intends to ascend a river which enters the Missouri a few miles below the Arikara villages.—From this river he will cross over the Big Horn, and from thence he will steer a west course for the southern branch of the Columbia. He has with him several hunters who have crossed the mountains in that direction.

Very unsatisfactory accounts have been obtained from Mr. Henry, a member and agent of the Missouri Company. Some hunters who arrived at the Company's fort, at the Mandan villages, early in the spring, bring information of his being still on the waters of the Columbia, and with a considerable quantity of beaver. He had suffered great distress from want of provisions; his horses had also been stolen by the Crows in crossing the mountains. There is reason to believe that he is now on his way to the Mandan villages. Shortly before his abandoning the fort in the three forks of the Missouri, there had been a battle between eighteen or nineteen of his hunters, and upwards of two hundred Blackfeet, in which twenty two of the latter were killed, and the hunters enabled to make a safe retreat to the fort with the loss of only one man. The Blackfeet and Assineboins it is said have lately appeared extremely well provided with arms and ammunition, perhaps by the British establishments, in order to annoy the Missouri traders.

Last winter, on the upper part of the Missouri, was remarkable for the unusual quantity of snow, and there has been during the whole spring and summer seasons a continued succession of heavy rains.

FORT STODDERT Aug. 17.

At a special session of the United States Court lately held for Washington district, Mississippi territory, Col. Reuben Kemper and others, who had been held to bail for planning and setting on foot an expedition against the town of Mobile in November and December last, were released by the Grand Jury—they finding 'no bill!'

*Movements of the Spanish army in Mobile.*

A few days ago a file of men was sent down to Dolphin Island to occupy and hold the same for his Catholic majesty Ferdinand 7th. This island is situated at the entrance of Mobile bay, but we are not certain whether it is included in the Pascagola Parish or not. In a case it is, no doubt but governor Claiborne will be authorised to dispossess them. Should the Spaniards evacuate Mobile, which is supposed by some to be their intention, and establish themselves on Dolphin island, by the erection of two forts, one on the east and the other on the west of the island, they could completely command both passes into Mobile bay. From the commanding attitude of this position, no doubt but our government will see the propriety of *taking* possession of it. The position is considerably better for preventing an armed naval force from injuring Mobile town than the fort in the town, as they could ascend Spanish river, drop down the Mobile river, and bombard the town, as but few pieces from the fort could be brought to bear on them.

*CHARLES-TOWN, September 16.*

Married, last evening, Mr. *Jacob Hatten*, of this town, to Miss *Nancy Hite*, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hite, of this county.

On the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Jefferson, Mr. *Robert M Makin*, of this county, to Miss *Susan Duke*, of this town.

The late election in Maryland for electors of state senators has resulted in favor of the republicans.

The Nation Intelligencer states it as a fact, apparently upon the authority of unquestionable intelligence, that the late hostile movements of the Indians in different quarters, have been excited by the savage intrigues of British agents. AMER.

The governor of Lower Canada on the 12th instant, issued a proclamation prohibiting the exportation from that province of saltpetre, gunpowder, ammunition, arms and warlike stores, and laying an embargo on all ships, vessels, boats, canoes, rafts and carriages of every kind containing the same, "inasmuch as such exportation will deprive his majesty's subjects of a resource which in the course of future events may be required," to continue in force till the first of January next.

We shall never cease to hear of our citizens being impressed by British ships of war until the good old maxims of the revolution are revived—"a tooth for a tooth, an eye for an eye"—seize up a British subject, and keep him at labour to maintain the family of an impressed citizen, and so for every one; the business would be as soon at an end as the murder of our citizens by the tories in the revolution. AURORA.

BRITISH INSOLENCE.

One of the London editors thus speaks of the relative credibility of Rodgers's and Bingham's accounts of the action with the Little Belt:

"We have now the word of honour of captain Bingham, that the firing was commenced by Rodgers; and who will put the veracity of an *American* captain *in competition* with that of an honourable *British* officer!"

*Court of Inquiry.* The gentlemen who compose the court of inquiry, appointed by the secretary of the navy to investigate Rodgers' conduct, prior to and during his engagement with the sloop of war Little Belt, assembled on Saturday morning on board of the U. States' frigate President, now lying in the port of New-York, and entered upon the business of their appointment.—The court is composed of commodore Decatur, as president, captains Chauncey and Stewart, associate members, and adjutant-general Wm. Paulding, judge advocate, in the place of Nathan Sanford, esq. who declined serving in that capacity, on account of ill health. It is supposed that the business will occupy the court several days. *Ev. Post.*

The arrival of Admiral Yorke is looked for with great anxiety, by the friends of the fast anchored isle; they say that an American *cock boat* shall not pass out of our waters, without permission.

As soon as the first gun is fired, what a *pack of patriots* will be seen on the wing!

If Admiral Yorke's ship's crew should take a liking to the *Yankee lasses*, would it not be a good plan to give them a few acres of land, to *store* what they may *bring with them*—there's room enough for the whole British navy, and a hearty welcome to boot.

The *Little Belt* is likely to become a great affair; it seems to be of the same character as the *belt of wampum* handing round among the Puttawatamies by the British *prophet*. *Aurora.*

We learn from Norfolk, that the British sloop of War TARTARUS having entered Implent Roads, and not complied with the conditions of our non-intercourse law, the Collector at Norfolk on Friday the 30th ult. required from Commodore PORTER, commanding on the Norfolk station, the aid of the naval force subject to his order, to compel her to leave our waters. The Commodore accordingly forthwith proceeded to Hampton Roads, with an intention of driving her from that place, with gun-boats No. 68 and 69, manned from the crew of the Essex, the brig *Nautilus*, Lieut. Commandant *Sinclair*, and the boats of the frigate *Essex*, armed and under the command of Lieutenants *Downes*, *Wilmore*, *Wilson* and *Finch*. On the arrival of these boats at the place of her anchorage, Commodore *Porter* was informed by a pilot (employed for the purpose of saving her anchor) that the *Tartarus* had, in consequence of a letter received by her commander from Norfolk, *cut her cable* and gone to sea in the night. There is no doubt, from the activity and zeal displayed by the officers and seamen, that had she remained she would have severely suffered for her hardihood and imprudence in setting our laws at defiance. We need not remind our readers that this is the vessel which the other day captured the American ship Orion and schooner Betsey on our coast in utter disregard and disgraceful violation of our neutrality and of national law. *Nat. Intel.*

London papers to the 17th July inclusive have been received at the office of the National Intelligencer, extracts from which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The article of unquestionably the greatest importance to us is that from the *London Courier*, the ministerial paper, *of July 17th*. It is difficult to say whether it be more remarkable for its unparalleled insolence or arrogance.—If it be considered at all an index of the feelings of the ministry, war is already declared; and we may look for its heralds with every Eastern breeze. The tenor of this article, in the quarter in which we find it, entitles it to serious consideration, although its impudence and falsehood would otherwise place it below contempt. But let us not stoop from the elevation of our position, let us not degrade the sanctity of our cause, by mingling with these braggadocia editors of Britain in a war of tongues. If the climax of a long series of insult is to be offensive war, let us brace ourselves to the occasion, and meet it like men. "*God and our right*" be our motto; it is one under which the minions of monarchy have no title to combat, but which will never fail to lead Americans to Victory.

Anxious as we have always been to avoid war, perhaps its occurrence is at this moment scarcely to be deprecated. We have arrived at such a state of things with this power, that nothing but our pacific policy has so far restrained our arms; and if she chuse to begin the unsought fray, we trust the chastisement she so richly merits will be her reward.

The only particular cause we perceive for regret at this moment is, that Congress are not in session, on whom devolve all the important preparations for the event. Could the Executive have conceived that Britain was so hotly bent upon war, as to make the punishment of Bingham's folly, the pretext for it, Congress would doubtless have been at this day in session. It is to be hoped, however, that every thing will be done to the extent of the responsibility of the Executive and Heads of Departments for the purpose of placing our forts, &c. &c. on a footing for immediate service. *Nat. Intel.*

PEEP AT ENGLAND.

*Extract of a letter from a young American near Liverpool, to his friend in Baltimore, dated the 4th of July.*

"This being the anniversary of our independence, though there was no American in the neighbourhood but myself, I did not forget to toast America.

"The American nation is but an infant compared to France or England, and ought to deprecate war. Could she *see* the miseries which war has brought on this country, I am sure she would avoid it. But, young and feeble as she is, America ought to raise the tomahawk rather than suffer her honour to be tarnished or her rights to be wrested from her, by any king, prince or emperor. In case of war I will soon be with you to enrol myself among those who are determined to show the world we shall be free, and maintain the principles of the revolution.

"But, war has been ruinous to England—in one small town about 20 miles from this place, there are upwards of 1000 souls in a state of absolute starvation, being thrown out of employment in the manufactories; and all this attributed to the present war. The merchants are breaking daily; and but few of the speculators have remained unhurt, though some of them were considered the best houses in England.—There have been several failures in Liverpool for the amount of about 120,000 dollars."

*Frederick-Town, September 4.*

COURT MARTIAL.

This day at about 11 o'clock, the Court Martial for the trial of General Wilkinson was organized in this place, when the General appeared and surrendered his sword to the President of the Court, prefaced with a short address, after which the Court was adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the charges will be exhibited and the General will plead to them. Some intimation was given on the part of the General, of challenges that might be made, the nature and extent of which were not understood by the Editor.

Died, in Tortola (executed) *A. W. Hodges*, esq. one of the executive council of that island, for the murder of one of his slaves, by severe flogging. The jury which convicted him recommended him to mercy; but as it was supposed he had before murdered four of his slaves, gov. Elliot ordered the law to have its course; and he was hung on the 8th May last.

☞ The funeral of Magnus T. Muse, deceased, will be preached at Marsh Farm, on the 4th Sabbath of the present month, at 12 o'clock, by the Rev. Wm. Hill—his appointment to preach at Long Marsh on that day is countermanded.


NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice that he will remove from this county to the state of Ohio, on the first of October next, and requests all those having claims against him to bring them in for settlement. He also requests those indebted to him to make payment on or before the 25th instant, as no indulgence will be given after that time.

WILLIAM HIBBEN.

Jefferson county, Sept. 10.

A Housekeeper Wanted.

AN elderly woman, who understands housekeeping, may get extra wages, if she can produce satisfactory certificates of her moral character.—The printer will tell where application is to be made.

Sept. 13.

*A Blacksmith Wanted.*

A Journeyman Blacksmith who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.

THOMAS H. GRADY.

Sept. 13.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill is now in order for business. He has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.

Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrard'stown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.

Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

September 13.

HEALTH.

AT this season of the year, to prevent and remove predisposition to diseases, remove accumulated redundancies of bile in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by new fruit, and other casualities, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrheas, dysenteries, pains in the bowels, costiveness from excessive fatigue, cholera infantine of children, &c. and as a cathartic of a superior kind in any case of sickness, no medicine is found so efficacious as "*Dr. Lee's Patent New London Bilious Pills*;" prepared only by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, which have for 12 years past gained such universal esteem, as to rank among the first articles of prepared medicines of the shops, and have gained an ascendancy over all others, and ought to be kept by all house keepers, being convenient to take without interruption to business; when taken over night once or twice a week, they will keep the system healthy, and all the organic secretions clear and regular. The above Pills may be had as usual, wholesale and retail, at the store of *James S. Lane, Brother & Co.* corner of the Market House, Shepherd's-Town; where may be seen letters and certificates of Physicians and others, on the utility of those Pills. Purchasers are desired to notice, that the above Pills are prepared by Doctor Lee, of "New London," Connecticut, and such box is stamped with the initials of his name, and the wrappers are headed as above. This precaution is necessary to distinguish the above Pills from others issued under the name of Dr. Lee. They keep a constant supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, and have lately received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines. They also have an extensive assortment of genuine Paints, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.

P. S. Highest price paid in cash for Hides, Skins, and Tanner's Bark.—They constantly have the best of Leather for sale.

Sept. 13.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up on the 2d instant, trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a bay mare, about nine years old, about 14½ hands high, shod all round—no brand nor mark perceivable except a few white hairs on her forehead. Appraised to 55 dollars.

JOHN LOCK.

Jefferson county, Sept. 13.

Public Sale.

TO be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 28th instant, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, the following property, viz. the house and lot which I now occupy as a tavern.—On the premises are good stables, kitchen, and a well of water, with every convenience suitable for public business. Also, two lots, situated on the run in said town, on which are erected a good still house, with stills, tubs, and every thing necessary for carrying on a distillery—the property of Jacob Creach. At the same time will be sold other property too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN SMITH.

September 6, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give 11 dollars per thousand for good hoop poles.

JOHN ANDERSON.

July 19, 1811.

FROM THE MORNING POST.

## LINES

*Occasioned by a ramble over part of Harlaem Heights—particularly a spot remarkable for an action said to have taken place there, between n party of Americans, and a detachment of the British army.*

HAIL to the shades where Freedom dwelt!
Where wild flowers deck her martyrs' grave;
Where Britain's minions keenly felt
The stern resistance of the brave!

'Twas here, in firm array they stood—
Here met Oppression's giant power;
Here nobly pour'd their sacred blood,
And Victory crown'd their dying hour.

Here LESLIE fell—a gallant name!
By ev'ry freeman's wishes blest:
And KNOWLTON here (of equal fame)
In Honor's lap has sunk to rest.

Oh! ever hallowed be the earth,
Where Freedom's soldiers found a tomb!
There laurels proudly spring to birth,
And shadowing cedars spread their gloom.

Hail to the shades where Freedom dwelt!
Dwells she no more those shades among?
Yes—by the sacred blood here spilt,
We'll still resist the Oppressor's wrong!

What boots the herd of puny slaves,
Who o'er the Atlantic plow their way?
Our western world shall find them graves—
Our freedom beam a purer ray!

L.

## CURIOUS EXPERIMENT,

IN NATURAL HISTORY.

A lady of the name of Lendon, particularly attached to the study of nature, about four years ago had a fancy to attempt to hatch an egg by the natural heat of her bosom. Having selected a new laid one of a favorite breed, and put it into a flannel bag, she placed it between her breasts, carefully attending at night to secure that portion of warmth necessary to perfect existence, during incubation. At length the time came to relieve the nascent chick from the brittle cell of its confinement: the moment was perceptible by the appearance of its little beak through the large end of the shell—but lest any injury should arise to the animal by too precipitate a wish to emancipate it from its prison, the lady frequently applied a drop of water to the bill of her nurseling, till at last it had acquired strength to effect it own deliverance.

It appeared in every respect as perfect as if it had been reared by its natural mother; but its foster parent, not thinking her task finished, attended to its feeding with the utmost assiduity; vigilantly protected it from the cold; and, in due time, had the pleasure to find it a fine henbird, of perfect growth and beauty.

In the course of three years it has laid three hundred eggs, and brought us several broods of chickens, and one of ducks; but its singular habits are yet to be remarked, and are well deserving the notice of the curious in natural history. Its domestic qualities are numerous. It constantly prefers the house and the company of its kind protector to that of its own species, and shews a desire to accompany her wherever she goes.

This extraordinary hen obtained the name of Fanny; seems to understand its mistress's language, and by marks of affection shows it is not insensible to gratitude. In a word, it appears to have lost many of the natural habitudes of its kind, and to have acquired some of the best qualities of the human race—a sense of attachment, and a desire to render itself agreeable.


## 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.

## Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 16th of this present month, in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Robert Fulton, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va. five head of horses, calculated for the saddle or the gears. A liberal credit will be given by the subscriber.

ZECHARIAH WELSH.

September 6, 1811.

## Berryville Races.

ON Wednesday the 25th day of September, 1811, will be run for, over a handsome course near this town, a handsome Purse, the contents not yet known; free for any horse, mare or gelding, paying entrance—Running agreeably to the Winchester Jockey Club. Four mile heats the first day, three mile heats the second day, and two mile heats the third day for the entrance money. Judges will be appointed and the money at the post.

JESSE BROWN.

September 3.

## *Public Sale.*

WILL be sold on Friday the 4th day of October next, at Rose Hill, Frederick county Virginia, near Muses' mill, and Snicker's Ferry, (if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted) the following property, viz. horses, horned cattle, among which are some fat steers, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of bee hives. Twelve months credit will be given, for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, all under five dollars the cash will be required.

M. C. RESPESS.

September 2, 1811.

## *Public Sale.*

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 19th of this month, the following property: some young horses, milch cows, some fat cattle, hogs, a new eight day clock, a quantity of hay in stack, some old corn, a quantity of castings, a considerable quantity of household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and the terms made known by

JOHN ROBERTS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 20th inst. as no indulgence will be given after that time.

J. R.

Near Strider's Mill, Sept. 2, 1811.

## *Fulling and Dying.*

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will carry on the above business at Stephen Henshaw's Fulling Mill, on Mill Creek, within one mile of the Stone Tavern. Such as movers, or those wanting their work done in the early part of the season, will meet with a quick dispatch, and the greatest attention will be paid in having the work well done.

WILLIAM BAILEY.

N. B. He also informs his old customers and the public that the Green Spring Fulling Mill will be completed and ready for business in the course of three weeks.

WM. BAILEY.

September 6, 1811.

## Attention!

THE company formerly commanded by major Rutherford, is ordered to parade in front of Anderson's tavern, in Charlestown, on the first Saturday in October. Those who belong to the company's district, and whose names are not enrolled, are desired to attend and give in their names agreeably to law. Punctual attendance is required, as it is necessary that non-commissioned officers should be appointed previous to the general muster.

BRAX. DAVENPORT,
*1st. Lieut.*

Sept. 6.

## Caution.

ALL persons are forewarned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to John Sansberry, for the payment of 26 dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

CHARLES BRYAN.

September 1, 1811.

## LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on Bullskin branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charles town, containing 526 1-4 acres—There is no land in the county in which it lies that possesses greater natural advantages than this tract—The bullskin, one of the finest streams in the county, passing nearly through the middle of the land the whole length of it, affording a mill seat inferior to few in the state, with a fall of 22 feet, and watering nearly 20 acres of meadow, now in a good state of improvement; and 20 acres more can be made at a small expense. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with stables under the whole, a large collection of well chosen fruit trees, and all necessary out buildings. Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt.

JOHN GANTT, jun.

August 30.

## Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons, *Three Negro Men*, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.

PETER CLIMA, *Trustee.*

August 23, 1811.

## Middle-Town Races.

ON Wednesday the 25th of September next, will be run for over a handsome course in view of said town, a purse of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States, four mile heats and repeat, carrying weight for age, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday the 26th, will be run for over the same ground, a purse of *Forty Dollars*, free as above, three mile heats and repeat, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Friday the 27th, will be run for over the same ground, a handsome Sweepstake, free as above, the winning horses the preceding days excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to erect a Booth on or near the ground, except they pay Ten Dollars to the purse. Regular judges to be chosen for each day's running, to end any disputes that may arise—four horses to start each day, or no race.—Three dollars entrance each day, or double at the post for each horse.

WILLIAM MASLIN,
ABRAHAM BELL,
*Managers.*

August 23, 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.

## 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. tf

## *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 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.

## WRITING INK

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Wanted,

A free mulatto, or black boy, as an apprentice to the barber's business.

CHARLES G. RICHTER.

Charles Town, Sept. 6.

## Threshing Machine.

THE subscriber informs the farmers of Jefferson county, that he is now in Charlestown, and will be ready, on the shortest notice, to erect his new improved machine, for threshing wheat or clover. Any person wishing to have the above machine erected, will be furnished with a bill of the amount of scantling necessary, by applying at the printing office.

The following certificates will attest the great benefits to be derived from this machine.

ANSON TALLY.

September 6.

We have seen Tally's threshing machine in operation. It gets out the grain with astonishing rapidity, and cleaner than any other way we have ever seen. We could not, upon examination, find a single grain left in the head. We were spectators of it only about an half or three quarters of an hour, but from what we saw, we think it would get out 15 or 20 bushels an hour.

*John Dixon,*
*John Kennedy,*
*Edward Smith,*
*Henry Heans,*
*Joseph Brown,*
*Richard Williams.*

Sept. 5, 1811.

I do hereby certify, that a short time since, I had erected on my farm, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. a machine for threshing out wheat, by Anson Talley; I think it answers remarkably well. In August I was getting out wheat for several days, and I believe it averaged from 140 to 150 bushels a day, of cradled wheat; but if my crop had been reaped, 200 bushels might have been got out with ease.

Several gentlemen from the lower country have seen this machine in operation, and they declare that it surpassed any they had ever before seen.

*Richard H. L. Washington.*

Prospect Hill, Sept. 5, 1811.

## *Homemade Twill'd Bags,*

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, Prime Sole, Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Calf, Dog, and Sheep Skins, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Sprigs and Tacks, 3-4 inch Poplar and Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lamp and Flax Seed Oil, First quality Indigo for dying a beautiful blue colour, First quality Madder, Allum and Copperas, Log and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Bacon, Herrings, Shad and Mackarel, 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.

P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Tanner's Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.

Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

## To the Afflicted.

*The Original Family Medicines,*

Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore,

MICHAEL LEE, & CO.
AND
ANN FRAME, Charlestown.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaister.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of headaches.
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 each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.

†|† At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

June 14, 1811.



# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.] FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1811. [No. 182.



CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.


FROM A LONDON PAPER.

*The trial and execution of the Honorable Arthur William Hodge, Esq for the murder of his Negro Slave Prosper.*

Tortola, May 16.

On the 8th was executed behind the jail in this town, the Hon. *A. W. Hodge*, Esq. one of the members of his Majesty's Council in this island, for the murder of one of his own negroes named *Prosper*.

The Prisoner on his trial pleaded not guilty. The first witness was a female woman of color, named Paren Georges. She stated that she was in the habit of attending at Mr. Hodge's house to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, which (he) Prosper was set to watch. He told the witness that he must either find the 6s. or be flogged; that the witness had only 3s. which she gave him, but that he did not appease Mr. Hodge; that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than one hundred lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remaining 3s. on the next day the flogging should be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree, and flogged for such a length of time, with the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back, and that he could bawl no more. From thence he was carried to the sick house, and chained to two other negroes; that he remained in this confinement during five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away and thereby released him; that he was unable to abscond; that he went to the negro house and shut himself up; that he was found there dead in a state of putrefaction, some days afterwards; the crawlers were in his wounds, and not a piece of black flesh was to be seen on the binder part of his body where he had been flogged.

*Stephen M'Keogh*, a white man, who had lived as manager on Mr. Hodge's estate, deposed, that he saw the deceased Prosper after he had been so severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; he saw him some days before his death in a cruel state; he could not go near him for the blue flies.—Mr. Hodge has told the witness, whilst he was in his employ, that if the work of the estate was not done he was satisfied if he heard the whip.

The prisoner's Counsel, in their attempt to impeach the veracity of the witness, called evidence as to the general character, which disclosed instances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr. Hodge. Among other examples, Paren Georges swore that he had occasioned the death of his cook, by pouring boiling water down her throat.

The Jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.—There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

To the last moment of his life, Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master; that he repeatedly flogged his negroes; that they had then run away, when by their own neglect, and the consequent exposure of their wounds, the death of some of them had possibly ensued. He denied all intention of causing the death of any one, and pleaded the unruly and insubordinate disposition of his whole gang, as the motive for his severity. These were the sentiments in which he died.

From the time of his condemnation to that of his execution, this unhappy man was attended at suitable hours in each day by a clergyman, whose pious labours, we believe, brought him to sincere contrition, and, when not buoyed up by the vain hope of a respite, which he indulged to the last, to a Christian resignation to his fate.

On the evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his three young children, which so overpowered him, as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquillity. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the sacrament. He walked with firmnes to the place of execution. Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle, some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation. Mr. Hodge was a gentleman Commoner of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola, which is not among the most civilized of our colonies. He felt the superiority of his attainments over those with whom he associated, and indulged himself in satirical verses and lampoons at their expence. Those with his satires did not reach, he averted from him by his habitual and fatal indulgence in ungovernable paroxysms of anger and passion. He was a man of great accomplishments and elegant manners, and at the time of his death he was about 50 years of age. He had been thrice married. Happily neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his second lady he has left a daughter about 15 years of age, now in England: by his last, three children, of whom the eldest is about eight. and the younger four years old.

## *LATE FOREIGN NEWS.*

*New-York, Sept. 10.*

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Magdalen, Sketchley, in 41 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 27th of July.

The king of England remained very ill, as will be seen by the last bulletin.

The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th July, to the 22d of August, and a speech from the Prince Regent was delivered on that occasion, by the Lord Chancellor.

Captain Sketchley has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th and Liverpool to the 26th July inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists to the 23d, from which we have made the following extracts.

Dispatches for government are received by the Magdalen.

*From the New-York Gazette.*

Capt. Sketchly has favored the Editors of the New-York Gazette, with London and Liverpool papers to the 26th July.

They contain extracts from Robert Smith's pamphlet. Dates from the U. States to the 27th June, received by the Orbit, capt. Bool.

The King has experienced a paralytic stroke, and was so much worse as to be despaired of. Prayers for his recovery, which had been discontinued for a long time, were resumed in the Churches.

Parliament was prorogued to the 22d August, by a speech from the Prince Regent, on the 24th July.—Parliament had been occupied for some time previous in the discussion on Lord Stanhope's Bill, and the Irish Interchange Militia Bill—the former preventing the currency of Bank Notes for less or of Guineas for more than their stipulated value. Both had passed. The Commander in Chief of the Army, by general orders, forbids any constraint on Catholic Soldiers to attend Protestant Servicé, although the Petitions from Ireland to make that a part of the law were rejected in Parliament. This was understood to give exclusive popularity to the Duke of York.

Sir Joseph Yorke sailed on the 10th July.—The Courier had contradicted his being destined for the United States. The little feeling excited by the first accounts of the affair of the Little Belt had subsided. The account of captain Bingham, of course, received most credit. But it was not believed the British government contemplated any hostile step towards the United States.

No account of either Mr. Foster or Mr. Pinkney's arrival had been received.

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is reported that his majesty is affected during the paroxysms with a swelling in the throat, which not only prevents his swallowing any aliment, but also renders his breathing extremely difficult. It is supposed that Parliament will sit during this alarming crisis.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 23.

*Downing-street, July 23.*

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. John, 4th July 1811.

"Since I wrote on the 27th of June, the enemy have withdrawn the great force which they had in the neighborhood of Badajos. Lieutenant General Sir Stapleton Cotton reconnoitred, with a part of the cavalry, along the Xozora and the Guadiana, as far as Mortigo, on the 2d instant, and found no troops, excepting a small body of infantry and cavalry at Montigo; and near Badajos the cavalry belonging to the garrison.

By all accounts the army of Portugal are on the right of the Guadiana, between Montaches and Merida, keeping a small post at Montigo; and the army of the South on the left of that river, extending their left toward Zafra.

The enemy have withdrawn from Badajos their train of artillery with which the place was taken, and have sent it to the southward.

A part of General Bonnet's troops, whose evacuation of the Asturias has been confirmed, have gone to Leon; and I have a report from General Silveira, of the 25th of June, stating that the enemy had, on the 10th June, evacuated Astorga. By accounts from Valladolid, it appears that Marshal Bessieres had quitted that place on the 14th, with all the troops he could collect, and went to Rico Seco, from whence he moved, on the 15th, towards Renavente.

The Guerilla force apppears to be increasing in number, activity, and boldness, in all the northern parts of Spain.

I have no authentic accounts of General Blake's movements since the 27th June, on which day his head quarters were at Mosona, in the Condoda de Niebla, and his advanced guard, under general Ballasteros, at El Cero."

It is not true that Sir Joseph Yorke has gone to the coast of America—his destination is a very different one.

*Courier.*

July 24.

*Spain.*—Letters from Cadiz to the 2d instant state, that gen. Graham had embarked from Cadiz for Lisbon, with his personal staff of about 500 men.—He is to be second in command under lord Wellington, and sir B. Spencer is to succeed him at Cadiz.

The Ann, capt. Britton, has arrived at Falmouth, from Halifax, in 21 days. She has brought over, by order of admiral Sawyer, a British seaman, who acted in the capacity of a quarter-gunner, on board the American frigate the President, during the action with the Little Belt. The evidence of this man fully confirms, in every respect, the statement of captain Bingham, (which is already before the public) with the important addition that the crew of the President were apprised, the day after she left New York, that it was the intention of commodore Rodgers to attack the Gurriere, in the event of a refusal on the part of the British, to deliver up an impressed man. The seaman who brings the above intelligence leapt overboard from the President, after her return to New York, and swam on board the Ann. Another British seaman who accompanied him was unfortunately drowned in the attempt.—The seaman who has arrived at Falmouth, further reports that the crew of the President consisted of 560 men, out of whom upwards of 300 were English, Irish and Scotchmen; all of whom are ready to attest that the American frigate fired the first gun.

The Ann also brings intelligence, that the slight rencounter between the Eurydice and another American frigate, has been apologized for by the American captain's passing his word of honor, that there were no orders given for the firing of the gun.

The express which brought the dispatches from Paris for the John Adams frigate, arrived from the capital in 30 hours, when the American ship of war immediately set sail for the English coast, and without touching at the port as we have already stated, sent a boat on shore with dispatches from Mr. Russell to Mr. Smith, charge d'affaires of the United States, resident here.—They contain accounts that the Two Brothers, the Good Intent, and the Star, captured since the 1st of November, have been released, on satisfactory proof being produced that the property was American. It is asserted that the numerous others detained under the like circumstances, will be immediately surrendered to the claimants by the French government.

The American brig Alert, from Bordeaux, is arrived at Portsmouth, detained by the Vestal, hon. capt. Berkeley. This vessel soon after she left Bordeaux, was fallen in with by the Semiramis, captain Richardson, who put several hands into her, and sent her to Plymouth. When they arrived off Ushant, the Americans rose upon the British seamen, and took possession of the ship. Four of the men they fastened down, and the others they sent adrift in the jolly boat. Soon afterwards the Vestal fell in with the Alert; the captain represented the inutility of detaining him, as he had been just boarded by the Semiramis. Captain Berkeley, however, was not satisfied with this reason; and upon his expressing his determination to send the vessel into a British port, the American captain told the truth, and accordingly, four men belonging to the Semiramis, were discovered in the hold. The men sent away in the jolly boat have not been heard of.

July 25.

Letters received from an officer of the artillery in lord Wellington's army at the Potalegre, state, that Soult has made a strong reconnoissance of three days of our position, and that he had suddenly retired, supposed towards Seville, as he had broken up his camp. Lord Wellington's army, in high spirits and health, retained their ground, and were going into cantonments. The tents for the royal artillery had arrived at Portalegre from Lisbon, as previous to that every officer and private had for six weeks slept on the bare ground, yet were still healthy. The last convoy, with the 32d and other regiments, from Guernsey, had arrived safe at Lisbon, and were preparing to join lord Wellington's army. They are all remarkably healthy.

A gentleman just arrived from Ostend, states that Bonaparte, by way of diversion in favor of his armies in the Peninsula, has resolved to menace us again with a descent upon our own shores. Numerous bodies of troops were marching for the coast from Ostend to Boulogne. A division of 7000 men have already arrived between the former place and Dunkirk, and a camp is tracing out between Calais and Boulogne for sixty five thousand men.—All the gun boats at Boulogne had been ordered to be put in the best possible condition, and new craft of the same description are preparing in the adjacent ports. The commandants and mayors of the different towns on the coast, had been instructed to provide accommodation and rations for troops which may arrive in their vicinity, until camp cantonments are prepared for their reception.

The Fly, J. H. Adams, Master, from New York to St. Petersburg, laden with coffee, is detained, and sent into Portsmouth by the Avery letter of marque. On board the fly is a seaman of the name of Andrew Ferrell, a native of Florida town, who says he was on board the American ship when she engaged the Little Belt; but he could not, if he was put upon his oath, say