

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1811.

[No. 183.]

Darksville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown 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, Gerrardstown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.

Garding 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 casualties, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrhæa, 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.

**BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.**

Berryville Races.

ON Wednesday the 25th day of September next, 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 6.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 4th day of October next, at Rose Hill, Frederick county Virginia, near Musser's 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. RESPES.
September 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 previously 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 comforted by law.

CHARLES BRYAN.
September 1, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

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.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give 11 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.

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.

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 bulskin, 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 a 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.

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.

Wanted,

A free mulatto, or black boy, as an apprentice to the barber's business.
CHARLES G. RICHTER.
Charles Town, Sept. 6.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.

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 Heam,
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 Tally; I think it answers remarkably well.—In August I was getting out wheat for several days, and believe it averaged from 140 to 150 bushels a day, of cradled wheat; but 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.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines,

Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 38, Pine-street, Baltimore,
MICHAEL LEE, & Co.
AND
ANN FRAME, Charlestown.
Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.
Lee's worm destroying Liqueur.
Lee's Ich. Ointment, warranted to cure the whole, in any application.

Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth and Gums Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
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.
In all the places of sale, my name had been printed on the wrapper, and in green ink, whose length prevents their being hereinafter inserted.
June 14, 1811.

Homemade T-will'd Bags,

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, Prime Socks, Upper and Harness Leathers, Morocco, Galls, Hops, and Sheep Skins, Bone Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Cast-iron Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 5 1/4 inch Poplar and Oak Plank, Rainis, Moulding, Lamp and Flax Seed Oil, Nest of Eggs, Fire-dye for dying a beautiful blue colour, First quality Madder, All sorts of Apperars, Log and Red Wood, Green Yards (twist and filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Broken Herring-bone and Mackarel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt. Jacob Haynie, &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.

I do earnestly solicit all persons being in possession of public arms belonging to the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, to bring them forward to the regimental muster, which is ordered on the 7th of November next, and deliver them to Major V. H. Hetherford and Major James Hite, who will give receipts for them.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.

Regimental Orders.

Brigadier Gen. James Singleton has ordered the officers of the 55th regiment, and all the officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and riflemen, within the county of Jefferson, to meet at Charlestown, on the 4th of November next, for the purpose of being exercised and trained.—And has also ordered said regiment and all volunteer corps inlisted within the county of Jefferson, to be mustered and trained, on the 7th of the same month, at Charlestown.

J. CRANE, Lt. Col. Com.
55th regt. Va. Militia.
Sept. 20.

A COPY OF A LETTER

from J. Mesure, Esq. late governor of Virginia, to Joseph Crane, Lt. Col. Com. Commandant of the 55th regt. Virginia Militia.

Richmond, Council Chamber, March 30, 1811.

SIR.—The loss of the public arms, which have been distributed among the several regiments of the militia of the Commonwealth, has been so great, according to the returns, which have been made, as to excite the surprise and concern of the Executive.

The law directs, that the arms to be distributed, shall be received by the Commandants of regiments, who shall give receipts for them, to the governor; that the Commandants of regiments shall deliver them to the Commandants of battalions, and to the Commandants of companies; and that the latter shall put them into the hands of such responsible free liers, or others of the militia, as may be relied on, for their safe-keeping, or be able to indemnify the Commonwealth for their loss. If any person thus possessed of arms, arrives at the age of forty-five years, so as to be exempt from militia duty, or em-baz-zles, or dispenses with it, or removes out of the limits of his regiment, without delivering them up, it is made the duty of the Commandant of the company, to which such person belonged, to proceed, by warrant to be obtained from a Justice of the peace, in the county where such arms are, to regain the possession of them. It is also made the duty of the Commandants of companies, to report the delinquencies, after every muster, of the non-commissioned officers and privates, in their respective companies, to the Commandants of battalions; and of the Commandants of battalions, to report the delinquencies of the privates, to the Commandants of regiments, and of the latter to report the delinquencies of the privates, to the proper courts of inquiry. To secure the performance of these duties, high penalties are imposed on officers of every grade, who shall neglect or refuse to perform the duties assigned to them, in the distribution of the said arms, in their safe-keeping, or in the recovery of them, when em-baz-zled or otherwise lost.

So anxious has the General Assembly been for the safe-keeping of the public arms, and for their preservation in good order, that it is made the duty of the Commandants of regiments, to attend battalion musters, and of the Commandants of battalions to attend company musters at least once in every year, for the purpose of reviewing the battalions and companies, inspecting their arms, and reporting delinquencies.

I have enumerated the duties which are imposed by law on the officers of the militia, to whose care the arms are committed, that they may be aware of the great industry and vigilance which their country expects from them, in performing those duties. It is probable, that many arms, which have been supposed, hitherto, to be lost, may be recovered by new inquiries and exertions. It is expected that such inquiries and exertions will be made. The vast sums which the Commonwealth has already expended in arming the militia, and must yet expend, in the prosecution of the plan, afford a sufficient motive to all those to whom the care of the arms is intrusted, to see that so just, and wise an effort of the General Assembly, is not made in vain.—The Executive relies with confidence, on the sense of duty, and on the patriotism of the officers of the militia, to acquit themselves in relation to this important object, according to the just expectations of their country.

It is particularly important, that a correct statement of the arms here to be distributed among the several regiments of the militia, and of those which remain in the possession of those regiments, containing of course, a return of those which have been lost, should be laid before the General Assembly at its next meeting.—For this purpose, I have to request, that you will be attentive to the performance of this duty, at the approaching musters, and see that an exact return be made of the arms which have been received by your regiment, of those which you now possess, and of those which have been lost.

I do earnestly solicit all persons being in possession of public arms belonging to the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, to bring them forward to the regimental muster, which is ordered on the 7th of November next, and deliver them to Major V. H. Hetherford and Major James Hite, who will give receipts for them.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.

AGRICULTURE.

HESSIAN FLIES.

These flies have so spread themselves over the whole of this northern country, that it is with difficulty the farmer can raise any wheat; much has been said and done to effect means whereby they may be kept out of the grain; but as nothing has ever as yet proved effectual, I shall endeavor (from my experience) to inform every farmer in what way he may dispose himself of these, his unfriendly neighbors; and as I mean to apply to the government of this state for a premium, it is hoped that every agricultural man will make a trial of the method which I shall give and give their satisfaction accordingly.

This fly blows, or lays the eggs or nits in the wheat while it is in blossom, and these continue dormant until the grain is sowed, and then it comes up with the wheat and is always discovered, in the first joint, where it is impossible for the fly to deposit. The method to destroy or prevent this fly from getting in the wheat is as follows: Soak the wheat in weak lime water, brine or chamber lie, many things will answer this purpose, such as soaking the grain all winter in baskets—Care should be taken that the grain be not soaked too long so as to kill it. Should any farmer want any other information which I can give, all letters post paid will be attended to with pleasure.

GILBERT BROWNE.

N. B. Newspaper printers friendly to Agriculture will please to give this one insertion in some vacant corner.
New-York, 8th mo. 29.

RURAL ECONOMY.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SHEEP.

A common error is very prevalent in different parts of the United States, which should be attended to and corrected in time; it is the notion that sheep never drink, or that they do not require water.

Two causes have contributed to foster this dangerous error; the first is, that sheep will, on particular kinds of pasture, exposed to moisture or moist grass, require no drink, whence it has been inferred that they do not require drink in any circumstances.

The other cause is, that sheep after having been pastured on dry ground, & finding an opportunity to reach running water or even stagnant water, will rush to it and drink so inordinately as to produce diseases, sometimes even to the bursting of the intestines, whence the inference has been made that water of any kind is fatal to sheep.

A friend of domestic prosperity, who has a considerable flock of the common sheep of Pennsylvania, some of the mixed breeds, and some fine Merinos, finding that his shepherd had restrained his sheep from water, conceiving the practice to be unnatural and rather calculated to injure his flocks, directed water to be brought to his sheep first in buckets, of which they were permitted to drink temperately, and gradually caused them to be permitted to go to a convenient running water; the flocks have been for more than a year at liberty to go to the water, without restraint; they regularly to the brook, and a small quantity suffices them, so much as nature unrestrained and animal instinct calls for.

These flocks under this course, have thriven better and are now in the finest order, and all the lambs of the merino and cross breeds of the year have been treated in the same way, and no finer sheep or lambs are any where to be found.

It must be obvious that the fleeces must be cleaner, as well as the health which cleanliness always favors, greatly promoted.

A FRIEND TO THE FLEECE.
(Aurora.)

From the Boston Centinel.

The comet which is now traversing our hemisphere may be seen every clear morning and evening. An astronomical account of it will be found under the New York head. We shall give receipts for them.

speaking of it in household terms.

It rises about half past one o'clock in the morning, and sets about half past eight o'clock in the evening. Its present situation may be readily found by the cluster of stars which are denominated the Cleaver, Plough, or Pointers, near the north-pole-star. The elongation of a line from the North through the South Pointer, will pass through or very near the Comet. Its appearance to the eye answers the description of comets in the books—that of cloudy stars, emitting a dull light, and presenting no defined outline. Its present position as to the earth hinders its tail, or blaze, from being seen. The hair (coma) surround the nucleus (head); but projects upwards more in length than from any other part. Its tail is now seen lengthwise; should it be in a situation to be seen sideways, the full length of the blaze will be apparent; but it will appear of different lengths in different situations. It apparently is on its retreat from the Sun into regions of space; and probably is the same seen some months since, having passed its perihelion. Anciently these sidereal eraticities were held to be precursors of great calamities—revolutions, pestilence and wars. But philosophers of later years have ascertained the nature to be like that of the planets, "*parts of one harmonious whole.*" It is calculated there are about four hundred and fifty belonging to our solar system.

DREADFUL CALAMITY.

Charlestown, S. C. Sept. 11.

It is again our painful duty to detail the awful effects of a dreadful visitation upon our ill-fated city. A *Tornado* having passed through it, carrying death and desolation in its progress.

On Sunday evening last, the wind, which had been for some days light and variable, shifted to the north east, and blowing very fresh through the night, it continued in the same quarter all day on Monday and Monday night; on Tuesday morning it blew with increased violence, and during the whole time from Sunday evening, there was an almost uninterrupted fall of rain.—About ten o'clock in the forenoon of Tuesday, the wind shifted to the S. E. and at half past twelve o'clock, a *Tornado*, unprecedented here in its extent and effects, crossed a section of our city.—It first took effect at Fort Mechanic, situated on the south east point of the city, and passing from thence in a north west direction, it crossed the town in a direct line to the pond on the north side of Cannon's Bridge; how far it has extended its ravages into the country we have not yet learnt.—In its progress it overturned and completely destroyed a great number of houses and out buildings, unroofed others, and prostrated trees, fences, and almost every thing coming in contact with it.—It is computed, from a hasty view of the scene of devastation, that the loss to the city will fall little if any short of that experienced by the calamitous fire in October last.—But, in addition to this great loss of property, we have, on this occasion, to lament the loss of several valuable lives.

The *Tornado* appears to have been about one hundred yards in width—after it had prostrated the flag-staff at Fort Mechanic, unroofed the house within the inclosure of that fort, thrown down the blacksmith's shop contiguous to it, and unroofed all the houses immediately adjoining the fort, it crossed over to Lynch's Lane, where it unroofed several houses; from thence it proceeded across Church-street, continued to Meeting-street, where several houses were unroofed, particularly the large new brick house of Nath. Russell, Esq. whose loss in furniture, &c. cannot amount to less than 20,000 dollars; from Meeting street it crossed to Tradd-street, where a large three-story wooden house on the south side, about half way between Meeting and King streets, was blown over, which crushed two adjoining houses in its fall; and most of the houses on both sides of the street to the corner of King-street were unroofed, or much shattered.—It passed up King-street, nearly to Broad-street, unroofing and shattering several houses in its progress, until it

reached Broad street; here, the house of Dr. Alex. Baron, situated at the corner of Orange-street, and the venerable mansion of the late Dr. Chandler, on the opposite corner, were very roughly handled; the latter being old and weak was completely wrenched to pieces; on the opposite side of Broad-street, the premises lately purchased by the *St. Andrew's Society*, and occupied by Mr. Henry Inglesby; the mansion of the late Gen. Macpherson, and some other buildings, were either unroofed or much damaged; passing through Vaux-Hall Garden, it crossed over Queen-street, near to the corner of Friend-street, and shattering several houses in its progress, it went on to the corner of Magazine and Mazzyck streets; two or three small houses fronting on the former of these streets, were blown down—and in the progress of the *Tornado* up Mazzyck street, several houses were unroofed or otherwise much damaged. One or two houses were prostrated on Beaufain-street. After leaving Beaufain-street, the houses being less compactly situated, the marks of its ravages are not so distinctly to be traced, though it appears to have lost nothing of its violence.—The mansion house of the Hon. Judge Desousure was violently assailed, and suffered very considerably; one of the chimneys was thrown down, and a part of the family, who were at the time in an upper room of the house, were precipitated with the falling bricks through two floors into the kitchen. Providentially no lives were lost, excepting that of a Negro girl.—Several other houses in the outskirts of the city, were either unroofed or much injured; and we also understand that much injury has been sustained in the village of Islington, but we were unable last evening to obtain any further particulars.

The most painful part of our duty still remains—it is to record the deaths which have been occasioned by this dreadful disaster—they are, so far as has come to our knowledge, as follows: Miss Margaret Cozzenes, aged 21 years, killed in a house adjoining Fort Mechanic.

Dr. Canton, a native of France, a worthy man; killed by the falling of his house in Beaufain street.

Mr. Peterson, a native of Germany, Grocer, at the corner of Magazine and Mazzyck streets.

A free mulatto man, in Church street continued.

A French mulatto girl in King street.

Two mulatto children, either killed or drowned by the falling of a small wooden house, which was blown into the mill pond at Cannon's bridge.

A negro man, belonging to Mr. Deener, Mazzyck street.

We have also heard of two or three other negroes killed, but did not learn to whom they belonged.

Besides which a great number of persons have either had their limbs broken or been very much bruised; and we fear that others have perished, whose bodies have not yet been discovered.

This dreadful visitation is more afflictive than even the ravages of a conflagration. The *Tornado</*

the damage sustained must be very considerable.

We trust that our sea faring brethren upon the coast, have been enabled to weather the storm—the shipping in the harbor have sustained but little injury, a few small craft were sunk at the wharves.

Wednesday evening, September 11.

THE TORNADO.

In addition to the reports in our Morning papers, we have endeavored to particularise the separate damage sustained by individuals—which, we are sorry to observe, is greater than was at first apprehended.

[Here follows a particular list of many houses, sheds, &c. blown down and unroofed and several persons killed and wounded; which we have no room to insert.]

We purposed to give a detailed account of the injury done to all the houses in the course of the fury of the dreadful Tornado of yesterday, but could not complete our labor in time for this evening's paper; having been prevented in part by our attention being called off by our own loss, and partly by the difficulty of the task itself. We give above, however, so far as we have proceeded, and shall collect further details for to-morrow. It will be seen that our enquiries are not extended above Broad-street.

One child died this morning, that was amongst those that were wounded yesterday.

Considering the number of houses that were overthrown or demolished, it is a matter of grateful surprise, that more were not lost. It would be curious, were we to report all the narrow escapes that have come to our knowledge.

We are glad to understand, that our fellow citizens on Sullivan's Island did not experience much injury from the storm, and none from the Tornado.

The shipping in port sustained no material damage.

Yesterday, just as the Tornado passed the city, the Southern Mail, on crossing the causeway of the bridge over Ashley river, was swept off and carried near 200 yards; the driver was swimming for near two hours and lodged at last in the marsh—the horse was drowned, but the mail saved, though damaged.

Times.

Thursday Morning, September 12.

TORNADO.

In addition to the particulars furnished in yesterday's Courier, of the dreadful devastation occasioned by this awful visitation, to our city, many other particulars have since come to our knowledge. We shall not attempt to particularise the numerous sufferers on this melancholy occasion, convinced that it would be impossible to give a correct statement of every individual loss. Our opinion of the great general loss which has been sustained, is strengthened by a resurvey of the ruins, which are even more extensive than we had at first apprehended; an immense number of houses, which were not immediately within the vortex of the Tornado, have suffered more or less from the falling ruins of those which were more immediately the subjects of its fury. Slates and tile, torn from the roofs of houses, are to be seen in every direction, half buried in the sides of neighboring buildings; and in some instances joists, and even massy beams, are transfixed through the contiguous buildings. Large masses of lead, and pieces of iron, which had been attached to houses, have since been discovered nearly buried in the walls of other buildings at the distance of several hundred yards. The more we reflect upon the awful subject, the more we are astonished, that, comparatively, so few perished under the ruins. In addition to the death of white persons enumerated in our last, Mrs. Stewart's daughter, about twelve years old, has since died; by the wounds received by the falling of a house in Church street; and several negroes have also died of their wounds. The number of deaths altogether will not, probably fall short of twenty.

Among the many instances of divine protection on this awful occasion, the following was peculiarly interesting—A lady, far advanced in pregnancy, was reposing with her sister on her bed in an upper apartment, when the Tornado reached the house. The noise so alarmed a negro girl in waiting, that she sought for refuge under the bed, on which her mistress was lying. A stack of chimneys was struck by the wind with such tremendous violence that it fell on the roof, and forced its way through the house to the ground,

precipitating the floors along with it.—The bed fell with the floors, but the ladies, we are happy to state, escaped without any injury. The negro girl beneath the bed was crushed to pieces.

The happy tidings that no injury had been sustained upon Sullivan's Island, which reached town early yesterday morning, gave relief to many an agonised heart, whose family or connections were in that exposed situation, while it was utterly impossible to fly to their assistance.

The effects of the Tornado have been extended some distance into the country, prostrating trees and fences in its progress.

Courier.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

Yesterday arrived brig Nancy, capt. Mitchell, from Lisbon, which place he left the 2d of August, and has politely furnished us with the following—

It was reported at Lisbon, that the French army, after fortifying Badajoz, fell back in order to fortify Taxilla, on the south border of the Tagus, and the English advanced again towards Badajoz. That there are 20,000 men expected every day from England, amongst them is 6,000 cavalry. The admiral's ship, the Barfleur of 110 guns, with admiral Barclay himself is called home to England, she unmoored a few days before capt. M. sailed, fell down below Bellem Castle, where she lays at anchor with 3 frigates, waiting for the transports getting ready to sail under their convoy; several of them were discharging their cargoes, and taking in ballast as fast as possible, working night and day, with the help of about 50 boats to each of them, belonging to other transport ships which are to remain there. Several transports arrived with a convoy from England, the 29th July with troops and horses, baggage, artillery, &c. and were landing at Bellem, they are marched out to the army without delay, and are not allowed one hour in town, to look around themselves; their wives are not allowed to follow them to the army, but are all left behind, some at Lisbon and some at Bellem. It was also reported that Massena was marching from France, towards Portugal, at the head of 60,000 men to reinforce the French army on the borders of Portugal.—Two Packets had just arrived from England, but he had no time to hear the contents of their news. He left there the day after their arrival. The French prisoners at Lisbon are allowed to go to work digging canals for the communication of the waters into the docks, and are under the protection of the English guards, to prevent the barbarity of the Portuguese against them. The French army are no more allowed to destroy any part of the country.—Lord Wellington sent a message to the French general that in case they did not cease destroying the country, he would give up all the French prisoners to the mercy of the Portuguese, and they had quit destroying any thing since that message.

September 4, in lat. 35, 20, N. and lon. 66, 10, W. brig Nancy, was brought to him by H. B. Majesty's frigate Olympus, by the firing of one gun, with shot, which went over us, when the boarding officer came on board, demanded to see the ship's papers, and the seamen's protections, all hands were called aft, and were examined very strictly, and also the ship's papers were detained one hour and a half, then was permitted to proceed. When the boarding officer went into his boat, he said you Americans are very saucy, but there is a squadron of 20 frigates a coming on your coast, to put you all to rights. The frigate had a schooner with her. Both bound for Halifax, from Bermudas. In lat. 36, 7, long. 62, spoke ship Orozimbo, from Baltimore, for Lisbon, 9 days out.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Sept. 4.

We have understood from good authority, that Governor Harrison has requested of the Executive of this state permission for a troop of the Jefferson Cavalry to accompany him on his proposed expedition against the Indians, and that the request was granted. The company is to be made up of volunteers from the two troops in Jefferson county; Captain Funk will command them. Gov. Harrison's first object is to erect some forts upon the upper boundary of our late purchase from the Indians; and eventually to remove the banditti which have been collected upon the Wabash river by the Shawanoe prophet. This statement may be relied on. A kind of inofficial statement is afloat, that the Shawanoe prophet will be taken into the custody

of the whites, if he can be caught.—The last mail from Vincennes furnished us with the papers beyond it.

CINCINNATI, August 31.

Just as our paper was going to press, we received the following important intelligence by a gentleman from Laurenceburg, who informs us that he has had the perusal of various letters, which state that great preparations were making to check the hostile intentions of the Indians, who are bent on open war. Every citizen of Laurenceburg, a few days past, willingly offered his services in the defence of his country, which we hope will be the same throughout the nation. We are also informed, that Mr. Dill, a respectable gentleman in Laurenceburg, has received a letter from Governor Harrison, stating that 300 Indians were encamped two or three miles from St. Louis.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 1811.

Aug. 2d.—Mr. John Leclerc, editor of the "Friend of the Laws" was condemned by the superior court of this territory to an imprisonment of ten days, and a fine of fifty dollars, for having, as it is alleged, violated an injunction issued out by the honorable F. X. Martin, prohibiting the publication of a love letter written by an attorney at law named Denis, and which had been handed by the sweetheart of this lawyer to the editor of the Friend of the Laws.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By yesterday's mail we received the following article of foreign news:

New-York, Sept. 21.

Latest from England.—The ship Magnet, Drew, arrived at this port yesterday in 45 days from Liverpool, and brings London papers to the 3d of August, Liverpool to the 5th, and Lloyd's Lists of the 2d; a file of which is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. They contain very little intelligence of moment. The king of England, at the latest date, was still alive; but his dissolution was expected daily.

The emperor of France has issued two decrees, by which no young woman possessing an annual income of 6000 francs, or upwards, can marry without his special permission; and inflicting the punishment of death, within twelve hours after detection, upon any person found guilty of corresponding with the subjects of Great Britain, or in drawing or negotiating English bills of exchange.

The French legislative body was dissolved on the 26th July. The president addressed the members in a long speech, of which the following are two articles:

"Gentlemen—The deputation which you commissioned to carry to the king of Rome the homage of the legislative body, repaired this morning to St. Cloud; none of us could behold without a lively interest this august infant, upon whom so many destinies reposit, and whose age inspires the most tender sentiments. We have borne to him all your sentiments, Gentlemen, mixing with them those wishes which the love of our own children is calculated to inspire. Madame, the governess, received them, and thanked us in the name of the young prince; doubtless, at the same time regretting that he was unable to join his personal sentiments in those which she expressed to the legislative body." Applauses from all parts of the hall.

"The emperor wishes for peace, and the liberty of the seas; he has 800,000 men under arms; the princes of Europe are his allies; his whole empire enjoys profound tranquility; without loans, without anticipations, 954 millions raised with facility, secure the free execution of his noble plans; and his majesty commissions us to address you only in the language of satisfaction and hope."

Captain Drew has brought dispatches from our charge d'affaires in London, to the secretary of state.

VIENNA, July 22.

Battle between the Russians and Turks. An official relation has just been published, dated at the head quarters of the Russian army, before Rudschuck, 6th July, 1811, of which the following is an extract:

"The army of his imperial majesty, emperor of all the Russias, under the command of the general in chief Golemischtschiff de Kutusoff, gained on the 4th of July, a most signal victory over that of the Ottoman Porte, commanded by the grand vizier in person.

"The general in chief having, on the 18th June, transferred his head quarters from Bucharest to Giurgewo, was informed by several prisoners he had made, that the grand vizier was marching towards Rudschuck at the head of his army, consisting of 60,000 men; having also received information that the grand vizier had reached the village of Kadi (or Sand) Kien, a short distance from Rudschuck, M. de Kutusoff passed with his troops on the right bank of the Danube, and encamped before that fortress.

"On the 2d of July, 500 Turks came to reconnoitre our lines, but by a dexterous manoeuvre of lieutenant general Wainoff, the enemy though superior in number, withdrew rapidly at the appearance of four battalions of Russian infantry. The same day, our army took a position on the heights before Rudschuck; and on the 4th of July, the Turkish army put itself in motion, and the attack soon produced a general battle. It was the cossacks who first commenced the action, by drawing the attention of the enemy, whose extensive line overreached our flanks, towards the infantry, who were formed in a half-lozenge square.

"The commander in chief cannot refrain from doing justice to the military talents displayed by the grand vizier on the occasion.—He used the utmost endeavors to profit by the extent of his line; he successively caused considerable bodies to advance against our right wing, whilst he assailed us vigorously on the left, and repeatedly sent columns of his best troops to force a breach in our square, and more than once rendered doubtful the issue of this affair—but at length victory declared in favor of the glorious troops of his imperial majesty. The enemy being in full retreat, was pursued by our troops as far as his entrenched camp.—But, even there he did not feel himself secure, for all the works which were erecting, were battered down, and he was obliged to run further with great precipitation, leaving all their baggage scattered about the field.

Our troops remained before the Turkish camp until 6 o'clock, P. M. when they returned to their former position. Exclusive of the dead carried off the field by the enemy, during the action, 1600 were found on the field of battle. We have taken 13 standards. The number of wounded, according to accounts given by the prisoners, is very considerable."

By authentic information received from Bucharest, the general in chief of the Russian army, after the above action, ordered the garrison and all the inhabitants (with their effects) to evacuate Rudschuck, and pass to the left bank of the Danube; and after causing the works of that fortress to be blown up, the city was set on fire at the four corners, as also to the bridge across the Danube.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 27.

DIED, on Friday morning last, in consequence of the fall of a branch of a tree on his head, by which his skull was fractured in several places, Mr. Joseph Brown, of this place.

The unpleasant task of communicating intelligence of so melancholy a nature as the above, has never before devolved upon the Editor of this paper. It is with unaffected sorrow that he announces the awful visitation of Providence, which has deprived this place of one of its most valuable and respected citizens. The deceased was a most affectionate husband, a tender father, a most sincere friend, a kind neighbor, and an indulgent master. Ever ready to benefit this town (the prosperity of which he had much at heart) he manifested on all occasions, which concerned a liberality of disposition, and a public spiritedness which commanded general esteem and approbation, and the effects of which will be long felt and acknowledged by its inhabitants. Cut off in the full career of his usefulness, his loss is irreparable to his family, and will be long deplored by all who knew his worth.

Indian Affairs.—Our readers doubtless recollect that some time ago Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, and an artful intriguing man, advanced with a large body of Indians, say seven or eight hundred, to Vincennes, with a view, as is fully believed, to have seized and attacked the town; and had gathered a harvest of scalps and plumes, and then returned probably within the British territory. Gov. Harrison, when applied to, refused permission to

these Indians to approach. Tecumseh then requested to be admitted with a part of them; Gov. H. permitted him to enter the town with about an hundred and eighty, on condition that they should leave their arms behind them. They came, however, armed with their knives. Meanwhile the Governor had the garrison of the fort drawn up under arms, together with two or three companies of militia. The appearance of this force had a wonderful effect on Tecumseh, who with his usual artfulness professed the greatest friendship and respect for the authority of the United States; declared that he meant merely a visit of compliment, and that he was desirous of visiting some friendly tribes below, with whom he was connected. He passed below, leaving the Prophet, with the main body of his forces, above Vincennes.

We are now apprized, by the articles we this day copy from the Western prints, that Gov. Harrison is about to move for the purpose of dispersing this formidable body of intruders, for which purpose he is to employ Col. Boyd's regiment, together with a portion of the militia and some volunteers. It is not probable that there will be any blood shed. The Prophet is represented as being no warrior, and will probably retire with precipitation when ordered to do so; but the magnitude of the force employed will convince these poor deluded wretches, that if ever they dare lift a tomahawk against our settlers as a nation or body, extermination would be their fate.

We are pleased to learn that our government is erecting block houses and establishing a line of posts along our northwestern frontier, which will probably obviate any future intrusion from the same quarter.

Nat. Intel.

We understand that orders have been issued from the Navy Department, to put in commission an additional number of gun-boats, forthwith; twenty to be stationed in the harbor of New York; ten at Norfolk; and three at Wilmington, N. Carolina. These are intended and no doubt will have the effect to strengthen the land batteries and enable them more effectually to repel any attack which might be made; though we incline to the opinion that none will be attempted.

Defence of our sea-ports.—Why, it is asked, by the federal prints, if we are expected, do not our administration prepare for it? It might be sufficient to reply, that when measures of defence or offence have been proposed, those who now make this clamor are the very persons who have endeavored to thwart them. But we will not avail ourselves of this argument. The government has, in the course of four years past, placed fortifications wherever deemed requisite, and repaired those previously existing. At the port of New-York, for instance, where attack seems most to be expected, the fortifications will be completed and in readiness for service by the first of the ensuing month. But where are the men to garrison them? It is asked.—We reply that there are a due proportion of the United States troops stationed at New-York; and that they were much less than an idea ever entertained by Congress, that the United States were to keep in constant service ten or twenty thousand artilleryists to garrison for active service all the forts of the United States. Reliance has always been placed for cases of emergency on the militia, the constitutional army of the United States, who, on our sea-board, as much as on our western frontier, are expected to contribute their quota to the defence of the country. For the defence of the towns of Portland, Portsmouth, Boston, New-York, Norfolk, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Charleston, and other exposed points, against sudden attack, it has always been expected that the militia would contribute their aid, by their artillery to garrison the forts, and by their infantry to cover them from surprise by land. There is a garrison of United States' troops in each fort, and abundance of ordnance and ammunition. These, assisted by the artillery of the town, would be competent, in four and twenty hours or less, to all the purposes of defence against sudden attack. There are yet living brave old artillery officers and military veterans in every city, competent to take command of a fort and defend it to the last extremity. There is no hardship in being compelled to contribute to the defence of our own fire-sides; it is a part of the duty of every citizen, but which is less severe on our sea-board, where seldom called into action, than in the

remote territories, where the citizens are frequently required to be under arms.

It has been said that some of the guns of the forts were dismantled. In the late "piping times of peace," the guns were dismantled, we are informed, because, when mounted for a long time and not used, the carriages suffered considerably; but a day or two is sufficient to replace them; and on enquiry we find that orders have been actually given to place them immediately in a state for service; which is probably ere this accomplished.

Let not the federal Editors fear, if the Britons put into practice the blustering menaces of their Editors on both sides the water, (small as appears to us the probability of their doing so) but we shall be prepared to give them as warm a reception as they can desire.

Nat. Intel.

Senate of Maryland.—The Electoral College of Maryland met at Annapolis for the purpose of choosing Senators on Monday last. The following gentlemen, all Republicans, were chosen:

Wm. Pinkney and Levi Hollingsworth, Baltimore; Wm. M'Greery, Baltimore county; John Williams, Worcester; Solomon Frazer, Dorchester; Frederick Holbrook, Caroline; Edward Lloyd, Talbot; James Brown, Queen Anne; Wm. Hollingsworth, Cecil; Elijah Davis, Harford; Upton Bruce, Allegany; Wm. Thomas, St. Mary's; Lloyd Dorsey, Anne Arundel; Moses Tabbs, Washington; Thomas Hawkins, Frederick.

Paying too dearly for the whistle.

During the night of the 7th inst. the barn of Mr. John Stehman, in Conestogoe township, near Lancaster, (Penn.) with a quantity of hay, and about 800 bushels of fine wheat were consumed by fire. It originated from a segar.

New-York, Sept. 13.

COURT OF ENQUIRY.—Yesterday, the Court of Enquiry finished the examination of witnesses on the conduct of that distinguished and gallant officer, Commodore Rodgers, respecting the affair of the Little Belt. The result has been honorable to our country and to the commander of the President.—The Court consisted of Commodore Decatur, President, and Capts. Chauncey and Stewart, Gen. Paulding was Judge Advocate. All the officers, from the highest in command to the smallest midshipman, were examined; and all concur in the important fact that the Little Belt fired the first shot, and that the account given by Commodore Rodgers, and published throughout the Union, was strictly and literally correct. It is clearly proved, also, that captain Bingham has given an erroneous statement as to his latitude and longitude, the action took place 30 or 40 miles from the real ground. The enquiry occupies 60 pages of close matter, and will probably fill a whole newspaper. It is deemed proper to state, that not only the witnesses were upon oath, but the Court and Judge Advocate—a circumstance which never occurs in a British Court of Enquiry.—Morning Post.

The Art of Printing is the only true black art that is known to us. It is the magician, that works wonders. A free press transforms a political desert into a paradise—the night of superstition into the day-tide of truth.—Introduce the press into Turkey, and it will be Turkey no longer.—It is this powerful wand which is now diffusing the beams of light over South America, and preparing the citizens of Caracas for the enjoyment of liberty. But to work all its wonders, this magician must be left at liberty; it must not, like the necromancers of old, be circumscribed within a circle. The ample earth is its area, and the arch of heaven its dome.

From the Engineer.

NEWSPAPERS.

"You lie—you circulate nothing but lies," says the world very civilly to the Printers: "newspapers are the very oracles of falsehood."

With your leave, sirs, we will put in one word, in their favour.—'Tis true, that they circulate many errors, or, if you please to call them so, lies—and many of them are not even to blame for this; for such as they receive from others, they give unto you. But, Sirs, it is equally true, that newspapers limit the range of error; they present, in an incoercible degree, the circulation of more lies, than they throw into

the stream of circulation. We make it out thus:

If there were no newspapers, reports would fly on the wings of tradition; we say, that they would pass from hand to hand, or rather from mouth to mouth. A vessel arrives at New-York, with a large body of foreign news from London; it flies from the passenger to the merchant, from him to the Inn Keeper, from him to others, until the mail passengers convey it to the south. In this circuitous passage, what mistakes, what misunderstandings, what alterations, additions, and perversions take place! until at length the echo in no respect resembles the original report. Let the press now arise in New-York and what a change of things immediately takes place. This foreign intelligence is at once fixed embodied stamp in black and white, in such a permanent form as neither invites nor permits perversion. It comes to us, in a straight line, without change, without addition, without distortion. Those hosts of lies which were conjured up by oral communication, are now laid asleep, and the much abused newspapers become the friends of truth, and the enemies of misrepresentation.

But what apology does this supply to those lying printers, who "make the very meat they feed on;" who invent as well as circulate lies; who do all they can to mislead the public mind; and palm upon us Despatches that were never written, and French Treaties that were never conceived! Those Muchausens of the press are not despised alone—Their sins are visited upon others, for the misconduct of a few becomes the reproach of the whole corps. "Whip me such rascals naked through the world."

TO JOHN RANDOLPH, Esq.

THE PEACOCK, THE TURKEY AND THE GOOSE.

"In beauty faults conspicuous grow; The smallest speck is seen on snow. As near a barn by hunger led, A Peacock with the poultry fed, All view'd him with an envious eye, And mock'd his gaudy pogeneity. He, conscious of superior merit, Contemns their base reviling spirit; His state and dignity assumes, And to the sun displays his plumes, Which like the heaven's ether arching skies, Are spangled with a thousand eyes. The circling rays and varied light, At once confound their dazzled sight: On every tongue distraction burns, And mille prompts their spleen by turns. Mark with what insolence and pride The creature takes his haughty stride, The Turkey cries, Can spleen contain? Sure never bird was half so vain: But were intrinsic merit seen, We Turkey's have the whiter skin. From tongue to tongue they caught abuse, And next was heard the hissing Goose. What tedious legs! What filthy claws! I scorn to consort with fowls. Then what a weird squalling throat! Ev'n owls are fright'd at the note! True, these are faults, the Peacock cries; My scream, my shanks you may despise; But such blind critics rail in vain: What overlook my radiant train? K. ow, did my legs, (your scorn and sport) Who Turkey or the Goose support, And did you scream with harsh sound, Those faults in you had ne'er been found; To all apparent beauties blind, EACH BLEMISH STRIKES AN ENVIOUS MIND."

DIED, in Morrinstown, Miss Lavinia Roukstone, a very amiable young lady, (Et. 20; killed by lightning.—The death of Miss R. affords an interesting caution to the ladies.—She had been in the practice of wearing those death inviters, fashionably called corslets braced with steel, which attracted the lightning and was scattered in all directions, mangle her body in a most shocking manner.—A few remarks here may not be improper—Corslets or Stays, when used to compress the body, are at best but absurd and ridiculous, if not scandalous; their deleterious effects are easily to be seen in all who use them.—Every person the least acquainted with the human frame will readily confess that ruinous consequences to health must follow from wearing these squeezing shape formers, even when composed with whalebone; but when steel is called in to aid in the destruction of health and life, it is truly reprehensible; and after the fair sex shall have learned this recent grievous catastrophe, it is hoped they will lay aside their corslets, and permit good sense and natural shape to take the lead in preserving their health, lives and usefulness—and in doing which they may depend upon receiving increased esteem from every man of sense and feeling.

A missionary sermon will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Matthews, at the court house of this place, on the first sabbath in October, at 11 o'clock.

LIST OF PRIZES

In the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery.

26th Day's Drawing, September 17, 1811. No. 13715 a prize of 100 dollars. Nos. 44 9 8170 8221 8335 18910 18474 19253, prizes of 20 dollars each. Nos. 683 883 1532 1530 2976 2532 2658 2321 3193 3559 3559 4818 4376 2465 6555 6151 7416 8622 8341 9317 9794 10036—16909 11004 12368 13251 15920 13031—12183 12768 13412 14438 14994 14417—14488 15068 15809 15510 15111 16986—16264 16662 16733 17169 17326 17212—18759 19849, prizes of 12 dollars, and 107 of 10 dollars.

27th day's drawing, Sept. 20.

No. 7084, a prize of \$ 1000
Nos. 274 12459 17510, prizes of \$ 30

Nos. 1563 3478 7173 15604 17558, prizes of \$ 20

Nos. 81 311 448 656 696 1067 2938 2153 2496 2639 2596 2651 3377 3025 4551 4826 5151 5512 5163 5636 6752 7231 8608 8225 8990 8210 8610 8894 8421 9835 9588 9246 10364—10898 10569 10722 10378 10408—11214 11785 12408 12579 12146—13589 13322 14872 14391 14673—15815 15479 15695 16783 16867—16476 17073 18629 18625 18883—19340, prizes of \$ 12, and 99 prizes of \$ 10 each.

Gain of the wheel this day \$ 2202
Former gain 4968

Total gain \$ 7180

Tickets and shares sold by Joseph Milligan, Bookseller, George Town. The present price of tickets 16 dollars; but the very few that remain unsold will be shortly advanced to 17 dollars.

Take notice that \$ 10 prizes may be renewed in the present class for their full value, that is Eight Dollars, which is the full amount of their value, if reserved for the Second Class.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public vendue, on Friday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Capt. James Kerney, three feather beds and bedding, one new clock, one ten plate stove, two tables, and some other articles. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by

ROBERT TABB.

N. B. There will be sold at the same time & place, eighteen head of horses, all fit for service, amongst which are four young mares, full bred and elegant.—The above horses are the property of Capt. James Kerney, and will be sold on twelve months credit.—The purchaser giving bond with approved security. R. T.

Sept. 23.

Wanted Immediately,

A sober steady Journeyman WHEEL- WRIGHT and CHAIR-MAKER, who is a good workman. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. JACOB STATTON.

September 27.

SALT.

BETWEEN three and four hundred bushels of Liverpool salt, for sale on reasonable terms—Apply to DAVID HUMPHREYS, Charles-Town, Sept. 27, 1811.

Winchester Races.

WILL be run for, (over the course adjoining this Town,) on Tuesday the 8th October next the Colts purse, for Wheat—And on Wednesday the 9th the Jockey Club purse, which it is expected will be an object worthy the consideration of Sportsmen.—And on Thursday the 10th, the 2d day's Jockey Club purse will be run for.—On Friday a handsome purse will likewise be run for agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

E. D. M'GUIRE, Secy.

September 27, 1811.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Fulton's tavern; where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep a handsome assortment of

Gold and Silver Work, which he will sell unusually low, (but for cash or in exchange for old gold or silver only.) Charlestown, Sept. 20.

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.

Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown 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, Shepherdstown, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrardstown. 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.

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.

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.

W. M. BAILEY.
September 6, 1811.

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.

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 casualties, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrhoea, 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 Biliary 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 housekeepers, 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, Shepherdstown; 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 each 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.

Thrashing 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 thrashing 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 thrashing 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 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 thrashing out wheat, by Anson Tally; 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

PEIER CLIMA, Trustee.
August 23, 1811.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up on the 20 instant, trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a bay mare, about nine years old, about 14 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.

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.

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 FRANK, Charlestown.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Ick Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.

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 counterfeiters, 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.

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POTOMAK CHIEF.

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm the present season, a very fine polled Merino Ram from the flock of the Duke d'Infantado, and sent to this country by Mr. Jarvis, our late consul at Lisbon, and which he says in a letter to James H. Hoe, esq. is a very fine one and superior to any he had sent to this country.

The above ram will be let to ewes at the small sum of 5 dollars each, to be paid in cash or produce delivered to any of the merchant mills in the county, at the market price.

N. B. Good pasture will be furnished for all ewes that may be sent.

E. CHAMBERLIN.
*The word polled signifies without horns.—Merinos of this kind are much superior to those that are horned. In the Rambouillet flock, which was selected by order of Bonaparte from the public flocks in Spain, he has not admitted a single horned ram, but selected all of the polled breed.

Sept. 20.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.

Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen.

JOHN HEINER.
N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.

Charlestown, Sept. 20.

A Stray Sheep.

Came to the subscriber's field in the fall of 1809, a ewe sheep, with a crop of the right ear. I put up notices at Lee town and the mills for the owner to take her away.—I now take this method for the owner to come, pay for this advertisement, and take her away.

RICH. M'SHERRY.
Sept. 20, 1811.

Mill-Wrights Wanted.

TWO Journeyman Mill Wrights, who are good workmen, will meet with good encouragement; by applying to the subscriber living in Charlestown.

JACOB FISHER.
September 20, 1811.

Homemade Twill'd Bags.

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, P. m. Soak, Upper and Shavers Lather, Morocco, Cash, H. g. and Sheep Skins, Boot Lays, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3/4 inch Peppercorn Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lump and Flax Seed Oil, First quality Blue and Yellow Dye, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Pierce Wool, Bacon, Herring, and Mackarel, a new Wagon, &c. &c. 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 Shepherdstown.

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.

Shepherdstown, August 2, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

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

JOHN ANDERSON.
July 19, 1811.

Wanted,

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

CHARLES G. RICHTER.
Charles Town, Sept. 6.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON

R A G S.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1811.

[No. 184.]

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public vendue, on Friday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Capt. James Kerney, three feather beds and bedding, one new clock, one ten plate stove, two tables, and some other articles. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by

ROBERT TABB.
N. B. There will be sold at the same time & place, eighteen head of horses, all fit for service, among which are four young mares, full bred and elegant.—The above horses are the property of Capt. James Kerney, and will be sold on twelve months credit.—The purchaser giving bond with approved security.

R. T.
Sept. 23.

Wanted Immediately,

A sober steady Journeyman Wheel Wright and Chair-Maker, who is a good workman. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

JACOB STATTON.
Sept. 27.

Winchester Races.

WILL be run for, (over the course adjoining this Town,) on Tuesday the 8th October next the Colts purse, for Wheat—And on Wednesday the 9th the Jockey Club purse, which it is expected will be an object worthy the consideration of Sportsmen.—And on Thursday the 10th, the 2d day of the Jockey Club purse will be run for.—On Friday a handsome purse will likewise be run for agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

ED. M'GUIRE, Secy.
September 27, 1811.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Fulton's tavern, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep a handsome assortment of

Gold and Silver Work, which he will sell unusually low, (but for cash or in exchange for old gold or silver only.)

Charlestown, Sept. 20.

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.

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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.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor,

I have perused the sketch of the history and character of the Junto with much satisfaction, and think it highly worthy the attention of the public. If you think proper, please to add the following

NOTES ON SALLUST.

1st. Origin of the Essex Junto. After our declaration of Independence, some politicians in this state betrayed a wish to lay before the people a form of government that would have but one house; and that should be at once legislative, judiciary and executive, very like that which the French essayed to establish in the early part of their revolution. Thereupon a very distinguished statesman, who has ever been remarkable for well timing his publications, wrote a small tract, entitled "Thoughts on Government." Instead of the absolute democratic plan of one house, this able politician recommended a form of government that should have (1) a Governor, (2) a Senate, (3) a House of Representatives; each having a check on the other. It gave the Governor nearly as absolute a check or veto on the Legislature as is possessed by the King of England over the acts of his parliament. It gave him the uncontrolled appointment of all military officers from the General to an Ensign. This wise arrangement of our militia was overruled by the democratic zeal of the late Judge Lowell.

The tract in question was sent from Philadelphia by its author, to some of his friends in Boston and Newburyport. There T. e. c. T. P.—G. C.—S. P.—St. H.—Jno. J.—J. L.—(T. Pickering?) and a few others convened and brooded over this political egg; and in the course of a few months they hatched it out; but after its birth they trimmed up the bird—and so altered it that the father scarcely knew it. Soon after there issued from Newburyport a plan or sketch of a plan of a Constitution for Massachusetts, but considerably altered from the original design. In several respects it was amended, in some it was marred; but they never gave credit to the original architect. As it was, the transaction gave eclat to the wise men of Essex.

After Washington was established in the Presidency of the Union, these Essex Men made themselves conspicuous by nominating their particular friends, near connections, and each other into every office of honor and profit. They were the soul and substance of the funding system. They were the men, who, in conjunction with HAMILTON, systematized and legalized a cruel speculation on the wants of the soldier. From snug circumstances they suddenly became very rich, and with their riches grew a domineering, insolent & arbitrary spirit. Their overbearing, dictatorial conduct at length drew the attention of the public upon them, and they acquired the significant name of the ESSEX JUNTO, so notorious in the annals of Massachusetts!

In the course of a few years all these Essex gentlemen, with a few exceptions, quitted their native towns and sojourned in Boston, where they now compose the GENERAL COMMITTEE of the state, a sort of imperium in imperio; and where for several years past they have directed and controlled elections, and biased the banks; filled up vacant pulpits; controlled all literary societies; influenced courts of justice, and compelled the young men of the three learned professions to follow in their train, and by so doing they have destroyed the manly spirit of Independence in the most promising persons in the younger part of society. Had they stopped here we might have forgiven them, well knowing that the evil was fast correcting itself. But they have gone farther. They have committed themselves to our potent rival and implacable enemy the BRITISH. They support newspapers which have for their object and end to inspire the people with a contempt for their own government and an adoration for that of England. It was this detestable Junto, that two winters ago debased our senate into a Jacobin Club, when the President of it harangued them and the

land, would have soon doubled the numbers of this American army, and been as kind to us as she is now to Spain and Portugal. We should have no embargoes. Our sea ports would have been gay and lively with red coats, and a profusion of British finery. Vice-roy Hamilton, or the modern Alexander, would have made his entry into his "Head quarters of good principles" with his "Rival Queens," in the same stilt his name-sake entered into Babylon. Then growing republicanism would have hid its affrighted head, while the united glories of Old England, and of New, would have sunk in despair the little being that now directs the destinies of Europe. But the golden opportunity is past, never to return! The Tories or British party look round the country, at this time in despair, and lament out loud that they cannot find another Hamilton to conduct them to victory! Heaven has not ceased to protect our beloved country!

It was this detestable Junto that, taking advantage of the letter rather than the spirit of the constitution, has forced into our legislative assembly a corps of Representatives for the single town of Boston, more than six times the number sent into parliament by the largest city in the world! From this Junto, from this foul source of a British faction, flows all the venom that is daily emitted on the persons of the fairest characters, and purest patriotism in Massachusetts.

"Oh! misery on't! the wise Gods seal their eyes
In their own filth, drop their clear judgments,
And make them adore their errors,
laugh at them,
While they strut to their own destruction."

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, although residing in New-York, was an honorary member of the Essex Junto. They looked upon him as their Caesar, who was to lead their 50,000 foot and 10,000 horse, mentioned with so much indignation by President Adams.—But Caesar fell, and with him all the hopes of the conspirators. Cataline is now beating up for volunteers among the profligate and the bankrupt in fame and fortune; but Cicero lives, and watches all his turnings, and watches with the eye of superior sagacity, and the faithfulness of the man who deserves the title of the FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

(2) FISHER AMES possessed a sharp mental eye. He saw at once, the then, and the future situation of the continent of Europe, and was scared out of his wits at the sight. Such was the state of his nerves that he never after dared to fix his eyes on the moving picture, which these nations exhibited. He shut them, and raved like a madman, instead of reasoning concerning the mighty powers of France, and the decadence of England. Instead of conciliation, he uttered an incessant torrent of abusive language and irritating epithets against the democrats of this country, whom he stiled Jacobins. He has been generally considered as an amiable goodhearted man; but how is such conduct to be reconciled with such a character, unless it be from absolute delusion? How else can we account for his labouring without ceasing, to stir up all the angry passions of the British party, against the republican party of his own country. His writings were not calculated for ordinary readers of newspapers; and they were read almost exclusively by his admirers, and the aim of the writer and his party was defeated. Old South had twenty readers were Ames had one.

Fisher Ames must have been acquainted with the contemplated separation of our union, so strongly denounced by WASHINGTON, and of the plan of the Northern Confederacy, and alliance offensive and defensive with mother Britain; which plan the Hero of the nineteenth of April carried on to the southward, in his way to Congress; for at a convivial meeting of the party, Ames gave a toast to the following effect:

"The health of General HAMILTON! May the time that we may need him be distant, but when we do need him may we have him."

It is remarkable that aspiring Hamilton never shewed any disposition of becoming President of the United States. He had no wish for such a transitory office; he accordingly first nominated and constantly supported PINKNEY for that tottering station. His ambition caused him to look higher, up to the station of Commander of the fifty thousand foot, and ten thousand horse, which he proposed to President Adams. Our dear mother Eng-

land, would have soon doubled the numbers of this American army, and been as kind to us as she is now to Spain and Portugal. We should have no embargoes. Our sea ports would have been gay and lively with red coats, and a profusion of British finery. Vice-roy Hamilton, or the modern Alexander, would have made his entry into his "Head quarters of good principles" with his "Rival Queens," in the same stilt his name-sake entered into Babylon. Then growing republicanism would have hid its affrighted head, while the united glories of Old England, and of New, would have sunk in despair the little being that now directs the destinies of Europe. But the golden opportunity is past, never to return! The Tories or British party look round the country, at this time in despair, and lament out loud that they cannot find another Hamilton to conduct them to victory! Heaven has not ceased to protect our beloved country!

From that awful scene, if we turn our view to the sea, War is still more horrid. On the liquid plains, Ambition and Glory do not even enrobe crime with the appearance of greatness. It is the unquenchable thirst of gold, it is cupidity, it is all the low and despicable vices engendered by avarice, which animate the breasts of those pirates, those robbers, who, decorated with military titles, plunder the commerce of the world, and unable to find enemies enough to gratify their greediness, render peaceable industry, neutral trade and innocent navigation tributaries to their unbounded covetousness. It is to supply their unceasing wants, to feed their debaucheries, to replenish the deficiencies of their purses, the repository of their souls, that they desolate the world; war is to them a monied speculation, and to support it as long as they can, corrupt judges, mercenary advocates and vile partizans are employed every where to lull the resentment of the innumerable victims

PHILO SALLUST.

GENEVE'S LETTERS.

FR. EDMOND C. GENET, a native of France, minister to this country during the administration of Washington, who married a daughter of our venerable Vice-President, and settled in the state of New York, has commenced a series of letters refuting the absurd doctrines set up by Mr. Pickering in his Letters to the People of the United States. Not having published the Letters of Mr. Pickering we have not published their refutation; but the following, being Mr. Genet's 4th letter, appears to us to merit the serious attention of our readers, for whose perusal we insert it.

Nat. Intel.

From the Albany Register.

COMMENTS ON ARMED NEUTRALITY.

By EDWARD C. GENET, a citizen of New York.

WAR, cruel war, every friend of liberty must hate thee; thy head is covered with diadems, and thy hands filled with sceptres; Europe is enslaved by thee. Surrounded with trophies, pampered with feathers and trinkets, and accompanied by an animating music; the cries of victory sound around thee, and the thunder of thy cannon proclaims thy power. A fiery youth, whose eyes sparkle with martial ardor, forms thy train, and at thy will thrones are prostrated or raised, and the face of empires changed. The names of greatness, bravery, heroism and virtue adorn all the acts of thy dreadful might, and the most seducing titles, the most enticing decorations, are lavished to thy votaries. But if the magic of that brilliant show is dispelled by reason, we see nothing but carnage, blood, mangled limbs, mutilated corpses, fragments of men, instruments of woe, convulsions, tears, plaintive sighs, disconsolate widows, afflicted mothers, orphan children, distressed friends, imprecations of despair, poverty and famine cursing oppression, and successful soldiers riding triumphant over the sacred rights of man.

From that awful scene, if we turn our view to the sea, War is still more horrid. On the liquid plains,