

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1811.

[No. 180.]

The following is a moral lesson elegantly expressed:

Brightrose the morn: a spicy gale
Breath'd o'er the shelter'd Indian vale,
When Isabel, pure Nature's child,
Explor'd the hill and forest wild,
Loose flow'd her locks and silken vest,
As soft the breezes fann'd her breast.

On a near hillock's sun-gilt side,
A snake display'd his scaly pride,
Evolv'd from his graceful fold,
His sides were gay with green & gold:
The maid admir'd the stranger guest,
And fondly plac'd him in her breast.

A while secure, and warmly laid,
He lightly round her bosom play'd;
And rais'd his head in sportive guise,
And darted lightnings from his eyes;
Transported she the snake caress'd,
And strain'd him closer to her breast.

But soon the luckless maiden found
The horrors of the poisoned wound,
She felt the chilling dews of death,
The creeping pulse, the struggling
breath,
And, dying, mourn'd the hour she
prest
The glittering stranger to her breast.

Extract from Miss Owen's "patriotic Sketches."

"While the English peasant employs the hour succeeding his attendance at church, in the perusal of some religious tract, the Irish peasant devotes himself to an exercise which may render him a less pious, but certainly forms him to be a more serviceable member of the community.

"Although the fare of Sunday seldom rises beyond the accustomed potatoes and milk of the rest of the week, some few half-pence are always spared from the house-hold purse, to purchase the pleasures which the Sunday cake bestows. The young and old of both sexes, for miles round the neighborhood, hasten to enjoy the pleasures of it. Sometimes it is carried off by the best dancer, and sometimes by the archest wag of the company. At a little distance from this standard of revelry, is placed its chief agent the piper. I have been a spectator on some of these occasions, and have invariably observed their inordinary passion for dancing. Thus passes away the Sabbath of an Irish peasant—the first hours of the day are devoted to religion—the rest to the enjoyment of such pleasures as lie within the limited scope of his acquisition. Sometimes led by the light of nature, sometimes restrained by the shades of prejudice; alternately governed by truth and error, man's conduct is only to be judged by the circumstances under which he is reared. The rigid principles of Calvinistical faith; the strict observance of Lutheran piety; may condemn this festive mode of passing that day, particularly devoted to the being who made it the sacred season of his own repose: but whether the happy overflowings of a cheerful, humble heart, blest and blessing in the short sweet season of its transient felicity; or the sombre meditation of systematic piety, periodically indulged, according to the letter of the law, is the incense that smells sweetest to heaven, is for him alone to judge to whom all hearts are known."

Story of a remarkable Beggar.

A Beggar to all appearance maimed and miserable, though in reality a hale fellow, but rather inclined to laziness, took his stand in Aldersgate street, London, where he asked charity from all passers for many years.—There was something so winning in the fellow's address, that he was rarely unsuccessful in procuring something from the passers by.—Among others, one gentleman, a humane merchant, who passed every day thro' that street, constantly and without failure every morning, after hearing the charity-whine, gave some small matter.—At last the merchant disappeared, and was not seen in the street for several months. After a while the beggar happened to fall in with his old benefactor, dressed rather shabby.—He immediately inquired the cause of his not having walked his wonted routs for so long a time.—Ah, Mr. Lazarus, (said the merchant) I met with some losses at sea—my vessels were taken—my credit was gone, and I no longer would come your way.—Sir, (said the beggar) how much money would set you afloat again?—Why Lazarus, I believe about one thousand pounds might put me forward again in a small way.—The beg-

gar instantly stepped into an adjacent house, and brought out a parcel of bank notes to that amount.—There, sir, (said he) take the reward of your former charity towards me—if you can ever repay me, it is well—if not, you must not trouble your head about the matter—your trade may turn out unsuccessful, but I can always beg.

STATE PAPER.

The following Despatch (as old-fashioned Tories have it) is among other documents of the same cast in the *Rutland Herald*, and without doubt is equally authentic with the various French state papers lately promulgated by the federal editors.—The discovery of the important disclosure was scarcely more wonderful than the finding of the diplomatic correspondence between France and America, said to have been taken up by the [English] Torpoint pilot-boat in the Sound. We reserve the accompanying confidential letter to match the next fabricated document the federalists give us. Our Vermont diplomatist deserves much credit for his ingenuity, though we don't pretend we have any writers so well qualified by assiduity and experience in fabrications as the authors of some of the pretended French papers.

From the Herald.

It has frequently been reported that his majesty has, for a long time, persisted in signing his name "GEORGE NAPOLEON!" The following paper, which is under his own sign manual abundantly proves the fact. It seems to have been drawn up in one of the intervals of returning reason, with occasional directions of discernment and reflection.
To the Hon. Timothy Pickering esq. &c. GEORGE NAPOLEON, Dei Gratia.
No. 117, Windsor Palace Jan. 2, 1811.
FRIEND TIMOTHY,
Our royal self, being about to depart, for a few days, to the northern part of Hindoostan, for the purpose of walking on the terrace of the Great Mogul, has condescended to address you, our dearly beloved, in our own royal hand.

Dear Timothy, be faithful, as you ever have been; you shall not lose your reward. My affairs are here on the decline, and I must depend on foreign aid. To the people of the United States, I have been long looking, as to children, but a majority have for a long time deceived me. I have hopes in future. Had the government of the United States continued their restrictions on my commerce under your good offices, there must have been a complete revolution in my favor. They have laid new restrictions; now is the time. No money shall be wanting for presses and types. Be continual in your clamor against the democrats. Make great show of resistance. Devise ways to smuggle my goods.—Defend the violations of the laws. The people will soon become weary with them. Bully the government. Tell them that they dare not carry the laws into execution. This, you see, will excite their pride, and cause the democrats to be more furious, and by and by, Timothy, it will be too late for them to recant. They will flat down. He! he! I want to have you prove that Jefferson, Madison, and the whole of the great democrats are now in the pay of Bonaparte. This has a grand effect. Prove that they will give up the country to him, whenever he comes.—Should you fail in proof you write authentic documents, cause my vessels to go out of your harbors and return to other ports immediately, with "intercepted dispatches," direct from France, this will be a noble way. I have also engaged my officers in Spain to send you DISPATCHES, which they will swear they seized in the pockets of French messengers, travelling through Spain to America! This will give you a timely aid. That's the way, Tim! Hit 'em, hit 'em, I say—Tim, hit 'em. Curse the democrats, curse 'em, curse 'em; huzza, huzza, George Napoleon.
There are certain clergy, about Boston, of eminent service in the royal cause. Tell them they are not forgotten. I have a number of bishops, which afford some noble stations for the faithful. They merit more than royal bounty. You must praise 'em; flatter 'em; tell 'em our royal self stands a witness to their exertions.—Ah! I love 'em dearly, dear souls, How they stick to us!
Dear Tim, I have hit upon another expedient. Look to it, look to it. I want to have the Americans think I am

going to war with them. They are not prepared for war, perhaps I may give them a fright. But, above all things, I want to have them think they are the aggressors. If there should be a war, by all means get an important military command. You know how you fixed that matter at Lexington. A word to the wise. I hardly know how to make a beginning; but, I believe, I shall follow your advice, contained in dispatch No. 135, dated Dec. 24th 1810; in which you give me the assurance, that most of the federal leaders are ready to follow wherever you lead. Good! I have long been endeavoring to bring matters to this situation. I refused to fulfill the engagements, of Erlaine, because the democrats thought they gained immense advantages, depending upon my friends to prove I was right, which they have done to my highest approbation. I impressed their senses, seized their vessels, and provoked them every way I was able; but the dastardly cowards dare not resent my conduct. I shall now order my ships of war to attack every vessel of the United States! I mean they first shall give chase. If the ships of the U. States seem preparing for action, they are to fly in their turn. This will excite jealousy in the American Officers; they will be anxious to learn the causes of the first hostile appearance. This will draw them into a chase, which you can easily prove they have no right to do.—Belligerents have a right to chase and hail neutrals; but they have no right to chase and hail belligerents. If this does not answer the purpose, my vessels are ordered to go into the very harbors of the United States, where their ships of war may happen to be, and seize some vessels under some pretext, or impress some of their people; this will enrage the American officers; they, perhaps, will immediately attempt to rescue the vessels and men; my vessels will endeavor to avoid them, this will bring on a chase. You can easily prove that to be a good cause of war in them. You can prove, if I send a ship of the line into the harbor of New York, and bombard the city, burn the shipping, and then attempt to sail out, the ships of war of the United States have no right to interfere, because they will then have to chase a belligerent. Ten to one the rascals would do it. Be then on your post. Prove then, the democrats want and will go to war with me. Prove that I will send, in my rage, one hundred ships of the line, and burn every city from Georgia to Maine. Then draw down go the democrats. I'll do great things for America. Then I'll have you go to war with France under my directions.—I've long wanted this, but democrats want the management themselves. Their war will do no good. I want 50,000 to go to Spain, to relieve my dear subjects.—They, poor souls, have had hard times. Then, dear Tim, all things will go on swimmingly. Look to it, look to it, Tim.—George Napoleon will astonish the world yet. Just got his old carcass upset by Doct. Willis; only thirty-two years old; a good deal younger than Bonaparte. Mean to get me a younger wife than he has; lived with my old crab-stick long enough; poky fools for children, can't go alone till they are ten years old. Bony's boys fight like devils fore they are six months old. Oh dear! oh dear! Whew! there I go, go, go—slam bang, how we fix 'em; Walcheren, Corunna, Talavera. How the French dogs run, run—at us. They'll have us neck and heels. Parliament have run mad—Ireland, Scotland, and the Bank of England have run away; and the damned old national debt will squeeze my g—t out. Here I be,
GEORGE NAPOLEON.
(Confidential.)

NOTICE.

AS my son Thomas Bennett has forsaken myself and family, in a most disgraceful manner to himself and much to the dissatisfaction of his parents—This is to forewarn all and every person whatsoever from dealing with him in any manner or case whatever, as I am determined not to pay any of his contracts, nor abide by any bargain he may make after this notice, as he is much under age, & cannot be a judge of what he is doing. I have never given him any thing, nor do I intend to do it until he arrives at full age.
MASON BENNETT,
Jefferson county, Va. Aug. 9, 1811.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 93, Pat. street, Baltimore.

- MICHAEL LEE, & CO., AND ANN FRAME, Charlestown, of Bilious Fevers, &c. Lee's Elixir, for violent colic, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's worm destroying Lotion. Lee's Tenth Ointment, warranted to cure every one application. Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Syrup, &c. Lee's Persic Lotion, for letters and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mocha, for the Rheumatism, &c. Lee's Eye Water. Lee's Tooth and Throat 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.

37 To detect counterfeit, 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 a list of the wholesale length prevents their being inserted.
June 14, 1811.

50 Cents Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home Joseph Mason, an apprentice boy who eloped from this place on or about the 5th of June last.
JAMES STUBBLEFIELD,
United States Army,
Harpers Ferry, August 7, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael McKewan,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN, which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, 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.

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.

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.

Jefferson County, to wit: Jan. Court, 1811.

David Harry, vs. John Stip, and John Stip, junr.

IN CHANCERY. The Defendant John Stip not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in that behalf made, the court do hereby order that the said D. Defendant do appear before the court, Monday in August next, here on the fourth Monday in August, next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the court house of the said county; And if the said court order be not obeyed, the said John Stip, junr. be restrained from passing away, or secreting the debts he may owe, or the effects in his hands, at the debtors, John Stip, until the further order of the court.
A copy. T. S. GEO. HYDE, CL.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Some weeks ago we gave a speech Bonaparte to the French merchants; and which period, other versions of it, have been circulated. The following is said to be one of the most accurate reports of it, as furnished by a merchant who was present: our readers will perceive that it differs a little, but essentially, from our present report.

I have deliberately weighed my reasons with those of England, my situation with hers, and the balance was decidedly in my favor. I have offered peace upon honorable conditions, I've gone so far as even to offer to give Holland. She was not at all disposed to listen, and I have proved to her that though I menaced her with ruin, I should advance nothing which I could not put in execution. I've the means of equipping many vessels, & of repairing the losses, checks &c. she might experience. It is not with ambitious views that I've united all the coasts of the North with France, I owed it to the system blockade which I have established by decrees of Berlin, and which I detest to have observed with the most strict severity. See me then master of the coasts of the Baltic, (it appeared that there was a little murmur, which I immediately proceeded.) Yes, yes, I am, and always will be master of the Baltic. The emperor of Russia is not indeed as yet caused my desires to be observed in his ports, but I will ere six months, or I declare war against him. Since Tilist, what prevented my march to Petersburg? that which I did not do. I can do yet, the struggle with England is distressing. I know it—but the issue cannot be doubtful. My resources are real, they are from territorial revenues, and not from my enemy rest only on credit, and of course as illusory as the feeble basis of commercial operations on which they are founded. I have now in my coffers 200 millions, (he repeated, stamping with his feet) 200 millions, which shall be better employed in purchasing sugar and coffee and cocoa—they shall serve to say the power of those who have these only for the representatives of power. I am not ignorant that in pursuing my system with vigor, many fortunes will be ruined; but they be those only who have been so imprudent as to make speculations beyond their means, or have chosen to become the bankers and agents of England. Sons of Martin, sons of Andre, here present! you furnish an example—all those who follow the same course will have the same loss. I was king of Bordeaux or of Marseilles, or indeed of Holland, I should probably act as others have done, but I am at the head of a great empire, and of a numerous population, and it is not for me to sacrifice the general good to serve a few towns.

"All Europe has been too long tributary to England—her monopoly should be destroyed, and it shall be so. If I was only Louis XIV. she might yet a long time contain the force of France, but I have many more means than the greatest of her (see) kings, and all shall be employed to effect her fall."

Speech of Bernadotte, prince regent of Sweden, on the occasion of a revolt of the inhabitants of Wermoden, in consequence of the order for enforcing the conscriptions. The king received with the deepest affliction, the intelligence of the criminal outrages which have taken place in Wermoden. If his majesty had not yielded to those emotions of clemency, which influence his conduct on all occasions, he would have declared your exile out of the constitution, and affixed to the inhabitants the seal of general reprobation.

The king has not commanded any thing to be done contrary to the laws. He has only caused to be enforced a resolution of the states of the kingdom, sanctioned and approved by himself.—His majesty has therefore a right to exact the strictest obedience. The season of disorder is passed; the reign of the laws must begin. The king being empowered to levy 50,000 men, in conformity to the resolution of the states, for the recruiting of his army, has required only 15,000, because he thought the latter number amply sufficient for the defence of the country. And do you presume to put a false construction upon the paternal motives of his majesty? Had your ancestors been no better patriots than you, Sweden would now have been under a foreign yoke. I would put this question to you: have you a mind to remain, as you are—free and independent Swedes? I am a true Swede in my heart. I was summoned to this country by the united voice of the nation and of the king. I came with confidence to protect and defend you; but if any one dare resist the execution of orders, the guilty shall be struck by the arm of the law, as promptly as if he was struck by fire from Heaven. I will for a moment put myself in your situation.—You still cherish a remembrance, tho' a melancholy one, of the venerable Landtvær, who beheld the death of one of his sons; he, indeed, might have been excused for giving reluctantly his consent to abandon another to the same fate. You have no such excuse—and I repeat what I have already said if the interest of the state required your sons to march, which it is not likely to be the case immediately, I am ready to march at their head, and they shall be treated with parental tenderness.

Banish then your groundless apprehensions and always bear in mind that the most effectual mode of preserving the independence of your country, is to be prepared to repel foreign aggression. I have beheld with satisfaction the contrition you have manifested in your countenances, which experience has taught me to decypher; your consciences, I perceive, accuse you, and I am satisfied that your minds are not corrupted. You have been under a momentary delusion, and suffered yourselves to be the victims of misconception and misrepresentation.

I will beseech the king to extend his clemency to you, and to bury what has just happened, in oblivion, in consideration of your prompt submission; but I admonish you to prove, by your subsequent demeanour, that you were worthy of such a signal mark of the royal bounty.

I do not desire to know the names of those who took a part in the late disturbances, but I shall always hold in grateful remembrance such of the inhabitants of Wermoden as have proved themselves to be good Swedes; and happily their number greatly exceeds those of an opposite description.

To convince you of a wish to draw a veil over recent occurrences, I propose ere long to pay you a visit, accompanied only by my son; no guard shall attend me, being confident that my best security is in your affections.

A fatal Practice.—Dr. Waterhouse, of Boston, in one of the late college lectures, stated an alarming fact, viz. that instances of depraved health had increased and were increasing among the scholars, and that there were more hectic and consumptive complaints within three or four years past, than for upwards of 20 years previous. The cause of this declining health being sought for, it was found to originate principally from an indolent or sedentary habit, brought on and continued by the custom of smoking segars.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York Aug. 27.

From France.—The schooner Purse, Turner, arrived at this port yesterday in 32 days passage from Bordeaux; sailed the 22d ult.

By this vessel we learn, that news of the Little Belt affair, and the sailing of sir Joseph York's squadron for America, had reached Paris. Upon the receipt of this pleasing information, the emperor immediately gave permission to several American vessels to return home. No material change had taken place; and it was expected that every matter in dispute would be amicably adjusted on the arrival of Mr. Barlow; and that the enormous duties on imports would probably be lessened, as war between England and America was expected.

The supercargo of the Purse has despatches for government. The Osman, with gen. Turreau, had arrived in France. King Joseph had gone again to Spain, to be followed by 80,000 French troops. They had no idea in France of a war with Russia.

We have received French papers to the 16th of July, which contain the particulars of the rencontre between the President and Little Belt.

Under the Paris head of the 9th, it is mentioned that Soul was before Badajoz the 21st of June; that the siege of that place was raised; and of the junction of the army of the South, late Massena's. Count Suchet announces, under date of the 29th June, the capture of Tarragona, after a siege of 2 months and five successive assaults; and of the destruction of its garrison of 18,000 men of the best troops of Spain, 4000 were killed in the city; 10 or 12,000 attempted to save themselves by passing over the walls into the country; 1000 were sabred or drowned; nearly 10,000 (of whom about 5000 were officers) are prisoners; and nearly 1500 wounded in the hospitals; 20 standards taken; 40,000 bullets and bombs; and 500,000 lbs. of powder and balls. Among the prisoners are the governor, and 3 field marshals.

From England.—The ship Herald, Price, sailed from Liverpool the 9th of July. The London papers received by this ship are to the evening of the 6th. Liverpool of the 7th, and Lloyd's lists of the 5th July.

The captain and passengers inform us, that the opinion was prevalent in England that there would be war with this country. Captain Price has despatches for the British minister, Mr. Foster. Along with the American despatches, he received the following curious letter from Mr. Murray:

American Consulate, Liverpool, July 8. Sir—You have two despatches for the department of state, No. 1. and 2. In case of war, and you be brought by a British cruiser, you will sink No. 1. Rear admiral sir Joseph York, with three 74's, a frigate and a sloop, sailed from Portsmouth the 5th of July, for the coast of America. He probably succeeds admiral Sawyer on the Halifax station.

LONDON, JULY 1.

We received this morning Philadelphia and New York papers of the 27th and 28th May. They contain accounts of the engagement between the Little Belt and the President, asserting still that the former fired first (an assertion which captain Bingham positively contradicted) and adding that the Little Belt struck her colors, an equally false assertion. These papers boast highly of the gallantry of captain Rodgers, and misrepresent the force of the Little Belt, stating her to carry 28 thirty-two pounders. She is but an 18 gun ship, and the President a large 44.

A report is mentioned of an action between the Guerrier and the United States frigate, commodore Decatur, but it was not believed. We subjoin some extracts from these papers. The insolent tone of the Americans must be lowered. The Philadelphia paper says, the action is decisive of the wishes of the nation. Be it so. As America will have war, war she shall have.

The Monitor of the 27th has extracted from our paper the account of the action between the Little Belt and the President but it makes no observations upon it.

The Beaufort packet, capt. Norris, is arrived with the Anholt mail and several passengers. Private letters report, that in consequence of the conference between sir James Saumarez and the Swedish general Trevast, the detained property at Carlsham will be principally restored to the claimants, but that it will have to pass into condemnation, pro forma. It is also understood that in the neighborhood of Schoen, in the southern part of Sweden, the inhabitants are in a state of revolt, owing to the recent conscription law that has been passed; and in consequence numbers of the young men are emigrating. The object of this measure is not positively accounted for. Some think that it is preparatory to hostilities with the Danes; others that it is to enable the Swedes to make common cause against the French.—There is but little doubt that there is an increasing good understanding between us and the northern powers.

German papers to the 18th ult. received on Saturday, are wholly silent on the subject of war between France and Russia; but they contain an article of some interest from Leipzig. The merchants of that place, it appears, were suspected of having great quantities of English manufactures and colonial goods in their possession, smuggled from the Russian territory. On the representation of the French minister at the Saxon court, they were ordered to make an unreserved declaration of the merchandise in store. The delivery of the return as an especial favor was postponed from the 29th May to the 1st inst. The result is stated to be, that contraband property to the value of four millions of florins was declared, all of which has been seized for the service of the state.

His majesty's sloop Spy, of 16 guns, was to sail yesterday from Portsmouth for the coast of America, with charts of the different harbours, soundings, &c. on the shores of the United States. The Spy also brings out pilots acquainted with the American harbours. We stated last week, that rear admiral sir Joseph York, is to proceed with a squadron for that quarter. This gallant officer is expected at Portsmouth on Wednesday, to hoist his flag on board the Vengeur of 74 guns, captain Brown. The ships which we understand, have received orders to put themselves under his command, are the Vengeur, 74, (flag ship) Danmark, 74, captain Bisset; America, 74, captain Josias Rowley; Edinburg, 74, captain Rolles; Pyramus frigate, captain Dashwood; and Rover, captain Finley. This small squadron is large enough to blow the whole American navy out of the water. Its departure, however, will depend upon the conduct of the government of the United States respecting the late affair between the Little Belt and the American frigate President. We have already stated our opinion upon this subject. Government are supposed to be in possession of capt. Bingham's report of the action. It would be idle to discuss the merits of the case until the account is laid before the public.

Captain Bingham, who lately acted with so much propriety, as well as spirit, in vindicating as far as he was able, the honor of the British flag, in his engagement with the United States frigate President, is captain Arthur Butt Bingham, son of the rev. Dr. Bingham, and deacon of London, brother to major Bingham, 1st foot guards, and lately appointed to the Little Belt sloop of war, by the right hon. Charles Philip York, first lord of the admiralty.

JULY 3. Sir Joseph York hoisted his flag yesterday on board the Vengeur at Portsmouth, (a name appropriate to the object of his mission) and the squadron under his command will sail for the coast of America to-morrow or Friday.

Lord Stanhope's bill for preventing guineas from being received for more than 21 shillings, and for preventing bank-notes from being received for less

than the sum expressed in them as payable to bearer on demand, was read a second time yesterday, and after a very interesting debate, closed by a division, in which 36 were for the measure and 12 against it.

Some of the morning papers have stated that an intercourse of a pacific nature has lately taken place between his majesty's ministers and the French government, we believe we may safely assert that there is no foundation for the statement.

His majesty's physicians met yesterday to deliberate on the report of the state of the king's health. This report must be made to the privy council on Friday the 5th instant. The consultation on this important occasion lasted more than three hours.

It was rumored in the course of yesterday that several licenses had reached London from France, the object of which was to permit the importation of coffee into that country, and some other articles of colonial produce from this.

JULY 4.

The discount on government paper at Lisbon, has risen from 17 up to 20 per cent.—From some cause unexplained, the payment of some bills, to the amount of about 4000*l.* accepted by commissaries at Lisbon, has been refused, which had occasioned considerable embarrassment.

Gen. Gazan reached Seville with his wounded column, after a fatiguing march. The letters state, that many of his men have since died. He had his arm broken.

It was very recently reported yesterday, that captain Bingham had arrived at a British port, in the Little Belt.

Government are at this time shipping 60,000 load of fir timber, for masts, yards, &c. from Canada, some of which will probably fall into the hands of the Americans, in case of a rupture between the two countries.

JULY 6.

Dispatches have been received by ministers from Halifax, containing an official statement of the circumstances attending the late engagement between the Little Belt and the President.—The following is stated to be a correct sketch of it:—

"Upon seeing the frigate with an American broad pendant, which we were convinced wanted to speak us, captain Bingham, with his officers, thought it would be better to speak her before dark, shortened sail, and hove to, some considerable time before sunset. The frigate immediately shortened sail, and came down to us very slowly. We hoisted the ensign and pendant to let her know who we were, and on heaving too, hoisted them again, and kept them up. When the frigate was coming down to us, we distinctly saw the white stars in the broad pendant.

"When captain Bingham judged the frigate within hail, he hailed her twice very loudly, but received no answer; about four or five minutes after (8 h. 15 m. P. M.) when a little closer, he hailed. "Ship-a-boy," was then repeated from the frigate. Capt. Bingham then hailed, "What ship is that?" which was also again repeated. The frigate then immediately commenced firing a broadside, and muskets from her tops and gangways; the action continued with great vigor for forty five minutes, when the frigate ceased firing and we then did the same. She appeared when she ceased firing to be on fire at the main-hatchway. We then asked, "what ship is that?" was answered, "the United States' frigate President." The President then asked, "have you struck your colors?" Captain Bingham bravely answered, "No," and said to the officers that were near him, "that he did not intend to strike his colors."

"Next morning, at day-light, observed the frigate about six or eight miles astern, and shortly after she bore up, and came down to us under ensigns, quite prepared for battle again—passed under our stern, hailed us, and said, "I will send a boat on board, if you please." Captain Bingham answered, "very well." An officer came on board, who said "that commodore Rodgers was very sorry such an accident had taken place, and that we had fired the first shot." Captain Bingham immediately contradicted the officer in the last statement, and said, "he could bring the whole of his officers to their oaths that the frigate fired the first," and asked the officer "if he thought he should fire at a neutral frigate much more than double our force." The officer appeared perfectly convinced of his having been obliged

to tell captain Bingham a falsehood. A number of American vessels were yesterday condemned in the admiralty court, on the same ground as the ship Fox.

The Americans now in this country are getting off as fast as they can, in the apprehension that the affair of the Little Belt will give rise to a war.

On Saturday about 150 sail of merchantmen arrived from the Baltic and Norway, with cargoes, consisting of 30,000 quarters of wheat, tar, hemp, and other commodities. We are informed, that the saving in the duty on the timber by this fleet, which is augmented from the commencement of the present month, will amount to 150,000*l.* in favor of the importers.

A mail from Heligoland which arrived this morning, has brought an extraordinary piece of intelligence—the arrival at Heligoland of a Danish flag of truce from Tonning, with despatches to the king of Sweden. Of what nature they are, no account has yet transpired. The flag of truce also brought intelligence of a large body of Saxon troops being on their march to the frontiers of Prussian Poland. In Dantzic there are 20,000 troops. The statement that so large a force is solely with a view to retard our fleet, is too absurd to require a single comment.

Heligoland, June 22.

"This day a Danish cutter, bearing a flag of truce, arrived from Tonning, with despatches from the Danish government to his majesty the king of Sweden. She brings intelligence that a considerable body of Saxon troops were on their march to the frontiers of Prussian Poland, and were expected to take possession of Warsaw. The troops in Dantzic and its suburbs are stated to amount to 20,000 and are busily employed in throwing up fortifications, and forming magazines. The ostensible object of such a number of troops being stationed there, is said to be to resist any attempt that might be made by the English fleet."

JULY 6.

When we hear the accusation of treacherous neutrals, daily made against the American nation, we ought at least to inquire whether it is just before we give it any credence. It, however we assist her in obtaining this character, and reap the advantages of the prostitution of her flag, we ought to be silent. It is an undoubted fact, and well known to all concerned in the Baltic trade, that most of the English ships which have gone to the north of Europe for two years past have assumed the American flag, and taken simulated papers by which they have been permitted to an entry. The general prevalence of this practice, produced a seizure of all the ships under American colors, so that, in many instances, the neutral American merchant suffered. It was a subject of remonstrance by Russia, Denmark, and Sweden to the American consuls there, that their neutral flag was thus unfairly assumed by one of the belligerents. In these instances, therefore, we have no right to charge the Americans with bad faith, as the adventures were commenced and concluded by English merchants in England.

PARIS, JULY 9.

Letter from gen. Suchet to the prince of Neufchatel, &c.

"MY LORD—I deposit at the feet of his majesty the keys of Tarragona, to which is attached the hope of the approaching submission of all Catalonia."

"A siege of two months or rather three sieges in one, and five successive assaults, have destroyed a garrison of 13,000 men, of the most reputable troops in Spain, and opened to us a port where the English have fed the insurrection of the province, to preserve a vent for their merchandize. They have, by their multiplied assaults, prolonged the defence of the place; they have carried thither arms, ammunition, and troops, from Valencia, Alicante, and Cartagena.

"The fury of the soldiers was raised to the highest state by the resistance of the garrison, who expected each day their deliverance, and who assured themselves success in a general sortie. The fifth assault, more vigorous than the preceding, gave us yesterday, in the middle of the day, the last inclosed place, and led to a terrible massacre, with little loss on our part. The disastrous consequences that I predicted in my last dispatches, have taken place, and will resound for a long time in Spain. 4000 men have been killed in the city, 10 or 12,000 attempted to save themselves over the walls, by flying to the country; a thousand have been sabred or drowned; near 10,000,

whereof 500 were officers, were taken prisoners, and are on their way to France; near 1500 wounded are in the hospital of the place, where their lives have been respected in the midst of carnage. Three field marshals and the governor are among the prisoners; many others are among the dead. 20 colors, 384 cannon, 40,000 balls or bombs, and 500,000 wt. of powder and lead, are in our power. I shall immediately address to your highness the exact details of all that we have found, and of the glorious action which has crowned the efforts of the army of Arragon and Catalonia.

I am, with respect, monseigneur, of your serene highness the very humble and very devoted servant,

COUNT SUCHET."

[Then follows a list of 479 officers and 9234 soldiers, prisoners.]

INDEPENDENCE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

We have this day the gratification of publishing the Declaration of Independence of the provinces formerly subjected to the Spanish yoke, in that part of South America called Venezuela, & the establishment of the only form of government, that of a *federal representative republic*, founded on the equal rights of mankind, which is calculated to assure the liberty and happiness of the human species. The provinces consist of seven; but the spirit of liberty and independence is not confined to Venezuela, it extends to the whole of South America and we expect daily to hear of another republic being established by the people of the province of Santa Fe, and the provinces thereto contiguous. The course pursued, varies no more from the course pursued by the United States of North America, than what difference of circumstances have rendered unavoidable, and upon the whole the event is auspicious for this favored continent.

A Declaration of Rights, dated 1st of July, preceded the Declaration of Independence, which did not fall into our hands until the following was ready for press, but we shall endeavor to publish it to-morrow.

Aurora.

IN THE NAME OF THE MOST HIGH.

We, the representatives of the federal provinces of Caracas, Cumana, Barinas, Margarita, Barcelona, Merida, and Truxillo, constituting the confederation of Venezuela, on the southern continent of America, in congress assembled; considering, that we have been in the full and entire possession of our natural rights since the 19th of April, 1810, which we re-assumed in consequence of the transactions at Bayonne, the abdication of the Spanish throne, by the conquest of Spain, and the accession of a new dynasty, established without our consent, while we avail ourselves of the rights of men, which have been withheld from us by force for more than three centuries, and to which we are restored by the political revolutions in human affairs, we think it becoming to state to the world the reason by which we are called to the free exercise of the sovereign authority.

We deem it unnecessary to insist upon the unquestionable right which every conquered country holds to restore itself to liberty and independence; we pass over in a generous silence, the long series of afflictions, oppressions, and privations, in which the fatal law of conquest has indiscriminately involved the discoverers, conquerors, and settlers of these countries; whose condition has been made wretched by the very means which should have promoted their felicity; throwing a veil over three centuries of Spanish dominion in America, we shall confine ourselves to the narration of recent and well known facts, which prove how much we have been afflicted; and that we should not be involved in the commotions, disorders and conquest, which have divided Spain.

The disorders in Europe had increased the evils under which we before suffered; by obstructing complaints and frustrating the means of redress; by authorising the governors placed over us by Spain to insult and oppress us with impunity, leaving us without the protection or the support of the laws.

It is contrary to the order of nature, impracticable in relation to the government of Spain, and has been most afflictive to America, that territories so much more extensive, and a population incomparably more numerous, should be subjected and dependant on a peninsular corner of the European continent.

The decision and abdication made at Bayonne, the transactions at the Escurial and at Aranjuez; and the orders issued by the imperial lieutenant and the marshal duke of Berg to America, authorized the exercise of our rights, which till that period the Americans had sacrificed to the preservation and integrity of the Spanish nation.

The people of Venezuela were the first who generally acknowledged, and who preferred that integrity, never forsaking the interests of their European brethren while there remained the least prospect of salvation.

America had acquired a new existence; she was able and was bound to take charge of her own safety and prosperity; she was at liberty to acknowledge or to reject the authority of a king who was so little deserving of that power as to regard his personal safety more than that of the nation over which he had been placed.

All the Bourbons who concurred in the futile stipulations of Bayonne, having withdrawn from the Spanish territory contrary to the will of the people, they had contracted with the Spaniards of both worlds, who with their blood and treasures, had placed them on the throne, in opposition to the efforts of the house of Austria; such conduct rendered the monarch to rule over a free people, whom they disposed of like a gang of slaves.

The intrusive governments which have arrogated to themselves the authority which belongs only to the national representation, treacherously sold themselves of the known good faith of the distance, and effects, which ignorance and oppression had produced among the Americans, to direct their passions against the new dynasty which had been imposed upon Spain, in opposition to their own principles, and the illusion amongst us in favour of Ferdinand, but only in order to subvert our national hopes and to make us more greater impunity their prey; they held forth to us promises of liberty, equality and fraternity in pompous discourses, the more effectually to conceal the snare which they were insidiously laying for us by an inefficient and degrading show of representation.

As soon as the various forms of the Spanish government were overthrown, and others had been successively substituted and imperious necessity had taught Venezuela to look to her own safety, in order to support the king and afford an asylum to their European brethren against the calamities by which they were menaced, all their former services were disregarded; new measures were adopted against us, and every step taken for the preservation of the Spanish government were branded with the titles of insurrection, perfidy and ingratitude, but only because the door was closed against a monopoly of power which they had expected to monopolize in the name of a king whose dominion was imaginary.

Notwithstanding our moderation, our generosity, and the purity of our intentions, and in opposition to the wishes of our brethren in Europe, we were declared to the world in a state of blockade; hostilities were commenced against us; agents sent among us to excite revolt and arm us against each other; whilst our national character was traduced and foreign nations excited to make war upon us.

Deaf to our remonstrances, without submitting our reasons to the impartial judgment of mankind, and deprived of every other arbitrator but that of our enemies, we were prohibited from all intercourse with our brethren; and undergoing contempt to calumny, they undertook to appoint delegates for us, without our consent, who were to assist at their cortes, the more effectually to dispose of our persons and property, and render us subject to the power of our enemies.

In order to defeat the wholesome measures of our national representation, when obliged to recognize it, they undertook to reduce the ratio of our population, submitting the form of election to servile committees acting at the disposal of arbitrary rulers; thus insulting our inexperience and good faith, and utterly regardless of our political importance or our welfare.

The Spanish government, ever desirous to frustrate all our legitimate rights, by condemning as criminals and devoting to the infamy of the gibbet, or to confiscation and banishment, those Americans who at different periods had employed their talents and services for the happiness of their country.

Such were the causes which at length

impelled us to look to our own safety, and to avert those disorders and horrible calamities which we could receive were otherwise inevitable; and upon which we shall ever keep aloof; their full policy they have rendered our brethren insensible to our misfortunes and have armed them against us; they have effaced from their hearts tender impressions of love and congenity, and converted into enemies many members of our great family.

When faithful to our promises, we are sacrificing our peace and dignity support the cause of Ferdinand and Bourbon, we saw that to the bonds of which he united his fate to that of the emperor of the French, he had the sacrifice of kindred and ends, and that on this account, the existing Spanish rulers themselves were already resolved to acknowledge us only conditional. In this painful state of perplexity, three years have elapsed in political irresolution, so dangerous, so fraught with evil, that this one would have authorized the determination which the faith we had pledged and other fraternal attachments had pressed us to defer, till impetuous necessity compels us to proceed further in what had at first contemplated; but, pressed by the hostile and unnatural conduct of the Spanish rulers, we are length absolved from the conditional faith which we had taken, and now take on us the august sovereignty which are called here to exercise.

But as our glory consists in establishing principles consistent with human happiness, and not erecting a party in the misfortunes of our fellow mortals, we hereby proclaim and declare, that we shall regard as friends and companions in our destiny, and co-participants of our happiness, all those not united by the relations of blood, language and religion, have suffered oppression under the ancient establishments, and who shall assert their independence thereof, and of any foreign power whatsoever, engaging that all shall co-operate with us shall part in life, fortune, and opinion, declaring and recognising not only these, but those of every nation, in war enemies, in peace friends, brethren and fellow citizens.

In consideration, therefore, of these and other public and incontestable motives, which force upon us the necessity of re-asserting our natural rights, thus restored to us by the revolution of human affairs, and in virtue of the imprescriptible rights of every people, to dissolve every agreement, convention or pact, which doth not establish the purposes for which alone all governments are instituted, we are convinced that we cannot and ought not longer to endure the chains by which we were connected with the government of Spain; and we do declare, that we are free, and determined to hold no dependence on any potentate, power, or government, than we ourselves establish; and that we now take among the sovereign nations of the earth the rank which the supreme Being and nature have assigned to us, and which we have been called by the accession of human events and by a regard for our own happiness.

Although we foresee the difficulties which may attend our new situation, and the obligations which we contract by the rank which we are about to occupy in the political order of the world; and above all the powerful influence of ancient forms and habits by which (to our regret) we have been hitherto affected—yet we also know, that a shameful submission to them, when it is in our power to shake them off, would prove more ignominious to our lives, and more fatal to posterity, than our long and painful servitude. It therefore becomes our indispensable duty to provide for our security, liberty, and happiness, by an entire and essential subversion and reform of our ancient establishments.

Wherefore, believing, for all these reasons, that we have complied with the respect which we owe to the opinions of mankind, and to the dignity of other nations, with whom we are about to rank, and of whose friendly intercourse we assure ourselves—

We, the representatives of the confederated provinces of Venezuela, invoking the most high to witness the justice of our cause, and the rectitude of our intentions, imploring his divine assistance to ratify at the epoch of our political birth, the dignity to which his providence has restored us, the ardent desire to live and to die free, and in the belief of the holy catholic and apostolic religion of Jesus Christ, as the first of our duties.

We, therefore, in the name, by the will and under the authority which we hold for the virtuous people of Venezuela, do solemnly declare to the world, that those united provinces are and ought to be, from this day forth, and in fact and of right, free, sovereign and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance and dependence on the crown of Spain, and of those who now call or may hereafter call themselves its representatives or agents; and that, as free, sovereign and independent states, we hold full power to adopt whatever form of government may be deemed suitable to the general will of its inhabitants; to declare war, make peace, form alliances, establish commercial treaties, define boundaries and regulate navigation; and to propose and execute all other acts, usually made and executed by free and independent nations; and for the due fulfillment, validity and stability of this our solemn declaration, we mutually and reciprocally pledge and bind the provinces to each other, our lives, fortunes, and the honor of the nation.

Done at the Federal Palace of the Caracas, signed with our hands, and sealed with the seal of the provincial confederation, and countersigned by the secretary to the congress assembled, on the 5th day of July, in the year 1811, and in the first of our independence.

[It rec'd the signatures of the representatives.]

DECREE OF THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE.

Federal Palace of Caracas, 8th July 1811.

By the executive power of the confederation of Venezuela, it is ordained, that the above declaration of independence be published, carried into effect, and be of full authority throughout the states and territories of this confederation.

Signed, &c.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 6.

Died on Sunday morning the first instant, in the 19th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret C. Stephenson, wife of Mr. William Stephenson, of Smithfield, in this county.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived at Fredericktown on Sunday the 1st inst.—His trial was to commence on Monday last.

The editor of this Gazette has received satisfactory proof of the genuineness of the letter ascribed to capt. Bingham, respecting the Little Belt.—Though the authority upon which we called in question the authenticity of that letter was highly respectable and deserving of credit, it proves to be erroneous. The letter was certainly written by capt. Bingham.

U. S. Gazette.

The following is an extract of a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, dated July 3d, 1811.

"You may expect to see a fleet of British men of war in your waters in a very short time. The affair between the President and the Little Belt has set our government all on fire. Accounts from Halifax state that it was the President who, when hailed, refused to answer; and that it was she that fired the first gun. This being the case you cannot suppose it will be passed over unnoticed, nor would it be consistent with the honor of the British navy."

From the Mobile Centinel, Aug. 7.

By the extension of Pascagoula Parish to the River Perdido, which we noticed in our last, and the appointment of civil officers under the laws of the United States, in the same, the Spaniards in Mobile are completely surrounded; and they cannot pass any troops to or from Pensacola, except by water, and as we have several Gunboats stationed in Mobile Bay, this can be easily prevented. Instead of the Spanish Centinel crying, *Quien Vive?* to our vessels or troops passing Mobile, we have it in our power to speak to them in the language of a bold centinel, *advance! and give the countersign.*

Surrounded as the Spaniards are in Mobile, what advantages can they possibly flatter themselves from their situation? Nothing more is wanting to complete their destruction, than the erection of a military post on the opposite side of the Bay, which would be more advantageous to our commerce than the occupation of Mobile. It is well known that the channel is deeper, the situation for a town as handsome, and the water more convenient and better.

New-York, Aug. 29.

The British ship Tottenham, Young, was sent into this port yesterday, by capt. Arregaudau, member of the Legion of Honor, and Commandant of the French Privateer La Duc de Dantzic, who captured her on the 3d inst. off Barbadoes. The prize came up with the English Jack union downwards, below the French colors, and we are informed, was boarded by our Custom-House Officers, who have seized her on account of the British goods on board. The Duc de Dantzic, of Nantes, carries 14 eighteen pound carronades, and upwards of 160 men. The prize 16 guns, & 24 men, and was six weeks from London, with dry goods, &c.

Capt. Tabor, of the ship Mary, who arrived here yesterday, left Oporto on the 19th of July. He states, that the combined British, Spanish and Portuguese armies were in cantonments, as was also that of the French, during the summer months; and that no battle had taken place since that of Alubera.

The rev. Mr. Price will perform divine service in the stone church near Mr. J. Briscoe's, on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, in the forenoon, and in the court house, in Charlestown, at 4 in the afternoon.

JESSE BROWN.

September 3.

Public Sale.

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

M. C. RESPESS.

September 2, 1811.

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 Hearns, 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 I 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.

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.

Attention!

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

BRAX. DAVENPORT,

1st. Lieut.

Sept. 6.

Caution.

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

CHARLES BRYAN.

September 1, 1811.

Wanted,

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

CHARLES G. RICHTER.

Charles Town, Sept. 6.

Public Vendue.

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

ZECHARIAH WELSH.

September 6, 1811.

Berryville Races.

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

JESSE BROWN.

September 3.

Public Sale.

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

M. C. RESPESS.

September 2, 1811.

Public Sale.

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

JOHN ROBERTS.

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

J. R.

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

Fulling and Dying.

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

WILLIAM BAILEY.

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

WM. BAILEY.

September 6, 1811.

Attention!

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

BRAX. DAVENPORT,

1st. Lieut.

Sept. 6.

Caution.

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

CHARLES BRYAN.

September 1, 1811.

ST. AGNES' WELL.

By Mr. Dimond.

A story there runs of a marvellous well, Near fair Florence city (so travellers tell)

To St. Agnes devoted, And very much noted, For mystical charms in its waters that dwell.

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

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

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

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

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

THE SUN ECLIPSED.

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

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

LITERARY.

Mr. Duane has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, an original work, entitled, "A Commentary and Review of Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws; with an Appendix, containing the opinions of the most distinguished writers of the last century, on the same work." To be printed in one large

volume, at 3 dollars. Subscriptions for it are received at the office of "The Sun" in Baltimore.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DONALD C. BURRLOE.
On board schri. Parnela, June 19, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

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

Middle-Town Races.

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM MASLIN,
ABRAHAM BELL,
Managers.

August 23, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

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

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

Trustee's Sale.

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

PETER CLIMA, Trustee.
August 23, 1811.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

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

JOHN ANDERSON.
July 19, 1811.

NOTICE.

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

MASON BENNETT.
Jefferson county, Va. Aug. 9, 1811.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

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

JOHN DIXON.
June 21, 1811.

Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, back of the Court House, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him. He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Charles-Town, July 5, 1811.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on the Jefferson branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charlestown, containing 236 1/4 acres.—There is no land in the county in which it lies that possesses greater natural advantages than this tract.—The bulk of 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 outbuildings. Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt.

JOHN GANTT, Jan. 1811.
August 30.

50 Cents Reward

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

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

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael M'Kevan, 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 20, 1811.

Homemade Twill Bags,

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, Pine Sash, Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Calf, H. G. and Sheep Skin Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3 1/2 inch Poplar and Oak Plank, Firsts, Mediums, Lump and Flax Seed Oil, First quality Turpentine for dyeing, a beautiful blue colour, Fine quality Madder, Alum and Coppers, Lead and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filley) Fine Piece Wood, Bacon, Herring, Shad and Mackerel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt. Jacob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are selling very cheap.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.
by the Market House in Shepherd's-Town.
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord good for clean Tanners' Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.
Shepherd's Town, August 2, 1811.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines. Continue to be faithfully prepared and sold by the Proprietors, No. 93, Pitt Street, Baltimore.

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

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Excess, &c.
Lee's Elixix, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infalible Ager and Fever Drops.
Lee's worm destroying Legerose.
Lee's Lich 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 disease.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixix, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.
To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.
To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.
At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets containing cases of cures, whose length prevents their being here inserted.
June 14, 1811.

A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS

THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA.

The supreme congress of Venezuela, its legislative session for the province of Caracas, taking into consideration that to the neglect and disregard of the rights of man, which have hitherto prevailed, must be ascribed all those evils which this people has endured for centuries past; and actuated by the desire of re-establishing those sacred principles on a solid basis, has resolved, in obedience to the general will, to declare, and doth now solemnly declare, in the presence of the universe these rights inalienable; to the end, that every citizen may at all times compare the acts of the government with the purposes of the social institutions; that the magistrate may never be a party to the laws by which his conduct must be regulated; and that the legislator may in no case mistake the objects of the trust committed to him.

SOVEREIGNTY OF THE PEOPLE.

ARTICLE THE FIRST.
The sovereignty resides in the people, and the exercise of it in the citizens, by the medium of the right of suffrage and through the agency of their representatives legally constituted.

2. Sovereignty is by its essence and nature inalienable, unalienable, and indivisible.

3. A portion only of the citizens, even with the right of suffrage, cannot exercise the sovereignty; every individual ought to participate by his vote in the formation of the body which represents the sovereign authority; and all have a right to express their will with full and entire liberty. This principle alone can render the constitution of their government legitimate and just.

4. Any individual, corporate body, or city, which attempts to usurp the sovereignty, incurs the crime of treason against the people.

5. The public functionaries shall hold their offices for a definite period of time, and the investiture with a public function shall not attach any other importance or influence than what they acquire in the opinion of their fellow citizens, by the virtues they may exercise whilst occupied in the service of the republic.

6. Crimes committed by the representatives and agents of the republic shall not be passed over with impunity; because no individual has a right to become more inviolable than another.

7. The law shall be equal for all, to punish crimes, and to reward virtues, without distinction of birth or hereditary pretensions.

RIGHTS OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

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

2. The felicity of the people consists in the enjoyment of liberty, security, property and equality of rights in the presence of the law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25. Every foreigner, of whatever

nation he may be, shall be received and admitted into the state of Venezuela.

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

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

DUTIES OF MAN IN SOCIETY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

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

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

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

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

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

DUTIES OF THE SOCIAL BODY.

ARTICLE FIRST.

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

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

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

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

This our solemn declaration, is to be communicated to the supreme executive power, in order to be proclaimed for the information of all, by such means as it may judge most expedient. Given at the palace of the government of Venezuela, on the first day of July, 1811.

(Signed by the functionaries as usual.)

From the London Times, of July 17.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

July 16.
Copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sawyer, Commander in Chief of his majesty's ships & vessels on the coast of North America, to John Wilson Crocker, Esq. dated on board the Africa, at Bermuda, the 11th of June, 1811.

SIR,
Inclosed I transmit to you, for the information of the Lords Commission-

ers of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter

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

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

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

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

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

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

WOUNDED.

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

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

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

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