

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1811.

[No. 184.]

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice that he will remove from this county to the state of Ohio, on the first of October next, and requests all those having claims against him to bring them in for settlement. He also requests those indebted to him to make payment on or before the 25th instant, as no indulgence will be given after that time.
WILLIAM HIBBEN.
Jefferson county, Sept. 10.

A Housekeeper Wanted.

AN elderly woman, who understands housekeeping, may get extra wages, if she can produce satisfactory certificates of her moral character.—The printer will tell where application is to be made.
Sept. 13.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown.
THOMAS H. GRADY.
Sept. 13.

Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.
Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherdstown, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrardstown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.
Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
September 13.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 4th day of October next, at Rose Hill, Frederick county Virginia, near Muses' mill, and Snicker's Ferry, (if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted) the following property, viz. horses, horned cattle, among which are some fat steers, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of bee hives. Twelve months credit will be given, for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, all under five dollars the cash will be required.
M. C. RESPESS.
September 2, 1811.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will carry on the above business at Stephen Henshaw's Fulling Mill on Mill Creek, within one mile of the Stone Tavern. Such as movers, or those wanting their work done in the early part of the season, will meet with a quick dispatch, and the greatest attention will be paid in having the work well done.
WILLIAM BAILEY.
N. B. He also informs his old customers and the public that the Green Spring Fulling Mill will be completed and ready for business in the course of three weeks.
WM. BAILEY.
September 6, 1811.

Public Sale.

TO be sold, at public sale, on Saturday the 28th instant, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, the following property, viz. the house and lot which I now occupy as a tavern.—On the premises are good stables, kitchen, and a well of water, with every convenience suitable for public business. Also, two lots, situated on the run in said town, on which are erected a good still house, with stills, tubs, and every thing necessary for carrying on a distillery—the property of Jacob Creach. At the same time will be sold other property too tedious to mention. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOHN SMITH.
September 6, 1811.

HEALTH.

AT this season of the year, to prevent and remove predisposition to diseases, remove accumulated redundancies of bile in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by new fruit, and other casualties, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrhoea, dysenteries, pains in the bowels, costiveness from excessive fatigue, cholera infantine of children, &c. and as a cathartic of a superior kind in any case of sickness, no medicine is found so efficacious as "Dr. Lee's Patent New London Bileous Pills," prepared only by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, which have for 12 years past gained such universal esteem, as to rank among the first articles of prepared medicines of the shops, and have gained an ascendancy over all others, and ought to be kept by all housekeepers, being convenient to take without interruption to business; when taken over night once or twice a week, they will keep the system healthy, and all the organic secretions clear and regular. The above Pills may be had as usual, wholesale and retail, at the store of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. corner of the Market House, Shepherdstown; where may be seen letters and certificates of Physicians and others, on the utility of those Pills. Purchasers are desired to notice, that the above Pills are prepared by Doctor Lee, of "New London," Connecticut, and each box is stamped with the initials of his name, and the wrappers are headed as above. This precaution is necessary to distinguish the above Pills from others issued under the name of Dr. Lee. They keep a constant supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, and have lately received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines. They also have an extensive assortment of genuine Paints, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.
JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.
P. S. Highest price paid in cash for Hides, Skins, and Tanner's Bark.—They constantly have the best of Leather for sale.
Sept. 13.

Thrashing Machine.

THE subscriber informs the farmers of Jefferson county, that he is now in Charlestown, and will be ready, on the shortest notice, to erect his new improved machine, for thrashing wheat or clover. Any person wishing to have the above machine erected, will be furnished with a bill of the amount of scantling necessary, by applying at the printing office.
The following certificates will attest the great benefits to be derived from this machine.
ANSON TALLY.
September 6.

We have seen Tally's thrashing machine in operation. It gets out the grain with astonishing rapidity, and cleaner than any other way we have ever seen. We could not, upon examination, find a single grain left in the head. We were spectators of it only about an hour, but from what we saw, we think it would get out 15 or 20 bushels an hour.
John Dixon,
John Kennedy,
Edward Smith,
Henry Heans,
Joseph Brown,
Richard Williams.
Sept. 5, 1811.

I do hereby certify, that a short time since, I had erected on my farm, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. a machine for thrashing out wheat, by Anson Tally; I think it answers remarkably well. In August I was getting out wheat for several days, and I believe it averaged from 140 to 150 bushels a day, of cradled wheat; but if my crop had been reaped, 200 bushels might have been got out with ease.
Several gentlemen from the lower country have seen this machine in operation, and they declare that it surpassed any they had ever before seen.
Richard H. L. Washington.
Prospect Hill, Sept. 5, 1811.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town. They are well situated for tradesmen, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
JOHN ANDERSON.
July 19, 1811.

Attention!

THE company formerly commanded by major Rutherford, is ordered to parade in front of Anderson's tavern, in Charlestown, on the first Saturday in October. Those who belong to the company's district, and whose names are not enrolled, are desired to attend and give in their names agreeably to law. Punctual attendance is required, as it is necessary that non-commissioned officers should be appointed previous to the general muster.
BRAX. DAVENPORT,
1st. Lieut.
Sept. 6.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on Bullskin branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charlestown, containing 526 1/4 acres.—There is no land in the county in which it lies that possesses greater natural advantages than this tract.—The bullskin, one of the finest streams in the county, passing nearly through the middle of the land the whole length of it, affording a mill seat inferior to few in the state, with a fall of 22 feet, and watering nearly 20 acres of meadow, now in a good state of improvement; and 20 acres more can be made at a small expense. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with stables under the whole, a large collection of well chosen fruit trees, and all necessary out buildings. Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt. JOHN GANTT, jun.
August 30.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons, Three Negro Men, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.
PEIER CLIMA, Trustee.
August 23, 1811.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up on the 20 instant, trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a bay mare, about nine years old, about 14 hands high, shod all round—no brand nor mark perceivable except a few white hairs on her forehead. Appraised to 55 dollars.
JOHN LOCK.
Jefferson county, Sept. 13.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.

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

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore.
MICHAEL LEE, & CO.
AND
ANN EKAME, Charlestown.
Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.
Lee's worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Ick Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.
Lee's Eye-Water.
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.
Lee's Damask Lip salve.
Lee's Corn Plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth Powder.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.
To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE & Co.,
At the places of sale, m-y be had gratis, Pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.
June 14, 1811.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.
MICHAEL LEE & Co.,
Charles Town, Sept. 6.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON
R A G S.
June 21, 1811.

POTOMAK CHIEF.

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm the present season, a very fine polled Merino Ram from the flock of the Duke d'Infantado, and sent to this country by Mr. Jarvis, our late consul at Lisbon, and which he says in a letter to James H. Hoe, esq. is a very fine one and superior to any he had sent to this country.
The above ram will be let to ewes at the small sum of 5 dollars each, to be paid in cash or produce delivered to any of the merchant mills in the county, at the market price.
N. B. Good pasture will be furnished for all ewes that may be sent.
E. CHAMBERLIN.
*The word polled signifies without horns.—Merinos of this kind are much superior to those that are horned. In the Rambouillet flock, which was selected by order of Bonaparte from the public flocks in Spain, he has not admitted a single horned ram, but selected all of the polled breed.
Sept. 20.

Hat Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favor him with their custom.
Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen.
JOHN HEINER.
N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

A Stray Sheep.

Came to the subscriber's field in the fall of 1809, a ewe sheep, with a crop of the right ear. I put up notices at Lee town and the mills for the owner to take her away.—I now take this method for the owner to come, pay for this advertisement, and take her away.
RICHD. M'SHERRY.
Sept. 20, 1811.

Mill-Wrights Wanted.

TWO Journeymen Mill Wrights, who are good workmen, will meet with good encouragement; by applying to the subscriber living in Charlestown.
JACOB FISHER.
September 20, 1811.

Homemade Twill'd Bags.

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, P. m. Soak, Upper and Harness Linen, Morocco, Cash, H. g. and Sheep Skins, Boot Lays, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3/4 inch Peppercorn Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lump and Flax Seed Oil, First quality Linen for dyeing a beautiful blue color, First quality Madder, Alum and Copperas, Log and R. d. Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fin. Pierce Wool, Bacon, Herring, Shad and Mackarel, a new Wagon, &c. &c. completely shod by Capt. Jacob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of
DRY GOODS,
of every description, which they are now selling very cheap.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. by the Market House in Shepherdstown.
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Tanner's Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.
Shepherdstown, August 2, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give 11 dollars per thousand for good hoop poles.
JOHN ANDERSON.
July 19, 1811.

Wanted,

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

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON
R A G S.
June 21, 1811.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public vendue, on Friday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Capt. James Kerney, three feather beds and bedding, one new clock, one ten plate stove, two tables, and some other articles. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by
ROBERT TABB.
N. B. There will be sold at the same time & place, eighteen head of horses, all fit for service, among which are four young mares, full bred and elegant.—The above horses are the property of Capt. James Kerney, and will be sold on twelve months credit.—The purchaser giving bond with approved security.
R. T.
Sept. 23.

Wanted Immediately,

A sober steady Journeyman Wheel Wright and Chair-Maker, who is a good workman. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
JACOB STATTON.
Sept. 27.

Winchester Races.

WILL be run for, (over the course adjoining this Town,) on Tuesday the 8th October next the Colts purse, for Wheat—And on Wednesday the 9th the Jockey Club purse, which it is expected will be an object worthy the consideration of Sportsmen.—And on Thursday the 10th, the 2d day of the Jockey Club purse will be run for.—On Friday a handsome purse will likewise be run for agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.
ED. M'GUIRE, Secy.
September 27, 1811.

SAMUEL YOUNG, Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Fulton's tavern, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep a handsome assortment of
Gold and Silver Work,
which he will sell unusually low, (but for cash or in exchange for old gold or silver only.)
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on Bullskin branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charlestown, containing 526 1/4 acres.—There is no land in the county in which it lies that possesses greater natural advantages than this tract.—The bullskin, one of the finest streams in the county, passing nearly through the middle of the land the whole length of it, affording a mill seat inferior to few in the state, with a fall of 22 feet, and watering nearly 20 acres of meadow, now in a good state of improvement; and 20 acres more can be made at a small expense. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with stables under the whole, a large collection of well chosen fruit trees, and all necessary out buildings.—Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt. JOHN GANTT, jun.
August 30.

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.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

Mr. Editor,

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

NOTES ON SALLUST.

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

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

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

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

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

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

PHILO SALLUST.

GENEVE'S LETTERS.

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

From the Albany Register.
COMMENTS ON ARMED NEUTRALITY,
By EDWARD C. GENET, a citizen of New York.

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

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

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

of their rapacity, to give the colouring of public law to their continual violation of public justice, & to represent their troublesome, stirring, incendiary policy as a most useful check, as a most valuable barrier to an overwhelming system of continental aggrandisement which they themselves studiously stimulate and nourish.

At the sight of so many evils, we are induced to think that in a state of war there is no morality, no justice among men; the laws of brutal nature prevail when that calamity rages, and force alone will procure safety to those whose humane and wise policy is to remain in peace with God and his creatures.—The moderation of the United States in support of their neutral rights, the patience with which they have endured for so many years the most flagrant outrages, depredations and affronts, and their repugnance to that system which substitutes the sword for reason, and changes man into a ferocious animal, are characteristic marks of national prudence and philosophy unexampled in the history of any nation.

But how much it is to be regretted, for the honor of mankind and of the age in which we live, that so much virtue should have been of no avail! I anticipated it in July 1793, and my predictions have proved but too true. It is not by proclamations and dissertations on the rights of neutrals, but by energetic measures that those rights are preserved: Experience had taught it to the northern powers of Europe, and that knowledge, dearly bought in several wars, has been the radical cause of the armed neutrality of 1780, the covenants and principles of which have been presented in my last number.—The political history of Europe offers other examples of armed neutralities by sea as well as by land, which have answered the desired object, and it is a maxim among the practical statesmen of the old world, that neutrality, without a national or a confederate force, is a word void of sense. If the patriotic views of our rulers, if the distinguished talents of our negotiators have not been crowned with success in all the negotiations respecting our neutral rights, it is because we have never been seriously armed or armed to support them, and that both France and England finding that we had nothing but old books, arguments and goose-quills to defend our commerce, have continued to plunder it, the one to drain as much as she could the sources from which her rival derived her influential wealth, and the other to deprive her enemies of the supplies which enabled them to support their armies, and to monopolize the trade of all the nations. The system of commercial relations which has been substituted for our moral policy has not answered a better purpose, because it suited the views of the belligerents and bore with it a character of mercantile management unqualified to command respect. Combined with an armed neutrality those secondary means might have contributed to the glory of our pacific system, but single and unsupported by comminatory measures, their effect has proved nugatory. Neutrality is merely the intention of remaining in peace between contending parties; but an armed neutrality is the situation in which we show our rights, not only by reason, but also by force, and if war, by the perversity of mankind, must be its consequence, no cause can be more just and pious, for in that case war becomes not only a right but a most sacred duty. If the life of a man is threatened, has he not a right to defend it, and if his living is his trade, has he not also a right to resist those who prevent him from exercising it? What is right in that instance, for an individual, is equally just for a nation. Our living is our commerce, it is indispensable for a new country unable to supply all its wants; and agreeable to the golden rule laid down by the German and Russian empires, we have an incontestible right to use reprisals against the belligerents who trouble it, without departing from our system of neutrality. No subject has more deeply engaged my attention in my solitude, than the plan of an armed neutrality, calculated to maintain our rights without war, and since I have begun to investigate that interesting diplomatic question, I will make an humble homage of my thoughts and observations on that delicate point, to the happy nation whose benign laws have protected me, and whose hospitable citizens have assisted me, whilst my native country forgetting my ancient and zealous services, on the complaint of those whom it was my official duty to counteract, wanted to mix my blood with the blood of my friends, and

to punish by an assassination my faithfulness in executing its terrible orders. The French government have since acknowledged their error, and sent me a flattering recall; but, like Franklin, I continue to say, "where liberty dwells there is my country."

EDMOND C. GENET,
A citizen of New-York,
Prospect-Hill, Sept. 10, 1811.

From the Sun.
The following honorable testimony against the charge of "French influence," controlling the affairs of our government is from the pen of JOHN ADAMS, formerly President of the U. S. elected by the federal party. Those who have impartially viewed the public conduct of that gentleman will certainly never charge him with French attachments. It is extracted from his correspondence now publishing in Boston, from the last Boston Patriot.—This extract demands the serious attention of every reader. The charge of "French influence" is a spectre, got up in the political drama to conceal from the weak & ignorant the existence of an "influence" which goes, if properous, to shake the foundation of liberty, and shipwreck our political barque on the shoals of arbitrary power:

Extracts from Mr. Adams's correspondence in the Boston Patriot.
"It (the system of neutrality) has been the fundamental principle and invariable system in the conduct of the United States towards foreign nations, through the four administrations of the national government. It is said that President Washington began it; but there is nothing less understood than the real views of that great and good man. The truth is, he was smitten with the charms of the French revolution, and offended and disgusted with the English for violating the treaty of peace by withholding the posts on the frontiers, &c. &c. that he was strongly inclined to enter into closer connections with France, and a treaty offensive and defensive against Great Britain. I know the time and place in which, and the reasons by which, he was first shaken, when Congress sat at New York in 1789, in his first thoughts and inclinations, and brought seriously to deliberate on that system of neutrality, which he afterwards adopted, but not till four years meditation on the subject. In 1794, he first declared by proclamation his adoption of the system of neutrality. And indeed, after he had adopted the system of neutrality, he could not restrain himself, some years afterwards, from expressing to a French minister his ardent admiration of the exertions of the French nation, in favor of liberty.

"I will say nothing at present of that administration which has had the singular fortune to be reproached by the nation. But God knows that alliances offensive and defensive, with either France or England, were never an object of desire to the head of that administration, whatever it might have been to some of his ministers, to some of the Senators, and some of the Representatives to Congress in his time.
"Mr. Jefferson's administration of eight years was governed, as far as I can understand it, by the same system.
"Mr. Madison's has presented the same. How long the national government will be able to maintain an impartial neutrality, I know not. It has cost us great sacrifices. But the question is, whether war with either of the belligerent powers would not have cost us more?
"The base and wicked insinuations that Jefferson or Madison have been bribed or intimidated by Bonaparte—have my utmost detestation—I should believe it of Washington as soon as of either. There is more reason to suspect that both of them, and Washington too, were too much overawed by the terrors of the British navy, than by any fears of Napoleon."

"FRENCH BURNINGS."
The following account of the burning of one of the twenty-six American vessels by a French frigate, of which so much was said in the federal papers, very correctly explains the transaction, and is a pretty handsome specimen of the adroitness and duplicity with which the aggressions of the belligerents are turned to account by those exclusive friends of truth and honesty, the federal news-writers.—Columbian.

To the printers of the Boston Patriot.
We, the undersigned, noticing a relation in the Centinel of the 17th

Aug. of the BURNING of the brig Two Betsies, given by captain Stellwagon, of the brig Dorothea, of Philadelphia, forward you the following account for the press. Mr. Twombly, who supplies the statement, we have known for many years and have ever found him a man of undoubted veracity.
AARON BREED,
JOSEPH JOHNSON, jun.
Lynn, Sept. 14, 1811.

I, JOHN TWOMBLY, sailed from Boston, on the 7th day of January, 1811, on board the ship Hannah, in the capacity of mate, commanded by Joseph Mudge, bound to Marseilles. On the 21st of February was captured by his Britannic Majesty's cutter Entrepreneante, commanded by Peter Williams, carried into Carthage, and from thence to Gibraltar, where we arrived on the 5th March, at which place vessel and cargo were condemned, on the 16th of April. I then shipped on board the brig Two Betsies, of Beverly, Captain Hultz. On the 25th of same month, sailed for St. Ubes, where we arrived about the 5th of May; sailed from thence on the 15th of June, bound to New York. On the 9th of July, lat. 42. long. 42. was boarded, under French colors, BY HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP JASON; myself and four men were taken on board the frigate, and the brig ordered for St. John's, Newfoundland. Same day the frigate boarded the brig Dorothea, captain Stellwagon, and permitted her to proceed. The frigate arrived at St. John's about the 26th of July; the Two Betsies arrived about the 2d of Aug. and about the 21st the vessel and cargo was CONDEMNED. I came passenger from thence to Marblehead, at which place I arrived on the 13th of September.

JOHN TWOMBLY.

* From Philadelphia, August 13.—Arrived, brig Dorothea, Stellwagon, 55 days from St. Ubes, with salt.—She furnishes another proof of the revocation of the Berlin & Milan decrees! viz. July 9th, latitude 42, long. 42, was boarded from a French frigate, which threatened to BURN the Dorothea, examined her papers strictly, and said, after examining her outward manifest and log-book, if her cargo had been any kind of provisions, (it being tobacco chiefly) they would burn her. They informed captain S. they had that morning BURNED the brig Two Betsies! captain Hultz, and were going to put the captain and crew on board the Dorothea, when another brig hove in sight; the frigate gave chase, and suffered capt. S. to proceed on his voyage.

† We have accounts of the sailing of this vessel, 17th June, from St. Ubes for New-York and as she has not arrived, we have no doubt of her being destroyed, as here stated, by the French.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 25.

Late from Portugal.—Capt. Dolliver of the ship Remittance, arrived yesterday, informs us that he left Lisbon the 20th Aug. at which time information had been received from Wellington's army as late as the 17th.

The English head quarters were at Celorico; and the French were advancing. About 11,000 British troops were sick in the hospitals at Lisbon.—Reinforcements were daily arriving from England. It was reported that Bonaparte was marching into Spain with 200,000 men. London papers to the 12th Aug. had been received in Lisbon. They stated that the king was still alive, but very ill. Capt. D. read the London papers, and says that they contained no other news.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lisbon, to the editors of the Boston Chronicle, dated July 28, 1811.

"I do myself the pleasure of sending you a few Gazettes, although they contain nothing of great interest. The taking of Tarragona by assault, you no doubt will have received the particulars of before this can reach you. I understand from a British officer that fifty thousand men are on their way from France to join the main body on the frontiers of Portugal. This is probably true, the gentleman's information being derived from a source the most likely to be correct; the Portuguese are embarking all their disposable force at this place, to send up the river to strengthen their posts. Notwithstanding the immense quantities of provisions in this city, the combined armies are suffering exceedingly for the want of food; it being found diffi-

cult and in fact impracticable to export to them a sufficient quantity for their maintenance, from the great deficiency of beasts of burthen. The crops of grain, olives and grapes, in this country will, this season, be very small, probably not sufficient to maintain the inhabitants, exclusive of the armies, for four months. The devastations and horrors of war are dreadful, indeed! twenty thousand Portuguese must have been destroyed last year by famine alone.—The small quantity and poverty of their food produce a dreadful malignant fever in some provinces, which has not yet ceased its destructive raging."

LONDON August, 3.

We have received Paris papers to the 30th last. The Toulon squadron has had a slight brush with our fleet off that port.—The day is not specified, but it would appear to have been on the 18th or 19th last. It took place in consequence of the Toulon fleet having put out, in order to escort two frigates into harbour, in which they succeeded, after a few shots between the headmost ships.

The daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, we are informed, from a respectable authority, is shortly to be married to a Mr. Charlton, a young man of 24 years of age, and possessing a considerable landed property in Shropshire. The fair foreigner is very handsome and very highly spoken of. Mr. Charlton is of the family of the Lucimera. The match is approved of by all parties, and promises to prove a happy one.

All the accounts from Russia speak of the increasing disposition of Russia to an immediate adjustment of the differences with this country. Many of the commercial restrictions have been removed from the Russian ports.

Supplies of lead, gunpowder, and other articles have been sent to Russia, a measure which would not of course have been adopted, had not the amicable disposition of Russia towards us been sufficiently ascertained. But before she concludes any formal arrangement with this country, it is probable she will adjust her differences with Turkey. For, as peace with this country would naturally be followed by a war with France, she would not of course have the burden of war with two powers on her shoulders at the same time. Whether Turkey be spirited on by Bonaparte or not, it is natural to suppose she would take advantage of the desire of the court of Petersburg for peace, to rise in her demands. Wallachia and Moldavia were demanded by Russia, and refused by the Porte. Russia has since departed from her pretensions, and would content herself with one of those provinces: this has also been rejected, and it is probable that peace will be made on the status quo ante Bellum! The great strag and prop of Bonaparte in the cabinet of St. Petersburg, is understood to be Romanzow, who is said to be on the point of being removed. Lauriston, the French minister, has struggled to keep him in, but in vain. The immediate withdrawal of his removal will, in the consequence of his removal, be a total conviction of Bonaparte, and probably change in the Russian councils.—Probably the Journal de l'Empire alluded to the consequence of Romanzow's dismissal, and meant also to shew Bonaparte's spleen and contempt for the emperor Alexander, when it is stated that "in other courts of Europe a change of ministry does not produce a change of system but with sovereigns of no character." The state paper which we have republished to-day, though apparently directed against Spain and Portugal, has in reality, Russia for its object.—Bonaparte wishes her to believe that there is no security in any alliance with Great Britain; but from the failure of his other attempt, (the duke de Cadore's despatch) and the decline of French influence at Petersburg, it is evident that his present hopes of success are extremely feeble. Hence that splanetic remark, "in other courts of Europe a change of ministry does not produce a change of system but with sovereigns of no character."

It is said that Russia has assembled three lines of troops extending from Riga, on the right, to the river Dwina, on the left, comprising upwards of 300,000 men.

Provisions, ammunition, and other warlike stores, are said to have been got together in great abundance in this quarter; and certainly, the preparations for hostilities were never more active.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 4.

The rev. Mr. Price will perform divine service at the stone church, near Mr. Briscoe's, on Sunday the 13th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. and at the court house at 3 o'clock, P. M.

DIED, on Saturday last, in the 16th year of her age, Miss Lucy T. Chandler, daughter of Mr. Carter B. Chandler, of Frederick county, Va.
On Monday last in the 18th year of her age, Mrs. Fanny Burge, wife of Mr. William Burge, of Smithfield.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

Mr. Williams,
Whatever may have been the original design of the following fable, it is certainly descriptive of the late unaccountable conduct of sundry newspaper Editors, who have heretofore stiled themselves Republicans. Be pleased therefore to give it a place in your Repository and oblige
A. Z.

THE JACKALL, LEOPARD AND OTHER BEASTS.

The Lion is (beyond dispute) Allowed the most majestic brute; His valor and his generous mind Prove him superior of his kind. Yet to Jackalls (as 'tis aver'd) Some lions have their pow'r transfer'd. Once, studious of his private good, A proud Jackall (1) oppress'd the wood:

To cram his own insatiate jaws Involed property and laws. The forest groans with discontent, Fresh wrongs the gen'ral hate foment. The spreading plagues reach'd his ear;

His secret hours were vex'd with fear. Night after night he weighs the case, And feels the terrors of disgrace. By friends (says he) I'll guard my seat—

By friends malicious tongues defeat: I'll strengthen pow'r by new allies, And all my clam'rous foes despise. To make the gen'rous beasts his friends

He cringes, fawns & condescends; (2) But those repuls'd his abject court, And scorn'd oppression to support. Friends must be had. He can't subsist.

Bribes shall new proselytes inlist. But these nought weigh'd in honest paws; For bribes confess a wicked cause. Yet think not ev'ry paw withstands What had prevail'd in human hands.

A tempting turnip's silver skin Drew a base Hog (3) through thick and thin:

Bought with a stag's delicious haunch, The mercenary Wolf (4) was staunch. The covert Fox (5) grew warm and hearty,

A pullet gain'd him to the party. The golden pigeon in his fist, A chattering Monkey (6) join'd the list.

But soon expos'd to public hate, The fav'rite's fall redress'd the state. The Leopard, (7) vindicating right, Had brought his secret frauds to light. As rats before the mansion falls, Desert late hospitable walls, In shoals the servile creatures run To bow before the rising sun.

The Hog with warmth express'd his zeal, And was for hanging those that steal, But hop'd tho' low the public good Might half a turnip still afford.

Since saving measures were profest, A lamb's head was the Wolf's request. The Fox submitted, if to touch A goslin would be deem'd too much. The Monkey thought his grin and chatter

Might ask a nut, or some such matter. Ye hirelings hence (the Leopard cries) Your venal conscience I despise. He who the public good intends, By bribes need never purchase friends. So act this just, this open part, Is prop't by ev'ry honest heart. Corruption now too late hath show'd. That bribes are always ill bestow'd. By you, your bubbled master's taught, Time-serving tools, not friends, are bought.

1) The Ex-secretary.
2) See his letter to Mr. Colvins dated July 1, 1811.
3) The Baltimore Whig.
4) The Aurora.
5) The American.
6) The Petersburg Republican.
7) Mr. Gallatin.

Several Canadian French have arrived in great discontent at Boston,

having been banished from the English provinces, by order of the governor, on suspicion of their intriguing in counter politics to the established authorities. So bold a measure has never been resorted to by the English, unless under martial law in the colonies or a suspension of the habeas corpus act in the mother country. N. T. E. Post.

From the Baltimore American.

HENRY JACKSON. We congratulate this city and the community on the arrival and safe return to this country of this very worthy and respectable gentleman, together with his amiable family.

His daughter, Mrs. Bond, (the reflect, the once beloved consort of that illustrious patriot and philanthropist, Oliver Bond, Esq. in whose behalf eighty of his countrymen, of great respectability, agreed to expatriate themselves for life) together with her two accomplished daughters and her sister, Miss Jackson, accompanied their revered father.

We understand that Mr. Jackson, from public spirited motives towards his adopted country, has, at considerable expence, brought with him a variety of machines and implements for domestic and labor saving economy, which, together with the latest and best publications in Britain and Ireland, on agricultural pursuits, he generously says shall be free to the access of any individuals or societies extensively engaged in such improvements.

Even under our colonial state, such a man would have been hailed to our shores as a Penn, a Raleigh, or any other of our first founders and philanthropists; and surely the acquisition of such a citizen is not at this day, less estimable than at any former period of our history.

* This is the gentleman that Rufus King, the unworthy representative of the United States of America, wished to prevent from coming to this country, because, forsooth, Mr. King was much alarmed at the political principles of Mr. Jackson. Mr. Jackson was a persecuted United Irishman, and because he was obnoxious to the British ministry, he was obnoxious to Mr. Rufus King. Shame upon such sycophants. They deserve not the name of Americans. D. Press.

Comets.—The following is extracted from Ferguson's Astronomer, and may not be uninteresting at the present time. [N. T. E. Post.]

"The Comets are solid opaque bodies, with long transparent trains or tails, issuing from that side which is turned away from the sun. They move about the sun in very eccentric ellipses; and are of much greater density than the earth; for some of them are heated to such a degree, as would vitrify or dissipate any substance known to us. Sir Isaac Newton computed the heat of the Comet which appeared in the year 1680, when nearest the sun, to be two thousand times hotter than red hot iron.

"It is believed that there are at least twenty one Comets belonging to our system, moving in all sorts of directions, but the period of three only are known with any degree of certainty.—The first of these Comets appeared in the years 1531, 1607, 1782, and is expected to appear every 75th year afterwards. The second of them appeared in 1532 and 1661, and was expected to return in 1789, and every 129th year afterwards. The third having last appeared in 1680, and its period being no less than 575 years cannot return till 2225. This Comet at its greatest distance is about eleven thousand two hundred millions of miles from the sun—and its least distance from the sun's centre, which is 49,000 miles, is within less than a third part of the sun's semi-diameter from his surface. In that part of its orbit which is nearest the sun, it flies with the amazing swiftness of eight hundred and eighty thousand miles an hour; and the sun, as seen from it appears a hundred degrees in breadth; consequently forty thousand times as large as he appears to us. The astonishing length which this comet runs out into empty space, suggests to our minds an idea of the vast distance between the sun and the nearest fixed stars of whose attractions all the comets must keep clear, to return periodically and go round the sun.

"None of the Comets have threatened the earth with a nearer appulse than that of 1680; for by calculation Dr. Halley found that November 11th, 1 h. 6 min. P. M. that Comet was not above one semi-diameter of the earth to the northward of the way of the earth. If

the earth had been at that time in that part of her orbit nearest to that node of the Comet through which it passed, their mutual gravitation must have caused a change in the plane of the orbit of the earth, and in the length of our year. Dr. Halley adds, that if so large a body, with so rapid a motion as that of this Comet near its perihelion, were to strike against our earth, an event by no means impossible, the shock might reduce this beautiful frame to its original chaos."

DIED.—a few days ago, the wonderful Mrs. Ann Moore, [the fasting woman] of Tetbury, Staffordshire, who existed four years without eating any food, and nearly three years without drinking even so much as a glass of water. She was 50 years of age.—Many thousands visited this surprising woman, and the faculty are completely baffled in their opinions concerning the possible duration of life without sustenance for so long a period. Lon. pap.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the subscriber's sale, are hereby informed that their notes became due on the first instant, and if not immediately discharged they will be put into the hands of the proper officers for collection. And all those who are otherwise indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of November next, as no longer indulgence can be given.

JOHN ANDERSON.

October 4.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond or note are respectfully notified that their obligations are lodged with Mr. W. W. Lane, of Charlestown, where they are earnestly requested to call and lift the same without delay.

JOHN ALLSTADT.

October 4.

A Fifth Chain

Was offered for sale, to the subscriber, who detained it on suspicion of being stolen, sometime this summer, by a Negro man belonging to Mat Whiting. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

JOHN ALLSTADT.

October 4.

Was Found,

BY the subscriber's black boy, on the road between Charles-Town and Haine's Mill, an old pair Saddle Bags, full of cloathes. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

Bullskin, October 4, 1811.

PROVIDED the consent of a majority of the Trustees of Charles Town academy can be obtained, the subscriber will open a school in said academy on the first Monday in November, where he will teach reading, writing and arithmetic; the latin language and the different branches of the mathematics—Painting, &c. &c.

BEN. R. SAUNDERS.

September 28, 1811.

N. B. The subscriber has also engaged a lady, to instruct young ladies in needle work. B. R. S.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, September 30, 1811.

B. William Bosworth, John Bramhall, 2; John B. Avis

C. Elias Clark

D. John Jm Dalman, Stephen Donaldson, Henry and John Dixon

G. Charles Groce, Robert Gray

H. George Hackley, John Henkle

L. W. W. Lane

M. Jesse Moore, 2

R. Ruth Reed

S. Philip Strider, John Straw

T. Christopher Tucker

W. Jacob Will, Erastus Willey, Mathew Whiting, Basil Williamson, Moses Winn.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

October 4.

SALT.

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

WRITING INK

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. September 30, 1811.

A.

Towley Aasey.

B.

John Bell, Minty Bowen, Walter Baker, 2; Ann T. Baylor, Benjamin Boyd, Eliza Brinton, Thos. Barton, 2; Richard Bayler.

C.

The Commandant of the 55th Regt. Michael Clark, William Clark, R. Carter.

D.

John Dixon, 2; John Derry, Achsah Davis, John Daily, P. Daugherty, Richard Duffield.

F.

Zebedee Frevett, Ferdinando Fairfax, 5.

G.

Thomas Grimes, William Guiry, Alex. W. Griffith, Frances Gwynn, John Griggs, Wm. Grove, Franklia Gibbs, Judith Graham, Curtis Grubb, H.

Hopkins and Charles, Adam Hoke, Joseph Hite, Thomas Hammond, 2; John Haffer, Richard Hardesty.

J.

Lieut. John Jamison, Hamilton Jefferson, 2; William Jones, Benjamin Jones, Gideon Jones, Nathaniel Ister.

K.

John Kennedy.

L.

Charles Lounds, Martha Lee, John Lyons, Robert Lee.

M.

William Morrow, Isaac Mayer, Geo. Millant, Martha M'Key, Alexander M'Cloy, 2; Bataille Musc.

O.

Samuel O. Offutt, Francis O'Neal.

P.

Robert Park, John Perry, Thomas Price.

R.

George Reynolds, 3; Joseph Ross, Samuel Rockenbaugh, Samuel Russel, Jacob Fisher, Benjamin Randolph, 2; Jeremiah Reynolds.

S.

Hance Smith, Mary B. Saunders, Joseph Swearingen, Hartley Sullivan, James Short, Jesse Stall, John Smith, Frederick Steen, Alexander Straith.

T.

Hannah Throckmorton, Thomas Thompson, John Tais, James Taylor.

W.

Robert B. White, Henry Watson, John Wilkens, Andrew Woods, Anne Whiting, Elizabeth Whitehill, Cyrus Walker, James Wood, Zachariah Welsh, Thomas Whittaker.

Y.

John Yates.

J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Oct. 4.

A LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 1st of October, 1811.

A.

David Avis

B.

Mathew Bolom or Bocom, William Buckles, Michael Blue, Henry Buckles, Van Brashear, Jane Bribdenhart, John Baker, (weaver) Margaret Bruner

C.

Nero Cook, Abraham Coons.

D.

Theophilus Downs, John Duke

E

Philip Engle

F

Joseph Forman, Christian Fouke

G

George Garnett, at captain Richard Baylor's, Peter Glos

H

George Hageley, Thomas Henry

J

John Joy

L

Edward M. Lucas, Elizabeth Lucas, Joseph J. Lancaster, 2

M

Mary M'Can, Elijah M'Bride, 3; John Myers, 2; Joseph M'Intosh, Joseph M'Murran

A Fly drowning in Ardent Spirits.

See, Drunkard, see yon drowning fly, Who but just now as whizzing by, Buzz'd forth the tone of life;

In ecstasy too strong to last, In mirth and dance and song; His joy is gone, his dance is o'er,

His little note is heard no more, —No glees to death belong. His pot-companions once had he,

When mantled in his bow; One surfeited in honey lies, One his wet wings in liquor plies,

Or rides the spider's toil. His mates, no more his buzz suspends, No more his bottle guest attends,

Or thinks he ever was; Such is thy destiny obscure, When life and gold shall shine no more,

And fortune cease to bless. But hard thy fate above the fly's, The memory forever lives,

And damns to lasting fame; The man who once in reason shone, And might have graced a royal throne,

Leaving a deathless name. The fly's short moment out—no more, He lives to pay in aching woe,

For errors past and gone; Not so thy never-dying soul, Which can thy actions all controul,

—Past sins it must atone. Then, sot, avoid the pois'nous wave, Where every virtue finds its grave,

And souls immortal die; Soul-saving temperance always use, And glorious blessings ne'er abuse,

And all excesses fly. FLEBIUS.

Attention!

THE company formerly commanded by major Rutherford, is ordered to parade in front of Anderson's tavern, in Charleston, 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.

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

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

N. B. Good pasture will be furnished for all ewes that may be sent. E. CHAMBERLIN. *The word polled signifies without horns. Merinos of this kind are much superior to those that are horned. In the Rambouillet flock, which was selected by order of Bonaparte from the public flocks in Spain, he has not admitted a single horned ram, but selected all of the polled breed. Sept. 20.

Hat Manufactory. THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom. Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen. JOHN HEINER. N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business. Charlestown, Sept. 20.

Mill-Wrights Wanted.

TWO Journeymen Mill Wrights, who are good workmen, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber living in Charles-Town. JACOB FISHER. September 20, 1811.

A Stray Sheep.

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

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

A Housekeeper Wanted.

AN elderly woman, who understands housekeeping, may get extra wages, if she can produce satisfactory certificates of her moral character.—The printer will tell where application is to be made. Sept. 13.

Darkesville Factory.

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

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

Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next. JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 13.

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.

Homemade Twill'd Bags,

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, P. me Shell, Upper and Harness Leathers, Morocco, Call, H. g. and Sheep Skins, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3/4 inch Paper and Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lamp and Flux Seed Oil, First quality Indigo for dyeing a beautiful blue colour, Log and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Piece Wool, Bacon, Herring, Shad and Mackerel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt. Jacob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

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

DRY GOODS, of every description, which they are now selling very cheap. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. by the Market House in Shepherd's-Town. P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean & Lumber to Byrk, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

ESTRAY MARE. TAKEN up on the 2d instant, trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a bay mare, about nine years old, about 14 hands high, shod all round—no brand nor mark perceivable except a few white hairs on her forehead. Appraised to 55 dollars. JOHN LOCK. Jefferson county, Sept. 13.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown. THOMAS H. GRADY. Sept. 13.

HEALTH.

AT this season of the year, to prevent and remove predisposition to diseases, remove accumulated redundancies of bile in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by new fruit, and other casualities, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrheas, dysenteries, pains in the bowels, costiveness from excessive fatigue, cholera infantine of children, &c. and as a cathartic of a superior kind in any case of sickness, no medicine is found so efficacious as "Dr. Lee's Patent New London Bileous Pills," prepared only by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, which have for 12 years past gained such universal esteem, as to rank among the first articles of prepared medicines of the shops, and have gained an ascendancy over all others, and ought to be kept by all house keepers, being convenient to take without interruption to business; when taken over night once or twice a week, they will keep the system healthy, and all the organic secretions clear and regular.

The above Pills may be had as usual, wholesale and retail, at the store of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. corner of the Market House, Shepherd's-Town; where may be seen letters and certificates of Physicians and others, on the utility of those Pills. Purchasers are desired to notice, that the above Pills are prepared by Doctor Lee, of "New London," Connecticut, and such box is stamped with the initials of his name, and the wrappers are headed as above. This precaution is necessary to distinguish the above Pills from others issued under the name of Dr. Lee. They keep a constant supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, and have lately received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines. They also have an extensive assortment of genuine Paints, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. P. S. Highest price paid in cash for Hides, Skins, and Tanner's Bark.—They constantly have the best of Leather for sale. Sept. 13.

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

The following certificates will attest the great benefits to be derived from this machine. ANSON TALLY. September 6.

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

John Dixon, John Kennedy, Edward Smith, Henry Heans, Joseph Brown, Richard Williams. Sept. 5, 1811.

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

Several gentlemen from the lower country have seen this machine in operation, and they declare that it surpassed any they had ever before seen. Richard H. L. Washington. Prospect Hill, Sept. 5, 1811.

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

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

A COPY OF A LETTER From James Monroe, Esq. late governor of Virginia, to Joseph Crane, Lt. Colonel Commandant of the 55th regt. Virginia Militia. Richmond, Council Chamber, March 30, 1811.

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

The law directs, that the arms to be distributed, shall be received by the Commandants of regiments, who shall give receipts for them to the governor; that the Commandants of regiments shall deliver them to the Commandants of battalions, and that the latter shall put them into the hands of such responsible freeholders, or others of the militia, as may be relied on, for their safe-keeping; or be able to indemnify the Commonwealth for their loss. If any person thus possessed of arms, arrives at the age of fifty-five years, so as to be exempt from militia duty, or embezzles, or dissipates them, or removes out of the limits of his regiment, without delivering them up, he is guilty of the duty of the Commandant of the company, to which such person belongs, to proceed, by warrant to be obtained from any Justice of the peace, in the county where such arms are, to re-ign in the possession of them. It is also made the duty of the officers, commanding companies, to report the delinquencies, after every muster, of the non-commissioned officers, to the Commandants of battalions; and of the Commandants of battalions to report the delinquencies of the Commandants of companies, to the Commandants of regiments, and of the latter to report the delinquencies of the Commandants of battalions to the proper courts of Enquiry. To secure the performance of these duties, high penalties are imposed on officers of every grade, who shall fail in the part assigned to them, in the distribution of the said arms, in their safe-keeping, or in the recovery of them, when embezzled or otherwise lost.

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

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

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

I do earnestly solicit all persons bringing in possession of public arms, to the 55th regiment of Virginia militia, to bring them forward to the regimental muster, which is ordered on the 7th of November next, and deliver them to Major Van Rutherford and Major James Hites, who will give receipts for them. JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. Sept. 20.

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.

FOUR CENTS PER POUND WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

Regimental Orders.

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

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

A COPY OF A LETTER From James Monroe, Esq. late governor of Virginia, to Joseph Crane, Lt. Colonel Commandant of the 55th regt. Virginia Militia. Richmond, Council Chamber, March 30, 1811.

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

The law directs, that the arms to be distributed, shall be received by the Commandants of regiments, who shall give receipts for them to the governor; that the Commandants of regiments shall deliver them to the Commandants of battalions, and that the latter shall put them into the hands of such responsible freeholders, or others of the militia, as may be relied on, for their safe-keeping; or be able to indemnify the Commonwealth for their loss. If any person thus possessed of arms, arrives at the age of fifty-five years, so as to be exempt from militia duty, or embezzles, or dissipates them, or removes out of the limits of his regiment, without delivering them up, he is guilty of the duty of the Commandant of the company, to which such person belongs, to proceed, by warrant to be obtained from any Justice of the peace, in the county where such arms are, to re-ign in the possession of them. It is also made the duty of the officers, commanding companies, to report the delinquencies, after every muster, of the non-commissioned officers, to the Commandants of battalions; and of the Commandants of battalions to report the delinquencies of the Commandants of companies, to the Commandants of regiments, and of the latter to report the delinquencies of the Commandants of battalions to the proper courts of Enquiry. To secure the performance of these duties, high penalties are imposed on officers of every grade, who shall fail in the part assigned to them, in the distribution of the said arms, in their safe-keeping, or in the recovery of them, when embezzled or otherwise lost.

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

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

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

I do earnestly solicit all persons bringing in possession of public arms, to the 55th regiment of Virginia militia, to bring them forward to the regimental muster, which is ordered on the 7th of November next, and deliver them to Major Van Rutherford and Major James Hites, who will give receipts for them. JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. Sept. 20.

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.

FOUR CENTS PER POUND WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1811.

[No. 185.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the subscriber's sale, are hereby informed that their notes became due on the first instant, and if not immediately discharged they will be put into the hands of the proper officers for collection. And all those who are otherwise indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of November next, as no longer indulgence can be given. JOHN ANDERSON. October 4.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond or note are respectfully notified that their obligations are lodged with Mr. W. W. Lane, of Charlestown, where they are earnestly requested to call and lift the same without delay. JOHN ALLSTADT. October 4.

Was Found,

BY the subscriber's black boy, on the road between Charles-Town and Haines' Mill, an old pair Saddle Bags, full of clothes. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement. SAM. WASHINGTON. Bullskin, October 4, 1811.

A Fifth Chain

Was offered for sale, to the subscriber, who detained it on suspicion of being stolen, sometime this summer, by a Negro man belonging to Mat Whiting. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement. JOHN ALLSTADT. October 4.

A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Post Office at Harper's Ferry, September 30, 1811.

B. William Bosworth, John Bramhall, 2; John B. Avis C. Elias Clark D. John Jm Dolman, Stephen Donaldson, Henry and John Dixon G. Charles Groce, Robert Gray H. George Hackley, John Henkle L. W. W. Lane M. Jesse Moore, 2 R. Ruth Reed S. Philip Strider, John Straw T. Christopher Tucker W. Jacob Will, Erastus Willey, Mathew Whiting, Basil Williamson, Moses Winn.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M. October 4.

PROVIDED the consent of a majority of the Trustees of Charles-Town academy can be obtained, the subscriber will open a school in said academy on the first Monday in November, where he will teach reading, writing and arithmetic; the latin language and the different branches of the mathematics.—Painting, &c. &c. BEN. R. SAUNDERS. September 28, 1811.

N. B. The subscriber has also engaged a lady, to instruct young ladies in needle work. B. R. S.

SALT.

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

FOUR CENTS PER POUND WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

BRITISH NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

According to Steel's list for July 1811. Of the line - - - - 254 Fifties and Forty-fours - - 35 Frigates - - - - 247 Sloops & Yachts - - - 196 Bombs & fire ships - - 12 Brigs - - - - 183 Cutters - - - - 32 Schrs. gun vessels, luggers, &c. 83

Total 1,042 The actual disposition of this force is as follows: In the Downs—3 ships of the line—1 frigate—10 sloops or yachts; 8 brigs—2 cutters—3 gun vessels. Total, 27.

In the North sea and Baltic. 20 ships of the line—2 frigates—12 frigates—29 sloops or yachts—29 brigs—6 cutters—6 gun vessels. Total, 97.

In the English channel & on the coast of France—9 ships—9 frigates—10 sloops or yachts—12 frigates—9 cutters—6 gun vessels. Total, 56.

On the Irish station—1 ship of the line—3 frigates—1 sloop or yacht—2 brigs—2 cutters—3 gun vessels. Total, 19.

Off Fersey, Geyrsey, &c. 1 ship of the line—1 forty-four—2 brigs—2 cutters—3 gun vessels. Total, 9.

On the coast of Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. 29 ships of the line—1 fifty—22 frigates—14 sloops or yachts—3 bomb or fire ships—16 brigs—5 cutters—4 gun vessels. Total, 94.

In the Mediterranean and on passage. —19 ships of the line; 33 frigates; 13 sloops or yachts; 17 brigs; 1 cutter; 2 gun vessels. Total, 85.

On the coast of Africa.—1 frigate; 1 sloop. Total, 2.

At Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.—3 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 5 frigates; 11 sloops or yachts; 2 brigs; 7 gun vessels. Total, 29.

West Indies, viz. Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and on passage.—2 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 19 frigates; 17 sloops and yachts; 20 brigs; 1 cutter; 9 gun vessels. Total, 69.

In South America.—2 ships of the line; 7 frigates; 1 sloop; 3 brigs. Total, 13.

Coast of Good Hope and Southward.—2 ships of the line; 10 frigates; 4 brigs. Total, 16.

East Indies, and on passage.—5 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 19 frigates; 3 sloops and yachts; 3 brigs; 1 cutter. Total, 32.

From which it appears that the British have, at sea— Ships of the line - - - 96 Fifties or forty fours - - 8 Frigates - - - - 143 Sloops and Yachts - - 103 Bombs and fire ships - - 3 Brigs - - - - 118 Cutters - - - - 29 Gun-Vessels - - - - 48

Total, 548 It furthermore appears from this statement, that the British have, in the American seas, that is to say, at Halifax, Newfoundland, in the West Indies and in South America— Ships of the line - - - 7 Fifties or forty fours - - 2 Frigates - - - - 21 Sloops and Yachts - - 29 Brigs - - - - 25 Cutter - - - - 1 Gun-Vessels - - - - 16

Total, 101 Besides the ships at sea, there are in port and fitting, 20 ships of the line—8 fifties or forty-fours—13 frigates—27 sloops and yachts—1 bomb or fire ship—17 brigs—3 cutters; 30 gun vessels. Total, 119.

Guard ships. 4 ships of the line—2 fifties or forty-fours; 4 frigates, 4 sloops and yachts. Total, 14. Hospital ships, Prison-ships, &c.—30 ships of the line—4 fifties or forty-fours—4 frigates. Total, 38.

TOTAL IN COMMISSION. Ships of the line - - - 150 Fifties & forty-fours - - 22 Frigates - - - - 164 Sloops and Yachts - - 134 Bombs and fire ships - - 4 Brigs - - - - 135 Cutters - - - - 32 Gun-Vessels - - - - 78

Total, 710

IN ORDINARY AND REPAIRING FOR SERVICE.

Ships of the line - - - 65 Fifties or forty-fours - - 11 Frigates - - - - 64 Sloops and Yachts - - 60 Bombs or fire-ships - - 8 Brigs - - - - 48 Gun-Vessels - - - - 5

Total, 261 BUILDING. Ships of the line - - - 39 Fifties or forty-fours - - 2 Frigates - - - - 19 Sloops and Yachts - - 2

Total, 62 All of which make the grand total, before mentioned, of 1,042. Of these the following numbers have been taken from the nations specified—

From the French - - - 109 Danish - - - - 45 Spanish - - - - 25 Dutch - - - - 24 Italians - - - - 3

Total, 207 ESTABLISHMENT OF RATES AND MEN. 1st rate ship, of 100 guns, has from 875 men to 850.

2d rate from 98 to 90 guns, from 750 to 700.

3d rate, from 80 to 64 guns, from 650 to 500.

4th rate, from 60 to 50 guns, from 420 to 320.

5th rate, from 48 to 32 guns, from 300 to 220.

6th rate, from 28 to 20 guns, from 200 to 140.

Sloops, from 18 to 16 guns, from 120 to 90.

Gun-brigs, cutters, &c. from 14 to 6 guns, from 50 to 25.

When an admiral's flag is hoisted in a first rate, her complement of men is 875; when a vice-admiral, 870; a rear admiral, 865. Ships of the line, fifties, frigates, and royal yachts, are commanded by post captains; sloops of war, bombs, fire-ships, armed ships, store ships, and arme's enfile under fifty guns, by commanders. Schooners, cutters, &c. by lieutenants. Store-ships, occasionally, by masters.—Small craft by midshipmen, who have passed for lieutenants.

It is this prodigious naval force which so much inflates the pride of Great Britain, and has rendered her so imperious to other nations. It may easily be conceived that the officers, seamen, agents, and their relations and friends who are connected either directly or indirectly, with this immense establishment, must be exceedingly numerous, and of course, must have great weight in any question of peace or war. From the insolent tone of some of the British prints it is evident that the spirited and prompt behaviour of commodore Rodgers, in the affair of the Little Belt, has nettled the naval feeling of the British public; and if the navy interest alone sways the English councils, we shall, in all probability, have a war. But we still believe the British ministry will not be so wilfully blind as to rush into a measure which must precipitate the downfall of that empire; for it will not escape the observation of sagacious men