

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1811.

[No. 190.

NATIVE POETRY.

(The following ode may be ranked among the happiest effusions of the American Pindar. Though written on the spur of the occasion, it possesses every quality to secure a lasting renown.)

Boston Gazette.

Anniversary Ode.

For the Massachusetts association, for improving the breed of Horses.

BY R. T. PAINE, JUN. ESQ.

Tune—"Tally ho!"

THE Steeds of APOLLO, in coursing the day,
Breathe the fire which he beams on mankind;

To the world while his light, from his car they convey,

Their speed is the blaze of his mind.

Thus AMBITION, who governs of honor the chase,

Keeps LIFE's mettled courser in glow;

For FAME is the goal, and the WORLD is the Race,

And, hark forward! they start! Tally ho!

All ranks try the turf; 'tis the contest of life,

By a heat to achieve a renown;

And so through'd are the lists in the emulous strife,

That but few know what steed is their own;

For many, like GILPIN alarm'd at the blood,

Loose their rein and their course, as they go;

While the Rider, high train'd, knows each pace in his stud,

And, hark forward! he flies Tally ho!

The HERO's a War horse, whose brave gen'rous breed,

Scorns the spur, tho' he yields to the rein;

Blood and bone, at the trump-call, he vaults in full speed,

And contends for his own native plain.

In battle he glories; and pants like his Sire,

On the soil, where he grazed, to lie low;

See his neck cloth'd with thunder, his mane flak'd with fire,

While, hark forward! he springs, Tally ho!

The STATESMAN's a Prancer, so tender in hoof,

He curvets without fleetness or force;

In the heat of the field, when the race is in proof,

He gallantly bolts from the course!

With his canter and amble, he shuffles his way;

And no care of the sport seems to know;

Till he sees, as he hovers, what horse wins the day,

Then, hark forward! he shouts, Tally ho!

The FARMER's a draught, the rich blood of whose veins,

Acts with vigor the duties he owes;

He's a horse of sound bottom, and nurs'd the plains

Where the harvest that nurtures him, grows.

At his country's command, on her hills, or her fields,

Which her corn and her laurels bestow;

Firm in danger he moves, and in death never yields,

But, hark forward! he falls, Tally ho!

COLUMBIA is drawn by the Steeds of the sky,

The long journey of Empire to run;

May her coursers of light never scorch as they fly;

And their race be the age of the Sun!

Nor distanc'd by time, nor in fame e'er forgot;

May her track still be known by its glow;

Like Olympian dust may it stream o'er the spot

Where, hark forward! she rode, Tally ho!

CURE FOR THE GOUT.

Mr. Holt.

Sir—Having had the honor of being personally acquainted with Sir Joseph Banks, (whose fame as a circumnavigator is so well known,) I was in company with him one evening, when, with

some other gentlemen, he was discoursing on the subject of the *gout in the stomach*; and I then heard him allege that it was to be prevented by the use of GINGER. He affirmed this by his own experience. Having been subject to frequent attacks of the disease for some years, he feared it would at length prove fatal, as he had felt some symptoms of it in the stomach; from his own knowledge of the virtues of the root, he infused beaten ginger in all his drinks, and from a continual use of this simple method totally eradicated the complaint. Soon after this assertion he very humbly inserted the receipt in the *London Morning Post*; and as the friend of mankind, you will undoubtedly follow his example, by giving this communication a place in your paper, from sir, your most obedient,

A CORRESPONDENT.

The root should be genuine, and therefore ought to be ground or beaten by those on whom you may depend, as that purchased at the druggists is too often adulterated, and consequently not as efficacious. *Columbian.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the 16th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Glebe farm, a number of work horses, cows, sheep and hogs, a waggon and geers, farming utensils, hay in the stack, and some household and kitchen furniture—on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—At the same time and place will be sold for cash, a quantity of old rye. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

JOHN M. MAKIN.

October 18.

A SCHOOL

THAT will be very profitable to a teacher, may at present be had in Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia—provided an early application is made to the Trustees of the Charles-Town academy. The person applying must have good evidence of his qualifications to teach the English language grammatically, connected with a correct knowledge of arithmetic, the mathematics, geography, and the use of the globes. A person thus qualified may get the management of a male and female academy, which will comprehend at least sixty scholars. Apply to the printer.

October 18.

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.

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.

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.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JOSEPH WISONG,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and the public that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE MAKING business at his house (opposite the late Joseph Brown's wheelwright shop,) where all orders in the above line will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style. Also ladies MOROCCO SHOES of every description. He hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Charlestown, Oct. 11.

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, Shepherd's Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrard's town. 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.

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.

Wanted Immediately,

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

JACOB STATTON.

Sept. 27.

For Sale,

A Valuable small farm, with a general warranty, containing 200 acres of prime land, in one lot, of which about 140 acres are cleared, well fenced in, and under cultivation: It lays on the line between Jefferson and Frederick County, in the Bullskin settlement, adjoining lands of Larue and others.

This lot will be sold for five thousand dollars or twenty five dollars per acre; two thousand dollars to be paid in hand; three bonds to be given for one thousand dollars each, payable to the seller with legal interest thereon, until paid, in one, two and three years after the date of the sale: The interest upon each bond will be given up to the purchaser, providing payment of the principal is duly made when the bonds become due, but not otherwise;

Said lands are to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars application is to be made to Henry St. George Tucker, esq. in Winchester, or to John Holker at Springsbury Farm, on the Sheoandoah River.

October 8.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for their liberal encouragement—and from the convenient situation in which he has placed himself for carrying on said business in all its various branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to merit the attention of the public.

For the convenience of those living more convenient to Charlestown than to the subscriber's mill on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester, Mr. Matthew Frame's store, in Charles town, is appointed where cloth will be received with written directions, dressed and returned with all possible dispatch.

N. B. Coarse cloth and linsley will be done on the very shortest notice.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

October 25.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The Trustees

Of the Charlestown Academy will meet at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, on the evening of the fourth Monday in November—at which time they will enter into an agreement with a teacher, should such apply as they may believe qualified agreeably to the rules of the institution. Nov. 1.

TO PRINTERS.

RAN AWAY from the Editor of the *Intelligencer*, Lancaster, [Penn.] on the evening of Tuesday last, an Apprentice, named *James Donnelly*, about 14 years of age; has black curly hair, small black eyes, and a peculiar habit of winking; is very talkative and impudent: Had on and took with him, a new rorah hat, a cambric neckcloth, 1 muslin and 1 linen shirt, coat and trousers of homemade cotton, striped blue and white, a woollen vest, striped white, yellow, and purple, white linen stockings, and coarse shoes, laced up the instep; old olive-colored velvet jacket and trousers, and a crossbarred silk handkerchief.

As this Lad can do a Man's work, at setting types, he will probably offer himself to a Printer; but it is confidently believed, that no one will employ him; and all persons are cautioned against harboring the Runaway.

Editors of Newspapers, by inserting the above, will discourage the profligacy of Apprentices, and oblige a Brother.

WILLIAM DICKSON.

October 12.

Jefferson County, to wit,

September Court, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff, vs. Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November 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 door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Haines be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 99, Pitt-street, Baltimore,

MICHAEL LEE, & CO.

AND

ANN FRAME, Charlestown, Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.

Lee's worm destroying Luozenges.

Lee's Ick Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.

Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetter and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the Proprietors.

To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

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

June 14, 1811.

WANTED,

A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.

October 25.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

November 4, 1811.

There were present, at the usual hour of assembling, the Vice-President of the United States, Messrs. Gilman, Cutts, Goodrich, Dana, Bradley, John Smith, German, Condit, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Horsey, Smith, Reed, Taylor, Crawford, Tait, Pope, Anderson and Worthington.

George M. Bibb, elected from Kentucky, G. W. Campbell, from Tennessee, J. B. Howell, from Rhode Island, and Joseph B. Varnum, from Massachusetts, were also severally sworn in and took their seats.

The usual messages were interchanged with the other house, &c. and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, November 5.

The Senate, after transacting some minor business, proceeded to ballot for a Door-keeper (who also discharges the duty of Sergeant at Arms), in the place of Mr. Mathers, deceased.—There were taken 27 votes, of which Mountjoy Bailey elected 20, and was accordingly declared elected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 4.

This being the day designated by the proclamation of the President of the United States, for the meeting of Congress, about 11 o'clock the House was called to order; when it appeared that there were present one hundred and twenty-eight members.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a Speaker. On counting the votes the following appeared to be the result: Henry Clay, of Kentucky, 75 Wm. W. Bibb, of Georgia, 38 Scattering, 6

So that Mr. Clay was duly chosen, and was conducted to the Speaker's chair accordingly.

The members were sworn in, in the usual form.

The house next proceeded to ballot for a Clerk; when, on counting the votes, there were

For Patrick Magruder 97

William Lambert 16

Thomas Dunn was then re-elected Sergeant at Arms, and Thomas Claxton Doorkeeper, without opposition; Benjamin Burch was also re-chosen Assistant Doorkeeper.

Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Pitkin were appointed a committee to join with Messrs. Anderson and Bradley, the committee appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that the two houses were formed and ready to receive any communication he might have to make to them.

Mr. Mitchell soon after reported the performance by the committee of the duty assigned them; and that the President had informed them he would make a communication in writing to-morrow at twelve o'clock.

Tuesday, November 5.

At 12 o'clock this day the message (published in our last) was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Edward Coles, his Secretary, accompanied by a voluminous collection of documents, in the reading of which the house progressed till half past three o'clock, when the house adjourned.

The following is a sketch of the documents relating to the orders in council—being as much as the limits of our paper will admit.

July 2—Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

This letter expresses the regret felt by the prince regent, that Mr. Pinkney should have found it necessary in obe-

dience to the orders of government, to resign the office of minister at the court of St. James—expresses a hope of the continuance of friendship between the two nations, &c.

July 6—Monroe to Foster.

Is happy to learn there is a disposition in the British government to continue a friendly intercourse, &c.

July 3—Foster to Monroe.

In this letter Mr. Foster enters into a full detail of the situation and conduct of Great Britain, respecting the blockading order of May 1806, the French decrees, and the British orders in council. The decree of Berlin is considered as a direct act of war, a measure unauthorised by precedent or the laws of nations. He says Great Britain would have been justified in prohibiting all neutral commercial intercourse with France; instead of which she allowed its continuance, but thro' Great Britain. For the orders in council, France only was to blame, and such nations as submitted to her unjustifiable decrees. France declared the Berlin decrees in retaliation, but a recurrence to facts and events would prove her the aggressor. Bonaparte would allow no blockade to be legal unless the blockaded place was invested by land as well as by ocean.

To this definition of a blockade Great Britain could never submit.—The ports from Brest to Elbe were strictly blockaded with an adequate naval force.—France declared the British isles in a state of blockade, and scarcely a single vessel to enforce such a blockade. America appears to concur with France, that Great Britain is the aggressor, as appears by Mr. Pinkney's correspondence respecting the blockade of 1806: but such is not the fact: Great Britain has acted only on the defensive.—The British are ready to repeal the orders in council as soon as the decrees are repealed, and commerce restored to the situation in which it stood previous to the issuing of those decrees. Duke of Cadore's letter of August 5, to Mr. Armstrong, no proof of repeal.—The decrees had since been pronounced the fundamental laws of the empire.—The imperial edict of Fontainebleau, October 1810, was built upon those decrees.—The letter of the duke of Massa to the president of the council of prizes was proof that the decrees were still in force: he cautiously avoids saying they are not repealed, but speaks of the new attitude taken by America as the cause of releasing.—They were not repealed in November 1810. They are not now; though American vessels may have been restored in consequence of the most unexpected non-intercourse with Great Britain.—If repealed at the time, all the vessels would have been immediately restored.

The non-intercourse, Mr. Foster considered a monstrous system of attack on the commerce of Great Britain, assisting Bonaparte; and Mr. F. concludes with urging the injustice of the non-intercourse, and demanding its repeal.

July 11—Foster to Monroe.

This letter is explanatory of conversation held on the day previous.

July 12—Foster to Monroe.

Mr. Foster desires to know what is the determination of the American government in relation to the non-intercourse: as the prince regent will expect information on the subject, on the return of the packet.

July 23—Monroe to Foster.

Mr. Monroe would not enter into the question of priority of aggression—no aggression would justify the British orders. They were a deadly blow on our commerce, not a retaliation of like for like. Bonaparte's decree respecting the blockade of the British isles was an empty threat. The licensed trade was not viewed by the president in that favorable light mentioned by Mr. F. The embargo and non-intercourse law are measures to which we have a right to resort, without giving just cause of offence. If now the non-intercourse operates to the injury of one power, 'tis because she rejects the friendly offers accepted by the other. The decrees are repealed. Proof, the Duc de Cadore's declaration of Aug. 5.

No objection, that it was to take place at a distant day. Must have faith in the solemn declaration of a government. What injury to Britain to have done the same as France? The release of the New Orleans Packet, and the Grace Anne evidence of the repeal.—You produce no instance of American vessels being taken going to or from G. Britain. The emperor's speech to the deputies of the Hans Towns does not prove their continuance as to us. The decree of Fontainebleau, relates not to the high seas. The letter of Massa affords unequivocal proof of their discontinuance. All things are in accord with the repeal, so far as we are concerned. The vigorous operation of your orders, taking American vessels, presents the multiplication of proofs.

July 24—Foster to Monroe.

Wishes to know if Mr. M. was satisfied with the partial repeal, &c.

July 25—Monroe to Foster.

The non-intercourse must continue—good faith requires it.—It can be repealed only when the orders are revoked.

July 28—Foster to Monroe.

Explanations, complaints of misunderstanding, &c. with much reasoning to prove the decrees yet unrepealed.

Oct. 1—Monroe to Foster.

Complaint of being wrongfully misunderstood, &c.

Oct. 17—Monroe to Foster.

Communication of letters from the charge des affaires at Paris and at London, to procure the repeal of decrees, as well as copies of a letter from Wellesley to the American charge des affaires at London, mentioning documents sent to Mr. Foster.

Oct. 22—Foster to Monroe.

the conduct of every officer and man was so good, it is impossible for me to discriminate. I beg leave to inclose a list of the thirty two men killed and wounded, most of them mortally, I fear. I hope, sir, in this affair, I shall appear to have done my duty, and conducted myself as I ought to have done, against a superior force, and that the honor of the British colors was well supported.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant,

A. B. BINGHAM, Captain.
To Herbert Sawyer, Esq.
Rear Admiral &c.

Mr. Monroe Secretary of State to Mr. Morier Charge d'Affairs of His Britannic Majesty.
Department of State,
June 28, 1811.

SIR,
I had the honor to receive yesterday your letter of the 26th inst. communicating a statement from Captain Bingham to Admiral Sawyer of the circumstances attending the late unfortunate encounter between the United States frigate the President and His Britannic Majesty's sloop the Little Belt.

It is to be regretted that the statement made by Captain Bingham should have varied in any circumstance, from that made by the commander of the American frigate. I flatter myself, with the disposition of the President, which I am authorized to express, to make it the subject of mutual and friendly explanations, its disagreeable tendency will be obviated. I am induced to express this expectation, with the more confidence, from the conciliatory manner in which you have made this communication.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.
Mr. Morier charge d'Affairs of His Britannic Majesty.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington, July 3, 1811.

SIR,
The assurances which you did me the honor to give me yesterday verbally, that no instructions whatever had been given to Commodore Rodgers which could under any construction be meant to authorize his attempting to recover by force any person claimed as an impressed American citizen from on board any of His Majesty's ships of war, were amply sufficient to convey to my mind every satisfaction upon that subject: the reports, however, current in the United States, and connected with Commodore Rodgers' conduct and proceedings, as well as the inferences which will be drawn from the expressions which he used to the Captain of His Majesty's sloop Little Belt, being of a tendency to create doubts in Great Britain as to the nature of the authority under which he acted, I willingly accept your offer of making me the same statement in a more formal manner, in order that I may transmit it to my government to prevent all possible mistake on so important a point.

The question arising out of the encounter between the United States frigate President and His Majesty's sloop Little Belt, will then remain limited to the act itself. You are already, sir, in possession of the British commanders' statement of the circumstances which attended it; his account, and that of the American Commodore's, differ very materially with respect to some of the most important features of the transaction, but in this they agree, that the chase which brought on the action commenced on the part of Commodore Rodgers; for it cannot be maintained that the advance made by Captain Bingham for the purpose of ascertaining if the sail described by him was His Majesty's ship Guerrier, which it appears he had orders to join, was for the purpose of chasing, even if that could be urged as a plea by the American commander. As soon as he found his signals unanswered, he bore away, until to his infinite surprise he found himself the object of the strange vessel's eager pursuit and hostile attitudes. What could be Commodore Rodgers' intention is not apparent. That he could not discover at the distance of 70 or 100 yards that the ship before him was a flush-deck sloop, tho' it was but a little after 8 o'clock, on the 16th May; that he could not make out her colors at half past 6 o'clock; that his guns were double shot; and that with the security he possessed from the great force & superior sailing of the ship under his command, and the circumstance of belonging to a neutral nation he did not

rather hold off during the night if he wished to speak the sloop, than by running under her stern in a menacing attitude incur the risk of provoking a misunderstanding, must appear unaccountable to the comprehension of every unprejudiced person, and will, I am sure, sir, seem to you a sufficient reason, if there were no other warrant, my demanding that an examination be instituted into his conduct with a view to suitable satisfaction being afforded to His Majesty for the loss of so many of his subjects so wantonly slaughtered, and for the insult offered to his flag. But should Captain Bingham's charges be brought home to Commodore Rodgers, for his having refused to state the name of the nation he belonged to, though asked to do so on their hearing each other in the dark, and of having fired a broadside into the sloop without provocation, which might at once have sunk so small a vessel, I am convinced I need only appeal to the justice of the American government, for that government to see in its proper light the magnitude of the outrage, and offer to His Majesty every reparation that can appear due.

It is with great pleasure, sir, that I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge the promptness with which you came forward with the assurances alluded to in the first part of this letter, and the readiness which you shewed to receive any communications from me in regard to the unhappy occurrence which forms the subject of the remainder.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient humble servant,

AUG. J. FOSTER.
Honorable James Monroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.
Department of State, July 16, 1811.

SIR,
I have had the honor to receive your note respecting the late encounter between the American frigate the President, and His Britannic Majesty's sloop of war, the Little Belt.

It is very satisfactory to find that you received the communication which I had the honor to make to you, in our first interview, on the subject of your enquiry relative to that unfortunate occurrence, in the amicable spirit in which it was intended. Although the excitement which had been produced by previous and recent aggressions, particularly by the impressment of American citizens from American vessels, even on the coast of the U. States, was great, yet no order had been given by the government, for the recovery by force, of any citizen so impressed, from any British ship of war. The orders given to the commanders of the frigates and other armed vessels of the United States were for the protection of their coast, and of their commerce within the legitimate limits.

I need not repeat to you, sir, the sincere regret of this government, that such an encounter took place, and more especially that it should have produced the unfortunate consequences which attended it.

I have the honor to be,
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington City, July 24, 1811.

SIR,
I have had the honor to receive your letter dated on the 16th instant, in answer to mine of the 3d, in which I expressed a desire to have stated in a more formal manner your denial to me of orders having been given to Commodore Rodgers which could under any construction authorize that commander to attack any of His Majesty's ships of war in search of any person claimed as an American seaman, and in which I also demanded that an examination should be instituted into that officer's conduct, with a view to suitable reparation being afforded to His Majesty for what appears a wanton and unprovoked attack made by the frigate under his command, upon His Majesty's sloop of war, the Little Belt.

The denial I asked for, you have given me, and I beg to assure you, sir, that though I troubled you with the demand, because the extensiveness of the rumor, which had attributed such orders to the American government, had made it my duty so to do, yet I never entertained an idea for one moment that the government of the U. States could have issued such orders, because they must have been considered as manifestations of direct intentions of hostility which would have been incompatible with the relations of amity subsisting between America and Great Britain.

On such a point, sir, simple denial

was all I asked and what I expected to receive. It was therefore with pain that I found you had connected it with allusions to other topics, calculated to produce irritation, on which whatever complaints you may have to make to me, I shall be ever ready to receive and forward them for redress to the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's naval forces at Halifax, or to His Majesty's government, but the mentioning of which in your note in answer to mine on a distinct subject of the most serious importance, you will pardon me if I must consider as matter of regret, especially as you wished me to receive the communication you made me as given in an amicable spirit.

Moreover from the tenor of the part of your letter in which you have connected the question of impressment with that of an attack on a British ship of war, an inference is forced upon me, which you surely never could have meant me to draw, but which, nevertheless, the passage conveys, namely, that, although the government of the United States had not given orders for the recovery by force of any American citizen claimed from a British national ship, they still maintain they might have been justified in so doing. The right of searching a ship of war has been so positively disavowed on the part of His Majesty's government, and so disclaimed by that of America that I could not have expected any doubts would ever again have been thrown on the matter, and yet the language of your letter, until it is explained, will certainly authorize such doubts as far as relates to the American government.

I have no answer at all from you, sir, to my demand for an inquiry being instituted into the conduct of Captain Rodgers. This omission has occasioned to me the more surprise, because in addition to there appearing to be no cause why the government of America should decline to listen to so just a demand on my part, there seemed to be every reason why they should even for their own satisfaction have desired to clear up the circumstances of this most extraordinary proceeding. I will indeed frankly own to you that I did think on reaching this city to have found that officer's conduct already, by the spontaneous act of the government of the United States, undergoing an examination, instead of hearing that he had been sent immediately to sea again, which seemed to denote an approbation of his behavior; & I thought I could the more rely on this being the course the President would have pursued, from a consideration of that which His Majesty's government had taken in the case of the Chesapeake when every reparation practicable at the instant the intelligence reached London of that unfortunate event, was made to you, sir, promptly and unasked for.

I feel the more regret, sir, at the course taken by your government in this affair, because I have been necessarily obliged in consequence to suspend carrying into execution that part of my instructions by which I was directed immediately on my arrival here to offer such further reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake frigate as would, I am convinced, have proved satisfactory. I had the honor to state to you, in our first interview, that I had such instructions, although I omitted to mention it in my note, because, as you may remember, I expressed to you at the time, it seemed to me the American government might feel more free to act as the justice of the case required, if the two subjects were kept unconnected; and in this opinion I thought you appeared to concur.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.
MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Philadelphia, Sept. 4, 1811.

SIR,
I have now by an express messenger from England received the commands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, relative to the late violent aggression committed by the United States Frigate, the President, on His Majesty's Ship Little Belt, and I have the honor of communicating to you the inclosed Documents which have been transmitted to me by your government to be laid before that of the United States, comprehending a copy of a letter from Lord James Townshend commanding officer at Halifax, dated May 30, 1811, inclosing a statement of the action by the officers of the Little Belt—the report of the Commissioner of his Majesty's

Navy Board at Halifax, in respect to the damage done the Little Belt; a copy of Rear Admiral Sawyer's letter inclosing his instructions to Captain Bingham, as well as a list of killed and wounded on board the Sloop of War—and finally a copy of the correspondence on the subject which took place between the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Smith, American charge d'affaires in London; of that of Captain Bingham's official letter you already are in possession.

In communicating to you, sir, these Documents I am particularly directed to call your attention to the instructions of Admiral Sawyer which furnished the strongest evidence of the peaceful and friendly intentions of His Majesty's government towards this country.—The very pointed manner in which the Commander in Chief of the Halifax station had enjoined Captain Bingham to avoid giving offence to the government or subjects of the United States is of itself presumptive proof of the truth of that officer's statement, even if there were not such strong evidence as appears from the deposition of the different officers on board His Majesty's ship as to the action having been commenced by Captain Rodgers.

His Majesty's government were entitled to expect, as I have had already the honor to observe to you, sir, in my former letter, that the American government would have manifested a prompt disposition to obviate by an early disavowal and by just reparation, the necessary tendency of such an event to disturb the friendship subsisting between the two states, and this expectation was the more natural from the example afforded by His Majesty's government in the case of the Chesapeake.

Such, however, not having been the case, I am commanded by His Royal Highness to lose no time in communicating to you the papers inclosed, which explain in the fullest manner the circumstances of the transaction, and the very great extent of the outrage committed, by which so many valuable lives were sacrificed, and in demanding the immediate disavowal on the part of the United States of the act of aggression committed against His Majesty's ship, as also in requiring a just reparation of the injury received.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and respect, Sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.
MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.
Department of State, Sept. 14, 1811.

SIR,
I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 4th inst. respecting the encounter between the United States Frigate the President and His Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt, which I have laid before the President of the U. States.

In the first interview which took place between us, after your arrival at Washington, I stated explicitly that no instructions had been given to take any action on board a British ship of war, nor any order whatever of a hostile nature, I made the same declaration afterwards, at your request, in a more formal manner; and it is with the same frankness that I now again repeat it.

Such a declaration was deemed proper, in order to obviate misapprehensions which might obstruct any conciliatory and satisfactory propositions with which you might be charged. It was in conformity also with the candid and friendly policy which have been shown by this government in all its transactions with Great Britain.

If the answer to your former letter was limited to this disavowal of hostile intentions on the part of this government, it need scarcely be remarked, that no further view of the subject could then, nor as yet can, be entered into, on the demand of the British government, without forgetting an essential preliminary to such a demand.

It might be added that with the circumstances of the transaction, as officially before this government, the true ground on which it claimed attention, was that of a violent aggression by a British on an American ship, in a situation and manner authorizing the strongest appeal to the British government for redress. If an instant representation and demand to that effect were not made, it was a proof only that this government permitted the event of the encounter to temper the feelings and retard the complaint, prompted by the origin and character of it.

It is not seen without surprise that the case of the Chesapeake is cited as

an example supporting a demand of reparation in the present case. No other remark will be made than that the fifth year is now elapsed without reparation in that case, although so palpably and even confessedly due to the rights of the United States, and the honor of their flag.

In the instruction to Captain Bingham thus frankly communicated, the President shews a token of amity and conciliation, which, if pursued in the extent corresponding with that in which these sentiments are entertained by the United States, must hasten a termination of every controversy which has so long subsisted between the two countries. I have the honor, to be, &c.
(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.
Department of State, Oct. 11, 1811.

SIR,
I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of a Court of Enquiry, held by order of the President, on the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, in the late encounter between a frigate of the United States, the President, and His Britannic Majesty's ship, the Little Belt.

The result of this enquiry, which was conducted in public, in a manner the most impartial, and established by the concurrent testimony of all the officers of the American ship, and of others whom it was proper to summon, cannot, it is presumed, leave a doubt in the mind of any one that Capt. Bingham made the attack, and without a justifiable cause.

That Commodore Rodgers pursued a vessel which had at first pursued him, and hailed her as soon as he approached within a suitable distance, are circumstances which can be of no avail to Captain Bingham. The United States have a right to know the national character of the armed ships which hover on their coast, and whether they visit it with friendly or illicit views. It is a right inseparable from the sovereignty of every independent state, and intimately connected with their tranquillity and peace. All nations exercise it, and none with more vigor, or at a greater distance from the coast than Great Britain herself, nor any, on more justifiable grounds, than the United States. In addition to the considerations which have recommended these precautions to other powers, it is rendered of the more importance to the U. S. by the practice of armed vessels, from the West Indies investing our coast for unauthorized and even piratical purposes. Instances have also occurred in which the commanders of British ships of war, after impressing seamen from American vessels, have concealed the names of their ships, whereby an application to their government for the reparation due for such outrages, with the requisite certainty, is rendered impracticable. For these reasons the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, in approaching the Little Belt to make the necessary enquiries, and exchange a friendly salute, was strictly correct.

The President therefore, can regard the act of Capt. Bingham no otherwise than as a hostile aggression on the flag of the United States, and he is persuaded, that His Britannic Majesty, viewing it in the same light will bestow on it the attention which it merits.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,
JAS. MONROE.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.
Washington, Oct. 26, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 14th inst. inclosing a copy of the proceedings of a court of enquiry held by order of the President of the U. S. on the conduct of Com. Rodgers in the late encounter between a frigate of the U. S. the President, and His Majesty's ship the Little Belt, fixing on Capt. Bingham the charge of having commenced the engagement, and claiming in consequence the attention of His Majesty's government towards it, as an act of hostility on the part of the British officer. I may be permitted to remind you, sir, that after I had ascertained from you that no hostile intentions on the part of the government of the U. S. were connected with the proceedings of Capt. Rodgers, all I asked in the first instance was, that the President of the United States would be pleased to order an enquiry into his conduct, which had tended so seriously to interrupt the harmony subsisting between our two countries; and which having hitherto received no palliation whatever from any evidence in contradiction of Capt. Bingham's statement, as officially transmitted to His Majesty's government, must have continued to appear to them to be utterly incapable of receiving any.

The document you have now done me the honor to communicate to me, with the copy annexed, of Capt. Rodgers' letter, (for the first time off since before me) is, however, so far satisfactory as it shews that Captain Rodgers has endeavored to exculpate himself, exhibiting the ground on which he rests his defence, and I shall without delay transmit it to be laid before His Royal Highness the Prince Regent. It certainly proves a most unaccountable difference to exist between the statement of the commander and officers of the Little Belt and those of the President, as to the firing of the first gun; but I must remark that from the concurrent testimony of several of the officers of the U. S. ship, as to the orders given by Capt. Rodgers on nearing the Little Belt, there appears to have been an impression on his mind that an encounter was to ensue, and as the Little Belt was evidently endeavoring to avoid him, such an idea it would seem could only have arisen from the opinion he was entertained of his own proceedings as being likely to bring it on.

On this occasion to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Sept. 14, in answer to mine of the 21, a copy of which I immediately forwarded to my government. I have the honor to be, &c.
AUG. J. FOSTER.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 15.

The Rev. Mr. Price will perform divine service at the court house in this place, on Sunday the 24th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq. is chosen a Senator of the United States, for the state of Rhode-Island, vice Christopher G. Champlin, resigned.

The ship Lidia, arrived at New York, brings London dates one day later than before received; but brings no addition to our stock of news. The King was much as he had been for some weeks, no hopes existing of his recovery.

Richmond, November 5.

THE TREASURY.

It is far from our wishes to enter fully into the case which has excited so much interest among us—We shall merely touch upon so much of it, as will serve to elucidate the discovery of the money and the sentence of the Court—nor should we even mention the name of the accused, if it were not so generally known, that it would be ridiculous to attempt its concealment.

On Saturday last, John McCaul, of Hanover, was put to the bar of the Examining Court of this city; charged with breaking into and robbing the Treasury. His counsel were, John Wickham and Gordon H. Baebus—the counsel on the other side, the Attorney General, the States Attorney for this city, and Benjamin Bots.

A great deal of circumstantial testimony was brought in, to prove the knowledge the accused had acquired and wished to acquire of the rooms and stairs of the Capitol, the state of his finances before the robbery, and the sums and sorts of money which he disbursed after it. Twenty-seven witnesses spoke to these and other subordinate points; but no clue to the money was so far disclosed; nor was it in proof that any more of it (charged with being a part of the public funds) had been traced, except the \$150 originally found in the pocket-book of the accused.—James Gray was then called.

He stated, that in compliance with the directions of a note which had been put into his hands on Sunday the 27th ult. (the morning after the commitment of McC.) he had presented a token (a pair of sleeve buttons, enclosed in said note) to Maria Overton, a free girl of colour, who was led to confess to him that a packet had been put into her hands, but was not then in her possession, yet she would recover and put it into his custody; that in the course of that day, she did so; that on Friday last Francis Taylor had sought an interview with him respecting this packet; and that in the course of that day, they had made an arrangement by which Gray was to restore it that night to M. O.—and Taylor was immediately after to come in, reclaim it from M. O. and restore it to the Treasurer.

Francis Taylor (of whose honorable conduct throughout this transaction, it is not easy to speak in terms of adequate praise,) succeeded Gray; and stated the means which he had taken to prevail on M. O. to inform him of the disposition of the packet, his conversations with her, and his final arrangement with Gray.—He then stated, that he had received and opened the packet in the presence of two friends; that it contained only \$650; that he had then sought to prevail on M. O. to restore the balance; and that next morning in the presence of the same friends he had received from her \$2055 more, which she said she had taken from a hole in her garden. Another witness followed Taylor, who amongst other things, stated that he had extracted the confession from M. O. that the person, into whose hands she had put the packet before she gave it to Gray, was a Polly McDowell, a white woman of this city. A search warrant was immediately taken out against the house of the said McD., which ended in the discovery of 32 fifty dollar notes, nicely deposited between the true and a false bottom of a small paper box—She has been committed to jail, as an accessory after the fact.

When this and other testimony had been gone through, Mr. Wickham made an enquiry of the court, which ended in this decision; that they, as a called court, would not require the same degree of proof as would be requisite on a trial in chief.—Mr. Wickham then applied for time for his client to collect testimony to rebut that of

Gray, on the ground of surprise; the court decided that this was not "good cause," and refused a continuance.—The counsel of the accused then waved the introduction of any evidence on their side; and, finally, the court unanimously decided that J. McCaul should be sent on for trial to the Circuit Court (in April.)

Besides the sums, mentioned in the above sketches, there have been found \$200 folded up in a letter in the Pocket-Book of the accused, which had been originally overlooked—\$300 more found in the house of Polly McDowell; and 350 found in another house near her own.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Oct. 23.

INDIAN EXPEDITION.

The last account we have received from the Indians of the Wabash, states that they had embodied the number of about 2,200, and had assumed a very hostile attitude. Governor Harrison and his troops had advanced against them to the distance of about 70 miles from Vincennes, and had erected a fort, which at the last dates was so well fortified as to leave no room to apprehend immediate danger from the Indians.—The Indians had, however, forbid the further advance of Harrison and his party; and also informed them they should not retreat from the fort—as an earnest of their sincerity, they had shot one of the sentinels. In consequence of these hostile appearances, Harrison has written to General Wells, of Jefferson county, and the commanding officer of Shelby county, in this state, requesting them to raise as many as five hundred volunteers at least, with the utmost dispatch.

Frederick Town, Nov. 9.

Court Martial.—The court made an adjournment on Wednesday last until Thursday the 14th instant, having closed the testimony, in order that the General could have time to prepare his defence. We expect that the trial will terminate shortly.

Boston, November 4.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday we received Lisbon papers to the 28th September, by the brig Coromandel, capt. Messervy. We do not find in them any letters from the Grand Armies, nor any information of any movements therein. The verbal accounts state; that nothing had occurred in the armies. Gen. Bellestros was at Algeiras, where the French were expected to make an attack; and he had made preparations to repel it.

Marshal Beresford had his headquarters near Lisbon, from whence he was sending reinforcements to the Portuguese army.

The grand army is stationed in Portugal in two large columns: the 1st, under Lord Wellington, has 23,000 infantry, and 4000 cavalry, in front of Almeida; the 2d column under Gen. Hill, has 15,000 infantry, and 2,500 cavalry; forming a line from Elvas to Castello Branco; each column is strong in artillery. The Portuguese troops under Gen. Beresford are now well disciplined, and commanded by British officers; they have no amount in cavalry, but their infantry, effective in the field, is 62,000; and ten regiments of riflemen are now raising, which are by far the most useful troops, on account of the rocky and mountainous state of the country.

The French are weak in Spain, and are now concentrating themselves as fast as possible, to prevent the desultory warfare of the Spaniards.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
November 15.

WANTED

An Overseer's Place.

A single man well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations as to his sobriety and industry, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. Enquire of the Printer, November 15.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1811.

Mathew Ranson, Plaintiff,

vs.

Michael Fisher and Samuel Lantis, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Michael Fisher not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November 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 door of the court house of said county.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

THE Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county, will meet at Thomas James' tavern, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday the 30th instant, at which time applications will be received for the appointment of a keeper of the poor house. All persons interested are requested to attend.

JAMES BROWN, c. o. p.

November 8.

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the above named tavern, where he is provided with every thing necessary to render his house agreeable to travellers. He has on hand and is determined constantly to keep a choice assortment of wines and other liquors—His table will be furnished with the best market can afford.—He has good stables and the best of hay, and is determined that no exertion shall be wanting to render his house an agreeable and comfortable resort to gentlemen of every description.

JOHN WINGERS.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 14.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes,

Consisting of one valuable woman and her five children, two girls and three boys—the oldest girl is in her thirteenth year. A liberal credit will be given if required. Apply to

THOMAS TOOLE.

Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 15.

To Journeymen Tailors.

Four or five journeymen tailors are wanted immediately by the subscriber. To good workmen he will give one dollar per job, and ten cents per hour for all extra work, and wages punctually paid. AARON CHAMBERS.

Charlestown, Nov. 15.

Daniel W. Griffith,

TAILOR,

CONTINUES to carry on business in the house adjoining Mr. Humphreys' store in Charles Town.

He tenders his services to the public, and assures all those who may favor him with their custom, that no exertions shall be wanting to render general satisfaction. From his extensive knowledge of the business, he is confident that he will be competent to execute work in the neatest, & most fashionable manner. He wishes to employ two or three journeymen immediately, to whom he will allow the best wages. He wants one or two apprentices; boys of good morals and about the age of 14 years will be preferred.

November 15, 1811.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the Bullskin run, and containing three hundred and thirty-seven acres, one hundred of which is in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted for grass.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
November 15.

WANTED

An Overseer's Place.

A single man well experienced in Farming, and the management of Stock, who can get satisfactory recommendations as to his sobriety and industry, wishes to be employed as an Overseer. Enquire of the Printer, November 15.

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JAMES BROWN, c. o. p.

November 8.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1811.

[No. 191.

DOCUMENTS
Accompanying the President's Message.
[CONTINUED.]

OCCUPATION OF FLORIDA.

MR. FOSTER TO MR. MONROE.

Washington, July 2d, 1811.

SIR,

The attention of His Majesty's government has of late been called to the measures pursued by the United States for the military occupation of West Florida. The language held by the President at the opening of the late session of Congress, the hostile demonstrations made by the American forces under Captain Gaines, the actual summing of the fort of Mobile, and the bill submitted to the approbation of the American legislature for the interior administration of the province, are so many direct and positive proofs that the government of America is prepared to subject the province of West Florida to the authority of the United States.

The Spanish minister in London, addressed a note in the month of March last, to his majesty's secretary of state for foreign affairs, expressing in sufficient detail, the feelings of the government of Spain, respecting this unprovoked aggression on the integrity of that monarchy.

Mr. Morier, in his note to Mr. Smith, of December 15, 1810, has already reminded the American government of the intimate alliance subsisting between his majesty and Spain, and he has desired such explanations on the subject as might convince his majesty of the pacific disposition of the United States towards Spain. Mr. Smith in his reply has stated that it is evident that no hostile or unfriendly purpose was entertained by America towards Spain—and that the American minister to his majesty's court had been enabled to make whatever explanation might comport with the frank and conciliatory spirit which had been invariably manifested on the part of the U. States.

Since the date of this correspondence Mr. Pinkney has offered no explanation whatever of the motives which have actuated the conduct of the U. States in this transaction, a bill has been introduced into congress for the establishment, government and protection of the territory of Mobile, and the fortress of that name has been summoned without effect.

His royal highness the prince regent, in the name and on the behalf of his majesty, is still willing to hope that the American government has not been urged to this step by ambitious motives or by a desire of foreign conquest, and territorial aggrandisement. It would be satisfactory however to be enabled to ascertain that no consideration connected with the present state of Spain has induced America to despoil that monarchy of a valuable foreign colony.

The government of the U. States contends that the right to the possession of a certain part of West Florida will not be less open to discussion in the occupation of America, than under the government of Spain.

But the government of the U. States, under this pretext, cannot expect to avoid the reproach, which must attend the ungenerous and unprovoked seizure of a foreign colony while the parent state is engaged in a noble contest for independence, against a most unjustifiable and violent invasion of the rights both of the monarch and people of Spain.

While I wait, therefore, for an explanation from you, sir, as to the motives which led to this unjust aggression by the United States on the territories of his majesty's ally, I must consider it as my duty to lose no time in fulfilling the orders of his royal highness the prince regent, by which I am commanded in the event of its appearing on my arrival in this city that the United States will persevere by means and active demonstration to claim the military occupation of West Florida, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his majesty's charge d'affaires, and the manifest injustice of the act, to present to you the solemn protest of his royal highness in the name

and on behalf of his majesty, against an act which is contrary to every principle of morality, good faith, and national honor, and so injurious to the alliance subsisting between his majesty and the Spanish nation.

I have the honor to be, &c.
AUG. J. FOSTER.
To the hon. James Monroe, &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

Department of State, July 8, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your note which you have presented, by the order of his royal highness the prince regent, to protest, in behalf of the regent of Spain, against the possession lately taken by the U. States of certain parts of West Florida. Although the president cannot admit the right of Great Britain to interfere in any question relating to that province, he is willing to explain, in a friendly manner, the considerations which induced the United States to take the step against which you have been ordered to protest.

It is to be inferred from your view of the subject, that the British government has been taught to believe that the United States seized a moment of national embarrassment to wrest from Spain a province to which they had no right, and that they were prompted to it by their interest alone, and a knowledge that Spain could not defend it. Nothing, however, is more remote from the fact, than the presumption on which your government appears to have acted. Examples of so unworthy a conduct are unfortunately too frequent in the history of nations; but the United States have not followed them. The president had persuaded himself that the unequivocal proofs which the United States have given in all their transactions with foreign powers, and particularly with Spain, an upright and liberal policy, would have shielded them from such unmerited a suspicion. He is satisfied that nothing is wanting but a correct knowledge of facts completely to dissipate it.

I might bring to your view a long catalogue of injuries which the United States have received from Spain since the conclusion of their revolutionary war, any one of which would most probably have been considered cause of war, and resented as such, by other powers. I will mention two of these only; the spoliation that were committed on their commerce to a great amount in the last war, and the suppression of their deposit at New Orleans, just before the commencement of the present war, in violation of a solemn treaty; for neither of which injuries has any reparation or atonement been made. For injuries like those of the first class, it is known to you that Great Britain and France made indemnity. The United States, however, do not rely on these injuries for a justification of their conduct in this transaction, although their claims to reparation for them are by no means relinquished, and it is to be presumed, will not always be neglected.

When I inform you that the province of West Florida to the Perdido was a part of Louisiana, while the whole province formerly belonged to France, that although it was afterwards separated from the other part, yet that both parts were again re-united in the hands of Spain, and by her re-conveyed to France, in which state the entire province of Louisiana was ceded to the U. States in 1803, that in accepting the cession and paying for the territory ceded, the United States understood and believed that they paid for the country as far as the Perdido, as part of Louisiana; and that on a conviction of Florida, for the purpose of treating with the inhabitants of that province for the purpose of its being delivered up to the United States government; that he was with this view using every method of seduction to effect his purpose; offering to each white inhabitant who would side with him 50 acres of land and the guarantee of his religion and property; stipulating also that the American government would pay the debts of the Spanish government; whether due in pensions or otherwise, and that he would cause the officers and soldiers of the garrisons to be conveyed to such place as should be indicated, provided they did not rather choose to enter into the service of the U. States.

M. D'Onis has done me the honor to communicate to me a note which he purposes transmitting to you, sir, in consequence of this detached and most extraordinary intelligence, and considering the intimate alliance subsisting between Spain and Great Britain, as well as the circumstances under which he is placed in this country, he has ur-

gently requested that I would accompany his representation with a letter on my part in support of it.

After the solemn asseverations which you gave me in the month of July, that no intentions hostile to the Spanish interests in Florida existed on the part of your government, I am wholly unable to suppose that governor Matthews can have had orders from the president for the conduct which he is stated to be pursuing; but the measures he is stated to be taking in corresponding with traitors, and in endeavoring by bribery and every art of seduction to infuse a spirit of rebellion into the subjects of the king of Spain in those quarters, are such as to create the liveliest inquietude, and to call for the most early interference on the part of the government of the U. States.

The government of the U. States are well aware of the deep interest which his royal highness the prince regent takes in the security of Florida, for any attempt to occupy the eastern part of which by the United States not even the slightest pretext could be alleged such as were brought forward in the endeavor to justify the aggression on West Florida.

I conceive it therefore, to be my duty, in consideration of the alliance subsisting between Spain and G. Britain, and the interests of his majesty's subjects in the West India Islands, so deeply involved in the security of East Florida, as well in pursuance of the orders of my government in case of any attempt against that country, to lose no time in calling upon you for an exposition of the alarming steps which governor Matthews is stated to be taking for subverting the Spanish authority in that country, requesting to be informed by you upon what authority he can be acting and what measures have been taken to put a stop to his proceedings.

I have the honor to be, &c.
AUG. J. FOSTER.
The hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

MR. MONROE TO MR. FOSTER.

November 2, 1811.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive your letter of September 5th, and to submit it to the view of the president.

The principles which have governed the United States in their measures relative to West Florida, have already been explained to you. With equal frankness I shall now communicate the part they have acted with respect to East Florida.

In the letter which I had the honor to address to you on the 6th of July, I stated the injuries which the United States had received from Spain, since their revolutionary war, and particularly by spoliation on their commerce in the last war, to a great amount, and of the suppression of their right of deposit at New Orleans just before the commencement of the present war, for neither of which had reparation been made. A claim to indemnity for these injuries is altogether unconnected with the question relating to West Florida, which was acquired by cession from France in 1803.

The government of Spain has never denied the right of the United States to a just indemnity for spoliation on their commerce. In 1802 it explicitly admitted this right by entering into a convention, the object of which was to adjust the amount of the claim, with a view to indemnity. The subsequent injury by the suppression of the deposit at New Orleans produced an important change in the relations between the parties, which has never been accommodated. The United States saw in that measure eminent cause of war, and that war did not immediately follow cannot be considered in any other light than as a proof of their moderation and pacific policy. The executive could not believe that the government of Spain would refuse to the United States the justice due to these accumulated injuries, when the subject should be brought solemnly before it, by special mission. It is known that an envoy extraordinary was sent to Madrid in 1805, on this subject, and that the mission did not accomplish the object intended by it.

It is proper to observe, that in the

NOTICE.

A regimental court of enquiry, will be held at captain John Anderson's tavern, in Charles Town, on Saturday the 23d inst. All persons interested are requested to attend.
J. CRANE, Lt. Col.
November 8.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Shepherd's-Town, on Friday the 25th inst. an apprentice boy, by the name of *Alexander Catlet*, about 16 years of age. Whoever delivers said boy to the subscriber, shall have the above reward, but no thanks.
SAMUEL SNAVELY.
Shepherd's-Town, November 6.

Negroes for Sale.

For sale, two negro women, four children, and a man—One of the women is an excellent cook, has three children, two boys and one girl; all must be sold together.—The other woman is stout and healthy, has a child, which must go with her. The man is about 22 years old, and is thought a valuable slave. These negroes are not to be sold for any fault, and the purchaser must be reputed a good master or mistress—*none other need apply.* Terms made known by
GEO. W. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Nov. 1.

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell the farm on which I live, containing 650 acres, situated in Frederick county, Va. near Snickers' Ferry, four miles below Battletown.— Few tracts possess greater advantages, every field being watered by a never failing stream, on one of which is a valuable mill-seat, & fall sufficient to put under water any day in the year at least 30 acres of rich meadow land. Two hundred and fifty acres are in wood—the cleared land is in an improving state of husbandry, well adapted to plaster, and esteemed as productive as any in the valley; the buildings are indifferent.— This tract would admit of several divisions, as it abounds in springs—It is distant from Alexandria, by the turnpike, 49 miles, and within a mile of the river Shenandoah, from whence flour is boated to the district of Columbia. Terms will be made convenient to a purchaser.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, or in his absence of William B. Page, or James Ware, Esquires. Also, another tract in the upper end of this county, containing between four and five hundred acres, mostly in wood, of which about 100 acres are of valuable unimproved meadow land.

JOHN D. ORR.
Frederick, Oct. 29, 1811.

Mill's Grove New and Complete Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber again offers his services to those who have cloth to dress. He is happy to find there were so few complaints of his work last season, as the mill was much out of repair.—But as there is now a new one with every apparatus for doing the work expeditiously and in the best manner, he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction. With thanks for past favors, he solicits the custom of the neighborhood. For the convenience of those at a distance, cloth with particular written directions may be left at Mr. Matthew Frame's store in Charlestown, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return, when finished, whatever cloth may be left. All kinds of work will be done on the most moderate terms, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB.
November 1.

JOSEPH WISONG,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and the public that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE MAKING business at his house (opposite the late Joseph Brown's wheelwright shop,) where all orders in the above line will be executed in the neatest and most fashionable style. Also ladies MOROCCO SHOES of every description. He hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
Charlestown, Oct. 11.

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Charlestown, Oct. 11.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1811.

Rebecca Ridgway, Plaintiff,
vs.
Edward Ridgway and Henry Haines, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant Edward Ridgway not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in November 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 door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant Henry Hains be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant Edward Ridgway, until the further order of this court.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

TO PRINTERS.

RAN AWAY from the Editor of the *Intelligencer*, Lancaster, [Penn.] on the evening of Tuesday last, an Apprentice, named *James Donnelly*, about 14 years of age; has black curly hair, small black eyes, and a peculiar habit of winking; is very talkative and impudent: Had on and took with him, a new roram hat, a cambrick neckcloth, 1 muslin and 1 linen shirt, coat and trousers of homemade cotton, striped blue and white, a woollen vest, striped white, yellow, and purple, white linen stockings, and coarse shoes, laced up the instep; old olive-colored velvet jacket and trousers, and a crossbarred silk handkerchief.

As this Lad can do a Man's work, at setting types, he will probably offer himself to a Printer; but it is confidently believed, that no one will employ him; and all persons are cautioned against harboring the Runaway.

Editors of Newspapers, by inserting the above, will discourage the profligacy of Apprentices, and oblige a Brother.

WILLIAM DICKSON.
October 12.

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, Gerrardstown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.
September 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.

The Trustees

Of the Charlestown Academy will meet at Mr. Fulton's Tavern, on the Evening of the fourth Monday in November—at which time they will enter into an agreement with a teacher, should such apply as they may believe qualified agreeably to the rules of the institution.
Nov. 1.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON

RAGS.

FALL GOODS,

NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherd's town

CONSISTING OF
Extra super London Cloths,
Ditto ditto Casimeres,
Ladies Peleisse Cloths,
Fine thread cloths for frack coats,
Double milled drab cloths for great coats,
Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do.
Extra super, scarlet, blue black and spotted pelisse do.
Large and small rose blankets from 64 to 124.

Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy,
Striped Duffel blankets,
Paines, Kerseys, half thicks, and Fennots,
Lyon Skin, for great coats,
Ladies superfine and low priced black worsted hose,
Men's filled, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto.

Wholesale and retail of their former supply make their present assortment very extensive and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms.

P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark. They have also just received a supply of 10, 8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, October 1st.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his most grateful acknowledgments to his former customers for their liberal encouragement—and from the convenient situation in which he has placed himself for carrying on said business in all its various branches, he flatters himself that he will be able to merit the attention of the public.

For the convenience of those living more convenient to Charlestown than to the subscriber's mill on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester, Mr. Matthew Frame's store, in Charles town, is appointed where cloth will be received with written directions, dressed and returned with all possible dispatch.

N. B. Coarse cloth and linsey will be done on the very shortest notice.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 25.

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.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on the 16th day of November next, at the residence of the subscriber, near the Glebe farm, a number of work horses, cows, sheep and hogs, a wagon and geers, farming utensils, hay in the stack, and some household and kitchen furniture—on a credit of nine months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—At the same time and place will be sold for cash, a quantity of old rye. The sale to begin at 9 o'clock.

JOHN M'KAKIN.
October 18.

WANTED,

A lad about 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. Apply at this office.
October 25.

Writing Paper for Sale

AT THIS OFFICE.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 21.
Loss of Gun-Boat, No. 2.

The U. States Gun-Boat, No. 2, (schooner rigged) of the navy, sailed from this port on the 9th ult. bound to St. Mary's. On Friday morning 4th instant, they made Cumberland Island, but being unable to procure a pilot, they at night stood off, weather very bad and a high sea—on Saturday morning, the wind increasing to a heavy gale from N. E. the vessel was hove to under a trey-sail, with her head to the eastward; about 11 A. M. the gale increasing, took in the trey-sail, and in about five minutes after a heavy sea broke on board, which hove the boat on her beam ends; they immediately attempted to cut away the mast, but that part of the crew which was below, in their alarm, forced open the hatches, which had been secured early in the gale, and the Gun-Boat instantly filled and went down. Several of the crew attempted to save themselves from instant death by clinging to the floating sweeps, spars, &c. but one only of the number escaped to tell the mournful tale; all the rest, after struggling a while with the waves, shared the fate of those who went down with the vessel. The man saved is named *John Tier*, and what is very remarkable, he was one of the men saved from the wreck of Gun-Boat No. 157, lost on Charleston bar on the 17th May last. This man was picked up the next day, after having been twenty-nine hours upon an oar, by Captain Gould, of the schooner *Dolly*, of Rhode-Island, and landed at Amelia Island.—The names of the persons lost are—

John J. Lippencott, acting master, a native of Pennsylvania; Jas. W. Gunning, midshipman, of Wilmington, N. C.; John Todd, do. of this city; Francis Taylor, do. do.; Samuel Liber, do. do.; Samuel Robertson, boatswain; Wm. Wright, gunner; Thos. King, purser's steward; Samuel Cameron, carpenter; Mrs. R. Smith, a native of Liverpool, going on to her husband, who is a carpenter in the U. States service; and about 25 seamen.

When Religion is made a science, there is nothing more intricate; when made a duty, there is nothing more easy.

When I err, he is my friend who dares privately tell me of it—My enemy will tell others first.

Calumniators are those who have neither good hearts nor good understandings.

Look on slanderers as direct enemies to civil society, as persons without honor, honesty, or humanity.

Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, designs to serve you in a similar manner.

We should condemn no one unheard.

We see a world of pains taken and the best years of life spent in collecting a set of tho'ts in a college, for the conduct of life; and after all, the man so qualified shall hesitate in his speech to a good suit of clothes, and want common sense before an agreeable woman.

Seven Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a stable near Gibson's mill, in Loudon county, Va. on Tuesday night the 22d of October, 1811, a bright bay horse, 16 hands high, 11 years old, trots and canters, shod before—no brand or mark perceivable. He was seen on the mountain near Snickers' ferry, and afterwards opposite the Rock's mill. Any person taking up the said horse and delivering him to Michael Dorsey, at Joseph Lewis's mill, in Loudon county, shall receive Five Dollars reward, and if delivered to the subscriber, in Washington county, near Sharpsburgh, Md. shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

ADAM PUFFINBARGER.
November 8.

Journeymen Tailors WANTED.

THE subscriber wants immediately, three or four journeymen Tailors. To good workmen, he will give one hundred cents per job, and all extra work will be paid for, at the rate of eight cents per hour, and the cash every Saturday night.

BERNARD O'DOHERTY.
Shepherd's-Town, November 7.