

Wm Brown

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 2. FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1808. HALF IN ADVANCE.

From a Gibraltar paper of January 16.

MADRID, Jan. 8, 1808.

His majesty has been pleased to issue the following Royal Decree:

The abominable crime committed by the English ships of war in 1804, by the express order of their government, against the four frigates of my royal navy, which were iniquitously surprised, attacked and captured, while navigating in the full security of peace, induced me to put an end to all intercourse with the British Cabinet, and to consider myself as in a state of war with a power which had so unjustly violated the laws of nations and humanity. So atrocious an aggression was a sufficient motive for me to break asunder all the bonds by which a nation is connected to another, if I had not taken into consideration what I owed to myself, and to the honor and glory of my crown and of my beloved subjects. Two years of war elapsed without the pride of Great Britain in the least abating, or her renouncing the unjust dominion which she styles over the seas; instead of which, on the contrary, confounding friends with foes, she has displayed her determination to treat all in the same tyrannical manner. Moved by these considerations, I determined in Feb. last, conforming myself to the wise measures adopted by my intimate ally the emperor of the French and king of Italy, to declare, as I did declare, the British islands in a state of blockade, in order to try whether I could by this means, bring the British cabinet to give up their unjust dominion over the seas, and to conclude a solid and lasting peace. Far from it, not only have they rejected the propositions which have been made to them on the part of my intimate ally the emperor of the French and king of Italy, but they have directly and through the channel of several powers in amity with England; but, having been guilty of the greatest atrocity and piracy in the scandalous attack upon the town and port of Copenhagen, they have pulled off the mask in such a manner that nobody can doubt but their insatiable ambition aims at the exclusive commerce and navigation of every sea. Nothing evinces it so clearly as the measures which they have just adopted, under date the 14th (11th) of November last, not only declaring in a state of blockade all the coasts of France, Spain, their allies or those occupied by the vessels of either power, but subjecting the vessels of neutral powers at peace, or even in alliance with England, not only to be searched by British cruisers, but also to touch, in spite of themselves, at a port of Great Britain, and to pay so much per cent. upon the value of their cargoes, according to the arbitrary determination of the British legislature. In consequence whereof, being authorised by the just rights of reciprocity to take such measures as I deem fit to prevent the abuse which the British cabinet are making of their forces, with regard to neutral flags, and in order to see whether they may thereby be prevailed upon to give up such unjust tyranny, I have resolved to adopt the same measures which have been taken by my intimate ally the emperor of the French and king of Italy, and it is my will that they shall be adopted throughout my dominions, as follows:

Considering that by the above mentioned act of the 14th (11th) of November last, the British cabinet have stripped the vessels of all European nations of their national character, and that no government has the power of giving up any share of its independence, all the sovereigns of Europe being guaranties of the sovereignty and independence of their flags; and that, if through an unpardonable weakness, which would be an indelible stain in the eyes of posterity, if such tyranny were allowed to be laid down as a principle, and consecrated by custom, the English would take it for granted to establish it as a right, in the same manner that they have availed themselves of the toleration of governments, for the purpose of establishing the infamous principle, that the flag does not protect the goods, and of giving their right of blockade an arbitrary latitude, to the prejudice of the sovereignty of all States; I have decreed, and do decree what follows:

Let it be so understood, &c.—Subscribed by his majesty—Araucuez, January 8, 1808.

A. D. PETER CEVALLOS.

FROM HAVANNAH, Jan. 14. The Intendant of this city has issued an order, demanding that the merchants who hold American produce, shall furnish for the use of government, 6,744 barrels of flour; 1,027 barrels pork; 1,251 barrels best; 63,552 wt. of good beans, and 95,815 wt. of ordinary; 2,396 jars of oil; and 81 barrels of vinegar; which, if not delivered in ten days, he will take measures for obtaining by force, for the use of his Catholic Majesty's troops." We have (says the Boston Centinel) the Havannah Gazette, which contains this order.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 14.

Mr. Quincy, after a prefatory address of near an hour, submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House the dispatches addressed to this government by the American minister at Paris, touching the proceedings of the French government in relation to neutral commerce, which have been received since the dispatches of that minister, which were communicated to Congress by message on the 19th Feb. 1807.

Mr. Quincy having required the yeas and nays on the consideration of this resolution, and the question having been put "will the House now consider the resolution?" It was negatived as follows.

YEAS.—Messrs. Boyle, Champion, Chittenden, Claiborne, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Deha, Elliot, Gardner, Gray, Harris, Hoge, Howard, Kelly, Kenan, Lewis, Livermore, Lyon, Macon, Marion, Masters, Milnor, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosley, Mumford, Pitkin, Quincy, Rea, (Sen.), Riker, Rowan, Rutledge, S. Smith, Stanford, Stedman, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Upham, Van Cortlandt, Van Rensselaer, and D. R. Williams—44.

NAYS.—Messrs. L. J. Alton, W. Alton, Bacon, Bard, Barker, Ballet, Bibb, Blackledge, Blake, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, George W. Campbell, M. Clay, Clopton, Cobb, Cuts, Dawson, Deane, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Helms, Holmes, Holland, Hsley, Johnston, Jones, Kirkpatrick, Knight, Lambert, D. Montgomery, Nelson, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rhea, (Ten.), M. Richards, Seaver, Sloan, Smelt, Smilie, I. K. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Storer, Taylor, Thompson, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, M. Williams, Wilson, and Witherell—66.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, the House took up for consideration the bill from the Senate for raising an additional force, with the report of the select committee upon it, 54 to 22.

Mr. Rowan moved to commit the bill to a committee of the whole. Such a bill as this should not be lightly passed over. What occasion called for this bill now? If we are to have war, said he, we must immediately raise a larger force. Whenever the occasion for force is manifest, none will be more ready to raise it than I; but till that time I am opposed to raising a regular force. I will not do it merely because it is deemed necessary by an individual; it belongs to the people to raise an army and declare war; we must know the state of affairs before we can be justified in doing it. We have not as yet I hope, forgot the sentiment of the nation on the subject of standing armies, expressed a few years ago; and surely we shall see cause for it now before we agree to pass the bill.

The question having been put on a reference to a committee of the whole, it was carried, Ayes 72, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 15.

Mr. Clark presented a memorial of a committee on behalf of certain land holders in the territory of Louisiana, praying a confirmation of their titles in

fee simple; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. Rhea the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, 39 to 36, on the bill to alter and establish certain post roads.

On the details of this bill a long and defatiguing discussion arose, which continued till the usual hour of adjournment, when the committee rose without having made much progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Thursday, March 17.

The following message was received from the president of the United States and referred to a committee of the whole on the floor of the Union.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I have heretofore communicated to Congress the decrees of the government of France of Nov. 21, 1806, and of Spain of Feb. 19, 1807, with the orders of the British government of January & Nov. 1807.

I now transmit a decree of the emperor of France, of Dec. 17, 1807, and a similar decree of the 3d of Jan. by his most Catholic majesty. Although the decree of France has not been received by official communication, yet the different channels of promulgation through which the public are possessed of it, with the formal testimony furnished by the government of Spain in their decrees, leave us without a doubt that such an one has been issued. These decrees and orders taken together, want little of amounting to a declaration that every neutral vessel found on the high seas, whatsoever be her cargo, and whatsoever foreign port be that of her departure or destination, shall be deemed lawful prize; and they prove more and more the expediency of retaining our vessels, our crews and property within our own harbours, until the dangers to which they are exposed, can be removed or lessened.

TH: JEFFERSON.

March 17, 1808.

Friday, March 18.

The bill for raising an additional military force was reported with amendments, and committed to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Livermore after an address of considerable length, moved the following resolution, which the House refused to consider by Yeas and Nays, 84 to 24.

Resolved, That the public good requires that the several laws having an embargo on all ships and vessels of the United States should be repealed, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose; and that said committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting the merchant vessels of the United States to arm for their defence against certain cruisers, and of associating for the purpose of convoy; and to inquire into the expediency of suspending commercial intercourse with France, and the nations under the control of the Emperor of the French, and to report by bill or otherwise.

A committee was appointed on motion of Mr. Nelson to enquire into the propriety of erecting an Invalid Corps.

A message was received from the President of the United States, in relation to the Military Academy; which was referred to a select committee.

The contested election of Philip Barton Key, having gone through the committee of the whole, was at length decided on, and Mr. Key was proclaimed in his seat, 57 to 52.

Saturday, March 19.

The whole of this day was spent on the bill for raising an additional military force. It went through the committee of the whole, and was reported to the House. Considerable progress was made in the details of the bill; but they were not perfected, when the House adjourned, it being then near four o'clock.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

IN SENATE, March 15.

This being the day assigned by the Senate for further consideration of the report made in this case, Mr. Smith being himself absent, appeared by his counsel, who read a long letter from him, addressed to two members of the Senate, representing the circumstances which had prevented him from obtaining the evidence deemed by him material to his

defence. After reading the letter Mr. Harper suggested the hope that further time would be allowed, and that the case would be postponed to the beginning or middle of April.

Mr. Hillhouse moved a postponement to the first Monday of April.

Messrs. Robinson, Crawford, Gregg and Anderson opposed, and Mr. Adams supported this motion.

Mr. Kitchell expressed a hope that, if a postponement obtained, it would not be to a distant day.

Mr. Hillhouse acquiesced in this suggestion.

Mr. Giles moved a postponement to Monday week. This motion was supported by Messrs. Giles, Adams & Bayard, & was opposed by Messrs. S. Smith and Anderson: when the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion negatived. Yeas 15, nays 17.

At the request of Mr. Smith's counsel the business was postponed till to-morrow.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 21st day of May next, before Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, all the interest of William Conway in a tract of land lying in the county of Jefferson; and also all the interest which James Conway, deceased, possessed in said tract at the time of his death; being parts of that very valuable farm formerly possessed by Cornelius Conway, deceased; the same having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure to Jacob and Daniel Allstadt a sum of money, as will more fully appear by reference to the conveyance now of record in the office of the county of Jefferson. The interest conveyed to the subscriber will contain, (it is believed) about two hundred and five acres. This tract is well watered, and in point of soil perhaps inferior to none in the county.

THOMAS GRIGGS.

March 18, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county; at Eight Dollars the season, (if purchasable with six dollars in paid before the first day of September next) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foot getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley. FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Washington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horse Paymaster, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify respecting the pedigree of this valuable horse; but I am informed, that Gabriel Christie, esq. of Harford, (collector of the customs at Baltimore) has asserted that he is a thorough bred horse. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horses. He was sold to John S. Webster, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cash, when one year old. His colts are remarkably strong and handsome; and several of them are kept for studs; and I have understood, that five hundred dollars have been asked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great feason in Harford where he formerly stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

ENGLISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

Protest of Lord Erskine against the Danish Expedition.

Dissentient, for the reasons that follow.

Because, it has only been through the slow and painful progression of many ages, that civilized nations have emerged from a state of continual insecurity and violence; by the establishment of an universal public law, whose maxims and precedents have been long acknowledged to be of the same force and obligation, as the municipal constitutions of particular states. A system which has gradually ripened with the advancement of learning and the extension of commerce, and which ought to be held sacred and inviolate by all governments, as binding the whole civilized world under one politic and moral dominion.

Because, Alleged departures from the principles and authority of this public law in the earliest stages of the French revolution were held out by the parliament of Great Britain, as the origin and justification of the first war with revolutionary France, and because in all its subsequent stages, the continuance of hostilities was uniformly vindicated in various acts of state, as being necessary for the support of the moral and political order of the world, against the avowed disregard and subversion of it by the different governments of France, in their groundless and unprovoked attacks upon the independence of unoffending nations.

Because, The people of Great Britain in being repeatedly called upon by the king and parliament to support the public law, thus alleged to have been violated, and to exhibit an example to the most distant ages, submitted to the heaviest burthens, and sacrificed the most essential advantages, rather than consent to any peace, which was considered by their government as an abandonment of their allies, or as inadequate security for the rights and privileges of other nations: And because, it appears in many state papers during the progress of the wars with different governments of France, that it was the duty and the interest of Great Britain, and her pledge to the world, to maintain inviolate the acknowledged principles of public law, as the only foundations upon which the relations of peace and amity between nations could be supported.

Because, It is the first and most indispensable maxim of public law, founded indeed upon the immutable principles of justice, that no violence should be offered by one state to another, nor any intrusion made upon the rights, property, independence or security of its inhabitants except upon an aggression by such state, and the refusal of adequate satisfaction; or in the rare instance of indispensable necessity, involving national destruction, such as in the case of an individual would justify homicide, or destruction of property for self preservation; and because the observance of this rule should, if possible, be held more sacred by great and powerful nations, it being the very end and object of universal law to give perfect security to the weakest communities under the shadow of an impartial justice.

Because, The late attack upon Copenhagen, in a season of profound peace with the crown and people of Denmark, and immediately following the solemn declaration by the crown prince, of his resolution to maintain his neutrality, & to consider any nation as an enemy which should seek to disturb it, would, without some just cause, which in this case is wholly unsupported by proof, be a most manifest and unprincipled departure from the whole system of moral policy and justice, which the British government had, as above, professed to act upon, inasmuch as any contempt or

violation of public law by the government of France, though it might release Great Britain from all observance of it, as far as regarded such offending belligerent, could not possibly destroy or effect its protective sanctions in her intercourse with friendly and peaceable states. On the contrary, it ought to have invested the law of nations with a more binding and sacred obligation, since the professed object and justification of our war with France at that very moment was to restore to a suffering world the good faith and security which had been lost by a contempt of its dominion.

Because, Information of a projected confederacy between France and Denmark, assumed, without evidence, to have been communicated to ministers through channels which called, on their parts, for inviolable secrecy, might be a foundation for acquitting them from blame, if the question before the House had been the propriety of their acquittal or condemnation, yet it cannot possibly justify, in the absence of all proof, an address to his majesty, pronouncing their attack upon Copenhagen to be an act of indispenable duty; because, giving credit to the declarations of ministers, that they had informations of such projected confederacy, it is impossible for this House to know whether they ought to have acted upon to so dreadful an extent, without having before it, most precisely and distinctly, the specific nature of such communications, so as to be able to estimate the credit due to them, not only from the facts themselves, but from the situations and characters of the persons by whom they were made.

The conduct, besides, of ministers, in the whole transaction, is in manifest opposition to this principle of the attack. — They made no such charge upon Denmark when before Copenhagen, nor even pretended to have invaded her with a cause of war. Their language upon the spot, and even in the address proposed to his majesty, is the language of regret, a language utterly inconsistent with the vindication of a proceeding, which would have been as mild and forbearing against an enemy, as it was barbarous and treacherous against a friend. The position also of Denmark, when the assault was made upon her, is the strongest evidence to resist the presumption of an understanding with France. Her army was in Holstein, which France was menacing, whilst Zealand was left defenceless, and the ships dismantled, at a moment when the consciousness of a treaty or confederacy must have suggested to all the contracting or confederating parties, the necessity of concentrating the whole force of Denmark, to defend her capitol, and to secure her fleet.

Because, No evidence whatever has been laid before the House, to establish any hostile confederacy between Denmark and France, nor any design on the part of the former to depart from the strictest neutrality; on the contrary, the abovementioned solemn declaration of the Crown Prince to the British minister ought to have been received by his majesty's servants as the pledge of a firm resolution to maintain neutrality; and because nothing short of a hostile design in the government of Denmark, could justify the demand of her fleet, or the bombardment of Copenhagen to enforce the surrender of it.

Because, It was completely in the power of Great Britain to have protected the Danish fleet from any hostile attack of France, which destroys the pretence of such an indispensable necessity as could alone justify even the slightest trespass upon a peaceable and unoffending state. Because, Still assuming, in the absence of all evidence to the contrary, that the government of Denmark was faithful to her neutrality, no speculation of the probable fall of her fleet into the

possession or power of France, could possibly justify its hostile seizure by Great Britain. Such a principle would be utterly subversive of the first elements of public law, as being destructive of the independence of weaker states, inasmuch as it would create a jurisdiction in the stronger nations to substitute their own security and convenience for the general rule, and invest them also with the sole privilege of determining the occasions upon which they might consider them to be endangered; and because to justify the attack and plunder of a weak unoffending power, upon the assumption that a stronger belligerent might otherwise attack and plunder her, would be to erect a new public law upon the foundations of dishonor and violence, making the tyranny of one nation a warrant for substituting the dominion of oppression for the sacred obligations of morality, humanity and justice.

Because, Supposing it to have been not only probable, but even certain, that France could have succeeded in carrying away in the winter the ships and stores from Copenhagen, but without the consent of Denmark, faithful to her neutrality, the iniquity of that act, in sound policy, independently of all considerations of justice, ought to have been left to the French government to perpetrate; because the carcasses of the ships would have been the only fruit of an act of the deepest atrocity, whilst the indignation of a brave and generous people, now too justly directed against Great Britain, would then have been pointed against France; and Denmark, with the protection of our fleets, might have kept open the Baltic to our commerce, and extended our maritime means of restoring the tranquillity of the world.

Because, Until this attack upon Copenhagen shall receive vindication by proof of its justice, or condemnation, in the absence of it, from the Parliament of Great Britain, she has lost her moral station in the world, since the very system of wrong and violence, which she has so long confederated Europe to destroy, at the expence of her blood and resources, will have been established by her own example.

Because, A whole nation ought not in the mean time to be dishonored, nor its immemorial characteristic brought into question for the acts of ministers; and because it is the duty of those subjects, who, by the constitution of the government, have the high privilege of perpetuating their sentiments upon the public records of their country, to vindicate themselves from the imputation of having acquiesced in acts of the greatest injustice.

ERSKINE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Rowan held in his hand a resolution for an enquiry into the conduct of Harry Innes. He observed in preface, that it was of the utmost importance in our government, which depends upon will, to animadvert with the utmost severity upon a deviation from a correct course of any one of its functionaries. Whatever excuse might be found in the weakness of human nature for any errors in the judgment, yet for a deviation from the allegiance, which he owes to his government, as a child to its father, no excuse could be found in the weakness of his frame or the incompetency of judgment. — If then it were found that any judge had violated his duty in that respect, the good of the union, the perpetuity of the government, and sound policy required that he should experience the utmost severity of animadversion. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of

Harry Innes, district judge of the United States for the district of Kentucky, relative to his having whilst in the tenure of his office aforesaid, been party or privy to a project on the part of Spain or her subjects to dismember these United States, or to the seduction of the state of Kentucky from this Union; or relative to his having been party or privy during the time aforesaid to a project of France or her citizens, to embroil these United States in a war with Spain; or relative to his having illicitly corresponded with both or either of the governments aforesaid or their subjects or citizens upon one or both the projects aforesaid; or relative to his having known and concealed from this government one or both the said projects; and that the said committee have power to send for persons, papers and records, and that they report whether in their opinion the said Harry Innes hath so acted relative to all or either of the subjects aforesaid as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this House.

Mr. Stanford observed that the subject of the Western conspiracy was one of the most interesting which had ever been presented to the general government. If the public prints could be credited, this comprehended but one of at least three attempts to seduce the Western country from its allegiance. The present proposition, coming from a western state, in an imposing manner to the House, was one of the best pledges that the state itself did not participate in the disaffection. The subject was so generally important, that he thought the people ought to have general information on it; for his own part he thought this resolution rather limited, and that it should be so modified as to authorize an enquiry into the general extent of these intrigues. To promote a deliberate course on this subject, he moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Pitkin thought that on the request of a state there could be no hesitation to make an enquiry; he thought it should be immediately referred to a committee.

The resolution was however ordered to lie on the table without a division.

On motion of Mr. Dawson the House took up the unfinished business on the bill for raising an additional military force. Mr. Stanford wished to know if he could withdraw his motion made on Saturday, and move that each company should consist of one hundred men each, taking away the discretionary power to increase the number?

The speaker said the motion was not in order.

Mr. Dawson announced his intention to make such motion, if the amendment should be agreed to. Whatever might be his opinion of vesting a discretionary power in the Executive, this was no time for discussion. The situation of the country might immediately require not only these men, but a much larger number.

Mr. W. Alston thought it would be much better to leave a discretion to increase the number from 6 to 10,000 in the event of any contingency, than to erect an army of 10,000 men at once.

The question was then taken on the motion made on Saturday to strike out the discretionary power to increase the number and carried 63 to 45.

The words "sixty eight" the number of each company were then struck out, and "ninety-six" inserted, 65 to 17.

The bill was ordered to a third reading on this day.

Mr. M. Clay moved for the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for classing the militia. — Negatived 57 to 37.

The engrossed bill from the Senate for raising an additional military force was read the third time; and the Yeas and Nays being asked on its passage by Mr. Stanford,

Mr. Upham opposed the bill at some length—when Mr. U. ceased the House adjourned.

[Here follows an almost literal copy of the first four articles of Bonaparte's decree.]

SATURDAY, March 26.

Mr. Gardener, who has been absent from the House for some time from indisposition, this day resumed his seat.

Mr. Burwell reported a bill supplementary to the act fixing an uniform rule of naturalization, and repealing all other acts on that subject. The bill recognizes the same rule of naturalization as the above recited law; also declaring that all citizens shall be considered as such no longer than whilst they actually reside within the United States; and also that if any citizen shall expatriate himself, he shall ipso facto be deemed an alien and ever after be incapable of becoming a citizen. The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. J. Clay presented the petition of the Stockholders of the Bank of the United States, praying an extension of its charter. Mr. Clay said he did not mean to press the consideration of the subject during the present session, and moved its reference to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Some conversation ensued on this motion, the great objection being that it would be incorrect to refer a subject for the purpose of obtaining a report on its expediency, until its constitutionality, (which has been so much questioned) were decided on.

To obtain a decision of the House on its constitutionality previous to a reference to consider its expediency, Mr. D. R. Williams moved its reference to a committee of the whole.

Which latter motion having preference, was carried, 55 to 45.

The House then resumed the reading of the documents accompanying the message from the President on Tuesday last.

MONDAY, March 17.

The bill authorizing a detachment of the militia, was returned from the Senate, concurred with. [When this bill was before the House, it passed by a very large majority. Mr. Stanford wished it to be entered on the journals as having passed unanimously; but the question having been again put, it appeared that there was one negative to the bill.]

The House resumed the reading of the documents accompanying the message from the President of the United States, of the 22d inst. in which they were occupied until the usual hour of adjournment.

TUESDAY, March 29.

Mr. Ely presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the town of Northampton, Massachusetts, complaining of the hardships of the several laws laying an embargo, praying that a war with Great Britain may be avoided, and pledging themselves to support the government against the encroachment of any nation.—Referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Dawson said, it would be remembered that when the late message was received from the President, a bill was under consideration for raising an additional military force. He moved that it be now taken up.

The House having resumed the consideration of the bill,

Mr. Macon observed, that this bill was predicated on a message from the President, inclosing a report from the Secretary of war. The House was now possessed of all the information which might have led to this message. When this bill had been laid under discussion, the number of men had been increased from 6000 men to 9000. Mr. M. said, he was averse to going beyond the force which had been deemed necessary by the executive, and which, as he understood, was but intended for garrison service. Under this consideration he moved to recommit the bill to the committee on our military and naval establishments.

Mr. Macon's motion was carried, 53 to 46.

Mr. Tallmadge, from a select committee to whom had been referred the subject of the invalid corps, reported a bill for the relief of the invalid, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the army of the United States.—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Dawson from the committee to whom the bill was this day re-committed reported the bill for raising an additional military force, with one amendment, to wit: to strike out 96 (the number of each company of infantry) and insert 68.—Committed to a committee of the whole.

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Letter from General Armstrong to M. Champagny.

PARIS, 24 Sept. 1808.

SIR—I have this moment learned, that a new and extended construction, highly injurious to the commerce of the United States, was about to be given to the imperial decree of the 21st of November last. It is therefore incumbent upon me to ask from your excellency an explanation of his majesty's views in relation to this subject, and particularly whether it be his majesty's intention, in any degree to infract the treaty now subsisting between the United States and the French empire?

I pray your excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSRONG.

His excellency the minister of foreign relations.

Fontainebleau, Oct. 7, 1807.

SIR—You did me the honor on the 24th of September, to request me to send you some explanations as to the execution of the decree of blockade of the British islands, as to vessels of the United States.

The provisions of all the regulations and treaties relative to a state of blockade have appeared applicable to the existing circumstances, and it results from the explanations which have been addressed to me by the imperial procureur general of the council of prizes, that his majesty has considered every neutral vessel going from English ports, with cargoes of English merchandise or English origin, as lawfully seizable by French armed vessels.

The decree of blockade has been now issued eleven months, the principal powers of Europe, far from protesting against its provisions, have adopted them; they have perceived that its execution must be complete to render it more effectual, and it has seemed easy to reconcile these measures with the observance of treaties, especially at a time when the infractions, by England, of the rights of all maritime powers, render their interest common, and tend to unite them in support of the same cause.

Accept, &c. &c.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

His Excellency Gen. Armstrong Min. Plen. of the United States.

Translation of a letter from Mr. Champagny to Gen. Armstrong, dated Paris, Jan. 15, 1808.

SIR.—The different notes which you have done me the honor to address to me have been laid before His Majesty.

The proceedings of England towards all governments are so contrary to the law of nations, and to all the rules constantly observed even among enemies, that no recourse against this power is any longer to be found in the ordinary means of repression. In order to annoy her, it is become necessary to turn against her the arms which she makes use of herself; and if transient inconveniences result therefrom, it is to her alone, they are to be imputed. Since England respects no laws, how could they be respected with regard to her? The maritime laws which she violates, ought they still to be a protection to her? And if some powers tolerate the infractions committed on their independence, could they have the right to require that France alone should refrain herself within limits which her enemy has every where overleaped?

The United States, more than any other power, have to complain of the aggressions of England. It has not been enough for her to offend against the independence of her flag, nay, against that of their territory, and of their inhabitants, by attacking them even in their ports; her decrees of the 11th Nov. have made a fresh attack on their commerce, and on their navigation, as they have done on those of all other powers.

In the situation in which England has placed the continent, especially since her decrees of the 11th of November, His Majesty has no doubt of a declaration of war against her by the United States. Whatever transient sacrifices war may occasion, they will not believe it consistent either with their interest or dignity to acknowledge the monstrous principle, and the anarchy which that

government wishes to establish on the seas. It is useful, and honorable for all nations to cause the true maritime law of nations to be re-established, and to avenge the insults committed by England against every flag, it is indispensable for the United States, who from the extent of their commerce have often to complain of those violations. War exists then, in fact between England and the United States; and his majesty considers it as declared, from the day on which England published her decrees. In that persuasion his majesty, ready to consider the United States as associated with the cause of all the powers, who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measure towards the American vessels which may have been brought into our ports. He has ordered that they should remain sequestered, until a decision may be had thereon, according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the United States.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

By the fast sailing ship Oliver Ellsworth which arrived at this port on Saturday evening from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has completed his files of London papers to the 22d February, inclusive, Liverpool papers to the 24th, and Lloyd's lists and Price Currents to the 19th.

The papers are principally occupied with the debates in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain on the late Orders in Council against neutral commerce; the expedition to Copenhagen; the proposed mediation of Austria between England and France; the negotiation with Portugal; the expedition to the Dardanelis; and the improper use which his Majesty has made of the Droits of Admiralty, by granting the sum of 20,000,000 sterling to several of his profligate children, at a time when the pressure of the public burthens became almost intolerable to the great mass of the nation.

For the late orders of council the ministry have had recourse to a bill of indemnity. In the House of Peers, when the subject of these orders was under consideration, Lord Erskine, (late Chancellor) observed that they must lead to the most calamitous consequences. America, it was generally acknowledged, was the main source of British commercial prosperity, and those measures would inevitably dry it up and compel the people of the U. States to turn their thoughts to a navy and manufactures, contrary to the advice of the great and good Washington, and thereby fix permanently their attention on what may ultimately ruin England.

On a motion in the same house for an Address to his majesty praying for the production of official information touching the execution of the French decree of blockade previous to the 11th November the minority were left a minority of 9.

A bill was before Parliament at our last dates, for "more effectually carrying into execution certain orders in council made for the protection of the trade and navigation of G. Britain; and granting duties of customs on certain goods exported from G. Britain;" and a meeting had been called, by 22 of the most respectable houses in Liverpool to petition Parliament against its passing into a law until the objectionable parts of it should be expunged or modified. Among other articles of taxation, the bill proposes an export duty of 2s. 6s. sterling per bushel on Salt, which is considered as a staple branch of the export trade of Liverpool. This part, it is computed, carries on three fourths of the trade between the U. S. and G. Britain; and some idea of its importance may be collected from the fact that the annual export of British manufactures to the U. S. exceeds ten millions sterling, and the demand constantly and rapidly increasing. In the port of Liverpool alone, during the year 1807, entered 489 American vessels, averaging 252 tons, and paying a tonnage duty of 36,968l.

In addition to which, the amount paid in dock duties, port charges, and disbursements among the tradesmen of Liverpool, is estimated at 149,300l. exclusive of any charge or expence on the cargoes.

A Gottenburg article of February 12 states the declaration of war by Russia against Sweden, and that the Russians had entered Swedish Finland.

LONDON, FEB. 19.

All accounts from Yorkshire and Lancashire are full of dreadful complaints on the state of trade, the woollen and cotton manufactures are said to be nearly at a stand; several respectable houses in Yorkshire have had letters from their friends in America, desiring them not to purchase any more wool on any account, and many both woollen and cotton manufacturers have been under the necessity of discharging their work people, and of shutting up their manufactories till the return of a better trade.

FEB. 18.

Another Gottenburgh mail, the sixth, arrived last night. It brings a confirmation of the intelligence previously received respecting the melancholy fate of Portugal; commerce totally destroyed, and famine approaching. Some particulars of the insurrection, soon after the French entered Lisbon, are given.

FEB. 19.

A Circumstance rather remarkable happened yesterday in the House of Lords, where a motion of Lord Grenville, for papers connected with the administration, by a majority of 9; but it appears that in this instance ministers were taken by surprise; and Lord Sidmouth's motion for restoring the Danish fleet, was afterwards negatived, on a division of 103 to 51. The division in which the opposition were successful, was alluded to in the House of Commons by Lord Henry Petty who mentioned it in terms of exultation. The following is a list of the majority: Gloucester, Norfolk, Somerset, Bedford, Essex, Carlisle, Albemarle, Jersey, Spencer, Cholmondeley, Cowper, St. Vincent, Grey, Sidmouth, St. John, Darnley, King, Sommers, Holland, Grenville, Auckland, Erskine, Moira, Hutchinson, Ellenborough, Lauderdale, Selkirk, Provis, Bute, Hereford, Thanes, Bulkeley, Lucan, Ossary, Carnarvon, Shaftesbury, Blandford, Rosslyn, Guildford, Buckinghamshire, Stawell, Mennip, Braybrooke, Derby, Carysfort, Fife, Southampton, Foley.

FEBRUARY 23.

A report has been in circulation since Saturday, that Mr. Canning, disgusted with his colleagues, and indignant at the insults he has received, means to take ample vengeance for his wrongs by immediately resigning. Strong hopes, however, are still entertained, that this catastrophe, so pregnant with national mischief, may be averted; and that the wrath of our secretary, like a storm in spring, will, after an evanescent bluster, give place to sunshine and tranquility. For our own part we have no hesitation to confess that such is our decided opinion, for although we have no doubt that Mr. Canning would have great satisfaction in mortifying or injuring his colleagues, even to the violence of every patriotic feeling, we are well convinced that he is by no means inclined to quarrel with his broad and butter. And the latter, we are enabled to assure our readers, would, as affairs are at present situated, be the inevitable consequence of the former.

FEB. 23.

Ministers we understand, intend to muster all their forces in the House of Lords on a motion for rescinding the resolution passed on Thursday night on which they mean to justify this proceeding is, the non-existence of that information which they have asserted, to be in possession of; and which the vote of their Lordships calls upon them to produce.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

It appears that the Rochefort squadron has completely eluded the vigilance of the British look-out vessels. This isle is situated in the Mediterranean a few leagues to the southward of Feica, and is deserted, in consequence of the number of serpents that infest it.

March 31.

Capt. Fowler, of the Indiana, informs that the evening he sailed from Havana (March 12th) news was just received from Martinico, via Trinidad in Cuba, that a British fleet had arrived at that island and landed six thousand men, who were all, it was said, cut off by the French; this was communicated to Capt.

F. by a respectable Spanish officer, a few hours before he sailed.—How far it is to be depended on time must determine.

New-Orleans, Feb. 16, 1808.

We learn that the governor has just received a letter from the Balize, informing him that an English armed vessel requested permission to enter, in order to take in a supply of provisions intending to sail immediately after for Jamaica. She has a pilot on board, and being refused permission to enter (which refusal the captain was informed was founded on the President's Proclamation) she put to sea. The person who conveyed to the English captain the letter mentioning the President's proclamation, had not returned before the departure of the letter written to the governor.

The letter written to the English captain requests him to send back the American Pilot whom he has on board. This vessel is thought to be the brig Soliar.

Persons from the Balize, with whom we have spoken, report that for these six days past there have been several English vessels at the entrance of the pass, and a frigate is at anchor there, and that two others are cruising off it.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 8.

From Philadelphia, March 28.

At a meeting of thirty-eight constitutional members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, held in the Senate chamber the 13th of March 1808, and continued by adjournment to the 23d.

JAMES BRADY, Chairman.

JOHN SERGEANT, Sec'y.

Resolved unanimously, That JOHN SEAYD be recommended to our fellow citizens to be supported for the office of Governor at the ensuing general election in October next.

Resolved unanimously, That we will use our best exertions to support the nomination lately made at Washington, of JAMES MADISON for President, and GEORGE CLINTON for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved unanimously, That for the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding resolution, we recommend to our fellow citizens to unite with us in supporting the following ticket of electors of President and Vice-President.

ELECTORS.

Jonathan Bayard Smith, Nathaniel Irish, Joseph Reed, Isaac Worrell, William Warner, (of Blackley,) Casper Streiner, Junr. Col. William Irwin, Gen. Francis Swanine, Henry Spering, James Boyd, Peter Brantley, John Gioninger, Jacob Ruidsell, John Anderson, Abram Hendricks, William Brown, John Hamilton, John Minor, Alexander Brown, and John G. Lowry.

City of Washington, April 4.

The following letters are offered to the public as honorable attestations to the patriotism of the times, and as conclusive proof that the embargo, notwithstanding all the privations and sacrifices it imposes, is a popular measure. We are well assured that the sentiments of Col. Hampton are those of the whole southern planting interest, who will suffer more from this measure than any other description of our citizens. This intelligent body of men do not cherish the inflated hope of enjoying all the comforts and luxuries of tranquility and prosperity during the continuance of a state of things only less destructive than war. Viewing the embargo as a substitute for war, they feel the necessity of cheerfully submitting to that state of evils which such a resort unavoidably produces. By meeting them with spirit, and by supporting their government, they pursue the best means of abridging the period of their duration, by convincing the foreign governments, which are their real cause, that we can make any honorable sacrifices, and bear any intolerable burdens to place our rights and interests upon a basis of permanent security. It is extremely probable that the redress we shall receive for past injuries, and the security we shall obtain against future wrongs, will depend on the fortitude with which the embargo shall be borne.

Col. Hampton, the writer of these letters, was a respectable revolutionary of

feet, distinguished for the activity of his conduct, and the penetration of his judgment. In the gloomiest periods of the war, he rendered the most useful assistance to general Sumter in resisting the British arms in South Carolina. He commanded a regiment, and part of a brigade at the battle of Eutaw Springs, where he distinguished himself by making a vigorous and successful charge, in which he brought off above a hundred prisoners, and in which his major and other valuable officers fell. The manner in which he has rendered his services will be properly appreciated by the fact that his reported annual income is above seventy thousand dollars.

In consideration of the stagnation of business occasioned by the embargo, in many of the counties of South Carolina, an amicable convention has been entered into between debtors and creditors to stay executions for the sale of property.

Nat. Intell.

Extract of a letter from Col. Wade Hampton to Gen. Sumter, dated March 15.

"It is difficult to imagine the pecuniary effect, and the individual distress occasioned by the embargo. It pervades all classes, and extends to every corner of the state. The peculiar stage of the African trade had stripped the planting interest, pretty generally, of their resources, and involved many of them in debt. The crop was just coming in to their aid, but being cut off from this, there remains nothing between the hammer of the sheriff's auctioneer and their property—and indeed sales of this description have multiplied to an alarming degree in every part of the state.—Yet notwithstanding this distress, and the gloomy prospect afforded by the latter mails from Washington, there is every where an acquiescence in the measure, proceeding from a confidence in the government, that really exceeds anything that could be expected. For myself, I viewed it, at the first, as a substitute for war, and although more distressing in a pecuniary view, at least to individuals, yet I hoped it might turn out less so to the country, if the end proposed could be answered by it. Under this impression, I had no idea of its being soon removed, and indeed if it had, I should have been the more inclined to deprecate it as having been uselessly oppressive; but if the measure has been adopted as a defensive one, is persevered in, and answers the end, it can but be preferred to open war. After all the imperial & royal decrees of the governments of England and France, have turned out the most powerful advocates for the wisdom of the embargo, and have contributed very much to reconcile the people, of all classes to it."

"Be it as it may, we must face it, with all its consequences, you and I shall, at least, have this consolation, that we cannot expect worse times than we have passed through."

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

TO CLEAN FLAXSEED.

COMMUNICATED BY A FARMER.

The method which I am going to communicate, I have practised for several years with success; and, as far as I can learn, is not generally known.

Take a door (or plank nailed together in the form of a door.) lay a cloth on the floor, set one end of the door on it, support the other end with a chair about four feet high, and spread a new blanket, or one almost new over the door. Then pour flaxseed on the upper part of the blanket, and it will slide down.—When the flaxseed is down to about a foot from the bottom, quit pouring any more for that time, or else the dirt will run with the flaxseed. Lift, then, your door higher by degrees, and you will see the flaxseed sliding over the blanket, and the cockle, yellow-seed and dirt entangled in the hairy part of it. Let the blanket be lifted from the door by two persons, one standing on one side of the door, & the other on the other side, taking the blanket above with one hand, and with the other below; shake off what remained on the blanket in a separate place—Spread it over the door again, go on as before, and continue as long as you have got flaxseed to clean. If you run the seed twice more over the blanket, in the above manner, it will be as clean as you would wish it to be.

The dirty part of the flaxseed, which you had shook from the blanket, may, in the same manner be cleaned; if repeated two or three times, the dirt will entirely be separated from the flaxseed.

The different printers throughout the U. States, will render a service to the community by inacting the above.

New-York, March 30.

Last night arrived the ship Baltic, Delano, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 22d of February, and on the 27th was boarded by a French lugger, who examined her papers, but permitted the Baltic to proceed, as her cargo was of no value to them. They informed

ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ELECTION will be held at the court-house in Charlestown, on Tuesday the 12th instant, for the purpose of choosing two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the General Assembly of this State.

J. BRISCOE, Sheriff.

April 8, 1808.

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an stray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindled steer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this spring, marked with a crop of his right ear, and a slit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.

Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria.—The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

April 8, 1808.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, particularly to those who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the house of Mr. Goods, next below the corner house occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town, very convenient for a private family. Likewise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from fishing, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every transgressor.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connections, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before Thomas Flagg's door, in Charles-Town, on the 23d instant, an undivided moiety of a Mill, with its appurtenances, adjoining the Shenandoah river, in the county of Jefferson; and also an undivided moiety of two acres and thirty two poles of Land, adjoining the same; the above property having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust by Michael Dorsey, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from said Dorsey, to Geo. Slusher. The aforesaid property is uncommonly valuable, on account of the permanence of the buildings, the convenience of its situation, and its abundance of water.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Trustee.

April 1, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 3.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1808. HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Pickering, versus Pickering.

As this gentleman has just made a furious onset on the character of others, it may be well, in the case under consideration to review his own. We have a right to expect from a man of such lofty pretensions the merit of consistency at least, and, consequently, of an adherence to such principles as he has solemnly avowed, not merely for his own guidance, but likewise for that of the Executive. And yet, strange to say, a view of his deliberate legislative votes for the short period of two years, contrasted with his recent expression of opinions, displays the most flagrant contradiction.

Our readers will distinctly recollect that the mission of Mr. Pinkney ostensibly flowed from certain resolutions passed by the Senate in the spring of 1806. These resolutions appear to have been adopted either with the view of supporting the Executive in the course already pursued by him or with that of indicating the ground on which the Senate as a co-operating branch of the treaty making power, wished our differences with Great Britain to be placed. It is because Britain has not acceded to this course, that the rupture of negotiations has ensued; and yet Mr. Pickering dares condemn the Executive for adhering to ground, which he in the solemn character of a counsellor of the President, advised him to take.

On the 12th of Feb. 1805, certain resolutions were moved in the Senate. The first was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Pickering, as appears on the journal, voting in the affirmative. This resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudications of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the citizens of these United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.

On the 13th of February the second resolution was considered, which reads as follows:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to "demand and insist upon the restitution of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by these captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations, (and particularly respecting the imprisonment of American seamen,) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.

A motion was made to strike out that part of the resolution that is quoted, which was rejected, and on which the Yeas and Nays were called, among which Mr. Pickering's name is found in the negative. After striking out the word *insist*, this resolution was likewise adopted by Yeas and Nays, Mr. Pickering voting in the affirmative.

From the AMERICAN MUSEUM.

On the culture of Potatoes.

POTATOES delight most in a rich loam, but not too moist. Wet land produces too much top, and watery fruit, which will not keep through the winter, and is always strong and unpleasant to the taste. Very dry land produces a small crop and knotty fruit. Land that is apt to bake (as we commonly phrase it) should also be avoided.

For this crop, the earth should be well ploughed, and kept clear of weeds, and not shaded, as in orchards, &c. But the principal error in tending a field of potatoes is the enormous hilling. I have found, by many years experience, that if potatoes are planted in a mellow soil, they need scarcely any hilling.

They will bed themselves at that distance from the surface of the ground, which gives them the greatest advantage to procure nourishment. This depth, I have observed, is generally about four inches; and this depth the plant finds by something which I will venture to call instinct.

If the earth in which you plant potatoes, should be hard and not yield to the pressure of the roots, it will then be necessary to hill them: but great care should be taken not to hill them too much: never let them be covered above four inches; and this hilling must be given with discretion: for if they have bedded themselves (as they will in mellow land) four inches, and you add four inches more of earth, you suffocate the fruit. Take an example: potatoes, just before they begin to blossom, begin to form their bulbs. If you leave them now, the fruit will grow rapidly; but if you should add earth to the hill, the young bulbs, for want of that air which can pervade four inches of earth, will cease to grow; and others will sprout above them. And this will be the progress of nature so long as you continue to burden them with earth. Therefore, to procure an early crop of potatoes, be sure to give them the last earth as soon as the plant is big enough to receive it. When they know (excuse the expression) that you have left your earthing, they will begin to vegetate, and increase with great rapidity, but will make no progress while you keep burdening and stifling them.

Thus much as to the culture, A word relative to the time of gathering this crop must conclude this essay.

Every production of the earth has its maturity. If you harvest potatoes before they are ripe, the juice will be crude, they will be unpleasant to the taste, and will not keep so well as if suffered to grow longer. The sign of ripeness in this fruit is the fading of the leaf and shrinking of the stalk. 'Tis remarkable in almost all bulbous roots, especially the onion and potatoe, that they receive their first nourishment from the root, and finish their growth by what they receive from the top.

AGRICOLA.

Note. In New-England, potatoes are usually planted not in continued rows, but in squares, like Indian corn, the plants being set from three to four feet asunder, so as to admit of cross ploughing; after which the dressing is completed by the hoe, with which the earth is drawn up round the plants, which being repeated at each ploughing, at last forms the hills here objected to.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of four dollars, if paid by the first day of August next; two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the insurance to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is rising five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsy Baker. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT.
March 21, 1808.

ATTENTION!

The CHARLES TOWN BLUES, under the command of Capt. Saunders, are requested to meet at the court house square, in said town, on the 9th instant, for the purpose of exercising.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY ISLER, Jun.
1st Sergeant.
April 1, 1808.

List of Letters.

The following List of Letters now remains in this office, and if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. Elias Arvin, Thomas Atwell, Christian Allerung.

B. Benjamin Beeler, Dennis Berry, Rebecca Brown, William Burnett, Mrs. Brown, James Bowen, Abraham Bane, Anne Barrett.

C. Edward Christian, Henry Crawford, 2, Charles Carter, 2, William Crumpton, Peter Cockrell, Andrew Craig, Robert Carter.

D. Michael Dutro, 2, Paul Dust, Thomas Davenport, Anne Drew, Henry Canckley, Leonard Davis, Thomas Denison.

E. John Evans.

F. Thomas Flagg.

G. Matthew W. Gwynn, Thomas Gibson, James Gardner, Joseph Gillenbarger, Edward S. Gant.

H. William H. Harding, 3, William Hall, James Hite, John Hanie, Geo. Howe, Peter Haines, Symon Hynes, Eliza Hunter, 2.

K. James King.

L. William Little, Ester Lafshels, Theodorick Lee.

M. John Moaler, 2, William Malin, Jesse Moore, 2, Moses McCormick, Robert Morrow, Fulton Middleton, John McKinley.

N. North & Smallwood.

O. John D. Orr, 2.

P. John Palmer, Eliza Patton.

R. Samuel Ruffell, Daniel Richards, B. Roberts.

S. Henry Saunders, John Spangler, Cyrus Saunders, Alexander Straith, 2, John Sinclair, 2, James Shirley, Godfrey Shepherd, Jacob Swanger, Smith Slaughter, Henry Sapping, James Short, Susan Swaney, Anthony Strother, Joshua Swain.

T. Francis Tillet, 2, William Taylor, William Tapicott, Aquilla Thomas.

W. James Williams, Samuel Williams, William Wallingsford, William Wallis, Uriah White, Martha Wilson, Samuel Webb, James Wood, Rachel B. Wadding, John Welch, 2.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
April 1, 1808.

Public Sale.

Under the authority of a deed of trust executed to me by Cyrus & John Saunders, on the 27th day of February last, for the benefit of Joseph Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will sell on the 9th of the present month, in Charlestown, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, at public sale, (for cash) to the highest bidder, the following property, viz. a tract of land supposed to contain 104 acres, lying in the county of Jefferson, and the same tract which James Conway, deceased, inherited as one of the representatives of Cornelius Conway, deceased, the same having been transferred by the said James Conway, in his life time, to the said Cyrus.

Also, a house and lot of land situate in Charlestown, and the same lot which the said Cyrus derived title to under conveyance from a certain James Whaley. The foregoing premises will be conveyed to the purchasers by the undersigned, in character of trustee, acting under the afore said deed.

WILLIAM TATE, Trustee
For Messrs. Crane & Craghill.
April 1, 1808.

An apprentice wanted.

A smart boy, about fourteen years old, will be taken as an apprentice at this office.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Kingstreet, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. This house is well situated for any kind of public business, and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

GEORGE PULTZ.
April 1, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Smithfield, sometime in November, 1805, an apprentice boy to the Shoemaking business, named Robert Irvin. Any person apprehending said boy and bringing him to me shall have the above reward, but no charges.

GEORGE PULTZ.
April 1, 1808.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 21st day of May next, before Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, all the interest of William Conway in a tract of land lying in the county of Jefferson; and also all the interest which James Conway, deceased, possessed in said tract at the time of his death; being parts of that very valuable farm formerly possessed by Cornelius Conway, deceased; the same having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure to Jacob and Daniel Allstadt a sum of money, as will more fully appear by reference to the conveyance now of record in the office of the county of Jefferson. The interest conveyed to the subscriber will contain (it is believed) about two hundred and five acres. This tract is well watered, and in point of soil perhaps inferior to none in the county.

THOMAS GRIGGS.
March 18, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with six dollars if paid before the first day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY, that Hibernus, a fine chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Washington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horse Paymaster, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify respecting the pedigree of this valuable horse; but I am informed, that Gabriel Christie, esq. of Harford, (collector of the customs at Baltimore) has asserted that he is a thorough bred horse. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horses. He was sold to John S. Webber, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cash, when one year old. His colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and several of them are kept for studs, and I have understood, that five hundred dollars have been asked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great feature in Harford where he formerly stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.
City of Washington,
June 20, 1807.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria. The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well enclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.
April 8, 1808.

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an stray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindle steer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this spring, marked with a crop off his right ear, and a slit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, particularly to those who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the house of major Goods, next below the corner house occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in all its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town, very convenient for a private family. Likewise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
April 8, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from filching, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person trespassing in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
April 8, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connexions, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Kingstreet, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. This house is well situated for any kind of public business, and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

GEORGE PULTZ.
April 1, 1808.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Smithfield, sometime in November, 1806, an apprentice boy to the Shoemaking business, named Robert Irvin. Any person apprehending said boy and bringing him to me shall have the above reward, but no charges.

GEORGE PULTZ.
April 1, 1808.

CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN
MR. MADISON AND MR. ROSE,
RELATIVE
TO THE CHESAPEAKE.

Washington, Jan. 26, 1808.

SIR—Having had the honor to state to you, that I am expressly precluded by my instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his majesty's ship Leopard and the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the President of the United States, of the 21st of July, 1807, shall be in force; I beg leave to offer you such farther explanation of the nature of that condition, as appears to me calculated to place the motives, under which it has been enjoined to me thus to bring it forward in their true light.

In whatever spirit that instrument was issued, it is sufficiently obvious, that it has been productive of considerable prejudice to his majesty's interests, as confined to his military and other servants in the U. States, to the honor of his flag, and to the privileges of his ministers accredited to the American government. From the operation of this proclamation have unavoidably resulted effects of retaliation, and self-assumed redress, which might be held to affect materially the question of the reparation due to the U. S. especially inasmuch as its execution has been persevered in after the knowledge of his majesty's early, unequivocal, and unsolicited disavowal of the unauthorized act of admiral Berkley—his disavowal of the pretension exhibited by that officer to search the national ships of a friendly power for deserters, and the assurances of prompt and effectual reparation, all communicated without loss of time, to the minister of the U. States in London, so as not to leave a doubt as to his majesty's just and amicable intentions. But his majesty, making every allowance for the irritation which was excited, and the misapprehensions which existed, has authorised me to proceed in the negotiation upon the sole discontinuance of measures of so inimical a tendency.

You are aware, sir, that any delay, which may have arisen in the adjustment of the present differences, is not imputable to an intention of procrastination on the part of his majesty's government; on the contrary, its anxiety to terminate as expeditiously as possible the discussion of a matter so interesting to both nations, has been evinced by the communication made by Mr. Secretary Canning to Mr. Monroe, before that minister of the U. States was even informed of the encounter, and now, by the promptitude with which it has dispatched a special mission to this country, for that express purpose.

I can have no difficulty in stating anew to you, with respect to the provisions of my instructions, calculated as they are to insure an honorable adjustment of the important point in question, and to remove the impressions which the cause of difference may have excited in the minds of this nation, that I am authorised to express my conviction, that they are such as will enable me to terminate the negotiation amicably and satisfactorily.

Having learnt from you, sir, that it is solely as a measure of precaution, the provisions of the proclamation are now enforced, I must persuade myself, that a due consideration of his majesty's conduct in this transaction, will remove as well any misapprehensions which may have been entertained respecting his majesty's dispositions towards the United States, as the grounds upon which that enforcement rests, and the more so, as it has long been a matter of notoriety, that the orders issued to the officers of his majesty's navy, in his proclamation of the 16th October, 1807, afford ample security, that no attempt can again be made to assert a pretension, which his majesty from the first disavowed.

I may add, that if his majesty has not commanded me to enter into the discussion of the other causes of complaint, flated to arise from the conduct of his naval commanders in these seas, prior to the encounter of the Leopard and the Chesapeake, it was because it has been deemed improper to mingle them, whatever may be their merits, with the present matter, so much more interesting & important in its nature; an opinion originally and distinctly expressed by Mr. Monroe, and assented to by Mr. Secretary Canning. But if, upon this more recent and more weighty matter of discussion, upon which the proclamation mainly and materially rests, his majesty's amicable intentions are unequivocally evinced, it is sufficiently clear, that no hostile disposition can be supposed to exist on his part, nor can any views be attributed to his government, such as requiring to be counteracted by measures of precaution, could be deduced from transactions which preceded the encounter.

In offering these elucidations, I should observe, that the view in which I have brought forward the preliminary, which I have specified, is neither as to demand concession or redress, as for a wrong committed; into such the claim to a discontinuance of hostile provisions cannot be construed; but it is simply to require a cessation of enactments injurious in their effects, and which, if persevered in, especially after these explanations, must evince a spirit of hostility, under which his majesty could not authorise the prosecution of the present negotiation, either consistently with his own honor, or with any well founded expectation of the renewal or duration of that good understanding between the two countries, which it is equally the interest of both to foster and to ameliorate.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, Sir, your obedient & most humble servant,
(Signed) G. H. ROSE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

March 5, 1808.

SIR—I have had the honor to receive and lay before the President, your letter of the 26th Jan. in which you state, that you are "expressly precluded by your instructions from entering upon any negotiation for the adjustment of the differences arising from the encounter of his Britannic majesty's ship the Leopard, and the frigate of the U. States, the Chesapeake, as long as the proclamation of the President of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force."

This demand, sir, might justly suggest the simple answer, that before the proclamation of the President could become a subject of consideration, satisfaction should be made for the acknowledged aggression which preceded it.—This is evidently agreeable to the order of time, to the order of reason, and, it may be added, to the order of usage, as maintained by Great Britain, whenever in analogous cases, she has been the complaining party.

But as you have subjoined to the preliminary demand, certain explanations, answer, it will best accord with the candor of the President, to meet them with such a review of the whole subject, as will present the solid grounds on which he regards such a demand, as inadmissible.

I begin with the occurrences from which the proclamation of July 2d, resulted. These are in general terms referred to by the instrument itself. A more particular notice of the most important of them, will here be in place.

Passing over then, the habitual minor irregularities of his Britannic majesty's ships of war, in making the hospitalities of our ports subservient to the annoyance of our trade, both outward and inward, a practice not only contrary to the principles of public law, but expressly contrary to British ordinances

enforced during maritime wars, to which she bore a neutral relation, I am constrained, unwelcome as the task is, to call your attention to the following more prominent instances.

In the summer of the year 1804, the British frigate the Cambrian, with other cruisers in company, entered the harbor of N. York. The commander, captain Bradley, in violation of the port laws, relating both to health and revenue, caused a merchant vessel, just arrived, and confessedly within the limits and under the authority of the U. States, to be boarded by persons under his command, who, after resisting the officers of the port, in the legal exercise of their functions, actually impressed and carried off a number of seamen and passengers into the service of the ships of war. On an appeal to his voluntary respect for the laws, he first failed to give up the offender to justice, and finally repelled the officer charged with the regular process for the purpose.

This procedure was not only a flagrant insult to the sovereignty of the nation, but an infraction of its neutrality also, which did not permit a belligerent ship thus to augment its force within neutral territory.

To finish the scene, this commander went so far as to declare, in an official letter, to the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, and by him communicated to this government, that he considered his ship, whilst lying in the harbor of New York, as having dominion around her, within the distance of her buoys.

All these circumstances were made known to the British government in just expectation of honorable reparation.—None has ever been offered. Captain Bradley was advanced from his frigate to the command of a ship of the line.

At a subsequent period, several British frigates under the command of captain Whitey, of the Leander, pursuing the practice of vexing the inward and outward trade of our ports, and hovering for that purpose about the entrance of that of New York, closed a series of irregularities, with an attempt to arrest a coasting vessel, on board of which an American citizen was killed by a cannon ball which entered the vessel, whilst within less than a mile from the shore.

The blood of a citizen thus murdered, in a trade from one to another port of his own country, and within the sanctuary of its territorial jurisdiction, could not fail to arouse the sensibility of the public, and to make a solemn appeal to the justice of the British government. The case was presented moreover to that government by this, in the accent which it required; and with due confidence that the offender would receive the exemplary punishment which he deserved. That there might be no failure of legal proof of a fact sufficiently notorious of itself, unexceptionable witnesses to establish it were sent to Great Britain at the expense of the United States.

Captain Whitey was notwithstanding honorably acquitted; no animadversion took place on any other officer belonging to the squadron; nor has any apology or explanation been made since the trial was over, as a conciliatory offering to the disappointment of this country at such a result.

A case of another character occurred in the month of September, 1806. The Impetueux, a French ship of 74 guns, when aground within a few hundred yards of the shore of North Carolina, and therefore visibly within the territorial jurisdiction and hospitable protection of the United States, was fired upon, boarded and burnt, from three British ships of war, under the command of captain Douglas. Having completed this outrage on the sovereignty and neutrality of the United States, the British commander felt no scruple in proceeding thence into the waters near Norfolk, nor in the midst of the hospitalities enjoyed

(Continued on fourth page.)