

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 51. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

A SONG.
Inscribed to all who deserve the name.
"TUNE—TOM TOWN."

While tyrants on the land, and robbers
On the ocean,
Are striving to alarm, all our hopes
and fears;
Have their orders and decrees, fleets &
armies in motion,
Columbia calls for her brave Volun-
teers.

Ten times ten thousand quickly
cry,
Resolv'd to conquer, or to die,
We're prepar'd to meet the foe, when-
ever he appears,
A million more behind
Of the same noble mind,
Will shew that Americans are all vo-
lunteers.

Will shew that Americans are all vo-
lunteers.
The sons of those great sires, whose
names shine with resplendence,
Whose valiant deeds shall be the
theme of distant years,
Who fought, who bled and dy'd, to
attain Independence,
Will all like those worthy sires—be
brave volunteers;

They'll draw their swords, their
bay'nets fix,
Like the brave souls of sev'n ty-
six,
Prepar'd to meet the foe whenever he
appears.

With patriotic zeal,
Which none but freemen feel,
They will march, fight, and conquer
like brave volunteers.

They will march, &c.
See glory in their ranks, with honor in
alliance,
Firm union too is there and each bo-
some cheers,

They hold all foreign pow'rs com-
pletely at defiance,
Nor shall tribute be paid by the
brave volunteers;

With them all nations, near or
far,
Are friends in peace, and foes in
war.

Though smiling peace they cherish, yet
when stern war appears,
Like heroes they move,
Invincible they prove,
And vict'ry crowns with laurels, the
brave volunteers.

And vict'ry &c.
In vain shall tyrants strive, to destroy
this lov'd nation,
Where sacred independence her
standard rears,

Oh! may she always find in each rising
generation,
Some myriads of true, honest, brave
volunteers,

Bold, ardent in their country's
cause,
And well deserving her applause,
Prepar'd to meet the foe, whenever he
appears,

Then give with three time three,
Immortal liberty,
And her gallant defenders, the brave
volunteers.

And her gallant defenders, &c.
And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

And her gallant defenders, &c.

at the last session of the General As-
sembly;

It is advised, that the Judges of the
General Court be allotted in the fol-
lowing manner, that is to say—
Hon. Jos. Prentiss, 1st Circuit.
Elizabeth City, Warwick, York,
James City, Charles City, New Kent,
King William, Middlesex, Gloucester,
Mathews.

Hon. Wm. Nelson, 2d Circuit.
Greenville, Southampton, Sussex,
Prince George, Surry, Isle of Wight,
Nansemond, Norfolk, Princess Ann.

Hon. Richard Parker, 3d Circuit.
Northumberland, Lancaster, Rich-
mond, Westmoreland, King George,
Stafford, Prince William, Fairfax.

Hon. T. Brooke, 4th Circuit.
Goochland, Henrico, Hanover,
King and Queen, Essex, Caroline,
Spotsylvania.

Hon. Wm. H. Cabell, 5th Circuit.
Dinwiddie, Brunswick, Lunen-
burg, Amelia, Nottoway, Powhatan,
Cheritonfield.

Hon. Paul Carrington, 6th Circuit.
Mecklenburg, Charlotte, Halifax,
Pittsylvania, Henry, Patrick, Frank-
lin.

Hon. Edmund Winston, 7th Circuit.
Campbell, Bedford, Buckingham,
Prince Edward, Cumberland, Fluv-
anna, Louisa.

Hon. Archibald Stuart, 8th Circuit.
Bath, Rockbridge, Augusta, Am-
herst, Nelson, Albemarle.

Hon. Hugh Holmes, 9th Circuit.
Culpepper, Madison, Orange,
Rockingham, Pendleton, Hardy,
Shenandoah.

Hon. Robert White, 10th Circuit.
Loudon, Fauquier, Jefferson,
Berkeley, Hampshire, Frederick.

Hon. Hugh Nelson, 11th Circuit.
Brooke, Ohio, Wood, Harrison,
Randolph, Monongalia.

Hon. John Coalter, 12th Circuit.
Botetourt, Monroe, Greenbrier,
Kenawha, Mason, Cabell.

Hon. Wm. Brockenbrough, 13 Circuit.
Grayson, Washington, Lee, Rus-
sel, Fawcett, Giles, Montgomery,
Wythe.

Extract from the Journal.
General abstract of the return of the
militia for the year 1808.

New Hampshire, 24,809
Massachusetts, 71,259
Vermont, 17,981
Rhode Island, 7,348
Connecticut, 26,917
New York, 90,564
New Jersey, 37,923
Pennsylvania, 104,248
Delaware, 8,578
Maryland, 39,047
Virginia, 65,676
North Carolina, 41,117
South Carolina, 20,604
Georgia, 22,697
Kentucky, 32,236
Tennessee, 16,322
Ohio, 15,324
District of Columbia, 2,245
Mississippi Territory, 2,158
Indiana Territory, 2,067
Orleans Territory, 5,620
Louisiana Territory, 2,433
Michigan Territory, 1,020

Total, 674,287

Charles G. Richter, ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the
ladies and gentlemen of Charles
Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring
counties, that he has opened a shop op-
posite Mr. William Gibb's store, where
he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair
Dresses, in all their various fashions,
such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gen-
tlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. be-
ing supplied with a large quantity of
hair of different colours, for that pur-
pose. Having practised in the principal
places in the United States, he
hopes to give general satisfaction to
those who please to favor him with
their commands. Ladies and gentle-
men at a distance who chuse to favor
him with their custom, in the above
mentioned business, will please to send
a sample of their hair, and they will
be waited upon by their humble ser-
vant.
C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Three cents per pound,

Will be given for clean linen and
cotton rags, at this office.

FRESH Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a
quantity of clean clover
seed, which he will dis-
pose of very low for cash.
TH. AUSTIN.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the
citizens of Jefferson county, and
the public in general, that he has
opened a House of Entertainment in
Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Mor-
gan, being the land formerly occupied
by her husband Thomas Flagg, de-
ceased, for a number of years. Hav-
ing procured a young gentleman of
respectability and attention, to assist
her in the management of her business,
and being well supplied with liquors of
the best quality, as also good stables, a
careful and sober hostler, &c. she hum-
bly solicits a share of the public pa-
tronage, with an assurance that every
exertion shall be made on her part to
render complete satisfaction to all per-
sons who may favor her with their cus-
tom.

MARTHA FLAGG.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed,
grown in Franklin county, Pennsylv-
ania, will be for sale, on the 12th of
February next, at Benjamin Beeler's
mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown.
Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

PREMIUMS, AT ARLINGTON,

On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR THE FINEST Tup Lamb of one
year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—
Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American)
who shall clip a Fleece in the best man-
ner after the English fashion, by shear-
ing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton
Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the
Silk shall be derived from articles of
dress which have been worn out, or
from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be
yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel,
yard wide, to have been spun on a
wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen
Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long
and yard and an half wide—Ten Dol-
lars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen
Stockings, large size and colored—
Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one
pound, and spun to the greatest fine-
ness on a wheel, the quality to be as-
certained by weighing any ten yards
in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will
in all cases constitute a purchase.—
The materials must be of the growth
or produce of the U. States, and the
manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two
on behalf of the parties at large, and
two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the
29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair;
if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four
hours, during which time a fair will be
held for the sale of such articles as may
be refused a premium, if agreeable to
the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to
the last meeting, are expected to at-
tend, with such others as may be desir-
ous of promoting or assailing the ob-
jects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are
particularly requested to appear attired,
in some article of DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE, however small.

Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are
requested to make payment to the sub-
scriber as soon as possible, and all
those who have claims against said es-
tate are desired to exhibit them prop-
erly proven, as it is necessary that the
affairs of the estate should be settled.
M. RANSON, Adm'or.
February 17, 1809.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of va-
rious supposed provocations, I have
been induced at sundry times to utter
and publish severe and unmerited tri-
tures on the conduct and character of
my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this
city—I now feel myself called upon
in justice to that gentleman, and in con-
formity with the advice of my friends,
thus to avow my regret at having been
instrumental to the injury of his feel-
ings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD,
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recan-
tation, and the solemn declaration of
Macall Medford that he is unable to
discharge the monies I claim of him,
I have agreed to discontinue the pur-
suit of said claims and my intention of
prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE,
late
JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit,
January Court, 1809.

William Ruff, Complainant,
against
Jane Lemen, widow and relict of
John Lemen, deceased, and Alex-
ander Lemen, Jane Toulerton,
Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Vaz-
ey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Van-
dervur Lemen, and Morgan Le-
men, children and heirs of said
John Lemen, deceased, and Wm.
Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun-
not having entered his appearance
agreeably to an 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 common-
wealth, upon the motion of the com-
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered
that he do appear here on the second
Tuesday in March next, and answer
the bill of the complainant, and that
a copy of this order be forthwith set-
tled in the Farmer's Repository, for the
months successively, and published at
the door of the court house of this
county.

A Copy, Telle,
GEO. HITE, c. J. C.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber liv-
ing in Battle Town, about the 28th
of December last,

A DARK BROWN HORSE,
fourteen hands high, a natural pace,
shod all round, a star and snip in the
forehead, both hind feet white, short
neck, short mane and snout, with
tail, four years old next spring, was
raised near Charlestown, Virginia, at
Mr. Shirley's. Whoever will deliver
said horse to the subscriber, shall be
entitled to the above reward.

JAMES BULGER.
January 19, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jef-
ferson county, Va. a negro man,
who calls himself WILL; about 28
years of age, five feet six or seven
inches high, appears sulky when spoken
to, has a scar on his left cheek like a
burn, and his back pretty much marked
with the whip. Had on a blue round-
about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive
coloured velvet breeches, white yarn
stockings, and an old wool hat. Says
he is the property of Robert Hale of
Hill, of King and Queen county, Vir-
ginia, and says he has been run away
ever since last spring. If not taken
out he will be disposed of as the law
directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

The following Address was delivered by
the citizens of Washington City to
THOMAS JEFFERSON, who returned
the subjoined answer.

TO THOMAS JEFFERSON.

SIR, The citizens of Washington can-
not forego the last opportunity, which
may, perhaps, ever occur, to bid you
a respectful and affectionate farewell.
As members of the great and flourish-
ing nation, over which you have so il-
lustriously presided, your virtues, tal-
ents, and services command their res-
pect, admiration and gratitude. Em-
barked in the fate of this solitary repub-
lic of the world, they have, in com-
mon with their fellow-citizens, rejoic-
ed in its prosperous and sympathized
in its adverse fortunes, as involving
every thing dear to freemen. They
have marked with exultation, the firm
column of its glory, laid on imperish-
able foundations, rising as a monument
of the reign of principle in this quarter
of the globe. To you they have been
infructed to ascribe the memorable
act, which, by declaring a gallant peo-
ple free and independent, in a tone
that appalled tyranny, inflamed these
sentiments and principles, which, in-
spiring every virtue, and urging every
sacrifice, led them to triumph and
empire.

We have since beheld you, with pa-
rental solicitude, and with a vigilance
that never sleeps, watching over the
fairest offspring of liberty, and by your
unremitted labors, in upholding, ex-
plaining and vindicating our system of
government, rendering it the object of
love at home, and respect abroad.

It would be a pleasing task for us, as
citizens of the United States, to fill up
and extend the outlines we have sketch-
ed. But it is, as citizens of the nation-
al metropolis, that we now appear
before you. In addition to every patri-
otic feeling that can warm our breasts,
we have still further inducements to
open our hearts to you on this proud,
yet painful occasion.

The world knows you as a philoso-
pher and philanthropist; the American
people know you as a patriot and states-
man;—we know you, in addition to
all this, as a man. And, however
your talents have exerted our respect,
there is not one among us, whose pre-
dominant feeling at this moment is not
that of affection for the mild & endear-
ing virtues, that have made every one
here your friend, and you his. We
should be left to gratitude, did we not
acknowledge that it is to you we owe
much, very much of that harmony of
intercourse and tolerance of opinion,
which characterise our state of society,
—of that improvement, which, amidst
unpropitious circumstances, has pro-
gressed with sure and ready steps, and
above all, of that spirit of enterprise,
which your beneficence and liberality
have invariably aided, and which pro-
mises in a few years to render this
place the fairest seat of wealth and sci-
ence.

Deeply as we feel your retirement,
we approve, nay applaud it. Personal
considerations aside, it was to be ex-
pected from the friend and protector
of republican institutions, that he
would follow and by his co-operation
strengthen, the example of the illustri-
ous hero of the revolution.

May you in the retirement, to which
you go, be happy! As your fellow-ci-
zens will still look towards you with
interest, and pray for your felicity, so
will you find it possible to lose sight
of the arduous scenes through which
we have passed, as well as those in
store for our country. Your heart will
still beat with patriotism, and the en-
ergies of your mind continue to be en-
gaged on national objects. In your
retreat, may every anxious thought be
softened by the mild and tender occu-
pations of private life! Happy, thrice
happy retreat! Where patriotism and

philosophy, and friendship and affec-
tion, will animate, direct, and soften
the purest feelings of the heart! With
a grateful nation, we pray that you
may be happy, and if the just Being,
that presides over the universe, insure
to you but a portion of that felicity you
have conferred on others, our prayers
will be fulfilled!

ROBERT BRENT, Chairman.
NICHOLAS KING, Secretary.

TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

I receive with peculiar gratification
the affectionate address of the citizens
of Washington, & in the patriotic sen-
timents it expresses, I see the true
character of the national metropolis.
The station which we occupy among
the nations of the earth is honorable,
but awful. Truited with the destinies
of this solitary republic of the world,
and the sole depository of the sacred
fire of freedom and self-government,
other regions of the earth, if other re-
gions of the earth shall ever become
susceptible to its genial influence. All
mankind ought then, with us, to re-
joice in its prosperity, and sympathise
in its adverse fortunes, as involving
every thing dear to man. And to
what sacrifices of interest or conveni-
ence, ought not these considerations
to animate us! To what compromises
of opinion and inclination, to main-
tain harmony and union among our-
selves, and to preserve from all dan-
ger this hallowed ark of human hope
and happiness! That differences of
opinion should arise among men, on
politics, on religion, and on every
other topic of human enquiry, and
that these should be freely expressed
in a country where all our faculties are
free, is to be expected. But these va-
luable privileges are much perverted
when permitted to disturb the harmo-
ny of social intercourse, and to lessen
the tolerance of opinion. To the hon-
or of society here, it has been charac-
terised by a just and generous liberality,
and an indulgence of those affec-
tions which, without regard to politi-
cal creeds, constitute the happiness of
life. That the improvement of this
city mult proceed with sure and steady
steps, follows from its many obvious
advantages, and from the enterprising
spirit of its inhabitants, which prom-
ises to render it the fairest seat of wealth
and science.

It is very gratifying to me that the
general course of my administration is
approved by my fellow citizens, and
particularly that the motives of my re-
tirement are satisfactory. I part with
the powers entrusted to me by my
country, as with a burden of heavy
bearing; but it is with sincere regret
that I part with the society in which I
have lived here. It has been the source
of much happiness to me during my re-
sidence at the seat of government, and
I owe it much for its kind dispositions.
I shall ever feel a high interest in the
prosperity of the city, and an affection-
ate attachment to its inhabitants.

TH. JEFFERSON.
March 4, 1809.

LATE NEWS.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 13.
On Friday last, Gibbons, the mes-
senger from England, and on Satur-
day Mr. Purviance, the messenger
from France, arrived in this city, from
on board the U. States ship Union,
which they left in the Delaware at
New Castle.

The Union left Plymouth on the
2nd of January, and ever since leaving
port has been exposed to the most fur-
ious storms.

By her dispatches from England are
received, which, we understand, do
not otherwise change the subsisting re-

lations between the U. States and G.
Britain, than as they may be effected
by the following order of council [ex-
tracted from the London Gazette of
December 27th] the operation of
which, so far as relates to this country,
would seem to be nugatory, the late act
of Congress interdicting intercourse
with Great Britain and France exclu-
ding the British flag from our ports.
Cotton, likewise, it will be recollect-
ed is prohibited from exportation.

“His Majesty in virtue of the pow-
er reserved to him by two certain acts,
passed in the forty-eighth year of his
majesty's reign, the one intitled,
“An act for granting to his majesty,
until the end of the next session of
parliament, duties of customs on the
goods, wares and merchandise, there-
in enumerated, in furtherance of the
provisions of certain orders in coun-
cil;” the other intitled, “An Act
for granting to his majesty, until the
end of the next session of parliament,
certain duties on the exportation from
Ireland of goods wares and merchan-
dise therein enumerated;” is pleased,
by and with the advice of his privy
council, to order, and it is hereby or-
dered, that, until further orders shall
be made herein, the operation of the a-
foresaid acts be suspended as to any
duties on exportation granted by the
said acts, so far as relates to articles
belonging to any country for the time
being in amity with his majesty, and
from the ports of which the British flag
is not excluded, which articles have
been or shall be, imported direct from
such country into any port or place of
the United Kingdom, either in British
ships, or in ships of the country of
which such articles are the growth,
produce, and manufacture.”

“And his majesty is further pleas-
ed, with the advice aforesaid, to or-
der, and it is hereby ordered, that the
operations of the aforesaid acts be in
like manner suspended as to any duties
on the exportation of goods, wares,
or merchandise which have been or
may be condemned as prize.”

The dispatches received from
France are of the same character with
those from England, and do not change
the previous state of relations between
the U. States and France. We under-
stand that the dispatches from this
country were not received in France
until the 16th of November, and that
the latest letter from General Arm-
strong is dated December 6th, during
which time the emperor was absent on
the Spanish campaign. No modifica-
tion of the Milan decree had taken
place.

The French papers brought by the
Union contain no news, the having
left L'Orient the 12th of December.

In England the price of flour, on
the departure of the Union, was nine-
teen dollars a barrel; in France seven
dollars.

By the Union, we have received
London papers to the 29th of Decem-
ber, inclusive. They abound with
speculations on American affairs, and
particularly on the message of the Pre-
sident, and the early meeting of Con-
gress.

The most important news they fur-
nish is gleaned principally from the
14th, 15th, and 16th Bulletins of the
Army of Spain; from which we learn,
that Madrid surrendered to the
French, very trifling previous resist-
ance having been made, on the 5th of
December, Bonaparte commanding in
person; that tranquility was soon re-
stored, after little disturbance or injury
to the inhabitants; that Gen. Ruffin
had passed the Tagus at Aranjuez;
that the whole of the country to the
confines of La Mancha, was open to
French cavalry, which were advancing
upon Portugal; and that the English
were flying in every direction.

Details follow.

FROM FRENCH PAPERS.

THIRTEENTH BULLETIN Of the French Army in Spain. St. Martins, near Madrid, December 2.

On the 29th ult. the head quarters
of the Emperor were removed to the
village of Bouzeaux; on the 30th at
break of day, the duke of Belluno pre-
sented himself at the foot of the Sono
Sierra; a division of 13,000 mem-
of the Spanish army of reserve defend-
ed the right—the 96th upon the causeway
—and the 24th followed by the side of
the heights on the left—General Senar-
mont, with six pieces of artillery, ad-
vanced by the causeway. The action
commenced by the firing of musketry
and cannon.

A charge made by the General
Montbrun, at the head of the Polish
light horse, decided the affair—it was
a most brilliant one, and the regiment
covered itself with glory, and proved
it was worthy to form a part of the im-
perial guards—cannons, flags, mus-
kets, soldiers, all were taken or cut to
pieces. Eight Polish light horse were
killed upon the cannon, and sixteen
have been wounded. Among the last
is captain Dzjvinovski, who was dan-
gerously wounded, and lies almost
without hopes of recovery. Major
Segur, marshal of the Emperor's house
hold, charged along with the Polish
troops, and received many wounds,
one of which is very severe.

Sixteen pieces of cannon, 10 flags,
20 covered chests, 200 waggons laden
with all kind of baggage, and the mili-
tary chests of the regiment, are the
fruits of this brilliant affair. Among
the prisoners, which are very nume-
rous, are all the colonels of the Span-
ish division. All the soldiers would
have been taken, if they had not
thrown away their arms, and dispersed
in the mountains.

On the 1st Dec. the head quarters of
the Emperor were at St. Augustin,
and on the 2d the duke of Itria, with
the cavalry, commanded the heights of
Madrid.

The infantry could not arrive before
the 3d. The intelligence which we
hitherto have received, leads us to
think that this town is suffering un-
der all kind of disorders, and that the
doors are barricaded. The weather is
very fine.

FOURTEENTH BULLETIN OF THE ARMY IN SPAIN.

Madrid, Dec. 5.—The 2d at noon
his majesty arrived in person on the
heights which impend over Madrid,
on which were already placed the divi-
sions of dragoons of generals Latour
Maubourg, and Lahoussaye, and the
Imperial horse guards. The anniver-
sary of the coronation, that epoch
which has signalized so many days for
ever fortunate for France, awakened
in all hearts the most agreeable recol-
lections, and inspired all the troops
with an enthusiasm which manifested
itself in a thousand exclamations.
The weather was beautiful, and like
that enjoyed in France in the month of
May. The Marshal Duke of Itria
sent to summon the town, where a mili-
tary Junta was formed, under the
presidency of the marquis of Castelar,
who had under his orders general Mor-
la, captain-general of Andalusia, and
inspector-general of Artillery. The
town contained a number of armed
peasants, assembled from all quarters,
6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces
of cannon. Sixty thousand men were
in arms. Their cries were heard on
every side; the bells of two hundred
churches rung together, and every

thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness. The general of the troops of the line appeared at the advanced posts to answer the summons of the duke of Itria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks, and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of September. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose women, children and old men to the horrors of an assault, he manifested secretly the grief with which he was penetrated; he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him. No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried, when they saw him write down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The aid-camp of the duke of Itria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be refitted to his general. A little time after, some deserters from the Walloon Guards came to the camp. Their dispositions convinced us that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence; and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible. The marquis de Peñales, a reputable man, who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been, on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be remade; 3 or 4000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be opened to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was filled three leagues from Madrid. The Emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital.

At seven o'clock the division Lapiss of the corps of the duke of Belluno arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The Emperor ordered the general of brigade Maison, to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the general of brigade Lurillon, to support them in the enterprise, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards.

The sharpshooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some houses, and in particular, of the grand cemetery. At the first fire, the enemy flew as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The duke of Belluno employed all the night in placing his artillery in the posts designed for the attack. At midnight, the prince of Neufchatel sent to Madrid a Spanish lieutenant colonel of Artillery, who had been taken at Somosierra, and who saw with affright the obstinacy of his fellow-citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the 3d, at nine in the morning, the same flag of truce returned to the head quarters with the letter No. 2. But the general of brigade Lenamont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 30 pieces of artillery, and had commenced a very smart fire, which made a breach in the wall of the Retiro. The sharpshooters of the division of Villate having passed the breach, their battalion followed them, and in less than a quarter of an hour 1000 men, who defended the Retiro, were knocked on the head. The palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatory, of the porcelain manufactory, of the grand barrack, the Hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops. On another side, 20 pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and attracted the attention of the enemy by a false attack.

No. 1.
To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.
BEFORE MADRID, Dec. 3, 1808.
The circumstances of the war having conducted the French army to the

gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it right, and conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, Monsieur general, not to expose a town so important, to all the horrors of an assault, nor to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims to the evils of war. Withing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation, I send you the present summons by one of your officers, who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive Monsieur general, the assurance of my highest consideration.

ALEX. BERTHIER.
Major General.
No. II.—(In Spanish).
To His Most Serene Highness the Prince of Neufchatel.

It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most Serene Signior, to consult, previous to my giving a categorical answer to your highness, the constituted authorities of my court, and moreover, to ascertain the disposition of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes I entreat your highness to grant, for this day, a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties, assuring you, that early in the morning, or this night, I will send a general officer with my answer to your highness; assuring you, that I profess to you all the consideration due to your high rank and merit.

MARQUIS CASTELAR.
Madrid, 3d Dec. 1808.
No. III.

To the General commanding in Madrid, Imperial Camp, before Madrid.
Dec. 3, Eleon A. M.

Monsieur General Castelar.—To defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His majesty authorises me to send you a second summons. Immense batteries are mounted; miners are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; columns of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharpshooters have made themselves masters; but the Emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack at two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceful inhabitants; for its ministers; in fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town.

Accept, Mons. Gen. &c.
ALEX. BERTHIER.
Major-General.

The fifteenth bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7.—It contains particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves; with promotions. It states that gen. Lubienki had, on the 2d, reconnoitred the remains of the army of Castanos, near Guadalaxara, under the command of gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the General Junta. Then follows a long tirade against the duke Del Infantado, which ends with stating, that "he will lose his titles, his property, valued at two millions of livres a year, and he will go to London, to seek the contempt and ingratitude with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honor and their country to the injustice of their cause." The bulletin continues, "As soon as the report of the chief of the squadron, count Lubienki, was known, the duke of Itria put himself in march, with sixteen squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The duke of Belluno followed with the infantry. The duke of Itria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was filing towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made five hundred prisoners. The general of division, Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight, and these troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia.

"The gen. of division, Lahoussaye, entered the Escorial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack." Then follow further particulars of

the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which the possession of that city was taken, &c. A French soldier, found guilty of plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square. The disarming was carried on without difficulty. The 'king of Spain' (Joseph) had formed two regiments of foreign troops, from the late Spanish army; one the Royal Foreigners, and the other that of Reding the younger, a Swiss general of a very different character from that of the Spanish general of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidossa, very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business was almost completely settled.

After a description of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, the bulletin proceeds, "The enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted—a more considerable number has been dug up, taken out of the cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always matters of Madrid. The Emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharpshooters advanced, and the emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At 11 o'clock the prince of Neufchatel wrote the annexed letter, No. 3. His majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points.

At five o'clock gen. Morla, one of the members of the Military Junta, & don Bernardo Yriarte, sent from the town, repaired to the tent of the Maj. Gen. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources; and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants and the foreigners at Madrid, were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The major-general presented the Deputies to the Emperor and king, who addressed them thus:—"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquility and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the Clergy, the heads of the Convents, the Alcades, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian Ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle, and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that General? It well became you, sir, to talk of pillage; you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers! What right had you to hold such language elsewhere? The capitulation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complained of the convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization, it is to place ourselves on a footing with the banditti of the desert. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation—you who violated that of Baylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet you directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in

my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Epinosas, than to disarm it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more enemies to fight, than be deficient in honor and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall be put to the sword." This speech of the emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, gave the certainty that he commanded in person. The losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and repentance into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock, on the 5th, Gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the polls were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed. [The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English.]

The 16th Bulletin, dated Madrid, Dec. 8th, begins like the preceding, with the praises and rewards of distinguished officers. The gen. of division, Ruffin, having passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, advanced towards Oseana, and cut off the remains of the army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and throw themselves towards Cuenca.

The division of cavalry of Gens. Lasalle and Milhaud were directed to march on Portugal by Zalavera de la Reyna.

His majesty wished to spare Saragosa till Madrid had surrendered; but if that town would be obstinate enough to make resistance, mines and bombs should bring it to reason. The Englishly on every side. The division of Lasalle had, however, fallen in with 16 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were stragglers, or such who had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the siege of Rosas in Catalonia, which had not surrendered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About 400 Englishmen who had landed, were killed or driven into the sea by an Italian regiment. An attack made by the Spaniards on the Huora, was repulsed with loss.

LONDON, Dec. 20.
Free trade to Hayti.

Mr. Fawcner presents his compliments to Mr. Peltier, and acquaints him, that an order in council has this day been issued by his majesty, declaring, that those ports and places of the island of St. Domingo which are not in the actual possession of France, and from which the British flag is not excluded, shall be considered as not being in a state of hostility with his majesty, and that his majesty's subjects and others are at liberty freely to trade thereat, in the same manner as they may trade at neutral ports and places. Council Office, Whitehall, December 14, 1808. J. PELTIER, Agent of Hayti.

A Gottenburgh Mail was received on Tuesday. The intelligence it has brought confirms the apprehensions long entertained of the results of the war in England. The Swedish general, after retreating before the enemy, whose forces trebled his own, finding it impossible to act with success, was under the necessity of proposing a convention. The two first articles are: 1. The Royal Swedish army is, immediately after the notification of this convention, to take up a position along the frontiers of the district of Uleaborg, from Kerni to Porkawara. Kerni, in consequence, remains in the hands of the Russians. 2. The Swedish army is to evacuate the town of Uleaborg within ten days next ensuing the date of this convention, and the Russian troops are to take possession of the

said town on the 30th of Nov. The other parts of the country which are to be given up to the Russians, shall be evacuated according to the agreement to be concluded between the contracting parties. The Swedish commander, sensible of his weakness, proposed at the same time an armistice, for one month; but this was declined by Count Buxhoyden, who observed, that though he would not consent to any formal armistice, yet he would engage his word of honor that hostile operations should not commence against the Swedish army before the expiration of 14 days, after it shall have taken up the position stipulated as above. The convention was signed on the 20th ult. The Russian army exceeded 20,000 men, and was supplied with 60 pieces of cannon; the Swedes barely amounted to 7,000 and were indifferently supplied with artillery.

Ministers yesterday received dispatches from Spain, brought home by the Oréites, which sailed from Corina on the 14th instant. We understand that the dispatches from Lord William Bentinck and Mr. Frere, communicating the state and dispositions of the Spanish armies only up to the 3d inst. So difficult was it for the messenger to pass through the country. Rumor says, that at that time they were confident of the resolution of the popular party, which embraced the great majority of the South of Spain—and flattered that though they might be forced to retreat before the conquerors, yet they would not harbor a thought of submission; and it must be clearly seen, even from the bulletins of Bonaparte himself, that such will be found to be determined by the inhabitants of Madrid as well as of the army assembled there.

Sir John Moore's dispatches are dated the 8th inst. He was at that time totally ignorant of the French having entered Madrid. It is said that he was resolved to continue his position at Salamanca, for the purpose of effecting a junction with sir David Baird; to facilitate which he had pushed a corps forward to Zamora.

The dispatches from sir D. Baird are of the 9th inst. dated from Villa Franca. He had not been able to commence his march, from the circumstance of part of his cavalry not having come up. The remainder of the 7th regi. and the advance of the 14th, were expected to arrive the next day, when they would begin their march on Salamanca; and there was no appearance of French troops to prevent them. The army, however, was most exceedingly distressed by the want of horses to drag their artillery along. The destruction of horses by the want of provender had been most calamitous; and the desolate state of that part of the kingdom afforded them no means of repairing the loss.

"We have till the assurance repeated, that the army of the marquis de Romana had reunited to the number of 20,000 men; and that the progress of the French had not flitted the patriotic flame in the breast of the people."

The prints received from Baltimore and Philadelphia add considerably to the preceding mass of intelligence. We have only room for a very concise outline. Mr. Canning is said to have resigned, and to be replaced by lord Melville. English propositions for a peace are stated to have been sent to Bayonne, which, it was signified, would not be opened until the Imperial Eagles were erected at Madrid and Lisbon. A second armistice, to continue a month, had been agreed to between Sweden and Russia. The Lisbon Gazette of the 12th December calls upon all the Portuguese to arm en masse against the French. A vessel arrived at Plymouth on the 3d of January from Vigo, bringing intelligence from sir D. Baird's army of the 13th of December, at Benevento, and of sir J. Moore's army on the 19th of December, stating that both armies were in spirits; and that there had been a massacre of 26,000 Frenchmen at Madrid; and that since the defeat of Castanos a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were most wretchedly; that Romana had joined the British forces. A London paper received from sir D. Baird, dated the 31st Dec. says dispatches were received from admiral De Coruna, enclosing letters David Baird, dated the 17th,

in which he advises that he was on the point of effecting a junction with sir J. Moore, whose head quarters were then at a distance of about 24 miles. Nat. Intel.
CHARLES TOWN, March 17.
From the National Intelligencer.
APPOINTMENTS.
The following gentlemen have been appointed to the offices respectively annexed to their names; having been nominated by the President of the U. S. and approved by the Senate.
Robert Smith, of Maryland, Secretary of State.
William Eustis, of Massachusetts, Secretary of War.
Paul Hamilton, of South Carolina, Secretary of the Navy.
Thomas Sumter, jun. of South Carolina, Minister Plenipotentiary to Rio Janeiro.
Henry Hill, Consul at St. Salvador in Brazil.
David Holmes, of Virginia, Governor of the Mississippi Territory.
John Boyle, of Kentucky, Governor of the Illinois Territory.
Nathaniel Pope, Secretary of the Illinois Territory.

Among the nominations, made by the President, was, we understand, that of John Quincy Adams, as Minister Plenipotentiary to St. Petersburg, on which no vote was taken in the Senate, they having resolved—Ayes 17—Noes 15—that such a mission was in their opinion unnecessary.

Martinique taken.—We are informed by captain Hazard, of the Swedish schooner Lockar, from St. Bartholomews, which island he left the 15th of last month, that a few days before he sailed, information which was relied on, was received, stating that with the exception of one fort, the island of Martinique had surrendered to the British forces under Admiral Cochrane and Sir Geo. Prevost. The letters received at St. Bartholomews, announcing this event, stated that no doubt was entertained that the remaining fort would shortly surrender.

We learn, that owing to a renewed disposition of the king of England, a regency was contemplated, to consist of the Prince of Wales, the Queen and the Duke of Portland. This circumstance was not publicly known at London. North American.

General Samuel Smith has been appointed Senator of the state of Maryland, by the Executive, during the recess of the legislature.
Mr. Jefferson left the City of Washington for Monticello on Saturday last.
From Halifax, Feb. 17, 1809.
"By British Orders of Council, dated October 25th, the ports of St. John, Shelburne, and Halifax, are declared open for importations from, and exports to the United States, in British and American vessels. This order is in pursuance of an act of Parliament passed sometime since."

WASHINGTON CITY, MARCH 13.
We have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Purviance, from whom we learn that he entertains the strongest apprehensions relative to the fate of the immense mercantile capital that is about to be committed to the ocean by the partial repeal of the embargo. From his observations abroad, and all the information he has been able to collect, he fears that a wide spread ruin will be the consequence. Never has there, perhaps, been a season in which there existed higher inducements to prudence & circumspection.

Mr. Purviance left Mr. Champagny at Paris, the latter end of November, whence he was then about to follow the emperor. On the 2d January information was received at Plymouth from London, stating that the ministry had received intelligence that the English and Spanish forces had united, and that an engagement had taken place between them and the French on the 16th of December, in which the French lost 50,000 men. A few hours after the receipt of this intelligence the loss on

the part of the French had fallen to 25,000. This news had produced great exultation at Plymouth. The general impression, however, in England among intelligent men was, that the French arms must eventually prevail in Spain. Nat. Intel.
From the N. York Royal Gazette. Comundrum.—Why are the people of the U. S. like the Jews in Egypt? Because they are under BONDAGE. [Supposed to allude to the power exercised by Phineas Bond, over the country, by the golden lever.]—Aur.
From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

Z. POULSON,
The following observations are extracted from a work lately published in London, entitled "The Society of Friends, or people commonly called Quakers, examined by John Britted," and are recommended to the serious attention of persons who habituate themselves to the shameful and degrading practice of prophane swearing, and it is believed his remarks on Judicial Oaths are well worthy the consideration of persons of all descriptions: Please give them publicity.

"As to the custom of common swearing in ordinary discourse, there can be but one opinion: Every one must allow, that it is the most absurd, beggarly, vile and unproductive vice in all the dark catalogue of human iniquities. I have generally observed this deformity to prevail in the inverse ratio of a man's understanding; a circumstance of no very difficult solution; for in proportion to the weakness of a man's intellect, and the scantiness of his knowledge, must he find himself at a loss for ideas and for words, wherein to support a conversation for any length of time, and therefore he has recourse to the miserable expedient of topping up all the gaps in discourse made by his want of sense with a great variety of oaths and curses; hence your thorough solid blockhead contrives to eke out the bareness of his brain, by making his conversation consist of one part of pure, unalloyed dullness, and the other two parts, of absolute vice and degrading deformity, arrayed in the heinous garb of cursing and swearing, oaths & blasphemy."

To the Printers of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.
IN your paper of the 3d instant, appeared a publication which contained the following paragraph: "I said in-trigue was their fort, [the Federalists] and I believe so religiously, because a leading Federalist whose private reputation the breath of calumny has not stained, but whose hatred to the present ruling party is as rancorous as any man's can be, and who it is said is the parent of those resolutions, has been heard to say in a public company, at a certain tavern in this town, that he believed the administration and the party at present at the helm of our government, could not be put down but by intrigue, and that he was willing to enter into any intrigue for the accomplishment of that end." As I find that I am the person who it is generally believed was alluded to, and as the charge, if true, would deeply implicate my moral character, I feel myself urged by the imperious impulse of self justice to aver that I never did make the unqualified declaration above recited—that no man would feel more abhorrence and detestation than myself at the attainment of a political object at the expense of moral rectitude, and to ask of you the justice to give publicity to the contents hereof.

Your obedient servant,
H. S. TURNER.
Charlestown, March 15, 1809.

* * * The Shepherdstown resolutions.
The Embargo is off,
NOW FOR A BARGAIN.
The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.
TRAVIS GLASCOCK.
Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

Democratic Citizens of Jefferson County!
YOU are requested to meet at HITE's tavern, in Charlestown, on Wednesday the 22d instant, at twelve o'clock. A general attendance is highly desirable.
One of your Number.
March 17, 1809.

KING JOE,
ONE of the finest Jack Asses in America, will stand at Shannon-Hill this season, to commence from the date hereof, and end the 15th of August. He is of the flock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.—Particulars of pedigree and terms will be made known hereafter.
In the mean time, suffice it to observe, that males, even of ordinary size, are capable of more labour than the largest horses, the time of service is generally three times that of a horse; and they are kept in good order upon food of ordinary and cheap quality: in short, none who have tried them fairly, would ever wish to be without them.
F. FAIRFAX.
N. B. My well known horse Hyber-nus, will also stand this season, at my said farm. Terms hereafter.
March 17, 1809.

THE FULL-BRED HORSE ARAB,
WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charlestown. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.
PEDIGREE.
"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grandam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.
WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season beginning the 15th of this month, and ending the 31st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.—Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.
JOHN YATES.
Jefferson County, March 8, 1809.

A TEACHER,
WHO has been employed for several years in teaching the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, &c. wishes to engage in that capacity at any time between this and April. A private situation is preferred. A line directed to H. H. and lodged in the post office at Charlestown in Virginia, shall be duly attended to.
February 24, 1809.

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 52.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 24, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

Answer of the President of the United States to Gov. Tyler's letter: to him, enclosing the Address of the General Assembly of Virginia, also his Answer to the Address.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 16, 1809.
SIR—I have duly received your favor of the 11th, covering resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia on our foreign relations, and an address to myself on my approaching retirement, and I ask leave, thro' the same channel, to return the enclosed answer. Nothing can give me more sincere satisfaction than this kind and honorable testimony from the General Assembly of my native State, a State in which I have drawn my first, and shall draw my latest breath, and to which I retire with inexpressible pleasure. I am equally sensible of your goodness in the approving terms in which you have made this communication. The concurrence of a veteran patriot, who, from the first dawn of the revolution to this day, has pursued unchangeably the same honest course, cannot but be flattering to his fellow-laborers. I pray you to accept the assurances of my sincere esteem and respect.

TH: JEFFERSON.
His excellency, Gov. Tyler.

To the General Assembly of Virginia.

I receive with peculiar sensibility the affectionate address of the General Assembly of my native State, on my approaching retirement from the office with which I have been honored by the nation at large. Having been one of those who entered into public life at the commencement of an era the most extraordinary which the history of man has ever yet presented to his contemplation, I claim nothing more for the part I have acted in it, than a common merit of having, with others, faithfully endeavored to do my duty in the several stations allotted me. In the measures which you are pleased particularly to approve, I have been aided by the wisdom and patriotism of the National Legislature, and the talents and virtues of the able coadjutors with whom it has been my happiness to be associated, and to whose valuable and faithful services I with pleasure and gratitude bear witness.

From the moment that, to preserve our rights, a change of government became necessary, no doubt could be entertained that a republican form was most consonant with reason, with right, with the freedom of man, and with the character and situation of our fellow-citizens. To the sincere spirit of republicanism are naturally associated the love of country, devotion to its liberty, its rights and its honor. Our preference of that form of government has been so far justified by its success, and the prosperity with which it has blessed us. In no portion of the earth were life, liberty, and property ever so securely held; and it is with infinite satisfaction that withdrawing from the active scenes of life, I see the sacred deposit of these blessings committed to those who are sensible of their value, and determined to defend them.

It would have been a great consolation to have left the nation under a continued peace. Nothing has been spared to effect it; and at no other period of history would such efforts have failed to ensure it. For neither belligerent pretends to have been injured by us, or can say that we have in any instance departed from the most faithful neutrality; and certainly none will charge us with a want of forbearance. In the desire of peace, but in full confidence of safety from our unity, our position, and our resources, I shall retire into the bosom of my native State, endeared to me by every tie which can attach the human heart. The assurances of your approbation, and that my conduct has given satisfaction to my fellow-citizens generally, will be an important ingredient in my future happiness; and that the supreme ruler of the universe may have our country under his special care, will be among the latest of my prayers.

TH: JEFFERSON.
Feb. 10, 1809.

Three cents per pound,
Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.

M. RANSON, Adm'or.
February 17, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Battle Town, about the 28th of December last,
A DARK BROWN HORSE, fourteen-hands high, a natural pacer, shod all round, a star and snip in his forehead, both hind feet white, short thick neck, short mane and switch tail, four years old next spring, was raised near Charlestown, Virginia, at Mr. Shirley's. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JAMES BULGER.
January 19, 1809.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited strictures on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the pursuit of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE,
late
JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a negro man, who calls himself WILL: about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been runaway ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has opened a *House of Entertainment* in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the stand formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, as also good tables, a careful and sober hostler, &c. she humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes.
For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.
January 13, 1809.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the *Goverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving*, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.
Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

BOATING FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co.
Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

Estray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last,

A SORREL STUD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the ham joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
Bower Plantation,
Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS.
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

Charles G. Richter,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.
C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clare, living in the neighborhood of Bullskin, received a feathered note from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that he does not belong to the person above mentioned. There was a white man with a waggon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his waggon. Any person giving information of said bed or negro, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD WILLIAMS,
Charlestown, March 10, 1809.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the west side of the Warm Spring road, within one mile of Capt. Walper's tavern, five miles from Shepherdstown, six from Martinsburgh and six from Lee town, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres of the first rate lime-stone land—the soil is not exceeded by any in the State of Virginia. About one half of said farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the residue clothed with excellent timber. There are on the premises a large and convenient frame dwelling house two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining it, an excellent smoke house, barn and other out houses, and a good well of never failing water—Also an excellent orchard of apple trees and a number of cherry trees. Any person inclining to purchase, is requested to call on the subscriber, who will at any time show the premises, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN WATSON.
March 10, 1809.

PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.
FOR the Finest Tup Lamb of one year old—*Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.*
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—*Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.*

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—*Five Dollars.*

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—*Fifteen Dollars.*

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—*Fifteen Dollars.*

For the best Blanket, two yards long, and yard and an half wide—*Ten Dollars.*

For the best pair of Knit Woolen Stockings, large size and colored—*Five Dollars.*

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—*Five Dollars.*

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase. The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of procuring or assisting the objects of the institution. All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attended, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small.
Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

NON-INTERCOURSE LAW.

AN ACT to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies; and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That from and after the passing of this act, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States, and of the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all public ships and vessels belonging to Great Britain or France, excepting vessels only which may be forced in by distress, or which are charged with dispatches or business from the government to which they belong and also packets having no cargo nor merchandise on board. And if any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, not being included in the exception above mentioned, shall enter any harbor or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, or of the territories thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land and naval forces, or of the militia of the United States, or the territories thereof, as he shall deem necessary, to compel such ship or vessel to depart.

Sec. 2. And he it further enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any citizen or citizens of the United States or the territories thereof, nor for any person or persons residing or being in the same, to have any intercourse with or to afford any aid or supplies to any public ship or vessel as aforesaid, which shall contrary to the provisions of this act, have entered any harbor or waters within the jurisdiction of the United States or the territories thereof; and if any person shall, contrary to the provisions of this act, have any intercourse with such ship or vessel, or shall afford any aid to such ship or vessel, either in repairing the said vessel, or in furnishing her, her officers or crew with supplies of any kind or in any manner whatever; or if any pilot or other person shall assist in navigating or piloting such ship or vessel, unless it be for the purpose of carrying her beyond the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, every person so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding ten thousand dollars; and shall also be imprisoned for a term not less than one month, nor more than one year.

Sec. 3. And he it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, the entrance of the harbors and waters of the United States and the territories thereof, be and the same is hereby interdicted to all ships and vessels sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either; vessel hired, chartered or employed by the government of either country for the sole purpose of carrying letters or dispatches, and also vessels forced in by distress or by the dangers of the sea, only excepted. And if any ship or vessel sailing under the flag of Great Britain or France, or owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of either, and not excepted as aforesaid, shall after the said twentieth day of May next, arrive either with or without a cargo, within the limits of the United States or of the territories thereof, such ship or vessel, together with the cargo, if any which may be found on board shall be forfeited, and may be seized and condemned in any court of the United States or the territories thereof, having competent jurisdiction; and all and every act and acts heretofore passed, which shall be within the purview of this act, shall be and the same are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. And he it further enacted, That from and after the twentieth day of May next, it shall not be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise whatever, from any port or place situated in Great Britain or Ireland, or in any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, nor from any port or place in France or in any of her colonies or dependencies, nor from any port or place in the actual possession of either Great Britain or France. Nor shall it be lawful to import into the United States or the territories thereof, from any foreign port or place whatever, any goods wares or merchandise whatever, being of the growth, produce or manufacture of France, or of any of her colonies or dependencies, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or of any of the colonies or dependencies of Great Britain, or being of the growth, produce or manufacture of any place or country in the actual possession of either France or Great Britain. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen of the United States, which had cleared from any port beyond the Cape of Good Hope, prior to the twenty second day of December one thousand eight hundred and seven, or which had departed for such port by permission of the President, under the acts supplementary to the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States.

Sec. 5. And he it further enacted, That whenever any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth day of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 6. And he it further enacted, That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth day of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 7. And he it further enacted, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth day of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the matter, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported, or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed without a permit, the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the U. States.

Sec. 8. And he it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer,

surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 9. And he it further enacted, That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear, (or affirm) that there are not to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board, (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear, (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 10. And he it further enacted, That the following addition be made, after the 20th of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear, (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge or belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; and I do further swear, (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 11. And he it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he hereby is authorized, in case either France or Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation; after which the trade of the United States, suspended by this act, and by the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing; Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred, by virtue of this, or of any other act, the operation of which shall so cease and determine, shall be recovered and distributed, in like manner as if the same had continued in full force and virtue; and vessels bound thereafter to any foreign port or place, with which commercial intercourse shall by virtue of this section be again permitted, shall give bond to the U. States, with approved security, in double the value of the vessel and cargo, that they shall not proceed to any foreign port, nor

trade with any country other than those with which commercial intercourse shall have been or may be permitted by this act.

Sec. 12. And he it further enacted, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the exportation of domestic and foreign merchandise to any foreign port or place, be and the same is hereby repealed, after the fifteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nine, except so far as they relate to Great Britain or France, or their colonies or dependencies, or places in the actual possession of either: Provided, That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of so much of the said acts as is repealed by this act, or which have been or may hereafter be incurred by virtue of the said acts, on account of any infraction of so much of the said acts as is not repealed by this act, shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 13. And he it further enacted, That during the continuance of so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no ship or vessel bound to a foreign port with which commercial intercourse shall, by virtue of this act, be again permitted, shall be allowed to depart for such port, unless the owner or owners, consignee or factor of such ship or vessel, shall, with the matter, have given bond with one or more sureties to the U. States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, if the vessel is wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the U. States; and in a sum four times the value, if the vessel is owned in part or in whole by any foreigner or foreigners, that the vessel shall not leave the port without a clearance, nor shall, when leaving the port, proceed to any port or place in Great Britain or France, or in the colonies or dependencies of either, or in the actual possession of either, nor be directly or indirectly engaged during the voyage in any trade with such port, nor shall put any article on board of any other vessel; nor unless every other requisite and provision of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled 'An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and the several acts supplementary thereto,'" shall have been complied with. And the party or parties to the above mentioned bond shall, within a reasonable time after the date of the same, to be expressed in the said bond, produce to the collector of the district, from which the vessel shall have been cleared, a certificate of the landing of the same, in the same manner as is provided by law for the landing of goods exported with the privilege of drawback; on failure whereof, the bond shall be put in suit; and in every such suit, judgment shall be given against the defendant or defendants, unless proof shall be produced of such releasing or of loss at sea.

Sec. 14. And he it further enacted, That so much of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as compels vessels owned by citizens of the U. States, bound to another port of the said States, or vessels licensed for the coasting trade, or boats, either not masted, or not decked, to give bond, and to load under the inspection of a revenue officer, or renders them liable to detention, merely on account of the nature of their

Sec. 15. And he it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer,

surveyor, or other officer of the customs, shall have the like power and authority to seize goods, wares and merchandise imported contrary to the intent and meaning of this act, to keep the same in custody until it shall have been ascertained whether the same have been forfeited or not, and to enter any ship or vessel, dwelling house, store, building or other place, for the purpose of searching for and seizing any such goods, wares and merchandise, which he or they now have by law in relation to goods, wares and merchandise subject to duty; and if any person or persons shall conceal or buy any goods, wares or merchandise, knowing them to be liable to seizure by this act, such person or persons shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit and pay a sum double the amount or value of the goods, wares and merchandise so concealed or purchased.

Sec. 16. And he it further enacted, That the following additions shall be made to the oath or affirmation taken by the masters or persons having the charge or command of any ship or vessel arriving at any port of the United States, or the territories thereof, after the twentieth of May, viz. "I further swear, (or affirm) that there are not to the best of my knowledge and belief, on board, (insert the denomination and name of the vessel,) any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law: And I do further swear, (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, on board the said vessel, or which shall have been imported in the same, I will immediately, and without delay, make due report thereof to the collector of the port of this district."

Sec. 17. And he it further enacted, That the following addition be made, after the 20th of May, to the oath or affirmation taken by importers, consignees or agents, at the time of entering goods imported into the United States, or the territories thereof, viz. "I also swear, (or affirm) that there are not, to the best of my knowledge or belief, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, any goods, wares or merchandise, the importation of which, into the United States, or the territories thereof, is prohibited by law; and I do further swear, (or affirm) that if I shall hereafter discover or know of any such goods, wares or merchandise, amongst the said goods, wares and merchandise, imported or consigned as aforesaid, I will immediately and without delay report the same to the collector of this district."

Sec. 18. And he it further enacted, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth day of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, belonging to the owner of such prohibited articles, shall be forfeited; and the owner thereof shall moreover forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 19. And he it further enacted, That if any article or articles the importation of which is prohibited by this act, shall after the twentieth day of May, be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, shall be forfeited, and the owner and master thereof shall moreover each forfeit and pay treble the value of such articles.

Sec. 20. And he it further enacted, That if any article or articles, the importation of which is prohibited by this act, and which shall nevertheless be on board of any ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, arriving after the said twentieth day of May next, in the United States, or the territories thereof, shall be omitted in the manifest, report or entry of the matter, or the person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, boat, raft or carriage, or shall be omitted in the entry of the goods owned by the owner, or consigned to the consignee of such articles, or shall be imported, or landed, or attempted to be imported or landed without a permit, the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, shall be incurred, and may be recovered, as in the case of similar omission or omissions, landing, importation, or attempt to land or import, in relation to articles liable to duties on their importation into the U. States.

Sec. 21. And he it further enacted, That every collector, naval officer,