

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 pretensions 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 Gourellet, 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 which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed 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 wagon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his wagon. 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 belt maner after the English fashion, by clearing 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 situated 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, 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. 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

cargo (such provisions excepted as relate to collection districts adjacent to the territories, colonies or provinces of a foreign nation, or to vessels belonging or bound to such districts,) be, and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the fifteenth day of March one thousand eight hundred and nine: *Provided, however,* That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by any of the said acts, or which 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 same had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 15. *And be 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. States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, no vessel, owned by citizens of the U. S. bound to another port of the said states or licensed for the coasting trade, shall be allowed to depart from any port of the U. States, or shall receive a clearance, nor shall it be lawful to put on board any such vessel any specie or goods, wares or merchandise, unless a permit shall have been previously obtained from the proper collector, or from a revenue officer, authorized by the collector to grant such permits; nor unless the owner, consignee, agent or factor shall with the matter, give bond with one or more sureties, to the U. States, in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any foreign port or place, and that the cargo shall be retained in some port of the U. States; *Provided,* That it shall be lawful and sufficient in the case of any such vessel, whose employment has been uniformly confined to rivers, bays and sounds within the jurisdiction of the U. States, to give bond in an amount equal to one hundred and fifty dollars, for each ton of said vessel, with condition that such vessel shall not during the time limited in the condition of the bond, proceed to any foreign port or place, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be employed in any foreign trade.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted,* That if any ship or vessel shall, 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. States, and of the several acts supplementary thereto, as is not repealed by this act, depart from any port of the U. States without a clearance or permit, or having given bond in the manner provided by law, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited; and the owner or owners, agent, freighter or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel shall, moreover, severally, forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel, and of the cargo put on board the same.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted,* That the act to prohibit the importation of certain goods wares and merchandise, passed the eighteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and the act supplementary thereto, be and the same is hereby repealed, from and after the said twentieth day of May next. *Provided,* That all penalties and forfeitures which shall have been previously incurred by virtue of the said acts shall be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts had continued in full force and virtue.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted,* That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, may be sued for, prosecuted and recovered, with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the U. States of America, or by indictment or information, in any court having competent jurisdiction to try the same; and shall be distributed and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the 21 day of March, 1799; and such penalties and forfeitures may be examined, mitigated or remitted, in like manner, and under the like conditions, regulations and restrictions, as are prescribed, authorized and directed by the act entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures, penalties and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed the 3d of March, 1797, and made perpetual by an act passed the 11th day of February, 1800.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted,* That this act shall continue and be in force until the end of the next session of Congress and no longer; and that 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, shall be, and the same are hereby repealed from and after the end of the next session of Congress.

J. B. VARNUM, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JNO. MILLEDGE, President of the Senate pro-tempore.
March 1, 1809.
APPROVED, TH: JEFFERSON.

LONDON, Sept. 31.

It has been finally resolved to place sir A. Wellesley at the head of the new armies which are going to Spain. His appointment is said to have originated with the king, who has declared himself perfectly satisfied with his conduct in Portugal. It is a serious fact, although not generally known, that col. Desbrow, one of the king's equerries, attended regularly every day at the court of enquiry at Chelsea, and took notes of the proceedings, which he has been in the habit of reading to the king and royal family every evening. Sir A. Wellesley was frequently heard to say, that after his experience of the battle of Vimiera, he would not scruple to meet with a French army, with half the number of British troops. "I have seen the Mahratta and other native troops of India, routed and dispersed a thousand times, but I declare to God, said sir Arthur, to a military friend, I never saw them rally in greater disorder, or with more appearance of terror than the French regiments did in Portugal after having experienced the effects of the British bayonet."

Martinique, Feb. 5.—The army landed in three divisions on the morning of the 30th Jan. without the smallest opposition. Gen. Beckwith with the first division under sir George Prevost principally composed of the Halifax troops, disembarked at Cul de Sac Robert, to the northward of the island; the York Rangers with Gen. Shipley at Ance d'Arlet to the southward, for the attack of Pigeon Island; and gen. Maitland's division at Sainte Luce Bay to the S. E.

Our division luckily has hitherto surmounted no other obstacles than those of the very deep and difficult roads we have passed through in a fatiguing march. The first division has been so fortunate as to have had two opportunities of distinguishing themselves, which they have not failed to make the most of, and though their loss has been considerable, they have gained much credit, and taught the enemy what kind of troops they have to deal with. On Wednesday the 11th of Feb. a part of Gen. Hoghton's brigade (the 7th reg.) and a flank battalion under major Campbell, carried the heights of Surerie, in a very gallant style; the enemy contended the ground well, but could not stand the near approach of our troops, who drove them over the most difficult ground, and made tremendous havoc amongst them. On the 2d, the same brigade made a further attack on some redoubts at the extremity of the ridge, covering the outworks of the fort; but tho' they marched with the greatest coolness, even to the muzzles of the enemy's guns, and under a tremendous fire of grape, and musketry (without even the assistance of a field piece) made good their way to the ditch, it was found impracticable to get into the redoubts, and our troops were obliged to be withdrawn, I am sorry to say with loss. The officers killed are, capt. Taylor of the 7th, and Sinclair of the 24th, with major Maxwell, of the 8th. Amongst the wounded are Col. Pakenham, who is again shot through the neck, and maj. Campbell in the arm; neither of them however, are in danger. The enemy have suffered still more than we, their hospitals are quite full, and they have been obliged to put the rest of

their wounded into a convent. The place near our head quarters is still strewn with their dead. The courage of our troops has never been more conspicuous, and it seems to have struck damp into the enemy, for all the militia have disbanded themselves, and the troops of the line (not more than 1500 at most) are shut up in the fort, which alone now remains to them, for Pigeon island surrendered yesterday, and fort Bourbon is invested on every side, and the bombardment will open as soon as the batteries can be constructed; which however the continued rains we have, and the almost impracticable roads will render a task of length and labor.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 20.

From the dispatches brought by the Union, it is distinctly ascertained, we understand, that the British Orders in Council will be extended to our trade with France.

Dispatches have been received by our government from Paris to the 27th of December, the contents of which do not, we understand, indicate any change in the French government towards us.

It is said, that the French and Russian Couriers, charged with the proposition of peace to the court of London, arrived at Paris on the 14th of December, with a peremptory rejection of the terms offered as its basis. From the information we have been able to collect, it seems manifest that there is no disposition in the French cabinet, under existing circumstances, to relax its decrees against neutral commerce. We would, indeed, rather infer that it is actuated by kindred feelings with the British government, which would seem from the preceding information, to be heightening, instead of mitigating, the rigor of her orders.

The Paris Papers, which we have received down to the 27th of December, do not add much to our former stock of intelligence, excepting the revolutions in Algiers and Constantinople, an account of which is subjoined. The bulletins of the army of Spain are given to the 19th inclusive, which shall be given in our next. The 17th is dated Madrid, Dec. 10th; and states that "On the 6th inst. the duke of Istria set off from Guadalaxara. He caused the whole road to be beaten, from Saragossa as far as Valencia and took 500 prisoners, as well as a great deal of baggage. At Bañan, a battalion of 500 men was surrounded by our cavalry and cut in pieces.

The 19th bulletin bears date Madrid, the 13th of December. The Emperor Napoleon was at that time residing in the country, at the distance of half a league from Madrid, enjoying the fine weather, which seemed like spring. No account is given of the situation of the English forces, or of any important engagement with the Spaniards. The most material military event is the surrender of Rosas to the French on the 6th of December, by which 2,000 prisoners were made. The capitulation stipulates that they shall be prisoners of war, and be sent to France. Madrid is represented as perfectly tranquil.

There had been two municipal meetings of the Burglers, Clergy & Nobility; at which the Corregidor had addressed and informed them, that he had had an interview with the Emperor, who had told him, "that their fate would be happy and prosperous, if the inhabitants frankly adhered to the constitution and sincerely acknowledged Don Joseph Napoleon for their lawful king; but, otherwise, Spain would become a province of France." It is said, that a rumor prevailed at Paris that Joseph was to be made king of Austria.

The Deputies, in consequence, agreed "humbly to implore his imperial and royal majesty to grant that the capital might be favored with the presence of the king [Joseph] as that city as well as all Spain was to enjoy the greatest advantages from his government."

On the 11th the same petition was signed by deputations from the nobles of the parishes, and all the corporations of trade in the city.

The Paris prints are full of imperial decrees issued at Madrid; one of

which announces a general pardon to all Spaniards who shall within 1 month have laid down their arms, excepting by name a few distinguished persons, whose lives and property are forfeited; another dismisses the members of the Council of Castile as cowards and unworthy of being magistrates of a brave and generous nation; another abolishes the tribunal of the Inquisition; another reduces the number of convents existing in Spain to one third, and permits the regular ecclesiastics, who will live as secular clergy, to leave their convents, and who shall receive a pension; another abolishes all feudal rights; another suppresses the barriers existing between the several provinces; All these, as well as other decrees, are closed by an imperial address to the people, in which, Napoleon, after representing the good he has already conferred, or still has in reserve for them, concludes as follows:

"But if all my efforts are useless, and if you do not answer my confidence, it will remain to me only to treat you as a conquered province, and to place my brother upon another throne. I will then put the crown of Spain upon my own head, and I shall know how to make it respected by the wicked; for God has given me the strength and will necessary to surmount all obstacles."

VIENNA, Dec. 9.

The court gazette contains the following intelligence from Constantinople.

"On the 14th, 15th, and 16th November there was a revolution at Constantinople accompanied with some bloody scenes; a superior number of the Janissaries attacked the Seimas. When the Grand Vizir Baraotari saw that his enemies were triumphing, he set fire to his magazine of gun powder and blew himself up. The deposed Sultan must also have been killed.

"On the 16th Nov. a great part of Constantinople, the ships of the Porte and the Hypodrome, were a prey to the flames."

ALGIERS, Nov. 21.

Extract of an authentic letter, brought direct to Marseilles by an American vessel.

For some time past the greatest tranquility reigned in this country. The return of the troops from Constantine to Algiers, had not occasioned the disturbances that were apprehended; but it was a deceitful calm, the forerunner of a storm. On the 7th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, the soldiers met in their barracks, and after a short deliberation, they sent a deputation to the palace of the regency for the purpose of killing the dey Achmet-Pacha. Upon arriving at the palace, the deputies desired the guard and all persons belonging to the dey's household to withdraw, under pain of sharing the same fate which was reserved for him. This menace produced the desired effect; every one withdrew. The dey fled to a terrace of his palace; whence he reached the roof of a neighboring house. But his assassins pursued him from house to house, and overtook him upon the roof of a Jew's house, where they killed him with a musket shot, a few paces from my habitation. They cut off his head, and threw his body into the street, after having horribly mutilated it.

Immediately after this bloody execution, the soldiery assembled for the purpose of electing and proclaiming a new dey. Their choice fell upon a certain Aly, surnamed Kojja, who during several years was guardian of a mosque. This revolution was terminated in less than two hours. At one o'clock in the afternoon, the consuls of the foreign powers repaired to the palace in order to compliment the new Dey. I myself attended this audience with many other spectators.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Batavian, Tillietas, in 60 days from Rochelle. She sailed from thence on the 14th of Jan. and on the 16th was captured by the British frigate Comet, and had all her newspapers taken away. One of the passengers informs us that a battle had been fought between the French and Spaniards, in which one of the British armies was engaged, who

were defeated with the loss of from 15 to 17,000 killed.

We are further informed by one of the passengers, that Joseph Bonaparte was again crowned king of Spain at Madrid about the 8th of Dec.

Bonaparte had left Madrid, and it was reported that he was on the frontiers of Portugal.

News was received at Rochelle on the 12th of Jan. that there had been an engagement in Spain, which was said to have taken place about the 18th of Dec. and it was reported that 15,000 of the English had been killed, and 15,000 taken prisoners—making in the whole exactly the number of English troops in Spain. This story, however, say the passengers in the Batavian, was not even believed in France; and the account was not confirmed on the 14th, the day the vessel sailed.

In the course of a few days, previous to the sailing of the Batavian, colonial produce had risen 15 per cent. at Bordeaux, in consequence of accounts received from America.

The British prize-master on board the Batavian further informs us, that previous to her capture, a British cutter arrived off Rochefort from England, bringing London papers to the 9th or 10th of Jan. that he had one of the 9th, which stated that the new expedition to Spain under Sir Arthur Wellesley, had been relinquished; but that another expedition, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 6 frigates, were fitting out at Portsmouth for Buenos Ayres. In these papers no mention was made of the king's indisposition or the appointment of a regency.

The prize master adds, that the French were successful in Spain; that on or about the 5th Jan. they took possession of Ferrol; and that the British were retreating towards Vigo, where 4 frigates and 50 transports were waiting to carry them to England. The French troops were marching along the Spanish sea-coast. He heard nothing of a battle between the French and English.

CHARLES TOWN, March 24.

This number of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY completes one year since its establishment. Agreeably to the terms of subscription another dollar is now due from those who have taken the paper from its first publication; and it is hoped they will be punctual in discharging the same. The Repository will in future be published by the subscriber, for himself only.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

At a meeting held at George Hite's Hotel, in Charlestown, on the 22d day of March, 1809, agreeably to a notice given in the FARMER'S REPOSITORY, a respectable number of citizens being present, Capt. Geo. North was appointed to the chair, and Ferdinand Fairfax, Secretary, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.

Resolved, That committees of vigilance be appointed in the different sections of the county, composed of the following persons:

For Shepherdstown and its vicinity, Jacob Wyson, John Lowry, John G. George Byshop, Robert Russell, and Henry Lyne.

For the Furnace section, Philip Enle, James Hendricks, David Osborne, Jacob Strider, and John Henkle.

For Harper's Ferry, John Wager, Francis Moore and Jacob Ault.

For Keys' Ferry section, Thomas Keys, Samuel Spencer, and Gerhiam Keys.

For the Terrapia Neck, Ezekiel Dean, John Lemmon, James Verdier, and William Lemon.

And further resolved, as the opinion of this meeting, that a committee be appointed to draft resolutions to be laid before a meeting to be held at George Hite's Hotel, on Wednesday the 29th instant, which committee shall be composed of the following persons, viz. John Dixon, George North Joseph W. Davis, Ferdinand Fairfax, George Hite and Daniel Bedinger.

GEO. NORTH, Chairman.
F. FAIRFAX, Secretary.

Flour was selling in Alexandria on the 20th instant, for 36s. 6d. per barrel.

Our private information from Europe is in a great measure superceded by what is contained in the gazettes. There are, however, some particulars of which we are in possession, that do not appear in the newspapers. Among these is the fact, that the king of England is in a state of mental derangement, and that it had been determined to form a regency, at the head of which were to be the queen, the prince of Wales and the duke of Portland.

The prorogation of parliament which had taken place on another pretext, was in reality occasioned by the king's misfortune, time being wanted to organize and settle the scheme of the regency. The reverses in Spain had every where spread among the people of England the most gloomy sensations, they having been led to expect the most happy results from the Spanish contest with the emperor of the French. The war against the Spaniards was not popular among the subjects of Bonaparte; yet he seemed to care very little about that; having an immense military force at his command, and directing every thing agreeably to his individual will. Some persons indulge the idea, that he would never return to France, conceiving that the Spaniards would find means to assassinate him. The best troops of the emperor had not reached Spain at the latter end of November. A gentleman who resided on the Boulevards, the chief street in Paris, for several weeks, remarks, that there was not a day during the whole period of his stay, but what troops of the line composed of the finest looking men imaginable, were continually passing. They appeared to be in the best health and spirits, & not in the least fatigued; for the emperor only suffered them to march on foot through Paris, in order to display them to the inhabitants, causing them to be conveyed at other times in carriages, which tended to accelerate their movements considerably. Bonaparte strove to make the people forget the horrors of war, by introducing into all the countries which had been conquered by his arms the diversions of the theatre, of the circus, and such other amusements as are best calculated to beguile an ignorant populace of their griefs. There was no doubt in either France or England, but that the emperor would eventually succeed in his designs upon Spain; as, should he even be foiled in his present essay, his resources are so ample both in men and money, that he cannot finally fail of success. Specie is very plenty through the French empire, and there never was a period known, particularly at Paris, either before the French revolution under Louis XVI. or since, when gold and silver were so abundant. The subjects of Napoleon have become nearly reconciled to their privations with respect to sugar and coffee, the consumption of those articles having been diminished one half at least; but the want of cotton for their manufactures was a circumstance which excited great uneasiness; and to this incident was attributed the relaxation of the Milan decree in favor of the Tunisian flag, a relaxation which it was supposed was intended more for the great neutral power of America, (at least by connivance) than for so petty a state as Tunis. The Union, (U. S. despatch ship) was the vessel which conveyed the information of that modification of the Milan decree to England, and that, with the dispatchers in Spain, are supposed to have been the moving considerations for the late alterations of the orders of council. Joachim, (Murat), the king of Naples, was making formidable preparations to

invade and conquer Sicily; and since the reduction of Capri, it was the universal opinion that he would succeed. He carried affairs with a high hand in his new kingdom, and he was considered as the exact counterpart of the emperor, who is his brother-in-law. In England—it was believed that a treaty had been signed between Russia and Sweden, immediately after the convention of Olkiocki. Neither France nor England it is thought, have any serious disposition to go to war with us; at the same time that they calculate much upon the forbearance of America. Col. Burr, gen. Miranda, and Mr. Swartwout were in London, living in much obscurity and not associated with by persons of distinction. The British government do not countenance nor support col. Burr; at least openly, whatever it may do privately. The embargo was applauded in Europe as a very wise and salutary measure; and it was the opinion of many intelligent persons that it began to have a coercive effect in England.—The late royal family of Spain were at Nice, in the neighborhood of Marseilles. Lucien Bonaparte resides in the vicinity of Florence, in his usual style. Madam de Stael, authoress of Corinna, for which she was banished from France by the emperor, and daughter of the celebrated Necker, resides at a castle near Geneva, which was the property of her father, in a style of elegant retirement. This lady is rich. A son of hers is about to visit America. It was expected he would come out in the Union—Messrs. Talleyrand & Champagny are at Paris; the former was old and growing extremely feeble—the empress is likewise there.—The Union brought a great number of letters—a circumstance so common that we would have scarcely noticed it, were it not for the purpose of stating that there are among the number several directed to the honorable John Kaidolph, member of congress. The conduct of some of our consuls in Europe, we are informed, is liable to great objections. Their improper connivance at illicit trade has been productive of much disgrace to the American flag, and very baneful consequences to the real commercial interests of the U. States. [Monitor.]

Philadelphia, March 13.

Yesterday morning Mr. Parith of this city opened a policy at the coffee house, 50 per cent. premium to insure a free trade with England and her dependencies by the 15th of next April. He done has 10,000 dols. on this policy. This circumstance has caused considerable speculation in the mercantile circles, as Mr. Parith is a man of considerable property and respectability.

Sir Hew Dalrymple and his officers have been acquitted by the Court of Enquiry, whose opinion has been approved by the King.

The brig Venus, capt. Ward, arrived at New York from Demara, was met with at sea by the French privateer schr. Superior, captain Brevard, who plundered captain W's vessel of the following articles—besides 7000 dollars which were given to ransom the vessel, as captain Brevard was about setting fire to her—100 dollars belonging to the supercargo; 200 dollars from Mr. Wood of Demara, for his children in America; and a trunk of valuable clothing, consigned to Henry Hubbard, of Boston. The privateersmen boasted of having provisions on board for an eighteen months cruise, which they procured at Norfolk, but intended to go to St. Domingo with it.

Died on Saturday last, Mr. Edward Lucas, an old and respectable citizen of this county.

Take Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held at the court-house of Jefferson county, on the second Tuesday in next month, for the purpose of choosing a fit person to represent the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, and Jefferson, in the Congress of the United States. Also, two fit persons, to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next General Assembly. All persons entitled to vote are desired to attend.

J. BRISCOE, Sheriff.
March 24, 1809.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 11th of April next (being the 1st day of court) will positively be offered for sale, at John Anderson's tavern, in Charles town, several good FEATHER BEDS, a number of BOOKS, and several other articles, on a credit of nine months—bonds with approved security will be required. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. TH. HAMMOND.
March 24, 1809.

Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the house of Mrs. Martha Flagg, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 8th day of April next, one negro woman, one riding horse, one table, one bar/shear plough, a quantity of oats, and some other articles belonging to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased. A credit will be given until the 1st day of January next, on all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

M. RANSON, Adm'or.
March 24, 1809.

I SHALL attend at the Clerk's office in Charlestown, on the 4th day of April next, to take such depositions as may be offered in the suit of John O'Banyan against Gen. Wm. Darke's Executors, where all parties may attend if they please.

JOHN DAVENPORT, Commissioner.

March 22, 1809.

HIBERNUS

WILL stand this season at Shannon Hill, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with Six Dollars if paid before the first day of September next.) Three dollars the leap, ready cash, if cash be not paid down, the leap to be considered for the season, and Twelve Dollars for insurance of a mare, retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal.—This season to end the 15th of August. This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his coits are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that so many 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.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, March 24, 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 Aug. next. He is of the Rock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Gustave Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta, his dam, the full sister of Compound, gotten by the Royal Gift out of the Maltese Jenny.) The dam of King Joe was gotten by the Knight of Malta, out of the Maltese Jenny, both imported from Malta, and presented to the late General Washington, by the Marquis de la Fayette.—The Royal Gift was sent as a present from the King of Spain to Gen. Washington.

His terms are Ten Dollars a mare the season, (none by the leap) dischargeable with eight if paid within the season, and Fifty Dollars for the season of a Jenny; and double these sums respectively, for insurance.

F. FAIRFAX.
March 17, 1809.

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.

The following is an Epitome of several laws, which were passed at the late Session of the Virginia Legislature. 14. Concerning the service of Warrants for small Debts. No Sheriff, or deputy, shall serve any warrant issued by, and cognizable before a single justice, for debt, detinue or trover; but such warrant shall be directed to and served by some constable, as provided by the second section of the act. "To amend the act concerning constables," passed the 10th of January 1807. On the death, resignation, removal, or refusal to act, of any constable assigned to a particular district, any other constable of the county may perform the duties of the office, within such district. All executions or judgments rendered by any justice, for debt, detinue, or trover, shall be directed to some constable of the county, who shall levy, and return the same agreeably to the provision of the above act. (To commence the first of May next.)

15. Concerning the jurisdiction of county and corporation courts, in certain cases.

This act declares, that hereafter the monthly and quarterly courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in reviving probate of deeds and wills, and in granting letters of administration, and letters testamentary. In all questions which may arise in any court, touching the probate of wills, granting letters of administration heretofore at a quarterly court, it shall be deemed as sufficient as if done at a monthly court. Proof of, and recording deeds at a quarterly court heretofore, shall be deemed as good as at a monthly court, as against the grantor, bargainor or lessor, his heirs and devisees; and as against all subsequent purchasers who shall become so after the passing of this act, or who, heretofore became so, with notice, and also as against all those claiming under future or former purchasers with notice.

16. To amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth.

If a person shall wilfully, &c. purpose to defraud or conceal the last will and testament or codicil thereto, or any decedent, or wilfully aid or assist therein, with intent to prevent the probate thereof, or to defraud any devisee or legatee therein, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction, be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one, nor more than ten years.

When a presentment shall be made, by a superior court having criminal jurisdiction, of a felony committed; and the person charged would be entitled to a trial before an examining court, the judge presiding shall issue his warrant to any sheriff or constable for apprehending the person charged, and committing him to the jail of the county where the offence was committed. The jailer shall immediately notify some justice of the commitment, who shall issue his warrant for summoning an examining court, as heretofore. The sheriff shall summon the witnesses who gave evidence when the presentment was made; (as well as any other;) and a list of their names is to be endorsed on the warrant by the judge, at the time of issuing it. (To commence from the passing.)

Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clark, living in the neighborhood of Bullskin, received a feather bed from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour-store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that the doer belongs to the person above-mentioned. There was a white man with a wagon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his wagon. 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. Walpert'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 limestone land—the soils not exceeded 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.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, 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.
Charlestown, March 8, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

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

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.

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 hock joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAMS S. DANDRIDGE,
Bower Plantation,
Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 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.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county; and the public in general, that she 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, and good stables, a careful and sober holder, &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.

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 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 or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, 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.

PREMIUMS,

AT
ARLINGTON,
On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Top 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 a 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 promoting or assisting the objects 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.

Three cents per pound,

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

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 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. dam by James, 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. Ten Dollars cash each, or note 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.

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 mules, 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. BAIRFAX,
N. B. My well known horse *Hybernia*, will also stand this season, at my said farm. Terms hereafter.
March 17, 1809.

Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited reflections 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 at 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 prosecution of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

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

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

An Apprentice wanted
AT THIS OFFICE.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II.

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

No. 54.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM,

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1809.

PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

Take Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held at the court-house of Jefferson county, on the second Tuesday in next month, for the purpose of choosing a person to represent the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, and Jefferson, in the Congress of the United States. Also, two persons, to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next General Assembly. All persons entitled to vote are desired to attend.
J. BRISCOE, Sheriff.
March 24, 1809.

The thorough bred running Horse,

TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day of August) at my stable on Bullskin, four miles from Charlestown, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or ten dollars the season, and half a dollar to the groom in every case, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars within the season.—Sixteen dollars to insure a colt; but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance is forfeited. Good pasture and well enclosed at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising five years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity. He won the first day's Sockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

TELEMACHUS was got by the imported horse *Diomedes*, who has produced more good running horses than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse *Dare Devil*, his grandam by *Constitution*, his great grandam by *Danon*, his g. g. grandam by *old Partner*, out of *Col. Robert Alexander's* famous mare, generally known by the name of the *Mule*, whose form, blood and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her day—it is sufficient to say of her that she was the original bred of the true Spanish race.
BEVERLY WHITING.
March 31, 1809.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of three dollars if paid by the 1st day of Aug. next, one dollar and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is brought, and six dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance. Any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, in lieu of money. The season has commenced and will end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE, is rising six years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, sixteen hands high, well calculated for either saddle or draught; he was got by capt. Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americas, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Baker. Mares brought from a distance may be furnished with good pasture at twenty five cents per week. Due attendance will be given, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.
JACOB ALLSTAT.
March 31, 1809.

Three cents per pound,

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

PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

Extract from the log book of the ship Union, James Girdon, master, under the orders of the American government, on her passage from France to England.

December 14th, 1808. At 6 P. M. was brought to by a shot from an English frigate, the Ruby. The Sandwich lugger and a gun-boat in company, was hailed nearly at the same moment by the frigate and lugger, and ordered to heave to, which was complied with: soon after was boarded by a lieutenant from the frigate, and immediately after, by the commander of the lugger himself. The usual enquiries, what and where the ship was from, &c. having been gone through on deck, the lieutenant from the frigate required of captain Girdon to see the papers of the ship, and to know if there was a messenger of dispatches on board; when he was invited to the cabin, where, on being introduced to Mr. Purviance, as bearer of dispatches, and after a strict examination of the ship's passports and other papers, together with the log book, he required to take them on board the frigate, the lieutenant adding at the same time that captain Girdon must go with him; also the messenger with the dispatches; that such were the orders of his commander, commodore Thicknesse.

Mr. Purviance refused to go, and likewise desired captain Girdon not to leave the ship himself, nor to suffer his papers, left any accident should happen, informing captain Girdon that he was persuaded the commodore would not insist on it, when the lieutenant should go on board and make his report. At this the lieutenant flew into a rage, and made an attempt to pull the ship's papers out of captain Girdon's hands, in which he in part succeeded. They were, however, recovered again by captain Girdon. Both the lieutenant of the frigate, and the commander of the lugger, (who being also then present) threatened captain Girdon and Mr. Purviance, if they did not go with them on board the frigate, they would be obliged to use force. On being again refused, the officers went on deck and hailed the frigate, acquainting the commodore with what had taken place, who immediately ordered his officers to bring captain Girdon with his papers; at the same time another boat full of officers and men was sent from the frigate, who jumped on board and absolutely took command of the Union, compelling the man at the helm to steer after the frigate.

Captain Girdon finding himself thus situated, went on board, insinuating however, to carry his own papers. Whilst captain Girdon was stepping into the boat, the officers were heard consulting what was best to be done about Mr. Purviance going on board. The commander of the lugger advised the lieutenant to desist from forcing Mr. Purviance until the commodore had seen captain Girdon and the ship's papers. The lieutenant then, addressing himself to the captain of the lugger, said he would again demand Mr. Purviance to go on board also, which if he positively refused, he would then go on board for further orders. The lieutenant returned to the cabin, accompanied by a string of officers from the second boat of the frigate, and addressed himself to Mr. Purviance in a very menacing tone, in these words:

"Well sir! Do you positively refuse going on board the frigate without being forced?" On being answered by Mr. Purviance that he was "determined neither to leave the ship, or to suffer the dispatches to be taken unless by force, and that at the risk of his life." The officers then left the cabin, saying, he (Mr. Purviance) should see he would be compelled to go.—That

he would return and not only take him, but every passenger on board. On which Mr. Purviance reminded the officer, that this was not a ship in the merchant service, but a vessel sailing under the special orders of the American government, not only for the protection of its citizens, and that there were no passengers on board who were not citizens of the U. States.

Mr. Purviance added, that it would become them to be more circumspect in their conduct to both, as perhaps they might find it a more serious business than they were aware of; since he should be obliged to make a report of it, not only to the American minister at London, but also to the American government. To which the lieutenant replied, "he neither knew nor cared for the American government; that he was executing the orders of his commander, and that he should do the same if he was a king's vessel." Mr. Purviance observed that "this vessel, in her present capacity, was more sacred, perhaps, than a king's vessel or an armed vessel of any nation—as she was not only protected specially by the American government, but also by the British minister, and every other minister residing in America."

The officers finding Mr. Purviance determined not to give way, then assented to take captain Girdon alone, who after being detained upwards of an hour on board the frigate, returned with the commander of the lugger, and some of the officers of the second boat, leaving behind them the lieutenant, that made the first visit.

The officers then proceeded to examine the ship's hold, which they did minutely, by opening some of the passengers' baggage; and also to ascertain if there was any merchandise on board. After which they returned to the cabin to take leave, and saying they were satisfied, went off.

The only apology offered for this strange proceeding, was, that the boarding officer supposed Mr. Purviance, (bearer of the dispatches) from his name might be a Frenchman, and that the possession of the dispatches was assumed as a cover for him. And that when they hailed the ship before boarding, they understood captain Girdon to answer, that the ship was called the Ganges instead of the Union.

BOSTON.
PRESIDENT ADAM'S LETTER.

Office of the Anti-Monarchist,
March 20, 1809.

The following is the letter of the late president of the United States, the venerable patriot John Adams, addressed to Daniel Wright and Erastus Lyman, esqrs. of Northampton, Massachusetts, in answer to a letter, dated March 3, 1809, which they addressed to him, at the desire of the republicans of that town, requesting him to express his opinion respecting the present circumstances of the nation, with regard to foreign powers, and his domestic parties. Mr. Adams's letter was dated Quincy, March 13, and has the post-mark of the Quincy post office, and franked by Mr. Adams. The original is left at the post office, for the inspection of those who may wish to see it.

Quincy, March 13, 1809.
"GENTLEMEN—I have received your very civil letter of the 3d of this month with emotions very similar to those which I felt many years ago upon the following occasion.

Returning from Holland to Paris in seventeen hundred and eighty four, I was invited to dine, with my wife and daughter, by the baron de Stael, ambassador from Sweden. As I was the first of the corps diplomatique who arrived, the ambassador was shewing me a fine portrait of the king of Sweden,

his master, when the count Deodati, ambassador from the elector of Saxony, came in. After compliments to De Stael, Deodati turned to me, whom he had known several years before, and the following dialogue ensued.

Deodati. Very well! Mr. Adams! You are a republican I suppose?

Adams. You are in the right Mr. ambassador, I have the honor to be a republican.

Deodati. And your countrymen are republicans, and your government is republican?

Adams. Certainly, My countrymen are republicans, and our government is republican.

Deodati. And you have made your countrymen and government republican?

Adams. Not at all, sir, my country and its government have been republican from the origin, and long before I was born.

Deodati. Very well! You at least have made your country very celebrated. You have made it independent. You have made an astonishing treaty with Holland. You have made a marvellous peace with England. You have made her acknowledge your independence, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I beg your pardon, sir, you are too polite—You do me too much honor, I have no pretensions to have performed all those great achievements. I have acted a part in some of these affairs, but—

Deodati. But—Very well—I will now tell you the recompence you will receive for all that you have done.

Adams. I shall be very glad to hear your prognostications concerning my destiny.

Deodati. Your fortune will be that of all the republicans—Of Aristides, of Phocion, of Miltiades, of Scipio, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I believe it.
Deodati. You believe it?
Adams. Yes.

Deodati. You will experience all the ingratitude, all the injustice of the ancient republicans.

Adams. I expect it and always have expected it.

Deodati. You will be ill treated, hated, despised and persecuted.

Adams. I have no doubt of all that. It is in the ordinary nature and course of things.

Deodati. Your virtue must be very heroic or your philosophy Stoical, to undertake all these adventures, with your eyes open for such a reward.

So much for Deodati and his warning voice, and so much for my well grounded anticipations.

This is no fabulous dialogue of the dead—but strict historical truth.

A curious coalition of French and English emissaries with federal and republican libellers have so completely fulfilled the prophecy of Deodati and my own forebodings, so totally destroyed my reputation by their calumnies, that I have now neither power nor influence to do any thing for my country, to assist her present distresses, or guard her against future calamities.

Nothing now remains to me but the right of private judgment, and that I exercise freely, and communicate my sentiments as freely to those who wish to know them.

I am, *totus viribus*, (with my whole strength,) against any division of the union, by the North River; or by Delaware River, or by the Potomac, or any other river, or by any chain of mountains. I am for maintaining the independence of the nation at all events.

I am no advocate for Mr. Gore's declaration of war against France—Knowing, as I do, from personal experience, the mutually friendly dispositions between the people of France and the people of America, (Bonaparte