

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 56. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## 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.—The 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 colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

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

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 flock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cutler's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Commodore, 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.

## YOUNG SOPUS

WILL stand this season at the following places, viz. at Mr. B. Beeler's mill, two miles from Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Conway's tavern, near Hall's old mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Shutt's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, dischargeable with four if paid within the season, two dollars the single leap, ready cash, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance. The season to commence the first of April, and end the first of July.

YOUNG SOPUS is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands three inches high, five years old, and noted for a good draught horse, he was got by the well known draught horse Sopus, near Chambersburg, (Pen.) out of a Chester Ball mare. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree any further as his size and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands, except on public days, and the greatest care taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

JOHN CARLISLE.  
March 29, 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.

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

## TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day of August) at my stable on Bullsken, four miles from Charles-Town, 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 pasturage 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 Jockey 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 Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, 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 thorough 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 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 Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsy 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.

## 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 Bullsken, 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 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.

## 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<sup>r</sup>.  
February 17, 1809.

## MONTEZUMA,

A remarkable fine Jack Ass, descended from the Knight of Malta, and bred by General Wallington, of Mount Vernon, will stand the present season at my stable, and be let to mares at Five Dollars, and twenty-five cents to the groom, (a lower price than any Jack of his value in Virginia ever covered at) but if any persons within a few miles wish to put mares, to whom it might be inconvenient to send from home, the Jack for their accommodation shall occasionally, and at proper intervals attend at their houses.—In point of size, and docility of temper and disposition his mules are unsurpassed. As a sure foal getter there is no horse that deserves to rank higher, for proof of which I refer to Beverly Whiting and William Byrd Page, Esqrs. and to Alexander Cleveland and my overseer, who have known him for two years, as well as to the subjoined certificate.—If there are those who entertain a different impression, their opinions are founded on disappointments arising from the abuse and mismanagement of their mares, and not from any defect or fault of the Jack.

H. S. TURNER.  
Wheatland, March 30, 1809.

June 3, 1806.  
We have seen mules gotten by the Jack Montezuma, lately sold by Thomas Turner to Henry S. Turner, and do certify that they are in every respect uncommonly promising.

Turner Dixon,  
Thomas Miller,  
John T. Loman,  
Robert G. Rebb.

## THE FULL-BRED HORSE ARAB,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles-Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

"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. dam by Janus, 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 shall belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.  
Jefferson County, March 8, 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.

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.

## NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. John Anderson's stable in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, from the first of April until the first of July, and cover mares at Ten Dollars the season, payable on the first day of September next; Six Dollars (cash) the single leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, the owner parting with the mare or removing her forfeits the insurance money; and in all cases Half a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. The colts of this horse are all so very promising wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 12 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the first judges, to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported; seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gait. His sire was Sir John Penynman's renowned horse, North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Hawe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkshire mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.

GEORGE BELTZHOOVER.  
March 27, 1809.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorecroft, Oxford-treet, London, in the summer of the year 1801—that I ship him, with the horse Goldfinder, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed a November, 1801, North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.  
New-England, (Conn.)  
May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighborhood, for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been returned for one of that age.

John Bear,  
Andrew Graft,  
Jacob Graft,  
Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.  
I do hereby certify that John F. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion is not excelled in point of size, figure and form by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of this colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. BAYLEY, Agent for John F. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland.  
April 10, 1808.

## 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.

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

## Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 20th of this month will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, on the road to Harper's Ferry—Two good waggons, one of which is completely equipped for the road, the other is a light two horse wagon—seven good horses, two cows, a number of hogs, wheat and rye in the ground, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, two feather beds and bedsteads, two sets of cooper's tools, an excellent cross cut saw, and a number of other articles.—A reasonable credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MAHLON ANDERSON.  
April 14, 1809.

## Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue on Thursday the 27th of the present month, at the late dwelling of Edward Lucas, deceased, about two miles from Shepherdstown, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, a good wagon, farming utensils of every description, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, wheat and rye in the ground, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Nine months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

ROBERT LUCAS, Ex<sup>or</sup>.  
Jefferson County, April 14, 1809.

## Flour Boated

From Keepry's Furnace to Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as wagoned flour.

JESSE MOORE.  
April 14, 1809.

## Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation on the first of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, carding and rolling wool, and will be happy to serve those who may please to favour him with their custom. The price for carding and rolling will be nine cents per pound; and for every 8 or 10 pounds of wool, one pound of hog's lard must be furnished by the persons sending the wool, also a sheet sufficient to contain the rolls when finished; the wool must be well cleaned before they send it.

JACOB NEWCOMER.  
Shepherdstown, April 14, 1809.

## Notice.

THE lovers of Sacred Music are informed that Mr. Lacy will open a Vocal-Music School, on Saturday the 22d instant, at the Court House in Charlestown, which he will attend thirteen evenings from two o'clock till six, each day, to the quarter. Terms of tuition two dollars per quarter, for each scholar.

Charlestown, April 7, 1809.

## Information wanted.

Any person giving information to the subscriber, or to the printer hereof, where my wife Ann Read and children reside, will confer an obligation on JOHN READ.

N. B. All persons are cautioned not to trust my said wife on my account, or to aid and assist in taking her or the children off.

JOHN READ.  
April 14, 1809.

## NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Few men, and those infatuated men only, expected that the British army, landed in Spain and Portugal, would produce any other effect than ruin to those whom they infatigated, and disalter and disgrace to themselves.

Weak men—men of disordered or no intellect, have indeed made, as usual, a great noise about the patriotic supporters of the invasion, and the monarchy of Spain—patriotic inquisitors! and monarchy whose cause was liberty!!

Something like federalists, whose cause was disunion—republicans, whose principles of government were aristocratic!—And Americans, who vindicate the murderers of their fellow countrymen!

The capitulation of Madrid is a striking exemplification of Spanish patriotism, and of the politics, religion, and understanding of those who mouth so much about Spanish patriots and Spanish liberty.

The very first article of the capitulation of Madrid, is at once a satire upon the patriotism of the Spaniards, and above all things, upon that impudent quackery so conspicuous among some of the clergy of the reformed religions.

By the first article of the capitulation of Madrid, no religious sect could be even tolerated, but the Roman catholic—the religion even of their British allies could not be exercised in Spain—the reverend clergy who boasted Pickering and the Spanish patriots, dared not appear nor utter their tenets in the whole circumference of Spain—without being subject to torture in the inquisition.

We beg their pardons; the terrible invaders abolished the inquisition! Under the old dynasty the inquisition was maintained—the new have destroyed it.

However the British army were to do wonders—it was not like the King of France with 40,000 men, Marched up the hills, and then...marched down again.

Every thing in the present age is reversed; it was the French under the Bourbons who committed every species of folly—if we are to believe British history, British satires, and British poets—the Bourbons were then the curse of the earth, and the objects of execration.

If a rival your character draw, Of perfection he'll make out a flaw, With black he will paint, Make a Devil of a Saint, And change to an owl a macaw.

The Bourbons have, in this wonderful age of revolutions, been transformed the other way—the charity of the age—that is English charity—has converted the Devils of the last century into saints of the present—we should not be surprised, as St. George of Capadocia has been signalised as the patron of England, on account of his being, while alive, the curse of the earth, the leader of robbers, and the disgrace of his species, that an application should be now made to the pope, to have the Bourbons all canonized, and, like the 11,000 virgins, obtain an apotheosis in the lump.

The result of the march of the British into Spain is not as bad for them, however, as there was reason to expect. They have brought 24,000 men away—how far they have answered their purpose is to be noticed hereafter. But they left behind, the difference in amount between what they carried thither and what they brought away.

People will now be desirous of diminishing the number of men landed—from 50,000 to 40,000, and from 40,000 to 30,000—merely with a view to show how few they left behind—or how skillful they were in retreats.

Upon a moderate calculation, the British left behind the difference between 24 and 38,000 men—that is 14,000 men!

Among whom are upwards of 110 officers killed—some of them members of parliament.

Their commander in chief, sir John Moore, dead. Sir David Baird, lost an arm. Another general severely wounded. Sixty-four pieces of British artillery, with the trimmings. Aurora.

## SUMMARY EXTRACTS.

A London paper (The Day,) of Feb. 4, says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our minister in America. It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches, is Mr. Oakley. If this be true; farewell to British independence, and maritime superiority! The Americans will not have struggled in vain, and France will have to boast more of her decrees than ever.

Dispatches were received in London, Feb. 4, from Lisbon, dated Jan. 24. Most of the British troops had been embarked, after spiking the guns on the batteries at Lisbon, except Belem and fort St. Julian, which places were occupied by the British. Two Russian men of war, and the Danish vessels in the Tagus, were ready to receive the persons and property of British and Portuguese who might choose to quit Lisbon.

In the house of commons, Feb. 3, it was agreed to raise 130,000 seamen, and 31,400 mariners, for the service of the present year. ibid.

New-York, April 12. Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, from a correspondent in Havana.

March 21.—At 12 o'clock this day two Frenchmen from the country were mobbed all the way from the gates of the city to the government-house. It appears that this was the signal for a general attack upon all the French inhabitants: for in half an hour three great mobs of negroes and mulattoes, to the number of 6 or 7000, paraded the principal streets, armed with clubs and stones, wreaking their fury upon every house which they suspected to contain a Frenchman, despoiling furniture and liquors, and sparing neither age nor sex.

The government was panic-struck, and at a loss how to act. The mob even threw stones at the house of the Governor, calling him Traitor, &c. but no energetic measures were adopted, so that God only knows where it will end.

Nine o'clock P. M.—The military is called out to patrol the streets. All the inhabitants are directed to keep in their own houses for security. The French women and children took shelter on board the English and American vessels, the captains of which (to their honor be it spoken) did every thing that lay in their power to render them effectual assistance.

March 22.—At sun-rise the mob re-assembled, and renewed the attack; then you could see nothing but trunks, beds, and furniture, flying in every direction, and continual tumult and uproar. At 10 o'clock martial law was proclaimed, and every person found in the street was apprehended and imprisoned. Horror and confusion overspread the city, and the accounts from the country are very unfavorable. This place looks now something like the Island of St. Domingo, when "Ruin and Spoil and Havock" stalked in broad day light."

## BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS,

Feb. 1. Lord Auckland signified the wish of lord Grenville to postpone his motion for rescinding the orders in council, from Monday till Monday sen'night.

The earl of Liverpool laid on the table the papers relative to the negotiation with the American ministers. February 17.—On motion of lord Grenville, to rescind the orders in council, the earl of Liverpool observed, "that if the same disposition to friendship prevailed in America now as when Washington and Adams were in office, the same difficulties would not be felt." On the question the house divided thus—

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The main ground taken by the late ministers was, that we ought to have accepted the proposition which America made to us last August, to repeal their embargo with respect to her. Lord Melville, who spoke for the first time this session, placed the question in a clear, perspicuous, statesman like point of view—proving, that our orders were in retaliation to the decrees of France, the repeal of which must precede the removal of our orders. The American embargo was confessed by its authors to be a municipal measure, and had nothing to do with the case in point.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitebread, without any preparatory observation, moved, in the house of commons, Feb. 13, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the house, copies of all proceedings of the congress of the U. States of America, transmitted to government by his majesty's ministers now in America, touching the regulations between the U. States and the nations of Europe.—Ordered.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of February 15.

## AMERICAN CONNEXIONS.

The investigation which is at present carried on in the house of commons has so unaccountably fixed the public attention, as to leave little curiosity for any other subject.—In our present article therefore, it is necessary to be forth in order to be read.

If we except the late intelligence from America, little of importance has occurred since our last—but America must now be considered as the only power of any great importance to us in political consideration, as the only power whom we can really and substantially make a friend, and the only power, with the exception of France, whom we have reason to fear as an enemy.

It appears by the late intelligence, that the embargo and non-intercourse acts have passed; and the new election having seated Mr. Madison in the president's chair, America will continue to be administered on the same principles of government as during the power of Mr. Jefferson. America however does not hesitate to hold out her hand to conciliate. Repeal your orders of council, the says, and trade with me, as you will. As this subject is to undergo a solemn debate in parliament during the present week, we shall offer a few remarks upon it.

What is the policy of these orders of council. Are they useful to us or mischievous. Do they promote or counteract our proposed ends. Do they produce greater mischief to the enemy or to ourselves. But the worst effect of these orders of council is, that in shutting you from the ports of America, it has made your decrees of prohibition and search

a mere mockery. Your marine tyranny can have no object of gratification; your arbitrary statutes are self-repealed. The exclusion from America co-operating with the exclusion from the continent, you are left to enjoy all the command of the sea, but not of its trade.

#### PLYMOUTH, JAN. 30.

Now indeed, we have the miseries of war brought home to our own door; for the scenes here are beyond any pen to describe, occasioned by the arrival of so many transports with troops just taken from the field of battle, the wounds of some of whom have never been dressed, while others are dying for want. No less than 900 women have been landed, all ignorant whether their husbands were dead or living. In this town and the neighbourhood, upwards of five hundred pounds have been subscribed for the relief of the sufferers; and committees of gentlemen have been sitting, by rotation, night and day, since Thursday last, in order to afford supplies of food, clothing, and assistance to those who required immediate aid—and every woman, of every description, who had a second garment, has given it to the sufferers. Every house has become an hospital; for every family receives a sick or wounded person, giving food and necessaries of all kinds. Notwithstanding those exertions, great numbers are dying every day; all business gives way to the call of suffering humanity. Ladies in person attend the sick and wounded, dressing the wounds of the soldiers themselves; thus supplying the want of a sufficient number of medical men, at the same time that many of the wounds, from not having been examined, were in a putrid and most offensive state.

These are not exaggerations; they are certain facts, witnessed by many thousands.—Every female in Plymouth is employed in making flirts, petticoats, caps, gowns, and necessary clothing for the women. The patriotic fund, I am afraid, will have more claims than it will be able to answer.

#### LONDON, Feb. 23.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY.

"The speaker acquainted the house that he had received a letter from his royal highness the duke of York, which with their permission he would read."

"The house having signified its assent, the speaker read the letter, dated Horse Guards, 23d Feb. 1809, and addressed to him in his official character of speaker, to the following effect:—

"Sir—I have waited with the utmost anxiety till the committee appointed to inquire into my conduct as commander in chief, come to the close of its examination. I trust that being now done, it will not be considered improper for me to address this letter to the house through you. I have heard with the deepest concern, that in the course of this inquiry, my name has been coupled with transactions the most criminal and disgraceful; and I must ever regret and lament that I have been connected with persons who have exposed my character and honor to public investigation. With respect to these calumnies, as connected with the discharge of my official duties, I solemnly, on my honor as a prince, assert my innocence—not only by denying any connivance with these transactions which have appeared in evidence at your bar—but even any knowledge, participation, or suspicion, that they existed at all. My consciousness of innocence leads me to hope that the house of commons will not adopt, on the evidence they have heard, any proceedings prejudicial to my honor and character; but if, on such evidence, the house of commons should think that my innocence is questionable, I claim justice, of not being condemned without trial; but to be allowed that which is given to every British subject—to be heard by evidence at the bar, as in other cases and in the ordinary administration of the law."

(Signed) "FREDERICK."

"The motion was then put, and the letter ordered to lie on the table."

"On a question from Mr. Banks, the speaker explained the ordinary course of proceedings pursued by the house, and did not wish any further motion to be made upon the letter till it was copied for the journals by the clerk.—Left sitting."

#### FEBRUARY 22.

**Mrs. Clarke's Charges.**—The proceedings of the committee on this extraordinary affair, closed this morning at a very late hour.

Mrs. Clarke appeared at the bar, & answered numerous questions put to her by several gentlemen. She, however, evaded a direct answer to some plain questions put to her by the attorney general, respecting her having lived with an army agent previously to her connection with the duke of York; and pretended to affirm that she never had lived with any one except his royal highness. Here the committee burst into a loud laugh!

Several officers of high rank and character were called as to their testimony of the duke of York's conduct as commander in chief, among whom was that very able and gallant officer, sir Arthur Wellesley. They all bestowed the very highest encomiums on the duke of York, as commander in chief. The house was then resumed, and the chairman reported progress. The proceedings are to be printed on or before Monday, and the consideration of the whole is to take place on Thursday next.

**King's Speech at the opening of Parliament.**

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN, We have it in command from His Majesty to state to you, that his Majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence, that you may prepare accordingly to support his Majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely and honorably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion."

"We are to acquaint you, that his Majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of the proposals for opening a negotiation, which were transmitted to His Majesty from Erfurth, and of the correspondence which thereupon took place with the governments of Russia and France; together with the declaration issued by his Majesty's command, on the termination of that correspondence."

"His Majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his Majesty, when it was required that his Majesty should consent to commence the negotiation by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he so recently and solemnly espoused."

"We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish government the strict assurance of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support."

"His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its distress and reverses, the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of his struggle, against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you, that these engagements have been renewed into the form of a treaty of alliance; which treaty, so soon as the ratification shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you."

"His Majesty commands us to state to you, that while his Majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal; and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppression of the French army, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his Majesty had himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation."

"We are to express to you his Majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the king of Sweden.—That monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs, from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negotiation, to which the government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His Majesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provisions of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of existing burdens upon his people."

"His Majesty feels assured, that it will be highly satisfactory for you to learn, that notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement."

"My Lords and Gentlemen, We are directed to inform you, that the measures adopted by Parliament in the last session for establishing a local militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country."

"We have received his Majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you that duty which is the immense interest which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his Majesty may be enabled to maintain without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions, in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to connect that contest under the blessings of divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honor of his Majesty's crown, and with the interests of his allies, of Europe and of the world."

#### THE TURKS.

**Carthage, Feb. 11.**—The commander of the frigate Proserpina having anchored in the port of Malta on his passage, learnt the agreeable intelligence of peace being re-established between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte; and the information is not less satisfactory of the attentions he received in Trieste, and of the general sympathy which was professed for Spain in Germany, which nation has perhaps already declared war against France.

The army of Austria is 600 thousand soldiers, among them eighty thousand cavalry most completely equipped.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

**Olmstead's case.**—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, the marshal eluded the vigilance of the guards appointed to protect the daughters of David Rittenhouse, and entered into the parlour of Mrs. Sergeant, where she and her children were sitting. They were so much terrified by his appearance that he found it necessary to attempt to pacify them, and in the mean time Mrs. Sergeant, who had not been seen by him, left her own house by the back door, and passed through her garden to the house of Mrs. Waters, where the ladies secured themselves by locking the door. The marshal attempted to enter at the same door, but the guard had become alarmed, and drove him with fixed bayonets from the house.

April 13.—The circuit court of the U. States, was opened on Tuesday, by judge Washington, and a bill of the militia, who, under the order of governor Snyder, have opposed the laws of the U. States—upon the result we presume not to surmise.

In consequence of the failure of the marshal of the district, to enforce his process, and of the resistance made to the laws, the marshal has been directed to call out the posse comitatus, the body of the people of the county or district, to support the laws.

Summons, calling out the posse, to the number of 2,000, specially directed to each individual, and duly served by an officer of the court, we understand, are now in the course of service; and the posse, as we are told, to assemble in the State House, on Tuesday next, the 18th inst. thence to proceed in support of the laws, and to suppress the force and arms embodied, in opposition to the constitution and laws of the U. States. Aurora.

The grand jury of the circuit court, yesterday found bills of indictment against Gen. Michael Bright, and a sergeant and six privates of the militia, who, under the orders of governor Snyder, have resisted the laws of the U. States. This state of things is lamentable, and it is the more so, because the citizens thus subjected to legal penalties, are every man of them, as good citizens as are in the union. ib.

The ship Catharine, Bickford, has arrived at Salem, in 45 days from Valencia, in Spain; she brings a great variety of Spanish news, all as marvellous as the enterprizes of the knight of La Mancha; and some being of dates which we have later and more rational accounts, places them in marvellous points of view.

The only article which we can discover even a shadow of probability in, is what relates to Turkey and Austria; it is stated that Mr. Adair had succeeded in drawing the Turks into the war; and that a new coalition had been formed, composed of Austria, Turkey and England.

It is stated that the archduke Charles had marched into Bavaria with a large

army; this we do not credit. We believe, however, and have been of opinion long before the conference at Erfurth, that a new coalition was secretly in operation, and we have no doubt that the result will be the extinction of the houses of Lorraine & Brandenburg, if they fire a single gun in anger.

The examination of the duke of York had closed; but we are not informed what was the result. He had addressed an exultatory letter to parliament, solemnly affirming his innocence of the charges. ib.

The ship Dean has arrived at New York in 40 days from Bristol, (Eng.) which place she left the 2d of March. The leading articles in the London papers are, that the emperor Napoleon had arrived in Paris from Spain, and proceeded for Germany on business of great importance, as it was rumored the emperor of Austria was about to declare war against France.

The duke of York, it is also mentioned has resigned the command of the army of England. ib.

The British government have agreed to loan 600,000 pounds sterling to the Prince Regent of Portugal, to be repaid by consignments of Br zil produce to the Portuguese agents in England.

A Portuguese paper asserts, on the authority of a capt. Walker who had escaped from Madrid, Jan. 24, that the French garrison was about to evacuate the city; that they were fortifying the contiguous heights; that numbers of the soldiers and officers were assassinated every night by the Spaniards; that Gen. Perce was killed by a woman; that Gen. Melon was found dead on the 31st of December; and that Gen. Berthier, (Prince of Neuchâtel) had died of a wound in one of his arms, which he had been an outlaw. The same account says that Bonaparte's departure from Spain was occasioned by an apprehended rupture with the northern power.

The court of St. Petersburg has been again agitated by an attempt to assassinate the emperor's brother, the grand duke Constantine. The cause of the attempt murder we are not told; but his aide-de-camp was killed in his stead, the conspirators having mistaken his chamber for that of Constantine.

The great fleet had put to sea. This intelligence had been communicated to admiralty by a telegraphic dispatch—Lord Gambier, who commanded the channel fleet was about sailing in quest of them. Gannet's squadron is composed of ten ships of the line. The great fleet is said to consist of 19 or 20 sail of the line and some frigates.

A dreadful action is said to have been fought at Saragossa, on the 21st of January, in which the French were repulsed every quarter with great loss, having lost 10,000 men killed and as many wounded—after five hours and a half of hard fighting. ib.

#### CHARLES TOWN, April 21.

We have not received a correct statement of the votes given in Berkeley and Hampshire; but it is ascertained that Major Stephenson, the federal candidate for congress, is elected by a considerable majority.

It is reported that Mr. Oakley, just arrived at Washington, has brought overtures to our government for an accommodation, of which as a preliminary, the British government offers to make a formal concession, and acknowledgement of wrong in the case of the Chesapeake, and an offer of maintenance to the families of such as were killed in that unhappy affair.

The citizens of the U. States, imprisoned in the British navy, are to be released and permitted to return to the U. States.

The proclamation authorizing impressments to be recalled.

The abrogation of the orders of council as to the U. States.

The disavowal of the proclamations issued by British officers, inviting to the violation of the laws of the U. States.

And a proposal for a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, upon principles of equal rights; the free admission of the ships and productions of each country, into the ports of the other, without paying more than the port and lighthouse duties.

The above is, we rather think, more of conjecture than reality; we should expect that this new missionary would profit by Mr. Rose's experience, and rather endeavor to keep the Chesapeake and orders of council out of view, and out of discussion, as much as possible. Aurora.

The late London prints are almost exclusively occupied with the testimony at the bar of the House of Commons, on an enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York, Commander in Chief of the armies of England, and his alleged, in his appointments and promotions to have been influenced by the corrupt intrigues of a mistress. The affair seems to have received extraordinary magnitude, and may produce an impression on many honest souls, that similar intrigues are extremely rare. The London Morning Chronicle hints that it is intended to occupy the public attention, and thus withhold it from a close examination of more important occurrences.

The examination of witnesses on this subject continued at our latest dates from England, viz. on the 18th of Feb. Nat. Intel.

In a recent debate in the British House of Commons, on the bill for prohibiting distillation from grain, Mr. Eden made the following pungent remarks:

"He noticed the want of their usual supply of grain from the U. States, which in the last year of intercourse, he said, amounted in value to nine hundred thousand pounds sterling. He said it was in the power of ministers, if they had chosen, to reconcile the misunderstandings with the United States; but, probably, they were too much employed building castles in Spain, to think of the humble measure of the supply of the country. They probably thought that the smart epigrams of the Foreign Secretary would satisfy the people, though as the price of them, they should have to pay 15 pence for the quatern loaf." ib.

In the debate on an enquiry into the state of the nation, Lord Moira asks—"if we connect the loss of Sweden with the hostile disposition which the misconduct of government has created in America, what mischief and ruin must redound from it to the most industrious part of Ireland?" By the dereliction of Sweden we are shut out from the Baltic; by our intemperance to America, we are excluded from all commerce with that country. How, and from whence, then, is the North of Ireland to procure flax seed; and without the seed how are we to expect a fresh crop? Hence the staple commodity of Ireland may be destroyed, and half a million of its most active inhabitants reduced to the greatest distress."

An Agricultural report for January says, "there is an uncommon demand for flax seed, for the spring sowing of the three kingdoms; the demand for Ireland alone is estimated at 5000 hogheads; but the extreme frozen state of the Baltic will it is feared, prevent her receiving this necessary supply." ib.

#### Baltimore, April 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port the Spanish ship Sagunta, Ferera, in 17 days from Havana.—By this arrival we learn that a mob of a serious nature threatened the repose of that place, but had been quelled by the timely interposition of the governor, and police, who acted from motives of personal safety. The mob was composed of blacks and the dregs of the populace, set on by adors behind the scene, to be revenged on the peaceable French inhabitants in retaliation for the disasters in Spain. In quelling the tumult several lost their lives. An attempt to massacre the French at the Matanzas was to be made at the same time.

In consequence of this affair business for two or three days was at a stand at Havana.—The governor had issued his proclamation forbidding an assemblage in the streets of more than four persons. The ringleaders of this business have been seized, who with about 200 of their deluded followers, are incarcerated in the dungeons. The property which had been plundered is recovered. The negroes are fleeing to the mountains and the military are in pursuit—General Wilkinson and suite arrived at that port on his passage to New-Orleans in the U. States brig Hornet, from Charleston, which vessel brought the news of the raising of the embargo. Flour was plenty, at from 22 to 25 dols. per bbl. Colonial produce on the rise.

#### CHARLESTON, April 1.

On the 17th ult. as Colonel Elijah Nunn, Sheriff of Chester district, in execution of his office went to take Samuel Floyd, in a civil case with a bill writ for debt due by said Floyd. Colonel Nunn found Floyd in a field ploughing; he took out the writ to read to said Floyd, upon which said Floyd discharged a large load of buck-shot, about 10 feet distance, at the Colonel, which entered his breast, and passed through him. The murderer confessed the fact, and gave himself up to justice, and is now confined in irons in Chester gaol. Col. Nunn has left a widow, and a large family of children to lament his loss.

#### SARRAGOSSA.

Geographers concur in the following particulars of this Spanish city, recently rendered famous by its surrender to the French army under Gen. Monecy, after an obstinate siege.

"Sarragossa, or Zarragoza"—which is becoming so famous in the present annals of Spain is a very beautiful city in Arragon, 137 miles W. of Barcelona, and 150 N. E. of Madrid. It is supposed to have been first settled by Phœnicians, and its name, which no one would suspect who had not attended to its history, is a corruption of that of Cæsar Augustus, under whose reign it was conquered and colonized by the Romans. The river Ebro, which receives two other rivers just below the city, divides it into two parts; over the river are two bridges, one of which has been called the most elegant in Europe. A victory was obtained here by the powers confederate against France and Spain, in 1710; but the place was soon abandoned. This fine city was defended last summer, for 60 days, by its present most brave and illustrious champion, the immortal Palafox."

A revolution broke out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, where he has declared his intention to shake off the domination of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the governor of Paraguay, his brother in law, has likewise openly avowed the same cause. Gen. Elio, the governor of Monte Video, is the only person who has as yet dared to oppose those insurgents.

A letter from Amherst, New Hampshire, published in the Boston Chronicle, asserts that the republicans of that state have elected a majority of Counsellors, Senators and Representatives; neither candidate having a majority of the whole number of votes—a bare plurality not being sufficient. Whigs.

M. Delhy, a chemist of Amsterdam, has discovered a composition, which, from its superior strength, he conceived would supersede the use of gunpowder; while lately employed, however, in some experiment, a large paper exploded, and tore off his left arm, most of the fingers of the right hand, and otherwise wounded him so severely, that his life is despaired of. Lon. pap.

If the British government were really anxious to aid the cause of the Spanish Patriots, why did they not land their troops in Biscay, to meet the French at the very threshold? Why did they not form an effective junction? Their policy has been completely paradoxical. Should they have found that the Spaniards did not want their aid, they were willing to give it. If they wanted it, they would not give it.—An ally that flanders thus to calculate chances and risks is never efficient. Such is not the characteristic of a true friend. Enquirer.

It is not a little singular that the federalists, who have lately been strenuous advocates for fortifications, never took any efficient measures to fortify our ports and harbors when they were in power! It is believed that the republican administration has done more for this purpose in the last year, than the federalists did the whole time they were in power.—Nay more. On the first day of March last, in the senate of the U. States, a clause of a bill to appropriate one million of dollars for fortifications was opposed by every federalist in that body! Plebeian.

#### Evidence of the prosperity of the United States.

It is with high pleasure that we notice, from the report of the Committee of Ways and Means, the continued, if not increased financial prosperity of the state of Pennsylvania; the more especially as this is the fruit of a long course of liberal policy. By this report we learn—

1. That in Pennsylvania there are at present no state taxes.
2. That the requires the imposition of no new taxes during the current year to comply with all her engagements.
3. That there remains due to her for lands the immense sum of 3,700,000 dollars.
4. That she receives from various public institutions, from a capital put out on interest, 122,000. Nat. In.

A person was lately indicted by the Grand Jury of the county of Dutchess, in this state for Swindling. It appeared that he had been in the habit of vending in Poughkeepsie and the neighboring towns, coloured starch for the best Spanish Indigo. The public are therefore cautioned against this spurious Indigo, and are informed that they can easily discover the deception, by putting a lump of it in water, which after laying a few minutes will become soft, and the starch will be easily discovered; or if not satisfied with this trial, put a small quantity in a cup, boil it on the fire, and it will appear like Clear Starch. Poughkeepsie paper.

MR. WILLIAMS, IN order to do away any misconception which may exist respecting the conversation which took place in November last between Mr. Taylor and myself, I request of you to give the subjoined certificate a place in the Repository, which has been written on my application, by the gentlemen whose names are subscribed thereto.

Your obt. servant,  
H. S. TURNER.

We cannot diffidently recollect all that was said by Mr. Turner at Mr. Anderson's tavern, in November last, in a long and desultory conversation, embracing a variety of topics, and which we certainly never expected to be called on to repeat; but the impression we retain as to his declarations on the subject upon which we are particularly interrogated, is this—That Mr. Turner did not declare in an unequal manner that he thought any means however unworthy, might be adopted by the Federalists to promote their views. He more than once declared in general terms that he disapproved of intrigue, or indirect means of any sort to gain a political object, though in the course of conversation (as we recollect it) he said that intrigue and various deceptions had been practised by the opposite party to defeat the Federalists, which would justify the Federalists in resorting to political management to aid their cause. Mr. Turner's view of the subject may perhaps be as well explained by stating the proposition which gave rise to his observations:—Whether the Federalists of Virginia would be justified in voting for Mr. Monroe as President of the United States, not with a view to elect Mr. Monroe, but for the purpose of depriving Mr. Madison of the votes of Virginia, and by that means to obtain the election of Mr. Pinckney, the Federal candidate. We understood Mr. Turner as maintaining the affirmative of this proposition, but at the same time Mr. Turner declared his utter abhorrence of all deception in private life, and condemned in general terms indirect means to obtain a political object. We also recollect that Mr. Turner declared that he disapproved of the proceedings of the Richmond Federal committee, who had recommended that Mr. Monroe should be supported by the Federalists for President of the United States—he said he was personally acquainted with some of the gentlemen who composed that committee, and that he entertained a very high respect for their characters and talents, and had no doubt they were influenced by proper motives; but he thought a different course should be pursued from that which they recommended, and as

an evidence of his opinion that he himself had the day before voted for the Pinckney ticket, and had distributed such tickets among his fellow citizens. Wm. BYRD PAGE, BENNETT TAYLOR.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requested to forward a minute of the kind; if on bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a disposition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment.

The subscriber will sell on the 24th of the present month, the plantation utensils, and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture, on a credit of nine months—Bond and security will be required before the property is removed.

C. BINNS, Adm'or, &c.  
April 14, 1809.

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested.

ABRAM DAVENPORT, Adm'or.  
April 21, 1809.

#### Was Found

On the 5th instant, on the plantation of George North, near Charlestown, a man's saddle, considerably worn. The owner may have it on applying to the subscriber, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

ABRAM DAVENPORT.  
April 21, 1809.

#### A bargain.

HAVING been badly treated by some of my old customers, I am under the necessity, (in order to extricate myself from debt) of selling all my flock of goods now on hand, which were laid in when goods were cheap, and I will give as great a bargain as can be had in Baltimore at the present time.

I will also sell or rent a house and lot, with a good well of water thereon, situated on the main street in Charles town—Also several negroes and some household and kitchen furniture.

All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.

Wm. GIBBS.  
Charlestown, April 21, 1809.

#### Notice.

The Charles Town Greens under the command of Capt. John Saunders, are requested to meet at the court house square, in Charlestown, on the first Saturday in May next, for the purpose of exercising.

By order of the Capt.  
JOHN HAINES, 1st Sergeant.  
April 21, 1809.

#### Take Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from riding or walking through my place, from the present date. Any person transgressing in future, may depend upon having the law put in force against them, to its utmost extent.

GABRIEL P. GREENFIELD.  
April 11, 1809.

#### ATTENTION!

The Jefferson Troop of Horse, commanded by Capt. James Hite, are requested to meet at Charlestown on Saturday the 22d instant.

April 14, 1809.

A few Copies  
OF AN ADDRESS TO THE  
People of New England,  
BY ALGERNON SIDNEY,  
For sale at this Office.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 57.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## YOUNG SOPUS

WILL stand this season at the following places, viz. at Mr. B. Beeler's mill, two miles from Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Conway's tavern, near Hall's old mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Shutt's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, dischargeable with four if paid within the season, two dollars the single leap, ready cash, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance. The season to commence the first of April, and end the first of July.

YOUNG SOPUS is a beautiful bay sixteen hands three inches high, five years old, and noted for a good draught horse, he was got by the well known draught horse Sopus, near Chambersburg, (Pen.) out of a Chester Ball mare. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree any further as his size and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands, except on public days, and the greatest care taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

JOHN CARLISLE.  
March 29, 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.—The 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 colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

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

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cultis's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Comptond, 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.

## 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 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 Americus, 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.

## 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 Charles-Town, 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 Jockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

TELEMACHUS was got by the imported horse Diomede, who has produced more good running horses than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare-Devil, his grandam by Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, 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 thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITTING.  
March 31, 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.  
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.

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

## Execution Bonds

Handsomely printed—For sale at this Office.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at this place, which if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. L. George Lyons, Christian Lower, John Lock, Sen. Christian Leonard.  
B. M. Jesse Moore, 2. John M'Intoch, John Malony, James Milton, William Malin.  
C. Samuel Offutt, James M. Offutt.  
D. Robert Pyle, David Pussy, Col. James Perry.  
E. Drusilla Rutherford, Thomas Riley, John Sweeney, Godfrey Shepherd, 2. Abram Sellar, jr. Robert Shirley, 2. Henry E. Skaggs, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, 3. Benj. R. Saunders, John Spangler.  
F. Francis Tillett, William Tate, 2. Robert Tabb, 2. Miss Lucy Talberd, John Throckmorton.  
G. James Hite, 4. Joseph Hite, John Hanie, 9. Nathan Haines, Nathan Haines jr. Jehu Hale, James Hurst, George Hite, Elenor J. Hunter.  
H. Mrs. Mary Inglish, John Inglish, Miss Mary Johnson, Reuben Jourdan, William Jeans, Cornelius Johnson.  
I. James King, Thomas Keyes.  
J. JOHN HUMPHREYS, F. M. Charlestown, April 7, 1809.

## MONTEZUMA,

A remarkable fine Jack Ass, descended from the Knight of Malta, and bred by General Washington, of Mount Vernon, will stand the present season at my stable, and be let to mares at Five Dollars, and twenty-five cents to the groom, (a lower price than any Jack of his value in Virginia ever covered at) but if any persons within a few miles wish to put mares, to whom it might be inconvenient to send from home, the Jack for their accommodation shall occasionally, and at proper intervals attend at their houses.—In point of size, and docility of temper and disposition his mules are unsurpassed. As a sure foal getter there is no horse that deserves to rank higher, for proof of which I refer to Beverly Whitting and William Byrd Page, Esqrs. and to Alexander Cleveland and my overseer, who have known him for two years, as well as to the subjoined certificate.—If there are those who entertain a different impression, their opinions are founded on disappointments arising from the abuse and mismanagement of their mares, and not from any defect or fault of the Jack.  
H. S. TURNER.  
Wheatland, March 30, 1809.

June 3, 1806.

We have seen mules gotten by the Jack Montezuma, lately sold by Thomas Turner to Henry S. Turner, and do certify that they are in every respect uncommonly promising.

Turner Dixon, Thomas Miller, John T. Loman, Robert G. Kobb.

## The Celebrated Imported Horse, NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. John Anderson's stable in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, from the first of April until the first of July, and cover mares at Ten Dollars the season, payable on the first day of September next; Six Dollars (cash) the single leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, the owner parting with the mare or removing her forfeits the insurance money; and in all cases Half a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. The colts of this horse are all so very promising, that they will fully recommend him, wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 12 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the first judges, to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported; seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was Sir John Pennymann's renowned horse, North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Matchem, out of Col. Hawe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkliure mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.

## GEORGE BELTZHOOVER,

March 27, 1809.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moore, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801.—That I brought him, with the horse Goldfinder, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801. North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.  
New-London, (Conn.) }  
May 5, 1803. }

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighborhood, for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been refused for one of that age.

John Bear, Andrew Graff, Jacob Graff, Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify that John T. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion is not excelled in point of size, figure and form by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. BAYLEY, Agent for John T. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland.  
April 10, 1808.

## 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 letter 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 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.

## An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

## GREAT BRITAIN HUMBLED.

### IMPORTANT.

Since the arrival of Mr. Oakley at Washington, Mr. Smith, Secretary of State, and Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, have been, we understand, every day engaged in discussions in relation to two points of difference between the U. S. and G. B. which, it seems, Mr. Erskine has been authorized to arrange in virtue of powers received from his government by the British sloop of war, now laying at Hampton, subject to his orders. The following notes show the happy result of these discussions.

(No. I.)  
MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.  
Washington, 17th April, 1809.

SIR, I have the honor to inform you, that I have received his majesty's commands, to represent to the government of the United States that his majesty is animated by the most sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have unhappily so long prevailed between the two countries, the recapitulation of which might have a tendency to impede, if not prevent an amicable determination.

It having been represented to his Majesty's government, that the Congress of the United States, in their proceedings at the opening of the last session, had evinced an intention of passing certain laws, which would place the relations of Great Britain with the United States upon an equal footing, in all respects, with the other belligerent powers, I have accordingly received his majesty's commands, in the event of such laws taking place, to offer, on the part of his majesty, an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer, in the attack on the United States' frigate Chesapeake.

Considering the act, passed by the Congress of the U. S. on the 1st of March, (usually termed the non-intercourse act) as having produced a state of equality, in the relations of the two belligerent powers, with respect to the United States, I have to submit, conformably to instructions, for the consideration of the American government, such terms of satisfaction and reparation, as his Majesty is induced to believe, will be accepted, in the same spirit of conciliation, with which they are proposed.

In addition to this prompt disavowal made by his Majesty, on being apprized of the unauthorized act, committed by his naval officer, whose recall, as a mark of the king's displeasure from an highly important and honorable command, immediately ensued, his Majesty is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and, if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

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

D. M. ERSKINE.  
The honorable R. SMITH,  
Secretary of State, &c. &c.

No. II.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
April 17, 1809.

SIR, I have laid before the president your note, in which you have, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty declared, that his Britannic majesty is desirous of making an honorable reparation for the aggression committed by a British naval officer in the attack on the U. States frigate the Chesapeake; that, in addition to his prompt disavowal of the act, his majesty as a mark of his displeasure, did immediately recall the offending officer

from a highly important and honorable command; and that he is willing to restore the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, and if acceptable to the American government, to make a suitable provision for the unfortunate sufferers on that occasion.

The government of the U. States having, at all times, entertained a sincere desire for an adjustment of the differences, which have so long and so unhappily subsisted between the two countries, the President cannot but receive with pleasure assurances, that his Britannic majesty is animated by the same disposition, and that he is ready in conformity to this disposition, to make atonement for the insult and aggression committed by one of his naval officers in the attack on the U. States frigate the Chesapeake.

As it appears, at the same time, that, in making this offer—his Britannic majesty derives a motive from the equality, now existing, in the relations of the U. States, with the two belligerent powers; the president owes it to the occasion, and to himself, to let it be understood, that this equality is a result incident to a state of things, growing out of distinct considerations.

With this explanation, as requisite as it is frank, I am authorized to inform you that the President accepts the note delivered by you, in the name and by the order of his Britannic majesty, and will consider the same with the engagement contained therein, when fulfilled, as a satisfaction for the insult and injury of which he has complained. But I have it in express charge from the President to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor less persuaded that it would comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honor.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect and consideration, Sir, your most obedt servant.

R. SMITH.  
(No. III.)  
MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.  
Washington, April 18, 1809.

SIR, I have the honor of informing you that his majesty having been persuaded that the honorable reparation which he had caused to be tendered for the unauthorized attack upon the American frigate Chesapeake, would be accepted by the government of the U. States in the same spirit of conciliation with which it was proposed, has instructed me to express his satisfaction should such a happy termination of that affair take place, not only as having removed a painful cause of difference, but as affording a fair prospect of a complete and cordial understanding being re-established between the two countries. The favorable changes in the relations of his majesty with the United States, which has been produced by the act (usually termed the non-intercourse act) passed in the last session of Congress, was also anticipated by his majesty, and has encouraged a further hope that a consideration of the existing differences might lead to their satisfactory adjustment.

On these grounds and expectations I am instructed to communicate to the American government his majesty's determination of sending to the United States an envoy extraordinary, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all points of the relations between the two countries.

In the mean time with a view to contribute to the attainment of so desirable an object, his majesty would be willing to withdraw his orders in council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the U. States, in the persuasion that the president would issue

a proclamation for the renewal of the intercourse with Great Britain, and that whatever difference of opinion should arise in the interpretations of the terms of such an agreement, will be removed in the proposed negotiation.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest consideration and esteem, sir, your most obedient humble servant,  
D. M. ERSKINE.  
Hon. R. Smith, &c.  
(No. IV.)  
MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.  
Department of State, April 18, 1809.

SIR, The note which I had the honor of receiving from you this day, I lost no time in laying before the President, who being sincerely desirous of a satisfactory adjustment of the differences unhappily existing between Great Britain and the United States, has authorized me to assure you that he will meet a disposition correspondent with that of his Britannic majesty, the determination of his majesty to send to the United States a special envoy, invested with full powers to conclude a treaty on all the points of the relations between the two countries. I am further authorized to assure you that in case his Britannic majesty should in the mean time withdraw his orders in council of January and Nov. 1807, so far as respects the United States, the President will not fail to issue a proclamation by virtue of the authority, and for the purposes specified in the eleventh section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act.

I have the honor to be, &c.  
R. SMITH.  
(No. V.)  
MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.  
Washington, April 19, 1809.

SIR, In consequence of the acceptance by the President, dated the 18th inst. of the proposals made by me on the part of his majesty, in my letter of the same date, for the renewal of the intercourse between the respective countries, I am authorized to declare, that his majesty's orders in council of Jan. & Nov. 1807, will have been withdrawn, as respects the United States, on the 10th day of June next.

I have the honor to be, With great respect & consideration, Sir, Your most obedient servant,  
D. M. ERSKINE.  
Hon. R. Smith, &c.  
(No. VI.)  
MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.  
Department of State, April 19, 1809.

SIR, Having laid before the President your note of this day, containing an assurance that his Britannic majesty will, on the 10th of June next, have withdrawn his orders in council of January and November, 1807, so far as respects the United States, I have the honor of informing you, that the President will accordingly, and in pursuance of the eleventh section of the statute commonly called the non-intercourse act, issue a proclamation, so that the trade of the United States with Great Britain may on the same day be renewed in the manner provided in the said section.

I have the honor, &c. &c.  
R. SMITH.  
By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.  
Whereas it is provided by the 11th section of the act of congress entitled "an act to enterdift the commercial intercourse between the U. States and

Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes"—that "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 U. States," the President is authorized to declare the same by proclamation, after which the trade suspended by the said act and by an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto may be renewed with the nation so doing.

And whereas the honorable David Montague Erskine, his Britannic majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary, has by the order and in the name of his sovereign, declared to this government that the British orders in council of January and November 1807, will have been withdrawn as respects the U. States on the 10th day of June next. Now therefore, I James Madison, President of the U. S. do hereby proclaim that the orders in council aforesaid will have been withdrawn on the said 10th day of June next; after which day the trade of the U. States with G. Britain, as suspended by the act of congress above mentioned, and an act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed.

Given under my hand and the seal of the U. States, at Washington, the nineteenth day of April, in the year of our lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the independence of the U. S. the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON.  
By the President,  
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

Last evening arrived at this port the brig Cumberland, Captain Meserve, in 44 days from Liverpool, which place the vessel left on the 6th of March, and Capt. M. has politely favoured the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the London Courier to the evening of the 3d of March, from which we have copied the following articles of Intelligence.

Our London papers are nearly filled with the examination of the witnesses against the Duke of York.

LONDON, March 1.  
A question was asked by Mr. Ponsonby in the House of Commons yesterday, whether the Treaty which had been said to be on the eve of being concluded with Spain, had been as yet ratified?—And 2d, whether the report to which he had alluded on a former night, viz. that the force sent from Lisbon had been refused admission into Cadiz, was true or not?

Mr. Canning replied to the first question, that the ratification of the Treaty had not been received; and to the second, that he could not give any precise answer, though he did not know of any such circumstance having taken place.

The gallant Sir David Baird is immediately to be elevated to the Peerage, with the title of Viscount.

Sir John Moore's family are to have pensions. Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet, and get the first Red Ribbon.

CORK, Feb. 26.  
The Expedition to sail from this port will, we understand, be under the command of Major General Beresford. It will consist of six regiments, their destination is not mentioned. The transports have not yet arrived for their embarkation.

The troops under Major General Sherbrooke, still remain at Cove,