

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 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 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. | John Anderson, | George Lyons, |
| B. | James Adams, | Christian Lower, |
| C. | Jose Adams, | John Lock, Sen. |
| D. | Isaac Allen, | Christian Leonard. |
| E. | Weldon Brinton, | Jesse Moore, 2. |
| F. | John Bell, | John M'Intoch, |
| G. | J. & D. Brown, | John Malony, |
| H. | Geo. Bayor, | James Milton, |
| I. | Nelly Berry, | William Malin. |
| J. | Zachariah Buck- | Samuel Offutt, |
| K. | maller, | James M. Offutt. |
| L. | Joseph Brown, | Robert Pyle, |
| M. | Thos. Blackburn, | David Pussy, |
| N. | C. | Col. James Perry. |
| O. | John Clemens, | Drusilla Rutherford, |
| P. | Isaac Cary, | Thomas Riley, |
| Q. | Richard Cherry, | John Sweeney, |
| R. | Benj. Crutchwell, | Godfrey Shepherd, |
| S. | Alexander Crawford, | John W. Ware, 2. |
| T. | William Connell, | John W. Ware, 2. |
| U. | Barnheart Cobler, | Jehu Hale, |
| V. | Mrs. H. Christian, | James Hurst, |
| W. | Mrs. Eliza C. Craghill, | George Hite, |
| X. | Elij. Chamberlin, | Elenor J. Hunter, |
| Y. | D. | Mrs. Mary Inglish, |
| Z. | Thos. Dennison, | John Inglish, |
| | John Davenport, | Miss Mary Johnson, |
| | E. | Reuben Jourdan, |
| | Jacob Eversole, | William Jeans, |
| | John Evans, | Cornelius Johnson, |
| | Jacob Eles, 2. | K. |
| | F. | James King, |
| | Isaac Freeman, | Thomas Keyes. |
| | G. | JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. |
| | William Gibson, | Charlestown, April 7, 1809. |
| | Gabriel Greenfield, | |
| | James Glenn. | |
| | H. | |
| | James Hite, 4, | |
| | Joseph Hite, | |
| | John Hanie, 9, | |
| | Nathan Haines, | |
| | Nathan Haines jr. | |
| | Jehu Hale, | |
| | James Hurst, | |
| | George Hite, | |
| | Elenor J. Hunter, | |
| | I. | |
| | Mrs. Mary Inglish, | |
| | John Inglish, | |
| | Miss Mary Johnson, | |
| | Reuben Jourdan, | |
| | William Jeans, | |
| | Cornelius Johnson, | |
| | K. | |
| | James King, | |
| | Thomas Keyes. | |

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.

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

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. Wash- ington 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.
Nat. In.

(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.

CORR, 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,

waiting for instructions to proceed on their destination.

MARCH 3.

Peace between Great Britain and Turkey.—Probability of war between Austria and France.

Dutch Papers arrived this morning to the 28th ult. They contain very important intelligence.—War between Austria and France is openly spoken of, and an article in the Leyden Paper, of the 27th, informs us of the measures which have been adopted by the Cabinet of Vienna; measures which can only have been adopted in the contemplation of an immediate war.

Peace has certainly been concluded between Turkey and Great Britain.—It was signed by the Turkish Minister, Hakkî Effendi, and Mr. Adair. A fresh insurrection had broken out at Constantinople, and the Peace with England is said, in an article from Vienna, to have been the immediate consequence of it. The Russian Generals, as soon they were informed of the event, broke off all negotiation with the Turks.

Peace with Turkey was signed on the 5th of January.

An article from Arragon, dated the 11th of February, mentions that there are 40,000 men in arms defending Saragossa; that Junot is besieging it; that the works and trenches are pulled out to the gates of the town, and a bombardment kept up without intermission.—The enemy hoped to force the place to surrender by famine more than by force of arms.

LINTZ, Feb. 3, (via France).

The anxiety which the reports of a new war in Austria had occasioned, has been augmented by the late measures of the Court of Vienna. It is certain some light corps are to be formed, and will be sent to join different regiments. Other military preparations are likewise making, and magazines are forming in Bohemia and Austria. M. Fasbender, who in the late campaigns was principal Commissary to the Austrian army, has been again appointed to that post, and the Count de Guinne, formerly adjutant general to Archduke Charles, has been appointed adjutant to the Emperor. The Archduke Ferdinand is to take the Chief Command of an Austrian army in Bohemia, if war should break out, and Count Bellegarde will command an army in Carinthia and Carniola. In the mean time several Generals who commanded on the Turkish frontiers, have been recalled to Vienna. Many persons however doubt, whether the Archduke Charles approves the measures of the Court, and will be willing to enter into a new war. In the conferences which have been held on the subject, and at which both Prince and the Archduke Ferdinand, the Brother of the Empress, were present, it is said, a new general levy was spoken of, and different measures proposed to render it agreeable to the people. Those most experienced in military affairs estimate the whole of our regular troops at 143,000 men; but it is not practicable to find a train of artillery sufficient for an army of 60,000 men.—Leyden Courant, Feb. 27.

VIENNA, Feb. 11.

A courier sent off by our Intelligence at Constantinople, M. Sturmer, has brought intelligence to the Governor of a new insurrection of the Janissaries—which has been very bloody, and by which the Porte was obliged to conclude a peace with England. The Courier left Constantinople on the 16th January. The first consequence of this event has been that the Russian Generals have broken off all communication with the Turks.

The Gazette contains the following article under the head of Turkey:

On the 5th of January, peace was concluded between England and the Sublime Porte, by the British Minister Mr. Adair and Hakkî Effendi in consequence of which all the ports in the Turkish Empire are open to the English ships. This important intelligence was immediately transmitted to the principal commercial towns in Europe, Asia and Africa, and a great change may be expected in the great towns of the Levant, and the price of most commodities.—Leyden Courant Feb. 28.

The British fleet have put into Rochefort. The object of the British fleet was, in the first instance to surprize

our squadron off Rochefort, consisting of four sail of the line, then to join the Rochefort, and proceed from thence to Ferrol, where, united to the Ferrol squadron, their combined force would have amounted to 20 sail of the line. It has been reported that on their passage to Rochefort, the British Fleet called off L'Orient, and were joined by the squadron there—but this, you understand, is not the fact; they made their way direct to Rochefort. The enemy had no sooner got into Basque Roads than Admiral Stopford was joined by 3 sail of the line, which had been blockading L'Orient.—The Admiral has now under him the Cesar, Donegal, Defiance, Triumph, Valiant, Revenge, and Theseus.—He would soon be joined by the division under Admiral Duckworth, which had been dispatched by Lord Gambier to cruise off Cape Finisterre, his lordship very naturally supposing that the enemy would push for Ferrol. The Caledonia, his Lordship's ship, supplied Admiral Duckworth with all her provisions, which obliged her to return to Plymouth to procure a fresh supply. The frigates belonging to the British Fleet were a good way behind the line of battle ships, and hence we were enabled to drive them under the batteries of the Sables d'Olonne. The Cesar was left keeping up a tremendous fire upon them, and it was hoped would be able to effect their destruction. The British Fleet was in Basque Roads, and expectations, as we stated yesterday, are entertained that their capture or destruction may be effected.

Our communication with Sweden and the Baltic is at length opened, and this morning 11 of the 16 Gottenburg mails due, arrived. On the 22d of Dec. 5 British and 3 Swedish ships of war, with a convoy of 12 merchant vessels, sailed for England, part of which were lost by the ice, and part captured by the Danes—some of the prizes were also lost in the same way.

The Stockholm Gazette, of Feb. 16th, states, that intelligence had been received from Schwerin, that Gen. Davout had given notice to the French Consul in Rostock, that the Embargo laid on 51 merchantmen laying in that port, is raised.

In the House of Commons, on the 2d March, Mr. Whitbread moved for an account of all the duties levied on exportation, in consequence of the acts of last session, subsequent to, and in pursuance of the system laid down in the Orders in Council. Ordered. The Hon. Gentleman then made some observations on the subject of the papers relative to America, which had been laid on the table of the House not being printed. He thought the correspondence between Mr. Canning, Mr. Pinckney, Mr. Rose, and Madison, ought, from their importance, to have been in the hands of every member of parliament; but did not make any motion on the subject.

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS.

February 18.

The order of the day being moved, Lord Grenville rose to bring forward his long expected motion for the repeal of the Orders in Council, as far as they affect the United States of America. His Lordship began by recalling to the recollection of the House, the opinions he had invariably expressed during the course of the last session on that subject: the intention he had avowed of bringing forward a motion grounded on the evidence then recently taken at the bar, and which motion would have been similar in many respects to that which he should have the honor this day of submitting to their Lordships. If he had foreborne to bring forward that motion, it was because reports had gone abroad at the time as grateful to his feelings, as, if realised, they would have proved beneficial to the interests of the country, viz. that Ministers had altered their mind respecting America, and were disposed to resort to measures less calculated to alienate from us the good disposition of the American government and people. Sorry he was that such reports had no foundation in fact. Sorry he was, that his Majesty's government should have persisted in a system which he had no hesitation in saying, was a direct violation of the laws of nations, a flagrant infringement of the eternal principles of justice. Such is

the light in which he had all along considered that system; but when he found it persevered in after the proposal of the American government in August last, he must now, moreover, designate it as an act of egregious folly, the result of the most unexampled ignorance. In August last, America proposed to you to repeal or suspend her embargo, as far as it affected British commerce, if you would rescind your orders in council as far as they affected the commerce of America. That proposition you have rejected, and by rejecting it, you incur the odium and the blame of being the cause of the embargo, and of the continuance of all the evils consequent upon that measure. All that has been argued on this question, and all he had advanced respecting it at different times, it was by no means his intention now to repeat. He should confine himself simply to the statement of two questions, viz. was it just, politic and wise, to refuse the offer made by America in August last, and thereby prolong the exile of the evils that our relations with America? Or is it prudent now to revise that fatal determination, and to return to sounder councils, and less hazardous measures? By the unjust and shameful procedure we had adopted, we put a stop to the neutrality of Europe, we enabled the enemy more effectually to exclude our commerce from the Continent, than perhaps he ever imagined he should be able to effect; but America still remained, and opened to us in another quarter of the globe, a mart for all our commodities, a supply of all the materials of our industry, from which the enemy, with all his immense power on the Continent of Europe, had no means of depriving us. Yet instead of softening and smoothing down every difference that arose between the two countries, instead of pursuing a policy that must have attached America to our alliance and our interests, we have done every thing to estrange her affections, and indispose us towards her interests. Such is the direct tendency of the policy which his Majesty's present ministers seem resolved to pursue. How different is it from that which the wisdom of Mr. Pitt adopted in 1783, which since that period has been pursued and acted upon, which, when he had the honor of being called to his Majesty's Councils, he had endeavored to re-establish, by the adjustment of a commercial treaty, founded upon the reciprocal interests of the two nations. But now instead of cultivating the connection, instead of fostering that system of reciprocity, it would appear to be now the plan of ministers to alienate America, and force her into the arms of France. If this was impolitic and unwise from the beginning, how much must it be felt so since the offer of America in August last. Respecting the nature of that offer, the strongest misrepresentations have been made. It has been asserted in that House, that in her negotiations with France, and with this country, respecting the repeal of the French decrees, and of our orders in council, America had manifested a decided partiality in favor of France. By these assertions, he had himself been entrapped into belief that they were well founded, and in consequence of that conviction, he had made use of men and measures, which he was now anxious to retract. What could be the motive of the misrepresentations of this matter which were so easily sent abroad and industriously propagated, he would not take upon himself to say; but he felt it his duty fully and accurately to inform himself upon the subject, and the result of his enquiries had abundantly satisfied him that the misrepresentations he alluded to had nothing in the world to warrant them. He should undertake to prove not only that the words of the President of the U. S. relative to the pending negotiations were misinterpreted, but that from irrefragable documents he would demonstrate that there were no grounds whatsoever for the charge of partiality on the part of America towards France, to the prejudice of this country. The noble Lord then proceeded to read the passage in the speech of the President of the U. States to Congress, which relates to the negotiations with the two governments of France and England.

The Noble Lord also read the re-

port made by Congress in answer to the President's address, and argued, both from the text of the speech, and the comment upon it, with a view to prove that instead of any partiality towards France, the terms proposed were rather more favorable to England. The tenor of the instructions from the American government to their ministers at Paris and at London, the noble Lord likewise referred to, containing stronger proofs of the impartiality of America, or rather of her inclination to side sooner with England than with France.—From all these documents, it appeared, and it was put in still stronger light in a letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney, which however, does not appear among the papers on the table, that America held out nearly the same terms, couched in nearly the same language to both governments.—To France she observed, that if the French government did not repeal their decrees while England revoked her orders in Council, America must be forced into a contest with France; in the other passages of the correspondence, the word "War" was expressly made use of. Indeed not only did a perfect impartiality respecting the proceedings of America, but a fair and full consideration of them would induce every unprejudiced mind to think, instead of much being offered to France and little to England, the reverse was the case, and that much had been offered to England and little to France.

By listening to the offer in August last, England might have secured two advantages—the repeal of the Embargo, and the next to a certainty, of having America as an ally in the war against France; while France, in the first instance, had the offer of but one advantage; these were considerations which he could not too strongly recommend to the serious attention of their Lordships. Let the offer of America in August last, be candidly considered. Let the advantages of embracing it, and the evils that must result from rejecting it, be maturely weighed. This was the great object he had in view; and to which he must again implore the serious attention of their Lordships. In order to attain that object, he should now move an humble address to his Majesty, the drift of which was to pray his Majesty would be graciously pleased, while the door for negotiation was still open, to adopt such measures as might tend to restore our wanted relations with America, and re-establish the former footing of our commercial intercourse with that country. The Address moved by the Noble Lord was very long, and refers to most of the transactions which have taken place between this country and America, for the last two years.

CHARLES TOWN, April 28.

From the Washington Monitor.

We have the satisfaction to state that there is every reason to believe that the Hon. J. G. Jackson, Esq. will be re-elected by a handsome majority. His opponent is a Mr. Lindsey, and we have received from his district the following authentic information:

J. G. Jackson.	Lindsey.	
Harrison county,	409	219
Monongalia do.	320	284
Wood & Ohio do.	274	241
	1003	744

Brooke and Randolph counties will increase the above majority for Mr. Jackson.

Edward Tiffin, of Ohio, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

All the prints of Boston concur in the opinion that Mr. Gore the Federal candidate, is elected Governor of Massachusetts. The votes received give Mr. Gore 44,849, Mr. Lincoln 41,906. Nat. Intell.

We have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that the Washington Bridge was on Saturday passed by the Directors and a number of citizens invited on the occasion. On reaching the further section of the Bridge, three cheers were given by the Company

who partook of a frugal repast that was prepared, and drank several appropriate toasts, which were received with the same cordiality. Thus is this important work brought nearly to a termination. The whole of the under work is done; and the foot-way nearly completed. All that remains to be accomplished will, we are assured, be effected by the 20th of May. Nat. Int.

OLMSTEAD'S CASE.

We learn from Philadelphia that the case of Olmstead is adjusted. After the marshal served his process, as already stated, Judge Tilghman, (a late judge), ordered a Habeas Corpus to bring up the prisoner, and a hearing was had by counsel. After which Judge Tilghman decided that he had no jurisdiction in the case. The money, of course, will be paid to Olmstead. Monitor.

The first use made of the reconciliation between the United States and Great Britain by certain prints is to foment a spirit of hostility & war against France. If God ever made a vile set of political knaves, they are the party men of this country. If this republic is doomed to fall, it will perish by the writings and the deeds of as profigate a set of demagogues as ever infested any free country on this globe. Have we a government, chosen by the people to conduct their affairs, then why not let them proceed? People of America! Of every class—native—adopted—is your government impartial or is it not? ib.

The federalists left the Treasury full! How amazing fall it was! There was in the Treasury when they left it, one million seven thousand and fifty-two dollars and fifty nine cents!—The people loaded with taxes and the country swarming with tax gatherers—the government paying eight per cent. interest for money loaned, and the public debt increasing every day. Happy prospects, verily!—Hail Columbia!—“They built a small navy,” too, and passed a law to sell it, too, when they had done. And this last was the wisest measure of the two; for their speculators were so eager for the public money, that the first green timbers were rotting, while the last were laying.

Now mark the contrast, and see where merit lies. There was in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1809, the sum of sixteen millions of dollars! and this too, notwithstanding the stoppage of the revenue for the last year. The republican administration have paid upwards of thirty-three millions of the public debt, and six millions more under Jay's treaty, and for the purchase of Louisiana; making in all more than 55 millions.

Now compare this with the above federalist boast. It presents a proud contrast for republicans. It is asserted as a fact too, that more than one half of all that has been expended for fortifications has been expended under Thomas Jefferson. Utica Gaz.

The wonderful display of the federalist junta, of the prowess of the English in Spain, and the high encomiums passed on their retreat, is well described by Hudibras:—

“He who fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day—
And when the fight becomes a chase,
He wins the fight, who wins the race.”

It is truly ridiculous to see the tools of the English party expose so highly in endeavouring to speak of a defeat (apparent even by the British accounts) as a glorious victory.—It is an evidence of folly, which cannot but be viewed as the most servile degradation on the part of the American editors, to support their British patrons. They ought to be well paid for this servitude, for even the ministerial papers have not yet obtained editors so prostituted to venal purposes. This retreat must have been the most precipitate, and the confusion the most universal,—for if 900 women could not even tell whether their husbands were dead or alive—and every-house in Plymouth was a Hospital—the disaster must have been far from any cause of exultation on the event. The truth is, the British were obliged to quit Spain in one night, and leave the principal part of their stores, ammunition, baggage, &c. behind them—a man must

be but little short of an idiot, not to know that the defeat was complete, and the retreat precipitate and disorderly. Bost. Chron.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman now in England, to his friend in Boston.

“I have not found any Englishman hardy enough to justify the orders in council; that honor belongs exclusively to some Americans.”

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in England, to his friend in this city.

“The minds of the English people, are entirely absorbed in the affairs of Spain. The great scenes that are there acting, like the serpent of Moses, swallow up every other political occurrence. Their zeal in the cause of the patriots; has not relaxed a jot, but under the most discouraging prospects, they still continue their generous supplies of money, clothing, and troops. Go into a coffee house, and you hear of nothing but Benevento, Salamanca, Saragossa, and Corunna. It is the topic of conversation at all dining parties. ‘Success to the cause of the patriots’ is a standing toast. Every one carries a map of Spain in his pocket. Book-seller's windows are crowded with travels through Spain and Portugal. Don Quixote has become the fashionable author. The ladies shew their zeal by wearing Spanish hats; and among the other Spanish acquisitions, I am afraid Bonaparte will make the British army in Spain, (to use a vulgar phrase) walk Spanish.” [This letter was written previous to the battle of Corunna.] Phil. Gaz.

The Duke of York.

For the amusement of our fair readers, whose curiosity, must, I am sure, be broad awake on a subject which agitates the whole British nation, I now present two of the love letters which Mrs. Clarke offered in evidence to the House of Commons. I fear, however, that our American ladies, especially if they recollect the Duke of Cumberland's love letters to Lady Grosvenor, will form but a contemptuous opinion of the talent of Princess in this way, and that they will further think that Mrs. Clarke must, at any rate, be but a foolish hussey, if she could really esteem so very weak a man as the writer evidently is.

Worthing, August 4th, 1809.

“How can I express sufficiently to my sweetest, my darling life, the delight which her darling, her pretty letter gave me! or how much I feel all the kind things she says to me! I can only say millions and millions of thanks to my dearest Angel! My heart is so fully sensible of your affection, that upon it depends my life. I am however quite sure that my Life did not go to the Lewes races. It was kind of her to think of me on the occasion; but I trust she knows me too well not to be convinced that I cannot bear the idea of adding to her sacrifices, which I am too sensible she has made to me. News, my Angel, cannot separate me from hence, and the life I lead here in the family has such a tiresome sameness about it, that it is quite provoking. Except Lord Chesterfield's family, there is not a single person here of note, which contributes to the Tedium. Dr. O'Marra called upon me, and he wishes to preach before Royalty. I shall endeavour to favour him in this respect. What a time it appears since we parted! How impatiently do I look forward to next Wednesday, when I shall clasp my angel in my arms! In the mean time God bless you my dear Life! I must now close or I shall lose post. Adieu my dear love, and believe me ever yours, and yours as long as I breathe. “F.”

Sandgate, Aug. 24th.

“How can I sufficiently express the thanks of my heart to my Angel for the assurance of her love! Oh! my Angel, there never was a woman adored as you are. Every hour convinces me that my happiness depends upon you. With what impatience do I look forward till to-morrow, the moment I shall clasp her I love to my heart! How happy I am to hear you are well! Clavering is mistaken, my angel, that any new regiments are to be raised;

only the second battalions to be completed. You had better tell him so. Ten thousand thanks for the handkerchiefs! How much I prize them when I think of the dear hands that made them! I have nothing new to communicate to you. I find every thing here in a fine state of order. Yesterday I was reviewing the troops and examining the coast here. I had a fine view of the French camp at Calais. Yesterday I first reviewed the 14th light dragoons. The troops were in high spirits and in excellent order; and then I went to Braburn Lees, where I reviewed some regiments of militia. I am now setting out for Hallings, along the coast. Adieu, till the day after to-morrow, and be assured, my dearest angel, till the last hour of my life I shall be yours, and yours only. “P.”

This and the other letters excited, in almost every part of the House, a most extraordinary burst of laughter and merriment. N. Y. E. Post.

It is stated in the Paris Moniteur, that independently of the formidable army which Bonaparte has in Spain, he has the following disposable forces: Army of the Rhine (in Ger.) 100,000 At Boulogne, 100,000 In Naples, 100,000 In Dalmatia, 30,000 In Italy, 20,000

The armies in Spain are known to amount to 480,000 830,000

Of these 100,000 are cavalry.

The Moniteur says, if these are not enough they can be augmented; and that if a war should break out in Germany, it cannot hinder the conquest of Spain and Portugal.

From a London Paper.

DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY.—Nothing can so effectually console us for the disastrous events of the late campaign in Spain, as the undeniable certainty of the superior bravery and discipline evinced by the British troops in the battle of Corunna. The traits of individual heroism exhibited in the course of the campaign are innumerable. The following is of the most striking that have reached us;—During the retreat between Lugo and Betanzos, a party of invalids, chiefly men exhausted by fatigue, was closely pressed by a body of French cavalry. Sergeant Newman of the 2d battalion 43d, who was himself much exhausted, made an effort to press forward till he had passed three or four hundred of these poor fellows—He then with the greatest presence of mind, halted as they came up to him, all those who were able to make any resistance, and directed the rest to proceed on as they could.

He formed his party regularly into subdivisions, and commenced firing and retiring in a slow and orderly manner, till he effectually covered the retreat of his disabled comrades, and made the cavalry, about two squadrons, give up the pursuit. General Frazer, Fane and others, were immediately informed of the circumstance; expressed their warmest approbation at such soldier-like conduct, and their determination not to suffer it to pass unrewarded.

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Many years ago a Dutch printer went to Constantinople, and there set up a printing house, and began to introduce the typographical art among the Musselmens. The Turkish scribes, however, fearing the ruin of their trade, combined against the poor fellow, and he was hanged. In this country, a fate almost as severe awaits the man who attempts to allay party-spirit; for there are so many newspapers which exist solely by political fermentation, and it has become so much a trade to keep up a pother, that he who rebukes the authors of it is directly cried down. Monitor.

Baltimore, April 24.

A letter from Havana of the 5th inst. states that 50 sail of American vessels from the U. States had arrived there within that week, among which was the brig Blanche, Richardson, from Baltimore. A duty of ten dollars per bbl. on flour had been laid by the go-

vernment to enable the holders of it that had bought at advanced prices to dispose on equal terms. Owing to the Holy days no business had been done; no sale of flour had been effected; the price remained unfixed. Sugars (brown) had risen from one and a half to four dollars.

The following which is from the Philadelphia Gazette, gives a different reason for laying high duties.

A letter from Havana says: “In consequence of Spanish vessels not being permitted to bring cargoes from the U. States, it is in contemplation to double the duties on all American imports.

Price of flour in Alexandria on the 24th inst. 6 dollars 75 cents per barrel.

Walnut plank wanted.
A generous price in cash, will be given for seasoned walnut plank, by the subscriber.
ANDREW WOODS.
Charlestown, April 28, 1809.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation, on the 20th of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, and carding wool, and making it into rolls, at Henry Seibert's mill, on Opekon, one mile from Smithfield; where he will be always ready to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom. His price will be nine cents per pound for picking, carding and rolling. Persons sending wool must furnish one pound of his lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls, and have the wool well washed and cleaned of burrs. Good merchantable wheat will be taken at the market price, instead of money, delivered at the abovementioned mill.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

April 27, 1809.

Estray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's premises, on the 26th inst. a dark brown horse, with a star in his forehead, 4 years old this spring, appears never to have been shod, about 15 hands high, no brand or mark perceivable. Appraised to seventy-five dollars.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

Charlestown, April 28, 1809.

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. C. BINNS, Ex'or, &c. 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 Serg't. April 21, 1809.

Writing Paper

For sale by the Printer hereof.

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

The Celebrated Imported Horses,
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 13 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 Pennyman'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 BELTZHOVER,
March 27, 1809.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcroft, Oxford-treet, London, in the summer of the year 1801.—That I shipped 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, 1805.

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.

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 3, 1809.

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

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

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

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cullis's 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.

Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 29th 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.

Flour Boated

From Keepryt 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 waggoned flour.

JESSE MOORE,
April 14, 1809.

The thorough bred running Horse,
TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day 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, seven 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 Fockey 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 Dure 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,
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 expense of this advertisement.

ABRAM DAVENPORT,
April 21, 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), 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 overseers, 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.

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 fifth 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 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.

Execution Bonds
Handsome printed—For sale at this Office.

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 stock 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 Charlestown.—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.

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 one cent per pound; and for every 8 or 10 pounds of wool, one pound of hog's lard must be furnished by the person 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.

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.

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'r.
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 expense of this advertisement.

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April 21, 1809.

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JACOB ALLSTAT,
March 31, 1809.

Execution Bonds
Handsome printed—For sale at this Office.

J. W. Mahan
Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 58.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

SUMMARY

Of the charges against the duke of York, containing the evidence taken in the British house of commons: Among the charges brought forward in parliament during the examination of the conduct of the duke of York, it appears, that in the year 1804, he was negotiating to obtain the loan of 70,000 pounds, to be paid by way of annuity. One Kennet was employed in his negotiation, and the duke, as reward for his services, was to procure him a situation under government. This sum was to be redeemed in 3 years. It appears that this loan was not affected—nor did Kennet get a situation.

He was charged with preventing cols. Knight and Brooks from exchanging regiments—and afterwards permitting them at the request of Mrs. Clarke—and that she received from col. Knight's relations 200 pounds sterling for accomplishing the business. That at the request of Mrs. Clarke, the duke of York made use of his influence to procure a place for Mr. Doyle under Sir Brooke Watson; for which Mr. D. gave Mrs. Clarke, at one time, 800 pounds, and at another 200 pounds sterling. Mrs. Clarke also received a carriage from Doyle, which she never paid for in money!

It appears also, from Mr. Dunnavon's examination, that when he applied to Mrs. Clarke for her influence to obtain places under government, it was subsequent to her separation from the duke of York; and that she never said to Mr. D. that she had any influence over the duke, but said she had influence with the duke of Portland and several other distinguished persons.

During this examination, it appears that col. Wardle, (who originally brought on the examination of the conduct of the duke of York) had, himself, used his influence to obtain a place in the custom house for a friend, for which Mrs. Clarke received a compensation. It further appears, that col. Wardle was extremely intimate with Mrs. Clarke, and often rode out with her in her carriage.

It was proved, by a miniature painter, in the employ of Mrs. Clarke, that she often frequented in her presence, of having frequently counterfeited the duke of York's signature—and that she showed him the duke's writing and her imitation, in which he said he could discern no difference.

There was no doubt, in the minds of every member of parliament, that Mrs. Clarke's conduct had been extremely loose and exceptional—that on being asked what gentleman were at her house on a certain occasion, she replied, that if she was to name all the persons who were there that evening, no decent man would, in future, visit her house! [A loud laugh.]

Sir Arthur Wellesley, and several other distinguished general officers, brought forward against the duke by Mrs. Clarke, were false and groundless.

A London paper remarks—that it is a dangerous thing to have any connection with a woman of loose character—no greater proof of this need be offered, than the wicked and most wanton conduct of Mrs. Clarke, in the case of the duke of York.—It is fortunate, however, for our country, that no more credit is given to her statement, than is due from such a foul quarter.

FROM THE TRENTON TRUE AMERICAN.

June 3, 1805.

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,
Fohn T. Loman,
Robert G. Robb.

Sir David Baird must have thought it close shaving when his arm was taken off by the French—and the more so, as the operation was performed before they had lathered him and all his troops!

Overwhelmed as the British were at Corunna with defeat, danger and despair—gen. Hope was undoubtedly the best leader to bring them out of the hopeless contest.

If it should hereafter be said British troops cannot stand to their arms firmly; it may be replied that they can handle their feet wimily.

Whatever else the British may have gained by their campaign in Spain—it is certain they have gained a great loss in officers, men, horses, arms, ammunition, money and reputation.

When a confederacy was formed by three neighboring potentates to divide the territories of Sweden among them—Charles XII. wrote to one of them, that he made war only to oblige him to make peace.—After having made repeated offers to Britain of peace upon equitable and reciprocal terms which have been as repeatedly refused by that haughty and bloody nation: Bonaparte may give the same reason for continuing his war with her.

The tory prints in Britain and America pretend that the British gained a victory at Corunna! Yes very like a victory—about as much so as those they once obtained at Saratoga and Yorktown. If the catastrophe was not as complete, it was because their element was nearer than at Saratoga, and they had better luck in getting on it than at Yorktown.

The disasters at Corunna have made Britain stoop a little in sending an envoy to America—a few more such blows would bring her on her knees, and to a full sense of justice.

As the British blew up several magazines on their retreat, it is illiberal for their enemies to say they were afraid to smell gunpowder!

Should it be true that the Ottoman Porte has been bribed into the views of Britain, Bonaparte will be able with the better grace to reward his faithful officers with a slice of Turkey.

Charity should begin at home," says the proverb. Yet the British government has engaged in a war, as she pretends, to give liberty to the Spaniards, while millions of her own subjects, (if we may believe Cobbet, the tory oracle in Britain, as he was formerly in this country) are more degraded & wretched slaves than the negroes of the West India planters!

Even if true, it could not be surprising that the British in Spain made a masterly retreat—since it is a part of military tactics they have practised oftener than any other.

As Sir David Baird has been *Nelsonized*—it is not unlikely he will be *embodied*; and be known hereafter by the title and title of lord *Co'run a'!*

The French must not only fight like dogs, but have lives like cats—since, after they had been massacred by the knives of a Madrid mob, cut to pieces by lord Paget's sword, and slaughtered by Romana's bayonets, they were able to expel the whole boasted army of Britain, and disperse the vaunting legions of Spain.

Britain is said by some to be the natural enemy of France—the appears, however, like a very unnatural enemy, when she will not accept of peace upon just and honorable terms.

INTERESTING.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS, President of the Chamber of Commerce at Philadelphia, to the Secretary of State.

Philadelphia, April 22, 1809.

Sir, The Proclamation of the President of the U. States, published here

yeſterday, has necessarily engaged the attention of the merchants of this city, and I am particularly requested by a respectable number of them to ask from you an explanation on a point in it considered as very important. That is, whether the 10th of June refers to the departure of vessels from the U. S. or to their arrival in G. Britain or its dependencies.

Without presuming to hazard an opinion upon that point, it may not be improper to remark, that if the latter shall be declared to be its true intent and meaning, the advantage to the U. States will be incalculable. As respects expeditions to India, it may be observed, that if vessels do not sail before the tenth of June, they must encounter all the delays and dangers of the adverse Monsoons, and as it respects the export of articles the growth or produce of the U. States, the advantages are too obvious to require enumeration.

Under a firm persuasion, that it is the desire of the President to give all proper facility to the commerce of the U. States, the merchants of this city with this question to be submitted to the President as soon as your conveniences will permit; and that you will be pleased to favor me with his determination thereon.

I am with great respect,
(Signed)
THS. FITZSIMONS,
Pr. of Phil. Ch. Com.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
April 26, 1809.

SIR,

Your letter of the 22d inst. I have received, and I have the honor of flating you, that in pursuance of the statute, commonly called the non-intercourse act, the President, having by his proclamation merely declared the revocation on the 10th of June, of the British Orders, has left the fact subject to the operation of the law thereon.

In answer, however, to the question particularly propounded by you, it with propriety may be added, that the day stated in the proclamation, viz: the 10th of June, refers to the arrival of vessels in Great Britain and its dependencies, and in the U. States, leaving the time and manner of their clearances to the discretion of the owners, as far as law and usage may justify.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH.
THOMAS FITZSIMONS, Esq.
President of the Chamber of Commerce, Philadelphia.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 20.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British Packet Carteret, Patterson, from Falmouth, which place she left the 25th of March, Captain P. politely favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers the evening of the 9th of March from which the following articles are copied.

London, March 9.—The accounts from Spain are of a very gratifying nature. The Spanish Ambassador received dispatches from Seville yesterday, dated the 18th of last month. The Supreme Junta had received dispatches from the heroic Palafox, stating that Saragossa not only held out with unabated firmness, but had obtained great advantages over the French. The women of that place, it seems, had, by an ingenious device, been chiefly instrumental in obtaining these advantages, having appeared before the wall as if desperate with distress and inviting the enemy to put an end to their suffering by a decisive at-

tack on the town. A large body of the French, on the 17th January, were induced, by this stratagem, to pour into the town, where the patriots were ready to receive them, and delroyed a great number. Many of those intrepid females fell in the conflict. It is said Cuesta and the Duke Del Infantado had united their forces, and were marching for Toledo with 60,000 men.

Extract of a letter from Malaga, January 30.

"The news we have this day received is of a favorable nature; Cuesta has cut off 4000 men near Eframadura, and Palafox 20,000 before Saragossa. It would appear that the swelling of the Ebro had carried away their bridge, and those 20,000 men were prevented from joining the rest of the enemy.

"Palafox marched out with 20,000, and drove into the river those he could not delroy; it is said not a man could escape."

Gibraltar, Jan. 25.—A working party of 700 men under the direction of the officers of Artillery, have been sent from this garrison for three days to the Spanish lines, for the purpose of embarking the guns and stores in the different batteries there to the coasts of Catalonia and Valencia, where they are much wanted, and for which transports are now fitting out here to convey them.

Bayonne, Feb. 8.—Within these few days 15,000 Spanish prisoners of war have passed through this town.

Augsburg, Feb. 14.—The last advices from Bucharest have occasioned an apprehension that the negotiations between Russia and Turkey are entirely broken.—The English intrigues at Constantinople have, it is said, penetrated even into the Divan, and the congress of peace, which was to be held at Passi, will not take place. It appears certain that the Russian troops are reinforcing themselves in Wallachia. There have lately arrived there great quantities of ammunition, and numerous artillery. The Russians have raised corps composed of Wallachians. We should not be surprised to see them attempt the passage of the Danube.

Hamburg, Feb. 10.—Letters from Stockholm, came directly by sea, announce, that the Senate on one side, and the Chamber of Commerce on the other, have made strong remonstrances to the King, on the disastrous state into which the continuance of the war cannot but plunge Sweden. A general famine is feared, in the Northern provinces especially, which received all their grain from Finland.

Madrid, Jan. 23.
The public entry of the king our sovereign into this city, was announced yesterday, the 22d, at the break of day, by a salute of a hundred cannons.

His majesty, entering by the gate of Atocha, traversed the Padre, proceeded through the street of Alcalá, to the church of St. Isidoro. The crowd was immense throughout, and manifested its joy by continued acclamations.

The Suffragan Bishop addressed his majesty in an excellent discourse, worthy of his character, and proper for the day, the place and the event.

His majesty spoke in these words: "Before rendering thanks to the Supreme Arbiter of destinies, for my return to the capital of this kingdom entrusted to my care, I wish to reply to the affectionate reception of its inhabitants, by declaring my secret thoughts in the presence of the living God, who has just received your oath of fidelity to my person.