

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 64. FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

ELEVENTH CONGRESS.

LIST OF MEMBERS
COMPOSING
THE SENATE OF THE U. S.

New Hampshire.
Nahum Parker,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts.
Timothy Pickering,
James Lloyd.

Rhode-Island.
Francis Malbone,
Elisha Matthews.

Connecticut.
James Hillhouse,
Chauncey Goodrich.

Vermont.
Stephen R. Bradley,
Jonathan Robinson.

New-York.
John Smith,
Obadiah German.

New-Jersey.
John Condit,
John Lambert.

Pennsylvania.
Andrew Gregg,
Michael Lieb.

Delaware.
Samuel White,
James A. Bayard.

Maryland.
Samuel Smith,
Philip Reed.

Virginia.
William B. Giles,
Richard Brent.

Kentucky.
Buckner Thrulston,
John Pope.

North Carolina.
James Turner,
Jesse Franklin.

Tennessee.
Joseph Anderson,
Jenkin Whiteside.

South Carolina.
Thomas Sumter,
John Gaillard.

Georgia.
John Milledge,
William H. Crawford.

Ohio.
R. J. Meigs.
One vacant.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

According to States.

New-Hampshire.
Daniel Blaisdell, John C. Chamberlain, William Hale, Nathaniel A. Haven, James Wilson.

Massachusetts.
Ezekiel Bacon, Orchard Cook, Richard Cutts, William Ely, Gideon Gardner, Barzillai Gannett, Edward St. Loe Livermore, Benjamin Pickman, Josiah Quincy, Ebenezer Seaver, William Stedman, Samuel Taggart, William Bates, Jabez Upham, Joseph B. Varnum, Laban Wheaton, Ezekiel Whitman.

Rhode Island.
Richard Jackson, Elisha R. Potter.

Connecticut.
Epaphroditus Champion, Samuel W. Dana, John Davenport, Jonathan O. Mosely, Timothy Pitkin, jun. Lewis B. Sturges, Benj. Tallmadge.

Vermont.
William Chamberlain, Martin Chittenden, Jonathan H. Hubbard, Samuel Shaw.

New York.
William Denning, James Emott, Jonathan Pisk, Barent Gardenier, Thomas R. Gold, Herman Knickerbacker, Robert Le Roy Livingston, Vincent Matthews, Gurdon S. Mumford, John Nicholson, Peter B. Porter, Eraustus Root, Thomas Sammons, Ebenezer Sage, John Thompson, Uri Tracy, Killian K. Van Rensselaer.

New Jersey.
Adam Boyd, James Cox, William Helms, Jacob Huty, Thomas Newbold, Henry Southard.

Pennsylvania.
William Anderson, David Bard, Robert Brown, William Crawford, William Findley, Daniel Heilner, Robert Jenkins, Aaron Lysle, William Milnor, John Porter, John Rea, Matthias Richards, John Ross, Benjamin Say, John Smilie, George Smith, Samuel Smith, Robert Whitehill.

Delaware.
Nicholas Van Dyke.

Maryland.
Brown, John Campbell, Charles Goldsborough, Philip B. Key, Alexander M'Kim, John Montgomey, Nicholas R. Moore, Roger Nelson, Archibald Van Horn.

Virginia.
Borwell Bassett, William A. Burwell, Matthew Clay, John Clopton, John Dawson, John W. Eppes, Daniel

Sheffy, Thomas Gholson, jun. Peter-son Goodwyn, Edwin Gray, Michael Swoope, John G. Jackson, Walter Jones, Joseph Lewis, jun. John Love, James Stephenson, Thomas Newton, Wilson C. Nicholas, John Randolph, John Smith, J. Roane, James Brecken-ridge.

Kentucky.
Henry Christ, Joseph Defta, Benjamin Howard, Richard M. Johnson, Matthew Lyon, Samuel M'Kee.

North Carolina.
Willis Alton, jun. James Cochran, Methack Franklin, James Holland, Thomas Kennan, William Kennedy, Nathaniel Macon, Archibald M'Bride, Joseph Pearson, Lemuel Sawyer, Richard Stanford, John Stanley.

Tennessee.
Pleasant M. Miller, John Rhea. One not certain.

South Carolina.
Lemuel J. Alton, William Butler, Robert Calhoun, Robert Marion, Thomas Moore, John Taylor, Richard Winn, Robert Witherspoon.

Georgia.
Wm. W. Bibb, Howell Cobb, Denis Smelt, George M. Troup.

Ohio.
Jeremiah Morrow.

DELEGATES FROM THE
Mississippi Territory, Geo. Poin-dexter.
Indiana Territory, vacant.
Orleans Territory, J. Poydras.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.
The range of Cliffs along the Mis-sissippi River, about fifteen miles be-low the city of Natchez, which mass of earth has often attracted the admi-ration of the traveller, and amuse the speculations of the philosopher, with-out a dilant expectation of any real ad-vantage to our country.—But accident (the source of many important events for the benefit of mankind) has dis-covered this great mass of earth to be OCHRE, of various hues and colours. The discovery was made by an enter-prizing Yankee, who had a large quan-tity of it carried to Boston, which proved equal to any imported from Europe, and remunerated him hand-somely for his labor and risk.—The prominent colours as yet discovered of this great mass of Ochre are, white, yellow, purple and red, all of which have been found to be of an excellent quality. Here we see-how nature dis-tributes her good things, and how par-tially it often operates—this great bed of earth might have enriched many poor families, but the proprietors we understand are Mr. Farrar and Mr. Claiborne, two of the richest planters in the Mississippi territory. This however will not lessen the great pro-fit which will result to our country from this discovery. *Mercan. Ad.*

Henry Skaggs,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tail-oring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.
Charlestown, April 14, 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 in-debted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
C. BINNS, Esq., &c.
April 21, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.
STOLEN from the stable of the sub-scriber, in the borough of Pitts-burgh, on Saturday evening, the 22d ult. a horse, saddle, and bridle; the horse is a bright bay, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, with a small white spot on the neck, has had the scratches on his legs and not properly cured, is a natural trotter. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said thief so that the owner may get his horse again.
ANTHONY DREVEAUX.
April 26.

A Blacksmith Wanted.
THE subscriber wishes to employ a journeyman at the Smithing Business. Good wages will be given to a good workman—no other need apply.
—THOMAS H. GRADY.
Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Wanted immediately,
TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.
JOHN DAUGHERTY.
May 12, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell for cash, a very likely Negro Woman, between twenty-four and five years of age, with two children, the eldest about six years old—She is a tolerable good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good spinner. For terms apply to
H. HYMEN PERKINS:
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1809.

JOHN LEMON
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in ad-dition 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 him-self that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reason-able 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 busi-ness.

Darkesville Factory.
THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order in a few days at his Fulling Mill near Darkesville, or Buckles-Town; he will have one Machine for the purpose of breaking the wool and another for making the rolls, which will enable him to do work in a complete manner and to card for persons that come from a distance while they stay. He will also have a Machine for SPINNING WOOL, ready by the first of June. Persons who bring Wool to be carded and spun can have it also wove and fulled before they take it away, if they think proper. Wool brought to the Machine must be well picked and greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or 12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding will be eight cents per lb. and the price of spinning will be one cent per cut.
JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.
N. B. He hopes his customers will be particular in sorting and picking their wool, and he will use his best en-deavours to make them good rolls.—He still continues his stage at Mcffis. G. & J. Humphrey's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.
May 10, 1809.

NOTICE
To the Tenants of Shamondale.
THIS is to apprise you, that in ev-ery thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my aunt Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord to make it good: as I have for some time held a lease for the whole tract, duly executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, May 2, 1809.

Flour Boated
From Keptyrt Furnace to Geor-getown, 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.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this Office.

A NEW Wool Carding Machine.
THE subscriber informs the public that his Wool Carding Machine at Henry Seibert's mill on Opequan, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for picking and carding wool; and from the superior quality of his machine he is confident of doing his work in the best manner, his price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—That which is to be picked well and well washed and the burs and straws taken out before brought to the machine. About one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool must be sent with all wool not greased at home: and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 30, 1809.

NOTICE.
THE partnership of James and Robert Fulton was this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons in-debted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.
JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.
A YOUNG Sorrel Mare strayed away from the subscriber's farm on the Opequan, about three or four weeks ago—Her marks are as follow: a blaze in her face reaching almost down to her nose, dilt face, two hind feet white, her tail rough and scalloped by cutting pieces out of it, of a long make, and about fourteen hands high—She will be four years old in August next. The above reward will be given to any person who will return her to me, or give me information that will enable me to get her again.
ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 27, 1809.

Books Mislead.
THE subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.
JOHN SAUNDERS.
Charlestown, June 2, 1809.

Estray Colt.
TAKEN up trespassing on the sub-scriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay-mare colt, with a switch tail, and flat in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.
SAMUEL SWAYNE.
June 2, 1809.

Wool Carding and Pick-ing Machines.
THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will have in operation, on the first of June next, at the mill formerly the property of Wm. Grubb, on Bullskin, machines for pick-ing, breaking and carding wool, and making it into rolls. The price for picking, carding and rolling, will be nine cents per pound. Persons send-ing wool to the machines must furnish one pound of clean hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to con-tain the rolls—the wool must also be well washed and cleaned of burs.—From long experience in the above busi-ness, the subscribers flatter them-selves to be able to give complete satis-faction to all those who may please to favor them with their custom.
JOSEPH B. WEBB.
EDWARD A. GIBBS.
Bullskin, May 23, 1809.

Wanted Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-MAKER, who is a good work-man.
GEO. S. HARRIS.
Charlestown, May 19, 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.

ATTEND TO THIS.

BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.
The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods
Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations.—Among which are a variety of hand-some calicoes, undressed gingham, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, fluting cottons, silk shawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, garrah and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed look-ing glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe tones, crowley and blistered steel, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins. The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remark-able cheap goods by giving him a call.
WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 1809.

TUITION.

THE subscriber most respectfully in-forms the inhabitants of Charles-town, its vicinity, and the public gener-ally, that he has opened a school in the house lately occupied by John Markwood, (the second door below Mr. Tillet's tavern) where he will teach the English and Latin languages after the most approved methods, writ-ing, and arithmetic, the use of the globes, and practical branches of mathe-matics. As the education he has re-ceived is well known to the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, he thinks it only necessary to say that he is fully sensible he can only expect en-couragement by deserving it, and flat-ters himself that by a faithful discharge of his duty, he may render his services both useful to the public and beneficial to himself.
BEN. R. SAUNDERS.
June 9, 1809.

NOTICE.

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JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

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ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 27, 1809.

Books Mislead.

THE subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.
JOHN SAUNDERS.
Charlestown, June 2, 1809.

WRITING PAPER
For sale at this office.

From a London paper of April 9.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S CELEBRATED LAST LETTER.
Yesterday we were favored with a copy of the following letter of Sir John Moore, which has just been printed, in pursuance of the order of the House of Commons, and concerning which great curiosity has been excited.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated
CORUNNA, JAN. 13, 1809.
"Situated as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your lordship, the events which have taken place since I had the honor to address you from Astorgo, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier General Charles Stewart, as the officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your lordship knows, that if I had followed my own opinions, as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Span-ish armies were then beaten; there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no ef-forts could be made to aid us, or to fa-vour the cause in which they were en-gaged.

"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spani-ards would never have been believed; that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and as it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make efforts for themselves. It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahagun. As a diversion it suc-ceeded; I brought the disposable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me without a single movement being made in fa-vour of my retreat. The people of Galicia, though armed, made no at-tempt to stop the passage of the French through their mountains. They aban-doned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and ev-ery thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been, that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and through such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammuni-tion, horses, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

"I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had such reason to ex-tol on its march through Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favour, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly and seemed pleased and determined to do their du-ty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calce-belos. I retired covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Herresias and from thence to Nogales and Lugo, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded, to halt and collect. At Lugo, the French again came up with us. They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with loss on our side. I heard from the prisoners taken, that three divi-sions of the French army were come up, commanded by Marshal Sout; I there-fore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valor of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope to retreat or to em-bark unmolested. I made every pre-paration to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle. This was morning Marshal Sout's object. He either did not think him-

self sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation. The country was intersected, and his position too strong, for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not permit me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, marching for six or eight hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos, on the 10th instant.

"At Lugo, I was sensible of the im-possibility of reaching Vigo, which was too great a distance, and offered no ad-vantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the Peninsula of Be-tanzos, where I hoped to find a posi-tion to cover the embarkation of the army in Ares or Redes; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his re-port, I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be sent to Corunna; had I found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports have not arrived; my po-sition in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbor will be so commanded by cannon of the coast, that no ships will be able to lay in it.—In short, my lord, General Stewart will inform you how critical our situa-tion is. It has been recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to let us embark quietly, in which case he gets us out of the soon, and this place with its stores, &c. complete; that otherwise we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. I am averse to make any such propo-sals, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with any good ef-fect; but whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your lordship will rest as-sured that I shall accept no terms that are the least dishonorable to the army or to the country."

TREASURY REPORT.

The following is a report of the Sec-retary of the Treasury to both houses of Congress, received on the 2d inst.

REPORT.
In obedience to the directions of the act supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treas-ury respectfully submits the following report—

The net revenue arising from du-ties on merchandize and tonnage which accrued during the year 1807, amount-ed as appeared by the last annual state-ment, to
Dolls. 16,060,000

A correct statement of the revenue for the year 1808 cannot be prepared at this time, but may be estimated, as will appear by the estimate A, to about
10,270,000

The revenue arising from the same sources which accrued during the first quarter of this year did not much ex-ceed one million of dollars; and al-though considerable importations may be expected from Great Britain and the West Indies during the last six months of this year; yet, considering that there will be no arrivals from China and the East Indies, and the situation of the commercial inter-course of the United States with the rest of the world, it is not probable that the revenue accruing during the year 1809 will exceed that of the year 1808.

The specie in the Treasury on the first of October, 1808, amounted to
13,846,717 52

And the receipts dur-ing the last 3 months of that year, as appears by the statement (B) to
3,586,316 99

17,433,034 51

The disbursements during the same period have amounted, including 6,105,000 dollars paid in reimbur-

ment of the principal of the public debt, to
7,491,339 70

Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 1st Jan. 1809, of
9,941,694 72

17,433,034 51

The cash in the hands of Collectors and Receivers, and the out standing revenue bonds, amounted, on the 1st Jan. 1809, to
9,880,000

From which deducting for the expenses of col-lection and for the draw-backs payable during the year 1809
3,000,000

Leaves for the probable receipts of the year 1809, exclusively of the inconsi-derable sums which may be received on account of the revenue accruing during that year, a sum of
6,880,000

Making together with the balance in the Treas-ury on the first of January 1809, of
9,941,000

16,821,000

An aggregate of 16,821,000 dolls. applicable to the expenditure of this year.

The expenses of the year 1809 are, in conformity with the existing appro-priations, estimated at 14,500,000 dol-lars consisting of the following items:

Civil list (including the expenses of this session of Congress) miscel-laneous expenses and foreign inter-course
1,342,000

Military and Indian De-partments, viz.
Appropriation for the Army & Indian Departs.
2,765,000

Ditto for forti-fications
475,000

Arms & mili-tary stores
550,000

3,790,000

Naval Department, this year's appropriation
2,915,000

Public debt (1,547,000 dollars of the appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars for the year 1809, having been paid in advance in the year 1808, in order to effect the reimbursement of the whole of 8 per cent. stock)
6,453,000

14,500,000

It must, however, be observed that the estimate of the sums payable in the course of this year on account of draw-backs is conjectural, and that the ex-ports particularly of colonial pro-duce would, if the restrictions laid by the Continental powers of Europe on neutral commerce were removed, pro-duce a much greater defalcation in the net receipts into the Treasury than the sum assumed in the preceding esti-mate. In order to guard against any inconvenience arising from that con-tingency, and for the purpose of keep-ing always a moderate sum in the Treasury, it may be necessary to bor-row a sum equal to the amount of the principal of public debt which will be reimbursed during the year, and which will exceed three millions of dol-lars.

By the 10th and 19th sections of the act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt, passed on the 3rd March, 1795, the commis-sioners of the Sinking Fund are autho-rized from time to time to borrow and the bank of the U. States to lend sums equal to the reimbursements of the public debt. But some doubts having arisen whether the powers vested by those two sections are applicable to the new six per cent. stocks issued by virtue of the act of February 11, 1807, in exchange of the old six per cent. deferred and three per cent. stocks, it is desirable that the authority should be expressly extended by law to that case. And no other provision seems necessa-ry for the public service of this year.

It would be premature to attempt at this time an estimate of the receipts and expenditures of the year 1810. It is sufficient to observe that, al-

though the receipts may exceed those of the present year, it is highly improbable that they should be equal to the expenditures of that year, which, unless the military and naval establishments should be reduced, will amount to sixteen millions of dollars. But it is believed that the revenue will after that year be adequate to the discharge of the annual expenses.

All which is respectfully submitted.
ALBERT GALLATIN,
Treasury Department,
June 1, 1869.

DESERTION TO CANADA.

We find in several of the papers some animadversions on an unhappy affair which took place in the early part of the last month within the Canada line.

The public papers to the eastward and westward have, during the establishment of the public force on the frontier towards Canada, represented the desertions from the U. States' troops on that frontier, into Canada, as immense; indeed it is too true that the desertion had become a matter of the utmost seriousness; and the detached stations and relatively small numbers at each station, had rendered an exact and uniform discipline utterly impracticable, where the battalion officers were themselves till inexperienced, of various habits, and newly brought together. The hostile disposition of the Canadian government, and the corresponding temper of its adherents, stimulated, no doubt, by the embargo upon commercial dealings, and the prospect of a war, had induced the Canadians to hold forth every temptation to our troops to desert; great numbers did desert, and were received with open arms and marked attention in Canada. These things we note, merely to account for the temper of irritation which produced the unfortunate transaction, to which we have immediate reference; a transaction, however, which is not to be justified nor countenanced, any more than the similar infraction of our territory in Vermont by a British military party ten or twelve years ago; by another British military party at Detroit four or five years ago; the outrage and murder of Pearce in the waters of New-York; the outrage of the Chesapeake by Admiral Berkeley; the burning of a French ship in our waters about the same period; or the recent outrage by the British ship of war *Maslupus*. We note all these facts, and might note others of older and some of recent date, and similar character, not to justify the conduct of the U. States' officer who violated the territory of Canada, but to reprobate the false ideas of duty and the erroneous conduct of the officer, and to show how differently such persons, guilty of such conduct, is treated by the U. S. from the treatment which those have received who violated our territory and rights. If our government were to follow the precedent set them by G. Britain, captain Bennett would, like captain Wright who murdered Pearce, or admiral Berkeley, who murdered and hanged so many Americans, be promoted to a higher station and command, he would be appointed a major or a colonel; and he would have been distinguished for future promotion. If we do not manage matters better, we act at least with a decorum more consistent with the laws of nations and the rights of jurisdiction.

The following article we find in the New-York Gazette.

The Montreal Courant of the 22d ult. contains an account of an unpleasant occurrence that took place on the 1st ult. at Elizabeth-Town, Upper Canada. An American vessel, bound from Ogdensburg in the state of New-York to Oswego, anchored in a bay on the British side of St. Lawrence, having on board capt. Wm. P. Bennett, of the 6th U. States regiment of infantry, and some of his men. While lying there, captain B. hearing of a deserter being in that settlement by the name of Underhill, teaching school, dispatched a sergeant and two men to apprehend him; which they effected, tied his hands behind him, at the point of the bayonet drove him some distance. On the prisoner's attempting to make his escape, the party fired at and killed him.—They then fled to their boat, and proceeded to the American side. A jury that sat on the verdict of Underhill brought in a verdict of murder.—Then follows a correspondence between Mr. Henry Arnold, a justice of the peace in Canada, and captain Bennett, which we shall publish tomorrow.

The following is an authentic account of the affair, from documents in possession of the editor of the Aurora, contained in a letter from Oswego, dated, of the 4th May.

An unhappy affair took place in this neighborhood a few days ago, which has produced much warmth in Canada. Captain Bennett, of the 6th U. S. Regt. left this place on Sunday last to proceed for his station up the river, and had gone about twenty miles, when the wind heading the vessel came to an anchor. On Monday the wind still proving adverse, captain Holmes who commanded the vessel, went on shore to get some provisions, a sergeant of the 6th Regt. and one or two of the privates went on shore also for the same purpose. Capt. Bennett, who was on board, thinking the sergeant and men delayed too long on shore, sent his own boat for them and brought them off; while the men had been on shore, they were told that a deserter from their regiment was in that neighborhood, and the sergeant had gone and ascertained the fact, he had seen and recognized the man as a deserter, without making himself known.

The sergeant, upon returning on board, reported the circumstance to his commanding officer, this accounting for his delay on shore, and stated that the place at which the deserter was did not exceed three quarters of a mile distance. Capt. Bennett, a young inexperienced officer, perhaps not very conversant with the law of nations, and acting under a zeal which under a more judicious direction, might lead to conduct honorable and glorious, unhappily conceived it to be his duty and his right to seize the deserter any where, he determined to detach the sergeant with two men with orders to bring the deserter on board, and not to molest any one nor to use any sort of violence, unless attacked with violence, and then to repel force by force; and in case the deserter attempted to escape to make use of his arms. The sergeant went ashore in capt. Bennett's boat, leaving one man in charge of the boat; the sergeant and two men proceeded through the woods, seized the deserter, and were conducting him to the boat, when a number of armed people appeared issuing from the village running towards them; the deserter seeing this succor, made an effort and succeeded in extricating himself, and ran with great speed towards the crowd, and from the military party; the sergeant cried out that if he did not stop he would order the men to fire; but he proceeding, the sergeant ordered his men to fire, and the deserter fell, being about ten rods distance when he fell; the sergeant and his party were pursued, but made their retreat good to the boat, and got safe on board; the vessel bore away and arrived at this place.

This statement is from a respectable citizen, who was on board the vessel, and had a view of the transactions.

Immediately upon information being received by colonel Simonds, who commands the detachments on that frontier, on the 14th May he issued an order to capt. Bennett, of which the following is a transcript:

"ALBANY, 14 MAY, 1869.

"In consequence of an outrage, committed by a party of your men, acting under your orders on the rights and sovereignty of a nation at peace with the United States—I deem it an indispensable duty, which I owe my government, to order you to be put under arrest; it is also the most correct mode of proceeding as to yourself, as by it you are afforded the fairest opportunity of vindicating your conduct. You will proceed to this place and await further orders.

Lieut. Nicholas, of my staff, will had you this.

(Signed) JONAS SIMONDS."

Captain Bennett has surrendered himself to the arrest, and will of course be tried by a court martial.

The following is the statement from the Montreal papers, which the reader will do well to read, and keep in mind as he goes, the outrage of the Chesapeake, and the wanton murder of Pearce, a peaceable citizen, and not a deserter.

MONTREAL, MAY 22.

Melancholy circumstance.—The following account is truly distressing and irritating in its nature; at the place where it has happened, it has excited a very general sensation; the cause perhaps affords greater reason of complaint than either the unfortunate death of Pearce, or the affair of the Chesapeake by the Leopard; but we hope it will not create so much unreasonable

animosity as either of those circumstances. When our school-houses are forcibly broken open, and the teachers pinioned, drove off, and murdered (and this by a regular armed force of officers and soldiers of the U. States) it is certainly no small cause of complaint; and under these circumstances, the inhabitants of Elizabethtown have done themselves honor, by their firm and deliberate conduct in detaining capt. Holmes and his vessel, till they had obtained ample evidence of this most wanton and atrocious violation of our national jurisdiction. We understand that a proper statement of facts has been made to proper authority.

Elizabethtown, (U. C.) May 10.

Mr. MOWER—A most cruel murder having been perpetrated in this place lately, on the body of Isaac D. Underhill, a resident here, I deem it my duty, through the channel of your paper, to lay before the public a statement of this affair; and must request you will, as early as possible, insert the following circumstances and letters.

On the 1st instant, an American vessel, said to be bound from Ogdensburg in the state of New York to Oswego, anchored in a bay on the British shore of the St. Lawrence, having on board a captain William Bennett, of the 6th U. States regiment of infantry, and some of his men. While lying in said bay, capt. Bennett, who had received information of an American deserter being in our settlement teaching school, ordered his sergeant, by the name of John Graves, to pursue and take him; the sergeant and two of his men then went on shore, proceeded to the school-house, took the said Underhill, tied his hands before him, and drove him some distance through the woods with their guns and bayonets, pricking him continually in a most cruel manner to make him run, till they came to the king's highway, when the said Underhill looking towards a Mr. Fullford's house, where he boarded, felt a wish to escape to it, and run; he had not proceeded more than 4 or 5 rods when he was fired at by the said sergeant and his men, and on the second discharge of a gun, he was mortally wounded, when the sergeant and his men ran up to him and were going to blow his brains out, but he begged his life, saying he had received his death wound, and wanted a few moments to make his peace with his maker; on which the soldiers left him, ran to the shore, went immediately on board the schooner, and from thence with their captain, Bennett, fled instantly to the American shore. Underhill, with assistance, reached Mr. Fullford's house, where he lay in excruciating torture till Tuesday afternoon, when he expired. The coroner's inquest sat on the body the next day and brought in a verdict of WILFUL MURDER, (after hearing the testimony of Francis Davis and Robert Hugenon, two seamen belonging to the vessel mentioned in their dispositions, also many other strong and convicting testimonies.) The following letter from capt. Bennett, with my answer, will further elucidate the matter.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
HENRY ARNOLD.

The foregoing is written in haste, though stating the particular circumstances correctly.

HENRY ARNOLD, J. P.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

Latest news from Spain.

The ship *Eliza Ann*, capt. Burr, arrived in this port yesterday in 40 days from Cadiz. Captain Burr informs us verbally, that on the morning he sailed from Cadiz an express arrived there from Seville with intelligence that a division of the French army was within five leagues of Seville, and that the Junta were removing to Cadiz.—Another French division was marching along the coast of the Mediterranean; and it was supposed these two divisions would form a junction, and proceed immediately to attack Cadiz. Five British ships of the line were there, preparing to take off the French fleet. All the French prisoners had been sent to Minorca and Majorca.—A division of the French army had entered Portugal, and taken Oporto, with all the shipping in the harbor. It was said that a British army of 25,000 men were in Lisbon.

Capt. Burr has brought dispatches for the Secretary of State.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of extensive political information to his friend in this city, dated Cadiz, 10th April.

"The political state of this country and Portugal I consider better than it has been for some time past. The French army which had penetrated as far as the borders of this province, and even at one time threatened Seville, has (from some unknown cause) retreated, and has taken its position on the Guadina; whilst Gen. Cuelto, who commands the Spanish army opposite to it, again advances, receiving reinforcements daily; and by the last night's post we hear that the French continue their retreat. Catalonia is evacuated, Barcelona excepted. Vigo has been retaken, with 13000 French. Galicia has risen generally, and has gained some important advantages under their leader the marquis Romanos, while Alurias is in arms, without exception as to age or quality."

The American ships detained at Algesiras, have been released, and have sailed from thence. Payment has been received for such part of their cargoes as had not been taken by the government.

BOSTON, June 5.

Yesterday arrived the brig *Julian* Capt. Williams, 40 days from Lisbon. The French had not made any movements towards Lisbon. Sir David Baird just arrived with 7000 troops from England, which increased the British forces in that station to 25,000.—The Portuguese army was 30,000 strong, well equipped and in high spirits. The combined armies had possession of all the heights and passed for 25 miles round, completely fortified, and were determined to make a

land against the French, if they approached.

Capt. W. confirms the report of the capture of Vigo by the English. Also the capture of Oporto by the French. After the surrender of Oporto, it was given up to the troops for plunder during three days—wherein the most horrid excesses were committed.

The accounts from Spain were contradictory; and but little reliance placed upon them.

(Signed) Wm. P. BENNETT,
(Addressed to)
HENRY ARNOLD, esq. Canada.

(COPY.)
Elizabethtown, 3d May, 1869.

Sir—Your letter of the 2d inst. came to hand. I should have been much surprised at the style you think proper to adopt, had I not been previously informed that you are the person under whose orders an atrocious crime, aggravated by every circumstance of cruelty, has been committed. Whether the deceased was a subject of his majesty or not, is wholly out of the question; he was within the province of Upper Canada, and consequently under the protection of the laws, and neither you nor any other person had a right to deprive him of his liberty, without legal process. Depend upon it, sir, that should you, or your party officer, on whose act you pride yourself so highly, be taken within the province, that an adequate punishment according to law will be inflicted, notwithstanding your pretended military authority.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
HENRY ARNOLD.

Col. Burr had left London the 26th of April, on his way to the north of Europe. They add, that his departure from G. Britain was in consequence of an order from the British government.

Mercantile Adv.

The sloop of war, the *Enterprise*, will sail without delay from the port of New York for Holland, and will be stationed off the Texel, to afford information to the commanders of the merchant vessels of the United States, as to the ports of Holland and of the north of Europe to which they may safely proceed with their cargoes.

National Intel.

It is with unfeigned regret that we announce the death of Dr. James Woodhouse, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. Science has sustained no mean loss by this early death of one of her distinguished sons. Gifted with a penetrating observation, and an ardent zeal, his early labors promised an abundant harvest.

Thomas Paine died at New-York on Thursday the 8th inst.

It is not a little amusing to observe how ardently the opposition strive to persuade the public, that they are satisfied with the conduct of Mr. Madison since his ingress to the presidential chair. These gentlemen, well knowing the force of the axiom, that a federal praise is republican censure, are determined, if possible, to effect by fulsome adulation, what the wrath of their presses have endeavored for years to accomplish, but in vain.—Mr. M. during the eight years of his secretaryship as well as the preceding years of his public life, has given the public the pledge of his political faith; and he too well estimates the value of principle, to be diverted from the path of republican rectitude by the nauseous flattery of that party who infamously proclaimed him a *protège* of the emperor of France. The brightening sky which now gilds our political atmosphere, Mr. Madison has himself declared, to be accomplished by the measures of the preceding administration; but, not content with this his candid declaration, the opposition persist in their asseverations, with his message at the opening of the session flaring them in the face, that he has diverted from the path trodden, as they say ingloriously, by his predecessor.

Upon weak minds, adulation and flattery have their desired effect in due season; but time, which has wrinkled his visage with age, and furrowed his brow with the cares of state, has given us sufficient proofs, that the statesman whom a free people has elevated to the highest honors in the gift of a free and independent nation, is not so easily to become the victim of false friendship and hollowhearted professions.

Balt. Amer.

There is a spirit of candor and liberality so rare in a federal paper, to be

found in the following article, that we cheerfully extract it.

FROM THE BOSTON HERALD.

The late adjustment of our differences with Britain has been made a subject of triumph by the federalists, as reflecting disgrace on the administration of Mr. Jefferson; but it is evident to any considerate man, that it can neither reflect disgrace on Mr. Jefferson, nor honor on Mr. Madison. At no period of Mr. Jefferson's administration was such an opportunity ever suggested for terminating our differences, and Mr. Madison, in according to the propositions made by Britain, only exercised the powers given him by congress.

The difficulties in which our country has been placed from the aggressions of belligerents, has always been made use of as a subject of reproach against the republican administration. Men are too impatient or too inconsiderate to take the trouble to trace our difficulties to their source, and too uncharitable to make due allowance for them in judging of the administration. We must not look to our difficulties, but to the exertions which were made to avert or remove them, and we cannot be ignorant that Mr. Jefferson evinced every disposition, and made every advance which was calculated to restore harmony between the two nations: The cup of reconciliation was exhausted to the dregs. Why then such an uncharitable reflection from such an uncharitable pretext? The able mariner may meet with storms in which all his skill is unavailing—the greatest general may be placed under circumstances in which defeat is inevitable—the most skillful physician will meet with cases in which his art is unavailing—and the example of our own country and common sense, will tell us, that the maxim is equally applicable in politics. Our late illustrious president retired from the chair with the approbation of a grateful country, and nothing has transpired which can alter these sentiments. He will hear with pleasure the adjustment of our differences—a pleasure unminged with remorse. The same sentiments of this country, by which he was twice elected to the chief magistracy, remained and ever will remain unchanged.

When we say we give no credit to Mr. Madison in accepting the pacific propositions made by Britain, we cannot be understood to derogate from his merits. We doubt not but the talents, patriotism and experience of this great man, will be exercised in promoting the best interests of his country, and we congratulate him on the auspicious commencement of his administration. We highly approve the prompt and decisive manner in which he accepted the propositions of Britain, and we believe the same spirit will govern him in negotiating on the other subjects of difference. Perfectly acquainted as he is with those subjects in all their detail, and understanding fully the rights of his country respecting them, we may be assured that no opportunity for their full and final adjustment will be lost, and judging from the late wise advance of Britain, we hope she will be governed by a similar disposition.

All prospect of an Indian War at an end.

The editor feels great satisfaction in being enabled to communicate to his fellow citizens upon the authority of governor Harrison, that there existed not the smallest probability of hostilities, with any of the neighboring tribes. The body of Indians collected by the prophet have dispersed, and some of his confidential followers are now with the governor. We understand that they very strenuously deny the existence of any intention on their part to attack our settlements, and that their dispersion was attended with some indications of terror & apprehension. Whether this was occasioned by the military arrangements, that were here made, or by the fear of starvation from the prohibition that was issued by the governor to the traders against supplying them with corn and ammunition, until their designs should be less equivocal, we know not.—(Vincennes paper.)

GENERAL ORDERS.
HEAD-QUARTERS, ST. LOUIS,
May 8th, 1869.

The commander in chief in consequence of information received late last evening & this morning, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is induced to believe that the failure of the late attack by the Saucos on the post of Bellevue, together with the preparatory measures which were taken for the defence of our frontier, have for the

present disconcerted the hostile plans of the Indians.

The war party of the Saucos have disbanded themselves except thirty, who have directed their course to the Osage villages west of the Missouri. Every information confirms the opinion formerly advanced in relation to the hostile designs of the Indians east of the Mississippi and on the borders of the lakes; our safety depends on our vigilance, the enemy merely wait the reconcentration of measures and a more favourable moment of attack; most of them are at this moment engaged in planting their corn; in the mean time the commander in chief has thought proper to direct the volunteer companies encamped at the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles, to return under the command of their proper officers, to their respective company rendezvous, where they will be dismissed, but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march again at a moment's warning, should it be necessary. The commander in chief feels a perfect conviction that the volunteer companies of this territory form the strong arm of its defence, and he therefore assures them that nothing shall be left undone on his part more completely to arm and equip them.

MERRIWETHER LEWIS.

ANOTHER FIRE!

"The hand of Britain is in this thing."

[They have a custom in England and Ireland, of celebrating important triumphs by bonfires; the expulsion of the Danes is commemorated in this way. In Ireland, they are content with setting the heather of a mountain, or the furze of an old ditch in a blaze; but, John Bull, with his usual annoyance is never satisfied with a harmless bonfire. If he were, our farmers could spare him brushwood in any quantity. Nothing, however will satisfy the jealous pride of Old England and her adherents, but the destruction of our most costly and useful manufactures. The Patterson works, in Jersey—the cotton works (of *Old Cotton*) at Wilmington—laboratories of Hunter and Harrison in Philadelphia—the hemp factory at Louisville—all consumed by fire, are deplorable instances of British perfidy, executed by her agents and tory defendants.—When will Heaven regard the prayers of the patriotic, and do justice to these pests of mankind, by sweeping them from the face of the earth!—Must all our Manufactories fall a sacrifice to the flames, to appease the consuming hatred of England, and evidence the effects of a renewed connection with her? Whig.

LOUISVILLE, May 10.

On Sunday night about two hours before day, the factory belonging to Messrs. Anderson and Gawthney, was set on fire by some incendiary, (perhaps more than one) and was entirely consumed, except the walls, with all its furniture.—The fire was applied to the upper story, and the outward angle, from which it flashed instantly to the end of the loom spanning room 165 feet, so that the whole was enveloped, nearly at the same instant, in one grand flame, of 230 feet, and mounting to an astonishing height.—By the time the citizens could assemble, all exertions were useless, except to preserve other buildings, which, as the night was calm, was not in great danger.—This factory was a magnificent fabric, and had been constructed and furnished in the most complete manner; its reduction is a serious loss to the public.

The evidence of the fact that the factory was fired intentionally is, that no fire had been used by the workmen in it, for two months; the buildings where fire is used are remote, so that they were not in great danger during the fire; and a sick man who resided at some distance from the factory happened to be up at the time the first light came from the part of the buildings before mentioned, and he saw some body retreat rapidly therefrom without giving the alarm.

As there is no appearance of despondency on the part of the owners;—as many hands, are willingly applied, and materials already show upon the ground in flustering quantities, we may hope to see the factory in operation again in as quick time as ever so much work was put together.

A good project.

The editor of the Democratic Press, speaking of the destruction of so many manufactures by fire, proposes the following scheme to prevent or remedy the evil in future.

June 16, 1869.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away on Friday last from the subscriber living in Elizabethtown, Jefferson county, Va. a Bay Mare, about thirteen and a half hands high, five or six years old, handsome figure, trots and canter. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid by the subscriber, if brought home.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

June 15, 1869.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber's residence in Charlottesville, on Wednesday the 31st ultimo, a dark brown cow, about 5 years old, her face, back, belly and tail white, and some white spots on her legs, wide between her horns, and her legs wide between her horns, and very forward with calf.—The above reward will be paid to any person bringing said cow to me, or giving information so that I get her again.

PENNAH CRAIG.
June 16, 1869.

"The frequency of those fires, and other circumstances have excited the belief that the agents of Britain have been instrumental in effecting those national evils. The next best thing to the prevention of evils, is to make the evil recoil upon the evil doer, the London Phoenix Insurance Company against fire, annually makes insurance in the United States, to the amount of several millions of dollars. Would not sound policy warrant and prudence justify, the passage of a law prohibiting any foreign Insurance company against fire from executing any policies within United States unless they would at certain fixed and reasonable rates, insure from fire all and every manufactory, the proprietor or proprietors of which should make application for that purpose. Such a law we doubt not would be productive of much national good."

Extract of a letter written by a respectable gentleman residing at Mobile, to a member of Congress, dated April 22.

"The Spaniards in the neighborhood of this place appear to have given up their mother country as irretrievably lost. A convention of provincial governors and other Spanish officers is about to take place at the Havana; and rumour (which substitutes explanations for every thing) says their object is to establish their independence. I mention this more because of its plausible, and, to me, acceptable texture, than from any particular ground which I have had to tell its correctness. Indeed it is next to impossible to ascertain with any precision, what these people intend doing; but that some important measures are to be adopted at the contemplated convention at the Havana, there can be no doubt."

Philadelphia, June 3.

The U. S. sloop of war *Wasp*, on Saturday last, was struck by lightning. The mainmast was partly felled to pieces.—The greater part of the crew felt the shock, but fortunately no lives were lost. She comes up to the city to-day, to be repaired.

Affecting Incident.

Some months ago, a Physician of a neighboring State, a mere whippersnapper of Plutus, regardless of that benevolence for which the members of that profession have ever been conspicuous, rode up to the cabin of a poor widow, and demanded of her a certain sum of money, as a compensation for services rendered to her deceased husband.—The doctor urged the payment of the debt with much earnestness. The poor woman, tired of declaring her incompetency to discharge it, made a moving, but vain appeal to his humanity; and at length, turning towards her little children, who were all present, pattingly observed to him—I live here entirely dependent on the kindness of a neighbour, and these little ones constitute all my riches.—Take one, or all of them—they will, perhaps, satisfy your avarice.—The doctor disappointed and mortified, hastily left the widow and her children to the enjoyment of their virtuous poverty.

To cure weak eyes.

Take a spoonful of Italian Chamomile flowers and boil them in a half pint of fresh milk, then strain them in a cup, and when cool, dip a fine linen rag therein, and wash the eyes during the day, for a week, and afterwards with clear water only for a few days; the eyes will feel cool and the sight will become invigorated.

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Farmer's Repository.

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TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The following lines require no recommendation of ours. He who can persevere them without pleasure and profit, can have very little pretension to taste or sensibility. They are from the moral muse of our valued friend, Montgomery, author of "The Wanderer in Switzerland," and are amongst his latest productions.

THE DIAL.

This shadow on the dial's face,
That steals from day to day
With slow, unceasing pace,
Moments, and months, & years away;
This shadow, which, in every clime,
Since light and motion first began,
Hath held its course sublime;
What is it?—Mortal man!
It is the scythe of Time.
A shadow only to the eye,
Yet, in its calm career,
It levels all beneath the sky;
And fill, thro' each succeeding year,
Right onward, with resistless power,
Its stroke shall darken every hour,
Till Nature's race be run,
And its last motion shall eclipse the sun.
Nor only o'er the dial's face,
The silent shade, from day to day,
With slow, unceasing pace,
Steals moments, months & years away;
From hoary rock, and aged tree,
From proud Palmyra's mouldering walls,
From Teneriffe towering o'er the sea,
From every blade of grass, that falls,
For, O! where'er a shadow sweeps,
The scythe of time destroys;
And man at every footstep weeps
O'er evanescing joys;
Life's flowers glittering with the dew of morn,
Fair for a moment, then forever thorn:
—Ah! soon beneath the inevitable blow,
I too shall lie in dust and darkness low.
Then Time, the Conqueror, will suspend
His scythe, a trophy, o'er my tomb,
Whose moving shadow shall portend
Each frail beholder's doom.
—O'er the wide earth's illumined space,
Though Time's triumphant flight be
threwn,
The truest index on its face
Points from the church-yard stone.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR LOVE.

TAKE eight ounces of consideration, half the quantity of indifference, ten grains of ingratitude, six scruples of patience, a small sprig of rue, two handfuls of employment, four months absence, mix them together with constant conversation of a rival. To these add as much discretion as nature hath allotted you; boil them together without intermission till a third part be consumed; cool them with a few sighs; and spread over all the thoughts of your lover's imperfections, and apply the plaster warm to your heart. Be sure you do not take it off till it comes off itself. If this fails, your case is desperate.

From the Lynchburg Star.

Forty thousand dollars in specie were lately found in a hollow tree in Grayson County in this State, by a man named Perkins, a farmer. They are said to be lighter than the American standard, or Spanish milled dollars. Perkins has, we are told sent some of them on to the U. States mint. On this circumstance being mentioned here a few days ago in the presence of an intelligent country gentleman, he immediately remarked that the dollars must be of "Chissell's making. By this gentleman we are informed that about 45 or 50 years ago a man named Chissel discovered and commenced the working of the Lead Mines on New River, in Grayson County—that as usual some silver was found among the ore, and that Chissel had obtained a permit from the British King to coin as much money from time to time, as would pay off his workmen. True to the adage, he took the ell for the inch, and probably the discovery of Perkins, in the fruits of Chissel's industry, which a premature death (foul play cannot prosper) prevented him from enjoying. In this county our informant adds, at the place occupied by Capt. Robert Hunter, on the main Richmond road, Chissel quarrelled with, and stabbed to death a man named Rutledge. Chissel was seized, carried to Williamsburg, tried, and condemned to the gallows. He was found dead in the jail on the morning of the day destined for his execution.

ON NEWSPAPERS.

Let us for a moment attend to some of the reasons or excuses which men of property give for not taking newspapers; and we shall see, without illustration, the laudable motives which govern people in refusing their mite of payment, and the methods by which they contrive to satisfy their consciences with reading news at the expense of others. What a fine thing, it is, said Dr. Franklin, to be a reasonable animal, it enables us to give reasons for any thing. But let us hear the reasons:—

"There's no occasion for my taking the paper; I am in neighbor—store every day, and see it as it comes."
"There's no use in my taking the paper, for we can't have it a minute after it comes into the store; one or another catches it up so quick."
"I have no need to take the paper; I can always read it at the barbers."
"I need not take the paper; for I'm so much abroad among the people, that I can hear all the news before it comes out."

"I don't want the paper; I can enquire all the news at the post office, and see the arrivals in the papers, and that's all I want to know."
"It is no matter about our taking the paper, (a country lad once told the printer) father generally goes to meeting every Sunday, and comes back by Mr. M's, as it is no more than a mile and a half out of the way, through the woods, and borrows his paper every week."

"I don't want the paper, (says the countryman) there's a parcel left at the school house every week, and the boy brings one home for us to read."
"We don't want the paper; there's one or two left at our house for the back neighbors, that we read."
"I don't want the paper but a few minutes, just to run over the foreign news, or see what congress or the legislature are about, or look at the advertisements, and any body will lend me one long enough for that, without taking it myself."
"I don't want the papers only in the winter, when we have leisure to read them, or when there is war, and they are interesting, and there's no use in taking them at other times."

"And who would buy any thing, and pay two dollars a year for it, when they can borrow or have it for nothing? Nobody that had rather save two dollars than spend them, which I can't afford to do."

I might go on to multiply excuses of this sort, made by the good honest people, who are very willing to read the news and encourage the printer; but can see no use in taking a paper for themselves, so long as they can have the use of their neighbour's gratis.—Some are willing even to pay the printer, just when there happens to be some remarkable news stirring, if he will print all the rest of the time at his own expense—and some only want a certain part of the paper; and if it was poetry or anecdotes, or marriages, or wonderful stories, &c. would take it; but cannot pay for politics, advertisements, &c. to please the people.

But as those who pay for this, tho' they cannot imagine themselves implicated in the preceding remarks, may not be willing to have too much room occupied for the benefit of their economical neighbours, we conclude by wishing every reader to consider a newspaper worth at least as much as a glass of brandy, or six-penny loaf, and that he has no right to expect the use of the one gratis, any more than the other. And we hope this paper will be excellent. N. T. Daily Ado.

Mrs. CLARKE—This lady, we understand, has undertaken to suppress her literary work, in consideration of a sum of £7000 to cover her debts, &c. and an annuity of £600 to herself and her children. Ten thousand copies of the work had been worked off, but they were consigned to the flames on Saturday, and all the parties concerned declared upon oath, that no vestige, in print or manuscript, was preserved, except a single copy, in compliance with the act of parliament, and that is secured under seven seals. Len. pap.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell for cash, a very likely Negro Woman, between twenty-four and five years of age, with two children, the eldest about six years old.—She is a tolerable good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good spinner. For terms apply to

H. HYMEN PERKINS.
Richmond, May 9, 1809.

Wool Carding and Picking Machines.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will have in operation, on the first of June next, at the mill formerly the property of Wm. Grubb, on Bullskin, machines for picking, breaking and carding wool, and making it into rolls. The price for picking, carding and rolling, will be nine cents per pound. Persons sending wool to the machines must furnish one pound of clean hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls—the wool must also be well washed and cleaned of burrs.—From long experience in the above business, the subscribers flatter themselves to be able to give complete satisfaction to all those who may please to favor them with their custom.

JOSEPH B. WEBB.
EDWARD A. GIBBS.

Bullskin, May 23, 1809.

Wanted Immediately, A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-MAKER, who is a good workman.

GEO. S. HARRIS.
Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a journeyman at the Smithing Business. Good wages will be given to a good workman—no other need apply.
THOMAS H. GRADY.
Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order in a few days at his Fulling-Mill near Darkesville, or Buckles-Town; he will have one Machine for the purpose of breaking the wool and another for making the rolls, which will enable him to do work in a complete manner and to card for persons that come from a distance while they stay. He will also have a Machine for SPINNING WOOL, ready by the first of June. Persons who bring Wool to be carded and spun can have it also wove and fulled before they take it away, if they think proper. Wool brought to the Machine must be well picked and greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or 12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding will be eight cents per lb. and the price of spinning will be one cent per cut.
JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.

N. B. He hopes his customers will be particular in sorting and picking their wool, and he will use his best endeavours to make them good rolls.—He fills continues his stage at Meigs, G. & J. Humphrey's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.
May 10, 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.

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.

RAGS!

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

Blank Deeds
For sale at this Office.

Wanted immediately, TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.
JOHN DAUGHERTY.
May 12, 1809.

A NEW Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber informs the public that his Wool Carding Machine at Henry Seibert's mill on Opequan, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for picking and carding wool; and from the superior quality of his machine he is confident of doing his work in the best manner. If the wool be well picked and greased, his price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound.—That which is to be picked must be well washed and the burrs and draws taken out before brought to the machine. About one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool must be sent with all wool not greased at home; and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 30, 1809.

Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.
Charlestown, April 14, 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 he 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, Executor, &c.
April 21, 1809.

Flour Boated

From Keoptry'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 was gaged flour.
JESSE MOORE.
April 14, 1809.

NOTICE

To the Tenants of Shannondale.
THIS is to apprise you, that in every thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my said Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord, make it good: as I have for some time executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, May 2, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, in the borough of Shepherdstown, on Saturday evening, the 22d inst, a horse, saddle, and bridle; the horse is a bright bay, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, with a small white spot on the neck, and the scratches on his legs and not properly cured, is a natural trotter. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said thief so that the owner may get his horse again.
ANTHONY DREVEAUX.
April 26.

Estray Colt.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime in November last, a bay mare colt, with a switch tail, and dark in the forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.
SAMUEL SWAYNE.
June 2, 1809.

Lawyer's Blanks
For sale at this Office.

IMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16.

The President of the U. States this day communicated the following MESSAGE to the Senate:

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 13th instant, I transmit extracts from letters from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, accompanied by letters and communications to him, from the British Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; all of which have been received here since the last session of Congress.

To these documents are added a communication just made by Mr. Erskine to the Secretary of State, and his answer.

JAMES MADISON.
June 15, 1809.

FROM MR. CANNING.
Foreign Office, 24th Dec. 1808.

Sir, In my official note of the 23d of September, I flattered to you the probability that some alterations might be made in the orders in council, with a view to adapt their operation more exactly to the altered state of Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy.

As this statement was however only incidental, and as I at the same time disclaimed any intention of taking advantage of such proposed alterations in the discussions then pending between us—seeing that if made, they would not be founded on the admission of any of the principles for which you were contending—it was perhaps not necessary that I should trouble you with any further communication upon this subject. But the order of which I have the honor to inclose a copy, having been passed by his Majesty in Council on Wednesday last, I am desirous previously to its actual publication, of explaining to you the grounds on which the more extended alterations, which were in contemplation, have been suspended.

It was intended to relax in a certain degree the regulations of the orders in council, with respect to such of the powers of hostility with his Majesty as were not, or should not place themselves, in a state of hostility with Spain; but at the same time that this relaxation was extended to other powers, to prohibit absolutely by strict, rigorous and unmitigated blockade, all intercourse whatever with France.

The adoption by these powers, who were to have been the objects of such relaxation, of the views and projects of France with respect to Spain, does away all assignable ground of distinction between France and those powers, and that part therefore of the intended alterations does not take place.

The alteration contained in the inclosed order in council stands upon a separate ground, and, as I have more than once understood from you that the part of the orders in council which this order goes to mitigate is that which was felt most sorely in the U. States, I have great pleasure in being authorized to communicate it to you.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration,
Sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
William Pinkney, Esq.

His Majesty, in virtue of the powers reserved to him, by two certain acts passed in the 48th year of his Majesty's reign, the one entitled "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, duties of customs on the goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated, and in furtherance of the provisions of certain orders in council." The other entitled "An act for granting to his Majesty, until the end of the next session of Parliament, certain duties on the exportation from Ireland, of goods, wares and merchandizes therein enumerated," is pleased, by and with the

advice of his privy council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the operation of the aforesaid acts be suspended as to any duties on exportation, granted by the said acts, so far as relates to articles being the growth, produce or manufacture of any country, for the time being, in amity with his Majesty, and from the ports of which the British flag is not excluded, imported direct from such country into any port or place of the United Kingdom, either in British ships or in ships of the country, of which such articles are the growth, produce or manufacture.

And his Majesty is further pleased, with the advice aforesaid, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said duties on exportation be suspended, as to all goods, wares and merchandizes, which have been, or may be condemned as prize until farther order shall be made therein.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. CANNING.
Great Cumberland Place,
Dec. 28th, 1808.

Sir, I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 24th instant, communicating an order passed by his Majesty in Council on Wednesday last; and have transmitted copies of these papers to my government.

It is perfectly true, as the concluding paragraph of your letter suggests me to believe, that the U. States have viewed with great sensibility the pretension of this government (which, as a pretension the present order plainly reasserts, without much, if at all, modifying its practical effect) to levy imposts upon their commerce, outward and inward, which the orders in council of the last year were to contrain to pass through British ports.

But it is equally true, that my government has constantly protested against the entire system, with which that pretension was connected, and has in consequence required the repeal, not the modification, of the British orders in council.

I have the honor to be,
With great consideration,
Sir, your most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed) W. J. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated March 10, 1809.

"I have received from Mr. Canning a notification of Blockade of which a copy is enclosed."

MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.
The undersigned, his Majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has received his Majesty's commands to acquaint Mr. Pinkney that his Majesty has judged it expedient to establish the most rigorous blockade of the Isles of Mauritius and Bourbon. Mr. Pinkney is therefore requested to apprise the American Consuls and Merchants, residing in England, that the Isles above mentioned are, and must be considered as being in a state of blockade; and that from this time all the measures authorized by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade after this notice.

The undersigned requests Mr. Pinkney to accept the assurances of his high consideration.
GEORGE CANNING.
Foreign Office, March 8, 1809.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London, May 1, 1809.

"I had the honor to receive, on the 25th of March, the letter of your predecessor of the 10th of February; and on the 15th of last month, Lieutenant Reed delivered to me your letter of the 15th of March."

"Upon the receipt of your letter of the 15th of March, it became my obvious duty to ask a conference with Mr. Canning. It took place accordingly on Monday, the 17th of April."

"At the close of the conference he told me that my communications were such as would require reflection, and would naturally make him anxious to see me again; and that he would fix as early a day as possible, and give me notice."

"Our next interview took place on the 27th of April.
"Mr. Canning read the new order in council, and then proceeded very briefly to suggest the practical alterations which it would introduce."

"I thought I should best discharge my duty by forbearing useless discussion—and by receiving as it was offered, but without making myself a party to it, an actual improvement, capable of future extension under the auspices of just and friendly sentiments and enlightened policy."

MR. CANNING TO MR. PINKNEY.
Foreign Office, April 30, 1809.

Sir, When I had the honor to transmit to you on the 24th of December last, the orders in council passed on the 21st of that month, I referred to that passage of my official note of the 23d of September, 1808, in which I flattered to you that, "It is not improbable indeed that some alterations may be made in the Orders in Council, as they are at present framed; alterations calculated not to abate their spirit or impair their principle, but to adapt them more exactly to the different state of things which has fortunately grown up in Europe, and to combine all practicable relief to neutrals with a more severe pressure upon the enemy."—and I at the same time explained to you the grounds on which the design of the larger alterations which had been in contemplation in September was for the time laid aside. By the order of Council which I have now the honor to inclose to you, that design, as explained in my official note of September 23d, is fully carried into execution.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Sir, your most obedient,
Humble servant,
(Signed) GEORGE CANNING.
William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.
At the Court at the Queen's Place, the 26th of April, 1809, Present, the King, Most Excellent Majesty, in Council.

WHEREAS his Majesty, by his Order in Council of the 11th Nov. 1807, in compliance with the reasons assigned therein, to order that "all the ports and places of France and her allies or of any other country at war with his Majesty, and all other ports and places to which any such country is in communication with his Majesty, the British flag is excluded, and all ports or places in the colonies of his Majesty's enemies, should from thenceforth be subject to the same restrictions, in point of trade and navigation, as if the same were actually blockaded in the most strict and rigorous manner;" and also to prohibit "all trade in articles which are the produce or manufacture of the said countries or colonies;" and whereas his Majesty having been nevertheless desirous not to subject those countries which were in alliance or amity with his Majesty, to any greater inconvenience than was absolutely inseparable from carrying into effect his Majesty's just determination to counteract the designs of his enemies, did make certain exceptions and modifications, expressed in the said Order of the 11th November, and in certain subsequent Orders of the 25th November, declaratory of the aforesaid Order of the 11th November and the 18th December, 1807, and the 30th March, 1808: And whereas, in consequence of divers events which have taken place since the date of the first mentioned Order, affecting the relation between Great Britain and the territories of other powers, it is expedient that sundry parts and provisions of the said Orders should be altered or revoked—His Majesty is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to revoke and annul the said several Orders, except as hereinafter excepted, and so much of the said several Orders as aforesaid, is hereby revoked accordingly.

And his Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, that all the ports and places, as far north as the river Ems (including the Kingdom of Holland, and all ports and places under the government of France, together with the colonies, plantations, and settlements, in the possession of those governments respectively, and all ports and places in the northern parts of Italy, to be reckoned from the ports of Genoa and Pesaro inclusively, shall continue as of subject to the same restrictions, in point of

trade and navigation, without any exception, as if the same were actually blockaded, and his Majesty's naval forces in the most strict and rigorous manner; and that every vessel trading from and to the said countries or colonies, plantations or settlements, together with all goods and merchandize on board, shall be condemned as prize to the captors.

And his Majesty is further pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that this order shall have effect from the day of the date thereof, with respect to any ship, together with its cargo, which may be captured subsequent to such day, on any voyage which is and shall be rendered legal by this order, although such voyage at the time of the commencement of the same was unlawful and prohibited under the said former orders; and such ships, upon being brought in, shall be released accordingly; and with respect to all ships, together with their cargoes, which may be captured in any voyage which was permitted under the exceptions of the orders aforesaid, but which is not permitted according to the provisions of this order, his Majesty is pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that such ships, and their cargoes, shall not be liable to condemnation, and as they shall have received actual notice of the present order before such capture; or in default of such notice, until after the expiration of the like intervals from the date of this order, as were allowed for constructive notice in the orders of the 25th of November, 1807, and the 18th of May, 1808, at the several places and latitudes therein specified.—And the right hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury, his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein, as to them may respectively appear.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.
MR. ERSKINE TO MR. SMITH.
Washington, June 15, 1809.

Sir, I have the honor to enclose the copy of an order of his Majesty in council, issued on the 26th April last.

In consequence of official communications sent to me from his Majesty's government, since the adoption of that measure, I am enabled to assure you that it has no connection whatever with the overtures, which I have been authorized to make to the government of the United States, and that I am persuaded that the terms of the agreement, so happily concluded by the recent negotiation, will be strictly fulfilled on the part of his Majesty.

The internal evidence of the order itself would fully justify the foregoing construction; and moreover, it will not have escaped your notice that the repeal has not thereby been made of the order of the 7th of January, 1807, which according to the engagement I have entered into, on the part of his Majesty, is to be abrogated with the other orders, in consequence of the adjustment of differences between the two countries, and the confidence entertained of a further conciliatory understanding.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect
And consideration,
Sir, your most obedient humble
Servant,
(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.
The hon. Robt. Smith, &c. &c.

MR. SMITH TO MR. ERSKINE.
Department of State, June 15, 1809.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of this day, communicating the order in council, issued by his Britannic Majesty on the 26th April last.

However well persuaded the President may, at all times, have been that the arrangement, so happily effected by the late negotiation, would be strictly fulfilled on the part of his Britannic Majesty, he has, nevertheless, received with satisfaction your renewed assurance to that effect, with the further assurance, founded on official communications to you from your government since the adoption of the order in council of the 26th April, that that order was not intended to have any connection whatever with the overtures which you had been authorized to make to the government of the United States.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) R. SMITH,
Hon. D. M. Erskine, &c. &c.