

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 65. FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE DIAL.

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.

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 moment 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 evanescence's 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 shown, 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 Chissell 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 Chissell 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 Chissell'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, Chissell quarrelled with, and stabbed to death a man named Rutledge. Chissell 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.
Harpers Ferry, 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 woven 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 to 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 garrisoned.
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.

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.

IMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16.
The President of the U. States this day communicated the following MESSAGE to the Senate:—
The Senate of the United States.
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.

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

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

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 stated 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."

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,
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

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."

STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, in the borough of Pittsburg, 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.

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.
SAAMUEL SWAYNE.
June 2, 1809.

Lawyer's Blanks
For sale at this Office.

IMPORTANT.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 16.
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The Senate of the United States.
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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,
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

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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.

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"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.

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William Pinkney, Esq.

ORDER IN COUNCIL.
At the Court at St. James's Palace, 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, was pleased, for 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 vessels, 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 (indisclusively), under the government, still itself 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, by 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

NEW-YORK, June 9.

The elegant, and fast sailing dispatch ship Pacific, captain Stanhope, arrived here yesterday, in 31 days from Fal-mouth, with dispatches for government.

The editors of the New York Gazette have received London papers to the 6th of May, inclusive. The most of their important contents will be found in this day's Gazette. The leading articles are, the Austrian declaration of war against France—the arch duke Charles's address to his army—the new orders in council—the destruction of four French ships of the line in Basque Roads by lord Coch-rane.

DECLARATION OF WAR,
By FRANCIS I. EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

From the Vienna Gazette, received this morning.

VIENNA, April 12.—Before his imperial majesty left this capital, he was pleased to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

"Francis I. By the Grace of God, Emperor of Austria, &c.

"People of Austria! I leave my capital to join the brave defenders of the country, assembled on the frontiers for the protection of the state.

"For these three years past, I have made the utmost exertions to procure you, my beloved subjects, the blessing of a permanent peace. No sacrifice, any was consistent with your welfare, and with the independence of the state, however painful, have I spared to secure your tranquillity and welfare by a friendly understanding with the emperor of the French.

"But all my endeavors proved fruitless. The Austrian monarchy was also to submit to the boundless ambition of the emperor Napoleon, and in the same manner he strives to subdue Spain, insults the sacred head of the church, appropriates to himself the provinces of Italy, and parcels out the German dominions. Austria was to do homage to the great Empire; the formation of which he has loudly announced.

"I have adopted all necessary measures to assert the independence of the state. Not only have ye answered my call, but your love for your native country has prompted you to anticipate it. Accept my cordial thanks! they will be repeated by my posterity and yours. Self-defence, not invasion was our aim. But the conqueror will not allow the sovereign of his people, strong in their mutual confidence, to possess sufficient means to oppose his ambitious views. He declared himself hostile to Austria, unless the should relinquish her measures of defence, and prostrate herself, disarmed at his feet. The disgraceful proposal was rejected, and now his hosts are advancing against us arrayed for battle.

"I confide in God—in the valour of my armies, in the heroic conduct of my brother, who leads them to glory; in you, my beloved people; our exertions for this war are great; but such they must be in order to attain more securely the important end of self preservation.

"What you have hitherto done is the most unquestionable pledge of the powerful assistance which I am to receive from you. They who bear no arms will also share in the protection of their country.—Unanimity, order, obedience, activity, and confidence, constitute the real strength of a nation. You have evinced them, and to this alone it is owing, that we start with a fairer prospect of success than we ever did. Fortunate events will not unnerve your energy, nor disastrous occurrences, should any happen, shake your firm resolve. Perseverant valour overcomes all dangers, enhances every advantage, and supplies all losses. Our cause is just; Providence does not forsake those who do not forsake themselves.

"I depend on your love, your tried fidelity to your Prince and Country, depend ye on the paternal solicitude of your Monarch, who finds all his happiness in yours.

"FRANCIS."

"Vienna, April 9, 1809."

The Archduke Charles has issued the following Address to the German Nation:

"His Majesty the Emperor of Austria is forced to take up arms, because the French Emperor will not tolerate the existence of a state which does not acknowledge his supremacy of power,

nor stoop to become subservient to his views of conquest; because he requires that Austria shall renounce her independence, unbend her energies, and surrender at the conqueror's discretion; because the armies of the Emperor of France, and of his dependent allies, advance against Austria with hostile views.

"The forces of Austria have risen for self-defence and self-preservation at the nod of their monarch; I am leading them on against the enemy, to prevent the certain attack he prepared against us.

"We pass the frontiers not as conquerors; not as enemies of Germany; nor to destroy German institutions, laws, customs and manners, and impose foreign ones; not to appropriate to ourselves the property of Germany, or to sacrifice her children in distant wars, carried on to destroy and subjugate foreign nations.—No; we fight to assert the independence of the Austrian monarchy, and to restore to Germany the independence and national honors which are due to her.

"The same pretensions which now threaten us have already proved fatal to Germany. Our assistance is her last effort to be saved. Our cause is that of Germany—United with Austria, Germany was independent and happy; it is only through the assistance of Austria that Germany can receive happiness and independence.

"Germans!—Consider your destruction. Accept the aid we offer, and co-operate with us for your salvation. We demand from you no exertions, but such as the war for our common cause requires.—Your property and your domestic peace are secured by the discipline of our troops. The Austrian armies will not oppress, nor rob you; they respect you as brethren, chosen to fight jointly with us, for your cause and ours. Be worthy of our respect; such Germans only as forget themselves are our enemies.

"Depend on my word which I have more than once pledged, and redeemed to save you! Depend on the word of my Emperor and brother, which has never been violated.

"CHARLES, Generalissimo."

PROCLAMATION BY DA-VOUST.

To the Army of the Rhine.
HEMAU, April 22.

"Soldiers,

"His majesty the emperor of Austria commenced hostilities on the 8th inst. This was announced by his generals in chief on the 9th. They have taken up arms. The orders of the day delivered to the Austrian armies are merely the effusion of scurrility.—This is not the way to attack the soldiers of Napoleon. They threaten to overwhelm us with defeat and disgrace upon the plains of Ulm and Marengo. Your conduct will show what right they have to make use of those threats. Soldiers, our beloved sovereign, when he was first Consul offered peace, the emperor of Austria refused it, Marengo compelled him to accept of terms. The English broke the treaty of Amiens. Our sovereign had collected his armies on the French coast, and the emperor of Austria availed himself of that juncture, and without any previous declaration of war, violated the territory of our allies, and threatened ours.—Ulm compelled the enemy of our sovereign again to make peace. In the present instance, the emperor of Austria has threatened the territories of our allies, without the least appearance of any differences between the two powers, and conceiving himself in a situation to undertake hostilities, has actually commenced war. The directors of the Austrian cabinet, have a very great interest in the result of their libellous scurrilities. We owe to those who may dare to disseminate them, and by these means excite disturbance; the prompt execution of military law will be the inevitable consequence.

"Soldiers—In spite of these libellous reproaches, Germany has done honor to your discipline and good conduct. You do not make war against the inhabitants; those unfortunate sacrifices to the views of the house of Austria, whose ambition has stained so many pages of history with blood, and whose arrogance has excited such indignation among the nations.

"A soldier of Napoleon must not only be free from censure, but without fear. If there be any of a contrary character in our ranks, and who shall so far transgress against the fundamentals of all discipline, as to dishonor his cloth by plundering or disobedience, punishment shall soon follow.

"The results of this war are certain. We shall be supported by the emperor Alexander, who is faithful to his engagements both in peace and war. With his armies, whom you highly respect: with the confederate sovereigns, whose wish is that we should avenge their cause, and secure their future against the ambition of our eternal enemy; and lastly, through the justice of our cause, victory must be ours. Your courage and the genius of your sovereign; when you see him in the midst of you, will be the most infallible assurance of your triumph.

"The Marshal Duke of Auerstadt."

LONDON, May 2.

Accounts were yesterday received from Dover, which state, that there was a heavy firing on the French coast on Friday night and Saturday morning. Some of our cruisers, who were on the opposite coast, observed a general illumination, and some neutrals that have arrived, report that the firing and illumination were in consequence of a victory obtained by the French over the Austrians.

May 5.

The last accounts from the river Plata were brought by the Windsor Packet, which left Rio Janeiro on the first of March. They confirm the intelligence which we gave a few days ago, respecting the disputes between Liniers and the Cabilla, and the villainous conduct of the former, in having entrapped and sent to sea, some of the members of that body. It appears that there are three parties at Buenos Ayres; one in the interest of Liniers, or, rather France; another devoted to Ferdinand VII. and a third attached to the Cabilla. Though the adherents of France are active and resolute, it was supposed that they would be soon overthrown. The governor and people of Monte Viedo had opposed the pretensions of Liniers, and the latter was preparing for an attack upon that place. Liniers had prohibited the admission of British goods, and had seized two cargoes, on board two Portuguese vessels.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, April 29.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Lord Grenville wished to know if there was any truth in the report he had heard that day, namely, that his majesty's government had abandoned the orders in council. If it was true, he congratulated the house and the country, as a system more pregnant with weakness and impolicy had never been adopted, and had they continued even a month longer, the commerce of the country would have been effectually destroyed.

Lord Liverpool said, the noble lord had been misinformed; the orders in council were not abandoned, though it was true, they were materially altered, the extent of which would appear to the house in a few days. At the same time he wished the house to know, that the principle upon which those orders were issued was still retained, and should circumstances render it necessary, that principle would again be fully enforced.

VICTORY IN BASQUE ROADS.
A letter from a lieutenant of marines in Basque Roads.

Our fire ships arrived on the 20th instant, and were sent in the same night, each ship conducted by a lieutenant and five men; the ships were sixteen in number, and some very heavy ships: when they got in, the French ships cut and slipped, and nine sail of the line got on shore on the Isle of Aix, and the next morning we discovered them; the fire ships having done little good, the small craft and frigates were ordered to attempt to destroy them. The place where they lay was like their being in Portsmouth harbor, under the fire of 2 batteries, each of which had three tier of guns of twenty nine each, all heavy metal; the navigation to get at them was very difficult, in some places there being only four fathoms water. Just as we were sitting down to dinner on board the Revenge, our signal was made to go in and assist the gun and mortar vessels, our ship was clear for action in fifteen minutes, and in half an hour we were alongside of three sail of the line, when we opened a dreadful cannonade on them, which continued for an hour and a quarter, when the Warsaw, a fine 80 gun ship, and the Aquilon, struck for us; we were now in a very critical state ourselves, being in only 5 fathoms water, which was ebbing very fast, the batteries on shore having got our length,

struck us almost every shot for the last quarter of an hour; luckily a breeze springing up, we got off into deep water and out of reach of their guns. When we anchored again, and sent our boats and took out the prisoners and set them on fire by 7 p m. At nine they were all in flames, and at two in the morning they blew up with a tremendous explosion; the French set fire to the Fonnere and the Imperieuse; 3 other ships of the line, some of the frigates and bomb ships, some of them are on their beam ends, and but little chance of their getting off again. The captain of the Warsaw is bound our ship, he says, they were bound to relieve Martinique with troops and provisions. I went on board his ship after the struck, and the decks were strewn with dead and wounded, a most dreadful slaughter.

Further Particulars.

Lord Cochrane carried about 1500 barrels of gun powder to be started into puncheons, which were placed end upwards: upon the top of these were placed between 300 and 400 shells, and upon these were between 2 and 3000 hand grenades. The puncheons were fastened to each other by cables wound round them, and jammed together with wedges; and moistened sand was rammed down between these cables so as to render the whole, from stem to stern, as solid as possible, that the resistance might render the explosion the more violent.—In this immense instrument of destruction, lord Cochrane committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen; and after the boom was broke, his lordship proceeded, with this explosion ship, towards the enemy's line. Let it be recollected, that at this moment the batteries on shore were provided with firmaces to fire red hot shot, and then his lordship's danger in this enterprise may be properly conceived. The wind blew a gale, and the tide ran three knots an hour. When the lights of the fire-ships were discovered, one of the enemy's signal ships made the signal for the fire-ships: which being also a blue light, the enemy fell into great confusion, firing upon her with very injurious effect, and directly cut her cables. When lord Cochrane had conducted his explosion ship as near as possible, the enemy having taken the alarm, he ordered his brave little crew into the boat, and followed them, after putting fire to the fuse, which was calculated to give them 15 minutes to get out of the way of the explosion. However, in consequence of the wind getting very high, the fuse burnt too quickly; so that with the most violent exertion against wind and tide, this intrepid little party was six minutes nearer than they calculated to be, at the time when the most tremendous explosion that human art ever contrived took place, followed by the bursting at once in the air of near 400 shells and 3000 grenades, pouring down a shower of cast-iron balls every direction! But providentially our second Nelson was spared; the boat having reached by unparalleled exertion only just beyond the extent of destruction. Unhappily this effort to escape cost the life of the brave lieutenant, whom this noble captain saw die in the boat, partly under fatigue, and partly drowned with waves, that continually broke over them. The repetition of his explosions was so dreaded by the enemy that they apprehended an equal explosion in every fire-ship, and immediately crowding all sail, ran before the wind and tide so fast, that the fire-ships, though at first very near, could not overtake them, before they were high and dry on shore, except three 74's, besides the Calcutta, which were afterwards engaged, taken, and burnt. Our hero soon turned his attention to rescue the vanquished from the devouring elements; and in bringing away the people of the Ville de Varosvie, he would not allow even a dog to be abandoned, but took the cry of humanity to a captain of a French 74, who came to deliver his sword to the lord Cochrane; lamented that he had in the world was about to be destroyed by the conflagration of his ship, his lordship immediately got into the boat with him, and pushed off to assist his prisoner in retrieving some valuable loss; but, in passing by a 74, which was on fire her loaded guns began to go off; a shot from which killed the French captain by lord Cochrane's side and so damaged the boat that she filled with water, and the rest of the party were nearly drowned.

AMSTERDAM, April 25.

The following circumstances are extracted from the French papers.

"The emperor of Austria has in his train 1000 horses, which are to relieve the losses his officers may sustain.

"At Salzburg, the ovens which have been erected for the use of the army, furnish bread daily for 36,000 men; but these are doubtless an exaggeration.

"We learn from Munich the 11th instant, that intelligence had been received at that city, that the enemy was advancing in great force along Scharding and Braunau. The Austrian general Norman was with his brigade at Markl, with his foreposts at Perach. On the other side, the head-quarters of gen. Hiller, at Statham Burghausen, were in like manner taken possession of. The enemy had the day before, repaired the bridge of Ottingen; but it had been destroyed the same day by the Bavarians.

Banks of the Lech, April 19.

The royal Bavarian army had orders as soon as the Austrians should attempt the invasion of Bavaria, to fall back to the Lech. This retrograde movement has been made with the greatest order, and no action with the Austrians has hitherto taken place. The duke of Dantzig (marchal Lefebvre) is with the first Bavarian division, which has taken up a position between Freysingen and Daxau. Should the Austrians attempt to cross the Lech, a decisive battle is likely to take place in the vicinity of Augsburg, the result of which, considering the known gallantry of the French troops and their allies, cannot be doubtful.

The army of the duke of Auerfladt (marchal Davout) has concentrated itself in the environs of Donauwerth, Ingoldstadt and Eichfladt, it is composed of about 70,000 choice troops, 20,000 of whom are cavalry.

The archduke Ferdinand is said to have penetrated with an Austrian army from Bohemia into the upper Palatinat; but this piece of intelligence stands in need of confirmation. But on the other hand it is certain, that an Austrian corps has marched into the north of the Tyrol, by St. Johann, and another by the Partehalf into the southern part of that country. Some peasants who have excited disturbances will meet with condign punishment.

PARIS, April 20.

In the Moniteur of yesterday is the following official particulars concerning the commencement of the war with Austria:

"The letter of the archduke Charles, addressed to the commander in chief of the French troops, was not delivered to that general he not being in Bavaria, and there being no French army there. The letter was brought by M. Wradislaw field officer to the archduke.

"This officer did not chuse to say at what point of the army the archduke was, when he brought the letter which was handed to his majesty at Munich.

"Even in March, the preparations for the campaign by the emperor and the archduke were announced. All the roads in the Austrian dominions were covered with troops. On the fourth of March the archduke Lewis fixed his head quarters at Wels. On the thirty-first, there was already a great quantity of provision collected at Lintz and Wels. All the frontiers of Austria were supplied with provisions, and beset with troops. The emperor Francis was expected on the 6th at Lintz. The old elector of Hesse was raising a volunteer corps at Prague, which took its troops from all countries, more especially Hessians, of whom it was said, great numbers were flocking thither. M. de Stein was at Prague composing there all sorts of libels. The Austrian government succeeded for a moment in rousing the populace, even the more enlightened classes, by assertions that for nine months the fenibles had been armed for the defence of the country.

On the 8th of April, intelligence was received at Munich, that preparations were made by the Austrians for passing over the Inn, and that a bridge of boats was already made between Braunau and Scharding.

On the 9th, the Austrian Charge d'affaires at Munich, demanded of the minister of the emperor Napoleon an interview for M. Wratistaw, field officer of the archduke, who brought five bribe generals—Cotton, Payne, Sherbrooke, Paget, and Hill; three major generals—Murray, McKenzie, and

king of Bavaria, soliciting his majesty to attend to the wishes of the Bavarian people, who, as the Austrian princes affirm, behold in them only their deliverers. He adds that he had received the strictest orders to act hostilely only against that nation which is the enemy of all political independence in Europe. The archduke assured him that he would do him much to make the Bavarian nation sustain the evils of a war which was undertaken for the causes of general freedom. On the morning of the 9th of April, it was not known at Munich where the archduke actually was. His field officer, M. Wratistaw, has refused to say any thing upon the subject.

Somewhat later in the day of the 9th, tidings were received that the Austrians had passed the Inn at Braunau and Burghausen. The same intelligence was received at the head quarters of the duke of Dantzig. The dispatches from Munich of the 10th, announce that the members of the Austrian legation there had assumed a lofty tone, and affirmed that the archduke would attack the whole line on five points at once, and would take the friends of the French as hostages. The French answered that for every Bavarian hostage they would take ten barons of the holy Roman Empire with them. M. de Stadion, the intendant general of the Austrian army is already announced at the house of a banker at Munich. Credit to a considerable amount has been opened in his favor, at Augsburg, Ulm, and Ratisbon, Leipzig and Frankfurt. M. de Stadion is declined to be the Thomas Paine of Germany. The frontiers are covered with proclamations and pamphlets of every description.

With Messrs. Genz and Stein is also one Schlegel.

"On the 11th, particular intelligence was received of the passage of the Austrians, who had come near enough to be saluted by the sentinels, but had however not fired upon the Bavarian soldiers. They issued pretended proclamations, to persuade the Germans to make common cause with them. The Bavarian troops retreated to the Lech. The king of Bavaria went on the 11th with his attendants to Dillengen."

This piece is considered generally as an introduction to the Bulletins which we have to expect. There are a variety of reports. Some assert that the Austrians have advanced further, others, that they have been driven over the Inn. Both are considered as unfounded. His majesty the emperor laid but a short time at Strasburgh, and proceeded instantly to the army.

SUMMARY.

From the Political Register.

It is stated under the Paris head, that the archduke Charles, who commands the army which is ordered to attack Bavaria, has established his head quarters at Lentz, and had addressed the following note to the French general commanding in Bavaria.

"According to a declaration of his majesty the emperor of Austria to the emperor Napoleon, I hereby notify the general in chief of the French army, that I have received orders to advance with the troops under my command, and to treat as enemies all who shall make opposition."

"CHARLES, General."
"From my head-quarters, April 9."
The Austrian army appears, after passing the Inn, to have directed its march to Munich, by the way of Wattersburg and Landthut, which it has entered.

The court of Bavaria was preparing to leave Munich for Augsburg. Lord Gambier's letter details the attack on the French fleet in Basque Roads—and it is stated under the Plymouth head of April 30, that "of the whole French fleet in Basque Roads, there now only remains three of the line, and a frigate, that the enemy will ever be able to render fit for service." The French and Dutch fleets which lay in the fraits of Flushing, had suddenly run up the Scheldt, upon the intelligence reaching Holland of the destruction of the fleet in Basque Roads.

Dispatches from the Cape of Good Hope, announcing the conclusion of a treaty of Amity and friendship between the court of Persia and the government of India, had been received in England.

The British army in Portugal is stated to be one of the finest, best equipped and best disciplined that ever went out of England—it is commanded by sir Arthur Wellesley, having under him five bribe generals—Cotton, Payne, Sherbrooke, Paget, and Hill; three major generals—Murray, McKenzie, and

Tilson; and seven brigadiers—Murray, Cameron, Stewart, Santag, Diresbourg, Langworth, and Campbell.

An Austrian envoy had arrived in England charged with an important mission—he is said to have submitted the plan of campaign to the British government, who were to grant a subsidy of six millions sterling. The Spanish patriots are said to be parties to the negotiation, and to indemnify Great Britain, in a certain proportion, for the pecuniary aids to Austria.

CHARLES TOWN, June 23.

The Legislature of Maryland have risen without making choice of a senator; a joint vote having been contended for on the part of the Senate, and a concurrent vote on the part of the House of Representatives. Nat. In.

New York, June 13.

Capt. Lake, of the Flora, from N. Orleans, informs us, that the French Consul at that place had applied to the Governor for the privilege of landing about 18,000 French inhabitants who had been ordered to leave Cuba, which request we understand was granted.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, dated 18th May.

"A duel was fought here on the morning of the 16th, between Lieutenants Bowie and Hague, of the Light Dragoons. At the third fire both shots took effect. The former was mortally wounded. I attended his funeral last evening. The latter will in all probability lose one hand, as the bones of his arm just above the wrist are shattered in a shocking manner. They were promising young officers, and were said to be two of the best looking young men in the army."

Sketch of the proceedings of Congress.

Monday, June 12.

Mr. Nelson from the committee to whom it was referred, reported the bill from the Senate without amendment, to suspend the recruiting service. Referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was referred the subject of the military establishment of the U. S.

Mr. Bibb called up the resolution received from the senate for adjourning present session on the 20th instant.

Mr. J. G. Jackson moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed till Thursday next. Carried.

Mr. Cuts, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution of the 6th inst. instructing them to enquire into the expediency of selling any part of the public armed vessels and gun boats, reported, that it is not expedient, at this time to dispose of them.

Tuesday, June 13.

Mr. Love, from the committee on the District of Columbia reported a "bill for the improvement of the navigation of the river Potomac." [The bill authorises the creation of a sum not exceeding 100,000 dollars by lottery, for that purpose.] It was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday week. [From the opposition it met with through its stages it is probable it will not be acted on this session.]

Wednesday, June 14.

On motion of Mr. McKim, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee on the petition of the thirty five American citizens confined at Carthage, S. America.

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to adopt the most immediate and efficacious means in his power, to obtain the liberation of the prisoners, if it shall appear to his satisfaction, that they were involuntarily drawn into the unlawful enterprise in which they were engaged; and that dollars be appropriated for that purpose.

The subject was debated till five o'clock—and on the question, the votes were, yeas 62—nays 61.

The votes being affirmative 62, negative 61, the Speaker voted in the negative—the votes then being equal, the question was lost. This is a conclusive decision of the subject for this session.

Thursday, June 15.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making further provision for the support of public credit and the redemption of the public debt.

Mr. Dana moved to amend the bill by inserting in the bill in substance as follows: "Provided that no loans shall

be made under this act, unless the revenue, after reserving 600,000 dollars for the payment of the civil list, shall fall short of eight millions of dollars annually, as already by law pledged to the commissioners of the sinking fund."

Before the question was decided, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

New Flour Store, IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE undersigned have opened a WARE HOUSE in this place, in the new brick building, corner of King and Columbus streets, for the reception of Flour and all kinds of produce that may be consigned to them.—The house is entirely new, constructed in the very best manner to preserve flour in nice order.—Having from experience a correct idea of what kind of treatment must be manifested to the flour sellers in order to give general satisfaction; under these considerations we shall expect a share of the public patronage. In order to render our establishment as great a convenience as possible to customers residing above the ridge, for flour or any other kind of produce consigned to us and ordered to be sold, the money (if preferred) will be paid in Charleston, Jefferson county, by presenting a draft from the acting partner here on one of the concern residing there. The business will be conducted under the firm of David, G. & J. Humphreys.

DAVID HUMPHREYS,
GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
J. HUMPHREYS,
Alexandria, June 20, 1809.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an additional supply of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles,

- Chintzes and Calicoes,
- Undressed Gingham,
- Cambrie and common Dimities,
- Figured and plain Leno Muslins,
- Cambrie, Jaconet & Book Muslins,
- Patent and India Nankeens,
- Cotton Cassimeres,
- Black and changeable Lustrings,
- Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
- Superfine Edgings and Laces,
- Irish linens, Dowlass's, and coarse linens,
- Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves,
- Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
- Red, yellow, blue, and brown Bandanoes,
- Ladies fashionable Bonnets,
- Gentlemen's imported and country made hats of a superior quality,
- Home made linens, and twilled bags,
- Paints and Medicines,
- Bar and Strap Iron,
- Steel and Nails,
- Waldron's prime Cradling and Grass Scythes,
- German Grass ditto,
- 10 dozen excellent Suckles,
- ALSO,
- 40 barrels good Whiskey, a part of which is about twelve months old.

A large supply of

NICE GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

The Sugars, Teas and Coffee of which cannot be exceeded by any.

A good assortment of

HARD WARE,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEN'S, STONE, TIN, WOODEN, AND POTTER'S WARE.

Together with almost every other article in the mercantile line.—All of which are offered for sale at the most reduced prices for CASH—or on good terms to punctual customers only—to whom for past favours since their commencement in business, they now tender their thanks.

R. WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shepherdstown, June 20, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

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

JOSEPH THOMAS,
June 15, 1809.

