

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1810.

[No. 107.]

### CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

### LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Charles-Town, Post-Office on this day (April 1, 1810.)

- Hezekiah Beall
- John S. Blue
- John Barnard
- James G. Bowen
- Mrs. Jane Bryan
- Ben. Beeler
- Samuel Bond 2
- Humphrey Brown
- Joshua Burton
- Michael Blue
- James Bramhall
- George W. Bond
- Mrs. Rachael Brown
- Miss M. Church
- Robert Carter
- Charles Conner
- George E. Cordell
- James Coyl
- James Clark
- John Clark
- Mrs. M. Cook
- Stephen Cromwell 2
- D. Thomas Denison
- Samuel Dorsey
- F. Ferdinando Fairfax
- Samuel Fera
- Eleot Fishback
- G. Moses Gibbons
- William Gardner
- John Grantham
- William Gibbs
- Francis D. Gardner
- Charles Gibbs
- Henry Gilbert
- John Green
- H. James Heath
- John Hats
- John Hagan 2
- William Henry
- Henry H. ins
- John Hale
- Nathan Hains
- J. H. nderson
- Ben. Heskett
- James Hendricks
- James Hite 2
- John Hanie 4
- E. Alexander Irwin
- J. Hamilton Jefferson
- Gedion Jones
- Aaron Jewett
- K. Henry K. inhart
- Ben. Kercheval
- Samuel King
- Robert C. Lee
- Michael Laboo 2
- John Lock
- Richard Llewellyn
- Wm. L. Lovell, jr.
- Joseph E. Lane
- David Moore
- Alexander Millar
- John Magary
- Wm. Morrow
- Henry M'Vey
- Al. x. Morrow
- Covaleir Marria
- William M'Sherry
- Mrs. Mary M'Can
- W. & D. M'Pherson
- Moses M'Corrick
- N. George North
- North & Smallwood
- Mary H. North
- O. Samuel O. Offutt
- William Osborne
- P. Col. Thomas Parker
- Matthew Partridge
- R. John Roberts
- Henry Rockenbough
- S. George Banks
- Leary Stephenson
- John Saunders
- Robert Shirley
- Hance H. Smith
- Mrs. Mary Saunders
- T. Andrew Toms
- James Thompson
- Joseph Thompson
- Levi Taylor
- Griffin Taylor
- Robert Tabb
- V. William Vestal
- W. Miss Mary S. Willis
- George Whiting
- Henry Witt
- David T. Wilson
- Philip Wager
- Michael Wysong
- Nathan Wolverson
- Rich Willis 2
- John Ware
- Francis Whiting
- Ben. Withshire
- Mrs. M. Washington
- John Welch.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. April 1, 1810

A LIST OF LETTERS In the Post-Office at Shepherd's Town, Va. on the first of April, 1810. Such as shall not be taken out before the first of July following, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

- A. Marcus Alder
- Wm. Armstrong, 2
- John Boyer
- Henry Barnhart
- Philip Barnhart
- John Burns
- Benjamin Comnigys
- John Cor
- Henry Crow
- Catharine Caldwell
- D. Lidia Dick
- Frederick Deal
- E. John Evans
- F. Joseph Forman, 2
- Joseph Franceway
- Peter Fisher
- G. James Glenn
- James Griffith
- H. Abraham Hively
- Joseph Hoffman, currier
- Jonathan Hill
- Daniel Hessay
- J. John Joy
- William Jenkins, 2
- K. James K. rney
- L. Andrew Long
- John Lowry
- Jeremiah Liniham
- Robert Lucas
- M. Joseph Morris
- William Marshall
- Matthew M'Garry
- Elijah M'Bride
- Jacob Martin
- Margaret Morgap.
- N. John Noffsinger
- O. Henry Orndorf
- Christian Orndorf
- P. Edward Page
- R. John Reel
- S. Martin Sackman
- John Showman
- Rebecca Shell
- George Senegar
- John Strode
- John Summers
- Margaret Strode, 2
- Ann Smallwood
- T. Samuel Taylor
- W. Thomas Wood, care of D. Moore
- Jacob Walcott
- Joseph Withrow
- V. Dr. Garret Voorhees

JAMES BROWN, P. M. April 2, 1810.

### Money Lost.

WAS lost, on the 27th instant, on the road between Charles town and Opeckon bridge, (above Smithfield) Fifty Dollars in bank notes, viz. one of 20 dollars, on the bank of Potomac, and three of ten dollars, one of which is on some bank in the state of Delaware, the other two not recollecte. They were wrapt up in a piece of paper containing an account of the subscriber's expences at Pennybaker's tavern. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to the finder of said money, by leaving it at Henry Haines's tavern, in Charles-town.

ISAAC PANCAKE.

March 30, 1810.

THE subscribers having sustained serious vexations and injuries in consequence of the incontinent practices of persons passing through their farms, leaving open their gates, and throwing down their fences, are under the necessity of cautioning the public against a repetition of such trespasses, or of passing through their lands under any pretence whatsoever. Such as may be detected in violating this notice will inevitably incur legal prosecution.

ALEX. STRAITH, H. S. TURNER.

February 27, 1810.

### Kentucky Land.

I WISH to dispose of a valuable tract of military land in the state of Kentucky, a faithful description of which is subjoined. The tract contains 3,500 acres, and lies in Hopkins county, about two miles from Pond River, which is navigable to its mouth, about fourteen from Green River, which is navigable to the Ohio, and forty miles from the Red Banks on the Ohio. The soil is excellent for corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton; the whole of it finely timbered. The advantages of its situation are numerous and great; it affords the best ranges for horses and cattle, and hundreds of hogs are yearly sent to market from the tract, without any feeding at all—and perhaps the most valuable circumstance attending this situation, is that there are three or four large salt licks on it, which if properly explored and examined, might become a source of immense wealth. I will either sell the whole tract together or divide it into parcels to suit purchasers, at the moderate price of two dollars per acre, one third of the money to be paid down, and the balance at two annual instalments.—Should a number of persons in a neighborhood or county turn their attention to the above tract, it would be advisable to them to send an agent in whom they could confide to view the premises. As so many frauds have been practised in the western country respecting land transactions, it may be necessary, and at least satisfactory, to say something about the title. This I can assure any person inclined to purchase, is indisputable: the land being surveyed for me by virtue of a military warrant at least thirty years ago; a patent for which, under the hand of the governor of Virginia, I have in my possession, free from mortgages or any incumbrance whatever.

ROBERT BAYLOR.

Russellville, Kentucky, Feb. 18, 1810.

N. B. Nearly one half of the above tract at the easy expence of clearing without any draining, may be converted into first rate timothy meadow, the soil being more friendly to that growth than any which has ever come under my observation. R. B. Application may be made directly to me; or to my friend Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house occupied for many years by Mr. Moses Wilson, on the main street leading to Winchester, where he intends to carry on the weaving business extensively. Those who may favour him with their custom may be assured that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction—and those wishing to employ him in the weaving of Coverlets, Counterpanes and Carpetings, can be accommodated on the shortest notice. JOHN LEMON.

Charles town, January 19, 1810.

### Blank Bonds & Deeds

For sale at this office.

### The old trade of Basket Making.

Z. BUCKMASTER, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his old customers and the public in general, that he has taken the corner house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and opposite to W. W. Lane's, where ladies and gentlemen can be served on the best terms and shortest notice. He returns thanks for past favors, and trusts the future.

One or two good hands may get beneficial seats of work, by early application. Charles town, March 23, 1810.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Hay, dec'd. are desired to bring in the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

RUTH HAY, Adm'rix.

Shepherd's-Town, March 23, 1810.

### NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Stud Horse North Star, are requested to attend at John Anderson's tavern, in Charles town, on the first Saturday in April next, and pay their respective dues to Mr. Christopher Ride-nour, who is authorised to collect them and give receipts. If strict attention be not paid to this notice, the accounts will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

GEO. BELTZHOOVER.

March 16, 1810.

### Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of May next, for the purpose aforesaid, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly,) the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax, in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill.—Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock. Wm. BYRD PAGE.

March 16, 1810.

### Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for that purpose, on the third day of May next, at the Rock's mill, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of Assembly,) the following tracts of land, viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Kobardett, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

March 16, 1810.

### CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of two bonds given by me to George C. Briscoe, for 227 dollars and 24 cents each, as I have paid them off, and have a receipt in full for said bonds. Both these bonds are dated the 16th of September, 1809.

JOHN BRISCOE.

March 9, 1810.

### Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living about two miles from Charles town, five hogs, viz. two spayed sows, of a sandy colour with black spots, and marked with two slits in the left ear—two barrows, one of which is red with black spots, the other black and white, with a curl on his back, both marked the same as the first—one small black and white sow of the China breed, and marked with a cross off the left ear, and a slit, over bit and under bit in the right. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said hogs; so that they be had again.

JOSEPH FARR.

March 9, 1810.

### Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, in Charles-town, viz. an excellent two story stone house, near the Academy. The house contains three rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a good dry cellar, and kitchen adjoining, with a smoke house, stable, &c.—Also, a lot containing two acres, near Mr. Zach. Buckmaster's. This lot is very level and free from stones, which renders it exceeding fine for grass.—A great bargain will be given of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at the White house tavern, six miles from Charles-town.

JOHN LOCK.

February 23, 1810.

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS day dissolved by mutual consent the partnership of M. Frame and Co. The unsettled business of the late concern will be attended to by either of the late partners. They earnestly request all those indebted to them in any manner, to come forward and settle the same as speedily as possible, as no longer indulgence can or will be given.

M. FRAME, & Co.

The business will in future be conducted by M. Frame, who intends selling off his present stock of goods at first cost for cash or country produce.

### WANTED.

A lad, capable of attending in a store. A good recommendation will be necessary.

M. FRAME.

March 2, 1810.

### Will be Sold.

IN Berryville, at Mr. Jesse Brown's tavern, on Saturday the 7th day of April next, fifty head of good Cattle, fifteen or twenty head of choice horses, on a credit of twelve months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid—and on the same day and place, four or five likely Negroes, on the above terms.

BUSHROD TAYLOR.

March 23, 1810.

### Election.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house in Charles town, on the second Tuesday in April next, for the purpose of choosing two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the General Assembly of this state.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.

March 23, 1810.

### A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 20th instant, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Benjamin Bevan, living near Bryan town, Charles county, Md. He appears to be about 24 years of age, and about 6 feet high. Had on a mixed cotton and tow shirt, home made kersey waist coat and pantaloons of a yellow colour, old cloth roundabout and striped cotton coat, old shoes, white yarn stockings and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to come and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. BERRY, Jailor.

Charles town, March 23, 1810.

### RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the sixth instant, an apprentice boy named James Howe. Whoever returns him to me shall receive a reasonable compensation.

THOMAS LIKENS.

Charles town, March 7, 1810.

### Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

### ODE TO MUSIC.

Softly swimming through the air, Come sweet softer of thy care; Beauteous goddess, bring with thee Silken chords of melody, Dipp'd in pure Eolian fount, Swelling from inspired mount, Willy weave the golden measure, That shall soothe my soul to pleasure. Sweetly swell the linked tone, Sweetly breathe the pensive moan! Now with slow transition dying, Now with winged lightning flying; Oft in whispering breezes sleeping; Then in ocean thunder sweeping; In varied sweetness, thus combined, Thou canst soothe & charm the mind.

### "ELECTRICAL EELS."

[From that part of M. Humbold's Travels which has appeared in Europe under the title of Tableaux de la Nature.]

"The marshy streams of Bera and Bastro are full of electrical eels, whose slimy body, dashed with yellowish spots, communicates, in every direction, and spontaneously, a violent shock. These gymnoti are about six feet long; and when they suitably direct their organs, armed with an apparatus of multiplied nerves, they are able to kill the most robust animals. The people of Urituco have been under the necessity of changing the road on the Stepe, because the number of these eels had increased to such a degree, that, in every year, many horses, struck with their benumbing influence, were drowned in crossing the ford of a small river. All fishes shun the approach of this formidable eel. It even frequently surprises men, who standing on the steep bank, are fishing with a hook, the wetted line conveying the fatal commotion. In this instance, the electrical fire is disengaged from the very bottom of the waters."

### THE IONIAN ACADEMY.

The Ionian Academy established at Corfu, for the restoration of the arts and sciences, held its sitting on the 15th of August, last. It was then determined, that in imitation of ancient Greece, the academy should every fifth year distribute Olympic prizes. Computing therefore, from the period when the academy was created by the French government, the next prizes will be distributed in 1812, which will form the first year of the 648th Olympiad. The prizes will consist of medals, bearing on one side the image of Bonaparte, with this inscription: "Napoleon, benefactor and protector."—On the other side a star will be seen with those words, "To Genius the grateful country." The medals will be made of iron, which was the current coin at Lacedaemon. [Lan. pap.]

### Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre.—The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. B. PAGE.

February 16, 1810.

### FOR SALE,

### FOUR STILLs,

For which good paper will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Charles town, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.

March 2, 1810.

The Milan British frigate was off our Capes on Thursday last, on her way to Halifax from Bermuda.

A letter received by the Portia of the 26th of January says, "All the property seized in Denmark that was proved to be bona fide American has been restored."

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

This day at three o'clock, the Lords commissioners for delivering his majesty's speech took their seats in the House of Lords, and the Commons being summoned, and appearing at the bar, the king's most gracious speech was read to the Lords and Commons.

The commissioners were, the archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Camden, Lord Alesford and Lord Dartmouth.

The Marquis of Lansdowne and Lord Doun took their oaths and seats.

#### THE SPEECH.

The following was the speech as delivered by the Lord Chancellor:

My Lords and Gentlemen, "His majesty commands us to express to you his deep regret that the exertions of the Emperor of Austria against the ambition and violence of France have proved unavailing, and that his imperial majesty has been compelled to abandon the contest, and to conclude a disadvantageous peace. Although the war was undertaken on the part of his majesty, every effort was made for the assistance of Austria which his majesty deemed consistent with the due support of his allies, and with the welfare and interest of his own dominions.

"An attack upon the naval armaments & establishments in the Scheldt afforded at once the prospect of destroying a growing force, which was daily becoming more formidable to the security of this country, and of diverting the exertions of France from the important objects of reinforcing her armies on the Danube, and of controlling the spirit of resistance in the North of Germany.—These considerations determined his majesty to employ his forces in an expedition to the Scheldt.

"Although the principal ends of this expedition have not been attained, his majesty confidently hopes that advantages, materially affecting the security of his majesty's dominions in the further prosecution of the war, will be found to result from the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing. This important object his majesty was enabled to accomplish, in consequence of the reduction of the island of Walcheren by the valor of his fleets and armies.

"His majesty has given directions that such documents and papers should be laid before you as he trusts will afford satisfactory information upon the subject of this expedition.

"We have it in command to state to you that his majesty had uniformly notified to Sweden his majesty's decided wish, that in determining upon the question of peace or war with France, and other continental powers, she should be guided by considerations resulting from her own situation and interests.—While his majesty therefore laments that Sweden should have found it necessary to purchase peace by considerable sacrifices, his majesty cannot complain that she has concluded it without his majesty's particular earnest wish that no event may occur to occasion the interruption of those relations of amity which it is the desire of his majesty and the interests of both countries to preserve.

"We have it further in command to communicate to you, that the efforts of his majesty for the protection of Portugal have been powerfully aided by the confidence which the Prince Regent has reposed in his majesty, and by the co-operation of local government, and of the people of that country. The expulsion of the French from Portugal, by his majesty's forces under lieutenant general Viscount Wellington, and the glori-

readers may wish to know even that little, we will insert it.—Mr. Whitebread, an opposition member, alluding to what had fallen from Mr. Canning, remarked:

"The next respected America; and here he could not help expressing his surprise, that the right hon. gentleman who had last spoken, had abstained from explaining why in the last session he had withheld from the House a document, which went to the complete justification of our late minister in that country. He was glad to hear, by a passage in his majesty's speech, that our affairs with America were in a train of accommodation; but the right hon. gentleman opposite is deeply responsible for the tardiness with which that arrangement had been entered into."

A ministerial member remarked: "To the affairs of America it might be indecorous for him in their present situation to advert, nor should he, after the observations of his majesty's speech, enter into any inquiry as to the conduct of the ministers. If the honor of the nation were at stake, however we might regret the revival of hostilities, or the injury of our trade, it could not be a matter of hesitation. But of the effects a war with America might produce upon the commerce of this country, we might be able to form some judgment from former experience.—During the embargo, the amount of the exports to, and imports from, the U. States, were unquestionably decreased, but this loss was amply counterbalanced by the direct trade carried on by our merchants to Spain.—England desired neither peace nor war, but she would suffer no indignity, and make no unbecoming concessions.—With every engine of power and perfidy against us, the situation of this country had proved to Bonaparte that it was invulnerable in the very point to which all his efforts were directed.—The accounts of the exports of British manufactures would be found to exceed, by several millions, those of any former period."

Mr. Perceval (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) remarked: "With regard to America, there certainly did appear to exist greater difficulties in reconciling the difference which had subsisted between them; but even upon this point the obstacles to an union did not appear to be insuperable. One of the great leading points of difference respecting America arose upon the orders of council, which the two noble lords had represented as most impolitic, and as being big with ruin to the commerce of this country. Fortunately the policy or impolicy of the orders in council then no longer remained a question of theory; it had been determined by the evidence of facts. So far from having ruined the commerce of the country, as had been confidently predicted, they had been productive of the most beneficial consequences. He was now happy to have it in his power to state that the trade of this country in the last year, that is to the quarter ending in October last, was not only greater than was the year before, but than it even was in the most prosperous periods. The export of manufactures and of foreign produce last year exceeded, by seven millions, our trade in the most favorable periods of peace, and by ten millions that of any year of war. He did not mean to say that there was not other circumstances which had operated to augment our commerce, but he had stated enough to shew that there was nothing so inconsistent with common sense—nothing so calculated to ruin the trade of this country, in the orders of council, as the noble lords had contended."

We observe nothing worthy of notice in any of our other papers. Private letters say, that the cabinet of England is disposed for an amicable adjustment with the U. S. and assert with confidence that a new minister will be sent out to this country.

The Portia has brought out despatches from Mr. Pinkney; so that now our government will be in possession of advices from France and England—from the former to the 19th, and to the 24th of January from the latter.

### Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now lives, on Bullskin, containing 337 acres, about 100 acres of which are in timber. Two thousand dollars will be required in hand, the balance in easy instalments.

SAM. WASHINGTON.

April 6, 1810.

### Public Sale.

WILL be offered for sale on Saturday the 28th instant, at the late dwelling of William Hay dec'd, in Shepherd's-Town, a cow and sundry articles of household and kitchen furniture consisting of beds and bedding, a desk, bureau, tables, chairs and many other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of six months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale to commence at ten o'clock A. M. and due attendance given by

RUTH H. HAY, Adm'rix.

April 2, 1810.

### Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West-street, in Charles-town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.

March 30, 1810.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### NORFOLK, April 2.

By the ship Portia, Capt. Tabb we have received London papers to the 24th of Jan. from which we have extracted the Speech of the British King to Parliament.

An address was moved in both Houses as usual, which was only an echo of the Speech from the Throne; to this the following amendment was moved in the House of Lords:

"That we have seen with the utmost sorrow and indignation the accumulated failures and disasters of the last campaign, the unavailing waste of our national resources, and the loss of so many thousands of our brave troops, whose distinguished and heroic valor has been unprofitably sacrificed in enterprises, productive not of advantage, but of lasting injury to their country—enterprise marked only by a repetition of former errors, tardy and uncombined, incapable in their success of aiding orally in the critical moment of his fate, but exposing in their failure his majesty's councils to the scorn and derision of the enemy.

"That we therefore feel ourselves bound to institute, without delay, such rigorous and effectual inquiries and proceedings as duty impels us to adopt, in a case where our country has been subjected to unexampled calamity and disgrace."

ous victory obtained by him at Talavera, contributed to check the progress of the French arms in the Peninsula during the late campaign.

"His majesty directs us to state that the Spanish government, in the name, and by the authority of king Ferdinand the Seventh, has determined to assemble the general and extraordinary Cortes of the nation. His majesty trusts that this measure will give fresh animation and vigor to the councils and the arms of Spain, and successfully direct the energies and spirit of the Spanish people to the maintenance of the legitimate monarchy, and to the ultimate deliverance of their country.

"The most important considerations of policy and of good faith require, that as long as this great cause can be maintained with proper success, it should be supported according to the nature and circumstances of the contest, by the strenuous and continued assistance of the power and resources of his majesty's dominions; and his majesty relies on the aid of his Parliament in his anxious endeavors to frustrate the attempts of France against the independence of Spain and Portugal, and against the happiness and freedom of those loyal and resolute nations.

"His majesty commands us to acquaint you, that the intercourse between his majesty's minister in America and the government of the U. S. has been suddenly and unexpectedly interrupted. His majesty sincerely regrets this event; he has, however, received the strongest assurances from the American minister resident at this court, that the U. S. are desirous of maintaining friendly relations between the two countries. This desire will be met by a corresponding disposition on the part of his majesty.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons, His majesty has directed us to inform you that he has ordered the Estimates for the current year to be laid before you; his majesty has directed them to be formed with all the attention to economy which the support of his allies and the security of his dominions will permit. And his majesty relies upon your zeal and loyalty to afford him such supplies as may be necessary for those essential objects.

"He commands us to express how deeply he regrets the pressure upon his subjects, which the protracted continuance of the war renders inevitable.

"My Lords and Gentlemen, We are commanded by his majesty to express his hope that you will resume the consideration of the state of the inferior Clergy, and adopt such further measures upon this interesting subject as may appear to you to be proper.

"We have it further in command to state to you that the accounts which will be laid before you, of the trade and revenue of the country, will be found highly satisfactory.

"Whatever temporary and partial inconvenience may have resulted from the measures which were directed by France against those great resources of our prosperity and strength, those measures have wholly failed of producing any permanent or general effect.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated violence. To guard the security of his majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger his majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessings of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valor of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

PARIS, JAN. 16.

The order of the day for discussions yesterday in the Legislative Body, was the project relative to the finances.—M. Fremin Beaumont, as reporter to the Committee of Finance, went at great length into a consideration of the various dispositions of the project, which naturally furnished himself with an opportunity of directing the attention of the Assembly to the order and economy which his Majesty had introduced into the national finances, and contrasting this state of things with the irregularities and confusion prevalent in that department under the government that had preceded that of his Majesty. M. Fremin Beaumont concluded his report, with observing, that, notwithstanding the great military establishment of France, the many public monuments erecting in the capital and the

different departments, and the immense works constructing in the ports and on the frontiers, the contributions remain the same as in 1809; and he compared this situation of the finances of England, which every year sees her debt increased; and which, in order to perpetuate imposts, is compelled to reject peace; and thus regards as an evil the greatest blessing which Providence can confer upon mankind. On the proposition of the reporter, the project of the budget for 1810 was then passed into a law, by a majority of 260 to 3.

We learn from Wesel, that the National Guards in garrison there were disbanded on the 5th, by order of the Minister at War. A similar proceeding has taken place at Mentz.

Their Westphalian Majesties arrived in their capital, at 5 in the morning of the 6th inst. The King of Westphalia, by a decree dated here on the 25th ult. has established in his dominions an Order of Knighthood, which is to bear the name of—"The Order of the crown of Westphalia." It is to consist of 10 grand commanders, 30 commanders and 300 knights; the pensions of the two former classes to be 2000 francs, that of the latter 250 francs.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 2.

We have at length a prospect of receiving later intelligence from Europe. A letter from N. York, dated yesterday at noon, says: this moment we have accounts from below, that the British February packet is in the offing; by to-morrow's mail, you may expect interesting and ample details.

Just as our paper went to press, we were politely favored with Cadiz papers to Feb. 10, by capt. Taylor of the ship Caledonia, from that port—translations to-morrow.

We learn verbally, that the French army, after passing the Sierra Morena, had taken Seville—drove the whole country en masse before them into Cadiz—captured Port Maria, the watering place, opposite the city of Cadiz, where they were fortifying themselves. They had been fired upon constantly from a British two-decker, and 40 gun-boats, but without success. A flag had been into Cadiz to demand its surrender, to its lawful Sovereign and Friend, king Joseph; the answer returned was, that the loyal people of Cadiz knew no king but Ferdinand.

The Junta were at the head of Cadiz Bay, at a small place called Illea. The French and Spanish men of war had their sails bent, and were ready for sea, to the number of 17. The British Admiral, Pervis, with about 12 ships of war, was at Cadiz, and appeared to have the principal direction. Cadiz being so much crowded with people from the country, water was very scarce, and all business at a stand.

That all merchant vessels having provisions on board were embargoed, but those that were unloaded were permitted to sail whenever they choose.—That the American Consul had put his family on ship board, and with a great number of the inhabitants, were preparing to leave Cadiz as soon as possible.

"The inveterate hostility of our enemy continues to be directed against this country with unabated violence. To guard the security of his majesty's dominions, and to defeat the designs which are meditated against us and our allies, will require the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude, and perseverance.

"In every difficulty and danger his majesty confidently trusts that he shall derive the most effectual support, under the continued blessings of Divine Providence, from the wisdom of his Parliament, the valor of his forces, and the spirit and determination of his people."

Extract of a letter, dated Cadiz, Feb. 9, 1810.

"We have the French in sight, at Port St. Mary's on the opposite side of the Bay, six miles from here, they have already sent in a summons, and were answered that they were ready to receive them at the mouth of the cannon. The city is quiet, and no mobs or any disturbances."

The Caledonia, capt. Taylor, of this port, which arrived yesterday, having left Cadiz the 10th of Feb. brings advice that the French had reached Port St. Mary's, on the north shore of the Bay of Cadiz, where on their arrival, they immediately began to entrench.

St. Mary's is a small town about ten miles east of north from the city of Cadiz, and from this place that city is supplied with water, having no wells, nor any fresh water beside, but what is kept in artificial reservoirs.

Immediately after their arrival, they sent a summons in the name of king Joseph to Cadiz, to which an answer was returned, that they knew no king but Ferdinand VII.

The Junta, and the greater portion of those who were adverse to the French at Seville, had fled on the approach of the French army, and vast numbers had flocked into Cadiz; the Junta took up their residence at Illea, a small town, about 12 miles near west of Cadiz, on the ground called the island of Leon, which is formed by a branch of the river St. Pedro, at the

forks of which, on the main land, is situated the celebrated naval arsenal of Cadiz, which is also on the inner bay of Cadiz.

Capt. Hamilton of the ship Bainbridge, from Madeira and Isle of May, informs, that about the 7th of Feb. two fleets, (the East and West India outward bound) from England, arrived at Madeira, in passages of 8 or 10 days, who informed that intelligence had been received in England of the revocation of the Berlin decree—that Mr. Jackson was immediately to be recalled, and a Mr. Elliot, brother to Lord Minto, now governor of India, was to come out to succeed him.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated February 8, 1810.

The French army have at length advanced to the coast without opposition; between Sierra Morena and the coast they have an army of 30,000 men, and they have been able to mount their cavalry, having possession of the provinces where the finest horses are raised. Victor, Junot and Soult are at their head, and they have come on with so little trouble, that they have brought their ladies and their court retinue.—The poor Spaniards have been driven from the passes of the Sierra Morena, which were deemed impassable, have retreated, and driven to their last resort. The army of the duke Albuquerque, about 13,000 effective, is on this island, and a reinforcement of 6000 British troops looked for every week. The affrighted inhabitants of the country, have left their homes with the little property they could carry off, and flown to Cadiz for protection. The Junta here, fearful of a want of provisions, have denied many of them admission. The whole is a continued scene of the greatest distress and misery, and the military present an appearance of enthusiasm and determined resistance.

## CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, April 4.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business. After a debate of two hours, the question of order yesterday agitated was settled by a confirmation of the Speaker's decision—Yeas 76, Nays 19.

Mr. Rhea moved that the further consideration of the unfinished business be postponed till to-morrow.—Negative.

The result of the vote on the first clause of the resolution for an enquiry into the conduct of General Wilkinson was then declared—Yeas 87, Nays 24.

The question was then taken on the remainder of the resolution in the following words:

"That the said committee enquire generally into the conduct of the said James Wilkinson as brigadier general of the army of the U. S. and that the said committee have power to send for persons and papers, and compel their attendance and production, and that they report the result to this House."

It was agreed to by a large majority.

The question was then taken on the whole resolution, and agreed to, Yeas 80, Nays 29.

Mr. Pitkin, after stating that in his opinion the importance of the occasion required such a course, made the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee to enquire into the conduct of General James Wilkinson be appointed by ballot and that on the 5th instant at 12 o'clock the House will proceed to ballot for the same."

This motion was opposed by Messrs. Rhea, Love, W. Alston, Dawson and Root and supported by Messrs. Pitkin, Sheffey, Pearson, Key, Bibb, Lyon and Smilie.

It was finally negatived, Yeas 52, Nays 64.

Messrs. Butler, Champion, Desha, Pearson and Root were appointed by the Speaker a committee pursuant to the resolution respecting General Wilkinson.

Adjournment of Congress. On motion of Mr. W. Alston, the House resumed the consideration of the joint resolution proposed by him for an adjournment on the 23d April. And it was taken up and agreed to, without debate by a large majority.—[It yet requires the concurrence of the Senate.]

Thursday, April 5.

Mr. Fisk observed that he had understood that a mistake had occurred in the passage of the act for taking the census of the inhabitants of the U. S. in enrolling it, so that at present it allowed nine instead of five months (as agreed to by both Houses) to assistants to make their returns, and required the Marshals, under a penalty of 800 dollars to make return in seven months, two months before they could have received them. To remedy this error he moved the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill.

Mr. Randolph seconded the motion, observing that he had himself received a letter on the subject from a marshal. Mr. Fisk's motion was agreed to, nem. con.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with the resolution of the House calling for the gross amount of expenditures of the military and naval establishments since the year 1789.

The report was ordered to be printed.

The bill from the Senate authorizing the sale and grant of a certain quantity of land to the proprietors of the Middlesex Canal; and the bill for amending the laws within the District of Columbia were severally read and committed.

The bill for extending the time of payment for public lands in certain cases, was reported by Mr. Morrow without amendment, and committed.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill providing for the sales of certain lands in the Indiana Territory, and for other purposes. Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Basset in the Chair, on the bill for establishing Post Roads.

[This consolidates all former laws on the subject into one law, and makes considerable alterations in the present post roads, putting down those which have been unproductive or burthen-some, and erecting others deemed necessary.]

A message was received from the President of the U. S. by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, enclosing a report of the Secretary of State, in compliance with the resolution of the House calling for information on the subject of impressions of American seamen.

Friday, April 6.

Mr. Fisk reported a bill to amend the act providing for the third Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. S. Read three times and passed.

Mr. Love reported a bill to amend the act for incorporating the inhabitants of the city of Washington.—Twice read and committed.

Much business besides, of a private nature, was progressed in.

Saturday, April 7.

The House agreed, on motion of Mr. Smilie, to meet at 10 o'clock for the remainder of the session.

Mr. Eppes reported a bill authorizing a loan for a sum of money not exceeding the amount of the public debt reimbursable according to law during the present year. Twice read.

Mr. Taylor reported a bill continuing in force for a term of twenty years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. S.," on the terms and conditions therein mentioned. Twice read and committed.

IN SENATE.—April 6.

Mr. Giles submitted the following resolutions for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for appropriating certain waste and unappropriated lands, to satisfy bounties due from the state of Virginia, to the officers and soldiers of the line of that state, and to the marines thereof; and if deemed expedient, to designate the said lands by law.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian claim to lands within the boundaries of the state of Kentucky, and of confirming the titles of all locations, for military services, therein made; and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making provision for the establishment of a National Bank, with the several amendments reported thereto. And after discussion the further consideration of the bill was, on motion of Mr. Pope, postponed till to-morrow.

April 7.

The resolution from the House of Representatives for adjournment on the 23d of April was read a third time and passed.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 13.

The following is a statement of the votes given at the election on Tuesday last, for delegates to represent this county in the next General Assembly.

Republican.	Federal.
Daniel Morgan, 187	
W. P. Flood, 180	
Rawleigh Morgan, 190	
Thomas Griggs, 184	
One republican and one federal elected.	

Both houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn on the 23d instant.

## EXTRACTS

From the Note Book of Taciturnitas.

Mem. Been thinking some time about patriotism; think it must be a monstrous good thing in a family—wish I could see a patriot. Used to think Johnny Randolph was a patriot; no patriot now, though—tries to make the English beard the Americans.

Reflection—seems to look bad in Randolph to like Englishmen better than his own countrymen; disappointment produces this I s'pose—Randolph very variable; alter the combination of the letters in his name and it makes Arnold; omit ph and the balance is Arnold—don't like such names much; do well enough to make rhymes with: Arnold and Arnold, and Satan their brother.—To ruin this country made a league with another.—Mem.—Saw Numa; tells a good story about Randolph's apostasy—s'pose the Federalists won't love Numa—guess'd Numa must be a patriot; set Thomas Jefferson and James Madison down for patriots too—Randolph said they want.

Reflection—don't mind what's said by Johnny—not all gospel that's preach'd by him—Queer, hasn't he done us some good by letting us know that he is disposed to do us mischief?—Maxim—always give the devil his due.

Mem.—Saw the Martinsburg papers to-day; found the first number of remarks upon a book—says the whole truth's nothing but a lie against the Federalists—this made me think of the Indian who attempted to scalp the white man; after knocking him down and catching him by the hair, as he thought, he found, to his great mortification, that the white man's hair was a wig—saw that it would not answer his purpose, and called it a d—d lie—look'd into the second number of remarks upon a book; thought the writer was a Federalist—writes rather blackguardishly.—Reflection—afraid that his lies are more numerous than his numbers—very noisy fellow—talks a great deal—won't heed him if he won't tell the truth. N. B. Thinking a very bad thing—mean to have a care of folks given to lying—determined not to be misled by fibs.—Maxim, always tell the truth myself.

Fredericksburgh, Va. April 7.

Married, in this county, on Thursday the 5th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, RICHARD BAYLOR, esq. of Jefferson county, to Mrs. Ann T. Richards, relict of the late Mr. Richard Richards.

The election for Governor, Lt. Governor and Senators of the state of Massachusetts took place on Monday last. In 89 towns the votes were,

For Mr. Gerry, 15,989
Mr. Gore, 13,152

In these towns there is a republican net gain of 1,346 votes.

Returns from 21 other towns, received via Albany, give a further republican gain of 122 votes.

Washington City, April 6.

By the Portia, we have received the Star, a London print of the 25th of January, the latest, probably, in the country. But 39 members attended in the House of Commons on the 24th of Jan. which was adjourned by the Speaker for want of a quorum. American intelligence had been received to the 21st of Dec. The resolutions offered by Mr. Macon on the 15th of Dec. together with the most important of the proceedings of the House of Representatives of the 19th, taken from the National Intelligencer, containing an abstract of the provisions of the bill reported by Mr. Macon, are given.—An article from Constantinople states that after the battle of Silistria the Russians applied for an armistice for two months, which was refused by the victorious Turks. The ex king & queen of Sweden had arrived at Stralsund, on their way to Switzerland—French

papers had been received at London to the 19th of Jan. The Star says, "We mentioned on Tuesday the arrival of an American gentleman from Calais with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney. His name is Caldwell, and the rumour in the political circles is, that he has brought intelligence that the French Emperor has ordered the confiscation and sale of all American property in the ports of Spain, Italy and France; that General Armstrong was in great alarm in consequence of the state of affairs; besides which, report adds, that an order had been issued to prevent any Americans from quitting France."

"The gentleman alluded to states, that he had been very ill used at Calais by the officers of the government, who took from him all his private letters, and were even proceeding to seize his dispatches, which he saved only by saying, that they must first make him prisoner." Nat. Intel.

## COMMUNICATION.

The public at large will now be completely satisfied, that the rupture with Mr. Jackson is viewed by the British government in the same light in which it has been placed by the government of the U. States. The consequences foreboded by certain partisans of the British minister have not ensued: the occurrence has been considered in England neither as an obstacle to further and immediate efforts towards an amicable adjustment of differences, nor as a valid pretext for open war.

The odium falls exclusively upon the head of the Envoy, who was too rash for temperate discussion, and too rude for the promotion of concord between the two countries. His Britannic Majesty, convinced (contrary to the notions of certain people here) that the U. S. do entertain the most sincere desire for the re-establishment of friendly relations, has unequivocally declared to Parliament in his speech, that he will meet that desire by a corresponding disposition on his part.

An article of Parliamentary intelligence furnished by the arrival of the Portia at Norfolk, leads to a slight retrospect touching the arrangement concluded between Mr. Smith and Mr. Erskine. Mr. Whitbread appears very distinctly to have charged Mr. Canning with having withheld one document, which would have completely justified Mr. Erskine in the solemn transaction which had been disavowed.

This charge against Mr. Canning corroborates the fact invariably alleged by Mr. Erskine after the disavowal, namely, that he had several sets of instructions, viz. No. 1, 2, and 3, that, No. 1 related to the Chesapeake—that No. 2 was the published instruction—and, that No. 3 was the one upon which he had made the arrangement—and it also establishes, that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of January, was not the only order under which the latter acted; and, moreover, that Mr. Erskine never revealed to the government of the U. States the particular instructions upon which he did act.

The recent news likewise indicates in a very clear manner that a successor to Mr. Jackson will be appointed; a fact which is conclusive as to the opinion entertained in England of that Envoy's conduct, and is calculated to confound a party in this country which, by its eagerness and industry in circulating some late rumors of a contrary tenor displays a disposition that would seem to delight in the dishonor of America.

"The King's" Speech is before us. It is, as we expected, utterly false, that it "approves of the conduct of Mr. Jackson, and says that no other minister will be sent to this country, &c."—So far from it—it is mild and conciliatory. The King regrets the rupture between his minister and the U. S.—and professes his wishes to meet us in a corresponding disposition for peace.—There is a remark in the subsequent speech of Mr. Whitbread's, which must strike us all—it is, that he was "surprised that Mr. Canning had abstained from explaining why in the last session he had withheld from the House a document, which went to the complete justification of our late minister (Mr. Erskine) in that country."

We are curious to see this document. Some of Mr. Erskine's friends in Parliament may call for it.

The King's speech is of a most melancholy hue—it points out no bright spot in the British interests, abroad. Take his own accounts—Austria "compelled to conclude a disadvantageous peace"—the costly and de-

structive expedition to the Schell successful only "in the demolition of the docks and arsenals at Flushing."—Sweden "purchasing peace by considerable sacrifices," and without his majesty's participation—the deliverance of Spain "trusted" to the convention of the National Cortes, who, perhaps, may not have a foot of ground to assemble on—perhaps, not even Cadiz—his minister cut off from all communication with the U. S.—the security of his dominions exacting "the utmost efforts of vigilance, fortitude and perseverance"—these are the melancholy features, which compose the picture of the present state of England. The only bright trait throughout the whole, is "the highly satisfactory accounts of the trade and revenue of the country"

—at the means of which, too, John Bull may blush for shame—a trade carried on by smuggling, by forged papers and fictitious flags, by neutral bottoms under British licenses—or "amounting, without such a special license, in the eye of the British law, to high treason." Such is the state of the country—that of the ministry is not much better. Pressed, on the one hand, by their own imbecility, and on the other, by all the talents of Grenville and Grey, Whitbread and Petsey, and perhaps the forces of Canning and Sidmouth, they have banded together in the House of Commons—a majority of 96. Eng.

## BRITISH IMPRESSIONS.

Extract of a letter, dated Sheerness, Jan. 11, 1810, on board of his majesty's ship Bellerophon, to Mr. Elkanah Hayden, of Boston, from his son, who was born there in July 1781, and now has a wife living at Provincetown, left without the means of support.

"The unaccountable casualties of this life, have unfortunately plunged me into a man of war, in the strangest manner, by impressment. My case, however, is most easy to be redressed by my country. I have particularly applied to the American consul, who has my protection; but he informs me that the admiralty consider me a British subject. They have merely written a letter to the captain of the ship to know what I am, and depend upon the answer, which is certain to be according to the interest of England.

"When you receive this, I hope you will let my wife know my situation. I have written three letters to America, in hopes that one of them will come safe; and must entreat you to make all expedition in getting me released—for here I must remain until you forward the proof of my being an American.

"Your affectionate son,  
"WILLIAM HAYDEN."

We understand that a letter from General Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated January 20th, has been received by the Fame, arrived at Norfolk, which states that our affairs with the French government had at that time assumed a more favorable aspect. General Armstrong had ordered the John Adams to repair to England, to receive Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, and to return to France, for Lieut. Fenwick, who would be charged with the French dispatches. Nat. Intel.

Since Mr. John Randolph, has taken his seat in Congress the Federalists are loud in his praise, not for any thing he has yet done, but for that which they expect he will do, viz.—throw all possible obstacles in the way of business at the close of the Session, when there is generally as much done in a week as in the whole preceding part of it. As these gentlemen may have forgotten the opinion Mr. Randolph has expressed of them, I will refresh their memories by giving it in his own words from his celebrated speech on the Yazoo Claim.

"What is that spirit against which we now struggle, which we have vainly endeavored to stifle? A monster generated by fraud, nursed in corruption, that in grim silence awaits his prey.—It is the spirit of FEDERALISM! That spirit which considers the many as made only for the few, which sees in government nothing "but a job, which is never so true to itself as when false to a nation." Charleston Gaz.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing upon my land, as I am determined to punish every offender. I also caution every person against selling or giving my slaves any kind of spirituous liquors, at their peril.

TH. HAMMOND.  
April 13, 1810.

## FOR RENT,

For one or more years, A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town.  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
April 13, 1810.

## NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at captain George Hite's Hotel, in Charles-town, every Saturday in this month, in order to settle the accounts of William Gibbs, deceased. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to attend, otherwise necessity compels me to put the accounts and notes in the hands of proper officers for collection, indiscriminately.  
S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'or.  
April 13, 1810.

William Cordell,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he intends to commence the above business on the first of May, in Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va.  
April 13, 1810.

## TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by  
R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

## FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town. Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's town, April 13, 1810.

## I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next.  
DAN. ANNIN.  
April 13, 1810.

## Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to  
JOHN HENKLE.  
April 13, 1810.

## L. L. Stephenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M. Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.  
April 13, 1810.

## NOTICE.

I REQUEST all those indebted to me for tavern accounts or otherwise to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of officers for collection. In future I am determined to deal only for cash, excepting with customers who have paid me punctually, and attend to this notice.  
FRANCIS TILLET.  
April 13, 1810.

## Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous.  
A. MORGAN, Lt. Col.  
April 13, 1810.

## Attention!

THE Jefferson Troop of Horse, commanded by capt. James Hite, is ordered to parade at Charles-town, on Saturday the 28th instant.  
April 13, 1810.

## Estray Cow.

STRAYED from my plantation, near Charles-Town, about the 1st ult. a large brindle and white Cow, marked with a notch cut in the loose skin that hangs from her neck, called the dew-lap, no ear mark recollected. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will take her up and inform me thereof.  
M. RANSON.  
April 6, 1810.  
Charles-Town, April 6, 1810.

From the Canadian Courant.  
GEOGRAPHICAL.

As much is said in our public papers concerning the freedom of the seas, and Bonaparte's power, it may be agreeable to our inquisitive readers to know the sea coast, and principal sea ports at his control.—Beginning at the south-east part of the emperor Napoleon's dominions, the republic of the Seven Isles west of the Morea in Greece, afford a number of good harbors. From these proceeding northerly on the eastern coast of the Gulph of Venice, we come to the republic and town of Ragusa, in N. lat. 43 deg. from thence to the bottom of the Gulf is about 270 miles, embracing the towns of Spalatro, Fiume, and Trieste. Thence on the eastern coast of Italy we proceed to its more southerly promontory, a distance of more than 500 miles, embracing the important towns of Venice, Ancona, Brindisi, Taranto, &c. Thence proceeding along the southern and western coast of Italy to the river Var, a distance of about 600 miles embracing the towns of Naples, Rome, Civita Vecchia, Piombino, Leghorn, Pisa, Lucca, Genoa, Oneglia and Nice. Thence westward on the south coast of France about 300 miles, embracing the towns of Antibes, Frejus, Toulon, Marseilles, Montpellier, Cette, Narbonne, Perpignan, Collioure, and Barcelona in Spain. Then beginning at St. Andero on the northern shores of Spain, and proceeding to Riga in Russia, a distance of about 2000 miles, and embracing the towns of St. Andero, and Bilbao in Spain, Bayonne, Bourdeaux, Rochefort, Rochelle, Nantz, L'Orient, Brest, St. Maloes Cherbourg, Rouen, Havre de Grace, Dieppe, Buologne, and Calais in France. All the ports of Holland, which are too numerous to mention; Embden, Hamburg and small ports in Germany. All the numerous ports of Denmark and its isles, and all those on the south shore of the Baltic. The whole extent of sea-coast being at least 3,500 miles, and including about three-fourths of the commercial towns in Europe. Those unoccupied by the Emperor of France and her allies, are the seaports of Turkey in Europe, most of those in Spain, all those in Portugal, Sicily, Sardinia, England, Ireland, and Scotland. No prince in Europe, since the time of Charlemagne, has commanded so extensive dominions. Should he succeed in a peace with the English nation, his power would be more irresistible than Roman at its zenith. The improvements in navigation and military tactics must enable him to prostrate the word at his feet.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq., on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of May next, for the purpose aforesaid, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly,) the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax, in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill.—Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock. Wm. BYRD PAGE.  
March 16, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,

who is an able and skilful hand at every kind of farming business.—He will be sold for cash or on twelve months credit, the purchaser giving bond and approved security. Enquire of the printer, or apply to the subscriber residing at Avon Hill, near M'Pherson's mill, on Bullskin.

BENNETT TAYLOR.  
March 30, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds  
For sale at this office.

Money Lost.

WAS lost, on the 27th instant, on the road between Charles town and Opeckon bridge, (above Smithfield) Fifty Dollars in bank notes, viz. one of 20 dollars, on the bank of Potomac, and three of ten dollars, one of which is on some bank in the state of Delaware, the other two not recollectd. They were wrapt up in a piece of paper containing an account of the subscriber's expences at Pennybaker's tavern. A reward of Five Dollars will be given to the finder of said money, by leaving it at Henry Haines's tavern, in Charles-town.

ISAAC PANCAKE.  
March 30, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq., for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for that purpose, on the third day of May next, at the Rock's mill, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of Assembly,) the following tracts of land, viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardt, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.  
March 16, 1810.

Kentucky Land.

I WISH to dispose of a valuable tract of military land in the state of Kentucky, a faithful description of which is subjoined. The tract contains 4,500 acres, and lies in Hopkins county, about two miles from Pond River, which is navigable to its mouth, about fourteen from Green River, which is navigable to the Ohio, and forty miles from the Red Banks on the Ohio.—The soil is excellent for corn, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton; the whole of it finely timbered. The advantages of its situation are numerous and great; it affords the best ranges for horses and cattle, and hundreds of hogs are yearly sent to market from the tract, without any feeding at all—and perhaps the most valuable circumstance attending this situation, is that there are three or four large salt licks on it, which if properly explored and examined, might become a source of immense wealth. I will either sell the whole tract together or divide it into parcels to suit purchasers, at the moderate price of two dollars per acre, one third of the money to be paid down, and the balance at two annual instalments.—Should a number of persons in a neighborhood or county turn their attention to the above tract, it would be advisable in them to send an agent in whom they could confide to view the premises. As so many frauds have been practised in the western country respecting land transactions, it may be necessary, and at least satisfactory, to say something about the title. This I can assure any person inclinable to purchase, is indisputable: the land being surveyed for me by virtue of a military warrant at least thirty years ago; a patent for which, under the hand of the governor of Virginia, I have in my possession, free from mortgages or any incumbrance whatever.

ROBERT BAYLOR.  
Russellville, Kentucky,  
Feb. 18, 1810.  
N. B. Nearly one half of the above tract at the easy expence of clearing without any draining, may be converted into first rate timothy meadow, the soil being more friendly to that growth than any which has ever come under my observation. R. B.  
Application may be made directly to me; or to my friend Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. near Charles-town, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

R. B.

A Lad,

Between 12 and 13 years of age, with a tolerable education, would be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, at this office.

MARCH 30, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Hay, dec'd. are desired to bring in the same to the subscriber, properly authenticated; and those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

RUTH HAY, Adm'rix.  
Shepherd's-Town,  
March 23, 1810.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public vendue, on Friday the 20th of April next, at the Flowing Spring mill, cows, sheep, hogs, four stils, mash tubs, tight barrels and hogsheads, ploughs, buck-wheat, flaxseed, grain in the ground, and a quantity of household furniture, on a credit of six months, the purchasers giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid.

At the same time and place will be offered for cash, bacon, lard, whiskey, corn, flour by the barrel, and the offal of grain.

JOHN RANSBURGH.  
March 30, 1810.

The full bred Horse

ARAB,

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

PEDIGREE.

I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grand dam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.

WILLIAM HERNDON.  
The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season, beginning the 26th of this month, and ending the 21st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.  
Jefferson County, March 23, 1810.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust, executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. B. PAGE.  
February 16, 1810.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cottons at this Office.

The thorough bred running Horse

TELEMACHUS

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

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising six years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity.

TELEMACHUS was gotten by the imported horse Diomed, which has produced more good running horses, than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grand dam by Commutation, his great grand dam by Damon, his g. g. grand dam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood, and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her days; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITING.

March 29, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Girl,

About fifteen years of age. She will be sold to any person living within the county.

SAM. WASHINGTON.  
Jefferson county, April 6, 1810.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living about two miles from Charles town, five hogs, viz. two spayed sows, of a sandy colour with black spots, and marked with two slits in the left ear—two barrows, one of which is red with black spots, the other black and white, with a curl on his back, both marked the same as the first—one small black and white sow of the China breed, and marked with a crop off the left ear, and a slit, over bit and under bit in the right. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said hogs, so that they be had again.

JOSEPH FARR.  
March 9, 1810.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. on the 20th instant, a negro man named JACK, who says he belongs to Benjamin Bevan, living near Bryan town, Charles county, Md. He appears to be about 24 years of age, and about 6 feet high. Had on a mixed cotton and tow shirt, home made kersey waist coat and pantaloons of a yellow colour, old cloth roundabout and striped cotton coat, old shoes, white yarn stockings and an old wool hat. The owner is requested to come and take him away, or he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. BERRY, Jailor.  
Charles town, March 23, 1810.

The old trade of Basket-Making.

Z. BUCKMASTER,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

INFORMS his old customers and the public in general, that he has taken the corner house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Likens, and opposite to W. W. Lane's, where ladies and gentlemen can be served on the best terms and shortest notice. He returns thanks for past favors, and trusts the future.

One or two good hands may get beneficial seats of work, by early application.

Charles town, March 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negro woman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.  
March 30, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1810

[No. 108.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing upon my land, as I am determined to punish every offender. I also caution every person against selling or giving my slaves any kind of spiritous liquors, at their peril.

TH. HAMMOND.  
April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years, A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town.

JOHN KENNEDY.  
April 13, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

I SHALL attend at captain George Hite's Hotel, in Charles-town, every Saturday in this month, in order to settle the accounts of William Gibbs, deceased. All persons who are indebted to said estate are requested to attend, otherwise necessity compels me to put the accounts and notes in the hands of proper officers for collection, indiscriminately.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'or.  
April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town. Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's-town.

April 13, 1810.

William Cordell,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he intends to commence the above business on the first of May, in Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va.

April 13, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.

April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

I REQUEST all those indebted to me for tavern accounts or otherwise to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of officers for collection. In future I am determined to deal only for cash, excepting with customers who have paid me punctually, and attend to this notice.

FRANCIS TILLET.  
April 13, 1810.

I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next.

DAN. ANNIN.  
April 13, 1810.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to  
JOHN HENKLE.  
April 13, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous.

A. MORGAN, Lt. Col.  
April 13, 1810.

Attention!

THE Jefferson Troop of Horse, commanded by capt. James Hite, is ordered to parade at Charles-town, on Saturday the 28th instant.

April 13, 1810.

The thorough bred running Horse

TELEMACHUS

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

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising six years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity.

TELEMACHUS was gotten by the imported horse Diomed, which has produced more good running horses, than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grand dam by Commutation, his great grand dam by Damon, his g. g. grand dam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood, and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her days; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITING.  
March 29, 1810.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.

Mr. Pleasants—Your useful Paper is in general well supplied with political productions: Will you, therefore permit me to propagate a few moral and physical ideas, through the channel of the Argus?

My observation of the manners of the Americans induces me to believe, that the great source of dissoluteness, which prevail among them, is their being too much addicted to strong drink. This vice (with which we are so frequently and so severely reproached by European Writers) is so expansive in its influence, that it prevents industry, by debilitating the constitution. It precludes urbanity in society, by obliterating those nice discriminations of graceful behaviour, which can only spring from a healthy mind. It encroaches upon social happiness, by destroying domestic comforts and endearments; and it ruins the repose of the mind, by inflicting those mental stings which are by so much the more acute, as they arise from a consciousness of time mispent, of fortune dissipated in idle and worthless pursuits, and of reputation too justly blasted by the voice of the Public.

The keenest cut of all, however, to a heart intrinsically virtuous, and to a mind susceptible of fine feelings, is

that habit and that bias, which pursue the victim of inebriation, in the voice of the brutal and the vulgar; whose reprobation is the never-falling signal of general contempt and general pity.

Drunkenness has not only a moral, but it also has a deleterious natural effect; for it destroys more lives (considered as a general cause of disease) than any other poison whatever. The climate of the U. S. is so variable, that it requires the utmost caution, even with the best constitution, to guard against sickness. Nothing leaves a man so open to the insidious influences of a variable climate, as intoxication.

To-day, perhaps, the weather is warm; a man indulges himself intemperately in the use of ardent liquors; his system is stimulated to the greatest possible degree of tension. He goes to bed drunk. In the course of the night the weather changes; the next morning is cold, and his frame, freed from the excitement of the liquor, is languid and feeble, perspiration is checked by the cold, a fever ensues, and not unfrequently death is the end of the frolic.

But, if death does not close the scene, the Victim of intemperance is incapacitated for business. If he is a poor man, his family suffers, the community is burdened with a new Pauper; and, from day to day, by this odious practice of "hard drinking," Paupers are increased, society is, in this happy and young Country, oppressed by institutions for what are called charitable purposes, and the Americans reproached for giving birth to that kind of Mendicants which, in other parts of the world, are only produced by the excess of population and the excess of luxury and voluptuousness.

During the late Winter, the Newspapers of the city of Baltimore, in Maryland, contained the report of a number of respectable persons, who had been appointed to visit the several wards of that place, to ascertain the indigent and to relieve their wants.—This report stated that, of upwards of 1000 families, in the most needy state, the miseries of the greater portion were occasioned by the improper use of ardent liquors! A fact so disgraceful to my Country, that I am almost ashamed to repeat it.

If the money which is expended, by poor persons, in strong liquors, were spent in purchasing flannels and other necessary clothing for themselves, and Wives, and Children, death would find but a thin harvest, during our American Winters; and if the same moneys were expended, in the warm months, to purchase linen, cotton, and other clothing, so as to preserve cleanliness in their families, the bills of mortality, in July, August, and September, would be very certainly and very considerably lessened.

And, then, what happiness would this reformation not effect! Marriages would be more frequent; Children would be more robust and hardy; virtue would more abound; population would increase more rapidly; wealth would be more generally diffused; and real poverty would never want a friend.

May we not hope, Mr. Pleasants, that nothing will be wanting in exertion, on the part of an enlightened Magistracy, to promote so noble a result, by gradual and salutary regulations of police, and the best moral examples? FRANKLIN.

FROM THE AURORA.

EVENTS IN SPAIN.

To the readers of this paper, the fall of the Spanish Bourbons before the arms of Bonaparte, cannot be a matter of surprize; from the beginning we anticipated the catastrophe, which about this time is realized; and the war in Spain is wrought down to the petty warfare of desperate little parties, whose fanaticism only tends to aggravate, without in any sort ameliorating, the destinies of Spain.

We recollect calculating upon the imbecility of what is absurdly styled the noble class, upon the cruel and fanatical obstinacy of the priesthood, upon the general ignorance and wretchedness of the great mass of the Spanish

population—upon these data we calculated, that Spain must become subject to a people who were governed by genius, and who made the sciences their auxiliaries; we stated indeed that the change would be for the benefit of the Spanish nation, by the introduction of civilization and the arts; by the abrogation of the privileged classes, and their most afflicting and degrading power.

We recollect when our opinions were treated with a kind of pragmatic derision; when the numbers, heroism, happiness and patriotism of the Spaniards were extolled beyond measure, and when the Spaniards, with 45,000 British, were already projecting in imagination an invasion of the south of France!

We have read without surprize the narrative of the campaign of the British army in Spain, under Sir John Moore, published by the brother of that able officer; we have read it we say without surprize, because every page of it corroborates the opinions which we had published on the degeneracy of the Spaniards, and their utter incapacity to resist such men as the French revolution had produced. But how the British king's speech could talk of victory at Talavera, or how the British government could send an army into Spain after the fate of sir John Moore and his army, is only to be accounted for upon the same infatuation or the same degeneracy in the British councils that have characterised the councils of Spain.

A cursory glance over the campaign of Gen. Moore, will perhaps better illustrate the fate of Spain than any other species of information. It is the authority of an actor on the scene, and perhaps of the ablest general the British have had for a century, at the head of 40,000 British, a force double the number of the army with which the earl of Peterborough a century before overran all Spain.

A trait characteristic of the British government in all its enterprises, is very conspicuous in the transactions in Spain, that is the vast sums of money which it pays for being deceived. Sir John Moore, in his dispatches, incessantly complains of the false information furnished by the officers which the British government had placed to communicate intelligence; and he describes with deep indignation the fatal effects of such deception.

Speaking of the period (Oct. 1808) when he commenced his march from Portugal for Spain, he observes, "the Spanish & English newspapers were filled with the enthusiastic ardor of the Spaniards; they described all ranks, young and old, as having taken up arms and eager to rush upon their enemies, &c. Such was the spirit of the provincial juntas—all vying with each other in magnanimous expressions." "The British government sent officers and agents into various parts of Spain, who rivalled each other in reporting the universal ardor of the country;" and he observes, "pursued to have given full credit to the description, and sent the army under sir John Moore into Leon, to participate in the glory of expelling the French from the Peninsula."

Nay, more, so grossly had the British government imposed upon itself, that a political agent at Madrid "was directed to make enquiries as to the intentions of the Spanish government, after they should have expelled the French; and directions were given under particular circumstances to urge the invasion of the south of France with a combined British and Spanish army."

In the march through Portugal "the people took no interest"—"they were inclined to be luke-warm."

As he approached Spain, he could discover none of this Spanish ardor—he found the people insensible to the power of the French or their own condition; and the Spanish supreme junta of 34 persons, distracted in their councils, acting upon selfish interests and jealousy; and laboring in nothing with more zeal than to deceive Gen. Moore, as to their resources or measures; in