

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1810

[No. 108.]

## 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, Piambino, 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, Robart, 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.

Russellsville, 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 hogsheds, ploughs, buckwheat, 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 low 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.  
If 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.

## 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 vice, which pursue the victim of inebriation, in the voice of the brutal and the vulgar; whose probation 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.

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 with the Spanish armies and juntas 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

## 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

short they were actuated, says the narrative, by presumption, ignorance and a heated imagination; and when the French entered Spain "the people were all tranquil and employed in their ordinary occupations and amusements, and seemed to care very little about public matters." "They heard of the generous intentions of the British, and the barbarous ravages of the French, with almost equal indifference." "The juntas, jealous of the generals, gave them no power, but kept them at the head of separate armies, at a distance from each other." "The difficulty of obtaining intelligence was one of the greatest embarrassments which the English had to contend with, and the Spanish generals complained as much of this as the British. It was extremely difficult to learn the truth by private means and the public official reports were uniformly false."

To complete the intimation, the British minister Frere, at Madrid, quarrelled with the general of the British army and wrote him letters the most insolent and unbecoming, while he appears himself to have been the dupe of some of the Spaniards who were looking towards the rising sun. Meanwhile the Spanish junta furnished neither supplies nor money to their auxiliaries, and left their own armies half naked and unarmed; and the marquis de Romana, who had commanded a Spanish corps of 10,000 men under the French, with which he escaped from Denmark, declared he repented of having returned to Spain, and when called upon to join the British, he informed Gen. Moore that he had neither arms, clothing, stores, or ammunition; that his troops were without organization, or officers competent to make any, and the soldiers neither disciplined nor capable of acquiring any, as an evidence of this, a gallant Spanish officer, general San Juan, was posted to arrest the progress of the French in the pass of Somo Sierra; they fled upon the first charge of the French, and to cover their ignominy murdered their general.

Such were the deceitful proceedings of the Spanish junta, that while they were persuading Sir John Moore to enter the heart of Spain, they concealed from him the surrender of Madrid to the French, and it was not until three days after it appeared from the *Moniteur* in the London newspapers, that he learned the fact from an intercepted letter of marshal Berthier to marshal Soult, which letter contained the only military information of importance he received while in Spain, excepting another letter from the duke del Infantado.

In a letter of Gen. Moore to lord Castlereagh, of 24th Nov. 1808, he says—"If I had sooner had a conception of the weakness of the Spanish armies, the defenceless state of the country, the apparent apathy of the people, and the selfish imbecility of the government, I should certainly have been in no haste to enter Spain; there seems to be neither an army, generals, nor a government, I am without a shilling to pay the army."

As much stress has been laid on the occupation of Portugal, the following opinion of Sir John Moore may enable those who shut their eyes against information coming from newspapers they wish to depreciate, to form a judgment of the importance of Portugal at this time.

"The frontier of Portugal is not defensible against a superior force. It is an open frontier, all equally rugged, but all equally to be penetrated. If the French succeed in Spain it will be in vain to attempt to resist in Portugal. The Portuguese are without a military force, and from the expense of their conduct under Sir Arthur Wellesley, no dependence is to be placed on any aid they can give. The British must in that event, evacuate the country. Lisbon is the only port, and therefore the only place from whence the army with its stores can embark. Elvas and Almeida are the only fortresses on the frontier. The first a respectable work. The other defective, could not hold out ten days. Magazines at these places might enable us to check the progress of an enemy while the stores were embarking and arrangements making to take off the army. Beyond this the defence of Lisbon or of Portugal should not be thought of."

Here is a picture of Spain from the hand of a master. We shall, in a future paper, give some ideas of the condition of the Spaniards as members of civil society.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, April 7.

By the Sally, captain Sutt, which arrived here yesterday from London, we have received London papers to the 16th of February.

In the debates in the English Parliament we do not find any thing on American affairs. The ministers appear determined neither to go to war nor relax their orders in council. The papers which passed in all the late negotiations with the United States have been laid before Parliament and published. Mr. Pinckney and his lady were unusually constant in their attendance on the royal levees and drawing rooms; and a ministerial paper in noticing the ambassadors present at the Queen's drawing room, the 8th Feb. thus arranges them—American, Hessian, Persian, Portuguese, Spanish, &c.

The hon. Mr. Wellesley had sailed from England, on a mission to Cadiz. He will probably follow the Junta to South America.

The reports of a treaty between France and America, and of the relaxation of Bonaparte's decrees, had evaporated. American vessels continued to be captured and sent into the ports of France and her colonies. Napoleon had not set off for Spain. The Dutch official Gazette had announced it having been settled, that the future bride of the French emperor would be Catharine Paulina, sister to the emperor of Russia, who is in her 31st year; and that a French officer had been sent to St. Petersburg to escort the Russian princess to Paris.

It was reported that the Toulon fleet had put to sea, and that Lord Collingwood was in pursuit of it.

England.—The discussions in Parliament relative to the Waleheren expedition, occupied their principal attention.

The present ministry were very hard pushed by the opposition, which is more formidable than any that has been known since the commencement of the French revolution. The ministry, in three divisions of the House of Commons, relative to the appointment of a committee of Finance, lost the question by majorities of 9, 5, and 13.—Lord Melville has entered the lists against the present ministers in a debate respecting Lord Gambier.

The prosperity of the Foreign trade of Great Britain was never greater; her exports in 1809, as stated by Earl Bathurst, amounted to upwards of 173 millions of dollars.

Holland.—The fate of Holland has at length been finally decided. By a decree of Napoleon, of Jan. 20, the country between the Meux and the Scheldt is taken into the possession of the French troops, under the marshal de Regios, and it is reported, that King Louis is under an arrest, for daring to remonstrate against the occupation of his kingdom. The possessing army is called the army of Brabant. They have taken possession of Briol and Helvoetsluys.

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

House of Peers.

Thursday, February 1.

Lord Grey rose, pursuant to notice, to move for several documents respecting the late treaty with America. His object in moving for them was to ascertain how far the conduct of Mr. Erskine, in negotiating that treaty, was liable to blame. Having thus stated the chief object of his motion, he should not now offer any further observation upon it, until the papers were before the house. His lordship concluded with moving for the correspondence since April last, between Mr. Canning and Mr. Erskine, particularly the instructions sent out to Mr. Erskine, and Mr. Erskine's letter to Mr. Smith, secretary of the American government.

The marquis of Wellesley thought that as the papers moved by the noble lord referred to a transaction that was now passed, he was not aware of any objection to the production of them.—As, however, the noble lord's motion referred to all the instructions with which Mr. Erskine has been furnished, he thought it might be produced, and that it would be proper also to bring forward some more papers than those moved for by the noble lord.—The matter he should make it his business to inquire into, and if he thought the production of any more papers necessary, he should move for them on Monday next.

Lord Grey's motion was agreed to. Lord Erskine could not omit the present occasion of offering a few observa-

tions to their lordships. It had been rumored that his near relation, in negotiating the treaty with America, had leaned rather to the political opinion on that subject of the side of the house on which he sat, than to those of his majesty's ministers. Into the grounds of this rumour he had anxiously inquired, and found to his satisfaction that the report was wholly without foundation. Had he discovered that his son was justly liable to the charge of a dereliction of duty and such a breach of confidence, nearly and dearly as he was connected with him, he never would have spoken to him.—But whenever he touched upon this subject he trusted it should appear that he spoke as a statesman and a peer of the realm, and not from the bias of any personal motive or personal connection.

Monday, February 5.

The Marquis Wellesley, pursuant to notice, rose to move for certain papers connected with the subject respecting which (the conduct of Mr. Erskine in concluding a treaty with the American government contrary to his instructions,) Earl Grey had moved for other documents on Thursday last. He thought it advisable that every document relative to the question, which could tend to place it in its proper light, should be before the house previous to the discussion of that important question. He should therefore move for other inclosures, not moved for by the noble earl, which were contained in the dispatch which the noble earl had called for, and for some other dispatches of a more remote date.

Earl Grey could have no objection to the production of any papers which could add to the information he had already moved for, and which could contribute to throw light on the question he intended to bring forward, which would be confined to the conduct of Mr. Erskine in the circumstances referred to; he did not wish to involve in it the question of the general conduct of government with regard to America.

Lord Wellesley then moved for the additional papers, and the motion was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 5.

Mr. Whitbread observed, as there was no objection to the motion which he was about to make, he should move an address to his majesty for copies of certain dispatches of the dates of the 3d and 4th of December, 1808, from Mr. Erskine, to the secretary of state (Mr. Canning,) also the letter of Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, referring to those dispatches, &c.

Mr. Canning seconded the motion of the hon. gentleman. He was inclined to do so from what had passed in another place, which led him to infer, that in the production of the papers now moved for, nothing injurious to the public service would follow. The question which would arise out of the papers would be founded on the agreement entered into with the American government and Mr. Erskine, which agreement it was impossible for his majesty to sanction. It was quite a distinct thing whether the British government should be bound by its own act with the American government, or whether it should be bound by an unauthorised act of its agent. The correspondence would clear that fact.—The question was not whether the instructions given by the government to Mr. Erskine was politic or wise, but whether an accredited agent was justified in departing from his instructions. When the papers were before the house, it would be shown where the fault lay, and then it would be ascertained in what manner such departure from positive instructions should be animadverted upon.—In point of fact, the instructions were disobeyed, and if any additional papers were necessary to throw a light upon the subject, no doubt they would be granted, if called for. It was expedient that the world should see what the actual instructions were.

Mr. Whitbread was not disposed to have said a word, if the right honorable gentleman had not so very unexpectedly offered himself to the notice of the house. If hereafter, upon investigation, it should appear that the substance of the instructions given to Mr. Erskine was carried into effect by that gentleman, it would become the right honorable gentleman, to shew why the treaty with America had not been ratified.—With respect to certain papers, he found that one marked No. 1, had not been produced, which

would have given a different feature to the transaction.

The chancellor of the exchequer was perfectly convinced, that the papers had been produced, would satisfy the house that neither the letter nor the spirit of the instructions had been obeyed. The motion was then agreed to.

PORTSMOUTH, (Eng.) Feb. 10.

On Thursday arrived here the famous French frigate *Cannonier*, of 44 guns, prize to the *Valiant*, capt. Bligh. The accounts differ very much as to the value of her cargo—she having been stated to have been laden with the spoils of her depredations in the Indian seas. Capt. Bligh, in his official letter, says, "she is laden with a cargo of colonial produce." Another account states her cargo to consist of sugar, Mecha and other coffee, cotton, indigo, cloves, nutmegs, ebony, tea, pepper, gum Arabic, tortois shell, cinnamon, nankins, galls, bark, silk, ivory, ginger, and India goods, to the value of 150,000 pounds sterling. A later paper says, "she is said to have beside produce, 32 tons of silver, in specie and bullion, and she has been ordered into the river to unload."

The following is a specimen of the non-chalance with which the Paris papers mention the capture and burning of American vessels:

PARIS, Jan. 7.

The Confiance privateer, burnt on the 18th ult. the American brig John, which was on her passage from London to St. Mary's, one of the Azores. The same privateer has sent into Brest, the *Calde*, of Petersburg, capt. Moore, from Lisbon for Liverpool, with tobacco, pot-ash and pipe staves. This prize had twelve Americans and a passenger on board.

CADIZ, (Spain) Feb. 2.

The Supreme Junta has published intelligence of the advance of the French towards this city; and that the duke of Albuquerque arrived yesterday on the island, [on which Cadiz is situated] with 11,000 men. The best measures have been adopted to man our fleet. Patriotism, order, unity and energy are every where conspicuous. The high clergy, the military from the highest to the lowest, rich and poor, old and young, are all at work on the fortifications! The train of artillery has been removed to Alcala Real where the troops from the Sierra Morena are rallied. The enemy's head quarters are said to be at Cordova, where the intruding parties are advanced. Their advanced parties are at Alcala. Gen. Carvajal, with 8000 Spanish troops is in Sierra de Ronda (not far from Gibraltar.) Cadiz is safe, and we trust shall never be lost. The duke of Albuquerque's division is here. The French are not yet in Seville.

Yesterday two English vessels entered our harbour, bringing five thousand muskets, &c.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 13.

The ship *Cincinnati*, capt. Conklin, arrived here last evening in 30 days from London. The editors of the *New-York Gazette* are indebted to Mr. Colt and Mr. Austin, for London papers to the 10th of last month inclusive.

The following article from the *London Morning Chronicle* of the 17th ult. is believed by the passengers in the *Cincinnati* to be correct:

"It is very currently reported, that the negotiations which have for some time been conducted by the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Pinckney, have happily terminated in an amicable adjustment of differences between this country and the U. States of America.—The John Adams frigate has been detained to carry out the treaty, which will not be made public until ratifications are exchanged. It is said that the despatches of the American minister are to be forwarded to the frigate to-morrow."

The frigate *John Adams*, it was supposed sailed from Portsmouth on the 13th of March for America, to touch at Havre for a bearer of despatches. The *Juno*, Bates, with duplicates of Mr. Pinckney's despatches, sailed about the same time for Boston. It was said in England that no minister would be sent out, as it was supposed Mr. Pinckney's arrangement would supersede the necessity of any further negotiation.

It was the general opinion that there would be a change of ministry. In several divisions in Parliament, ministers had been in the minority. Lord Chatham had resigned.

### LONDON, March 1. FRENCH DECREE.

The following is the decree lately issued by the French government, on the subject of the export commerce of that country.

Palace of the Tuilleries, Feb. 15. Napoleon Emperor of the French, &c.

"We have decreed and do decree as follows:—

"Art. 1. No vessel, with a license, shall henceforth be permitted to clear out from our ports, unless half her cargo consists of wine and brandy.

"Art. 2. Licensed vessels which shall have already begun to take in their freight are excepted from this regulation.

"The ministers of Finance, &c. are required, &c.

March 2.

The Roman territory is to be divided into two departments, which are to send deputies to the Legislative Assembly. It is also to give title to the Hereditary Imperial Prince, who shall be denominated king of Rome. Provision is, at the same time, made for the support of the future Popes; who however, will possess no temporal authority.

March 5.

It was determined on Saturday by the Board of Trade, after conference with a deputation of the Merchants trading to the Brazils, to grant licenses for the free exportation of Cotton to all ports and places not declared in a state of blockade.

A communication was received yesterday from Lisbon speaks in more melancholy terms of the prospect in Portugal than some of our other letters.

Yesterday morning at nine o'clock, a Messenger was despatched from the House of the American minister, with his Excellency's answer to the last despatches from his government.

March 8.

We last night received a series of minor Paris journals to the 2d inst in which there is much to gratify the public curiosity, and something to interest the public sensibility. The grand secret is at last divulged, and the drama of the war of Austria has terminated, like other exhibitions, in the marriage of one of the rival Princes into the family of his competitor. The Archduchess Maria Louisa, we are told, in an article from Vienna, is the destined bride of Napoleon; and 4c is added, that the contract is signed by the parties concerned. We have also inserted a most extraordinary document, from the French to the Dutch minister of Foreign affairs, in which some new ideas of authority are introduced, better suited to the principles of the modern logicians of France, than to the maxims of the jurists of the last century.—The official note to Gen. Armstrong, on the proposed relations between France and America, is another specimen of dialectics, of which our readers will admire the ingenuity, if they do not assent to the doctrine.

In the former of these documents the fact is officially announced, of Louis from Holland, or, in other words, of a sentence of deprivation of his kingly dignity having been passed upon him, he not being a sufficiently convenient instrument to administer the hatred of Napoleon towards this country. Holland again is to be taken possession of by French troops, and to be fast linked in the Continental system.

March 10.

We received this morning Cadiz papers to the 24th. The enemy have yet made no serious attack upon Cadiz or the Isle of Leon, and the Spaniards are actively improving the means of defence. The French wish to carry on an active commerce of flags of truce. They send in proclamations and addresses, which the Governor orders to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman.

In addition to the above article, the London papers contain a "note from the (French) minister of foreign affairs to Mr. Armstrong, minister plenipotentiary from the U. States." The following is the concluding paragraph.

"If then the American minister will enter into an engagement that American vessels shall not submit to the orders of the English council of Nov. 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorised to conclude every species of convention tending to renew the treaty of commerce with America, and in which shall be arranged all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and prosperity of the Americans."

A suspension of arms is said to have taken place between Russia and the Ottoman Porte, through the mediation of Napoleon.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 20.

Captain Magnus Tate, and Captain George Porterfield are elected members to represent Berkeley county in the next General Assembly of this state.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION—Votes for Governor.

For Gerry	44,501
Gore	42,463
Republican maj.	2,038
Nat. Intel.	

Col. Burr, it was reported, was at Paris, where he has suggested a plan for the dismemberment of the U. States in the event of a rupture between the two countries.

Discontents in Canada.

Considerable alarm has been excited in Lower Canada, by the circulation of papers calculated to bring about a revolution, in the province. The governor has issued a proclamation for the purpose of suppressing it, in which he descends to refute some of the assertions, which he calls "seditious;" and reminds the inhabitants of the civil and religious freedom they enjoy.

In consequence of some disturbances which have lately taken place in Canada, the governor in chief of that province has issued a proclamation, forbidding all riotous assemblings and the publication of seditious writings. Under the authority of this proclamation, the Printer of the Canadian, Dr. Blanchet, Mr. Bedard, and a Mr. T. Facheureau, have been arrested and committed to prison on a charge of treason.

The Montreal paper of the 26th ult. mentions the arrest of Pierre Laforce and Francois Cobell, charged with seditious writings. All the accused persons appears to be French.

GUN BOATS.

In the article of news from Lisbon, published in our last, it was stated that "a squadron of gun boats had gone up the Tagus, to prevent the French from crossing that river." If gun boats are such harmless things as our wise federalists represent, we wonder that the British will disgrace their potent navy, by having such insignificant appendages attached to it—much more that they will depend solely upon them to stop the victorious career of the army of Bonaparte.

In the late appointments for the city and county of New York, two republicans have been removed from office, and their places filled by two gentlemen who partook largely of the royal patronage during our revolution.—One of them did command during the American war, an armed ship under the British flag, and bore his majesty's commission to take, burn and destroy all vessels under the rebel flag. The same British commander, decorated in British uniform, called on some ladies in this city, and enquired if they knew where their rebel brother was; (who was then an officer in the American army) he was answered, they did not precisely know—but that he was in the service of his country—the British captain replied, that it was from the service he owed the family, that he wished to know where to direct to him that he might advise him to come in and receive the bounty of his majesty's pardon, to which the ladies very justly replied, that their brother would despise the boon.

Pub. Adv.

That our readers, says the *New York Gazette*, may form some idea of the wealth of South America, (we state from official authority) the quantity of gold and silver coined in Mexico alone for one year, ending the 1st of January 1810. This coinage all bears the stamp of Ferdinand 7th.

In gold	1,464,811
Silver	24,708,164
Total	dolls. 26,172,983

Counterfeiters.

One of the persons lately convicted at the Baltimore Criminal Court, of circulating forged notes,—has, since convicted, been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Heard, that he bought them ready made, in Boston, (that nursery of morality,) at 10 dolls. per hundred! From that workshop of paper-money, the whole country is in danger of being overwhelmed. It was supposed when Smith, &c. were apprehended, that they were only part of a gang concerned in the same work. Subsequent occurrences tend to confirm that supposition: For, on the 26th ult. two persons, from the eastward, arrived at Georgetown, where they distributed copious quantities of spurious bank-notes—they were pursued to Alexandria, and taken; but afterwards contrived to make their escape.

Some persons are inclined to believe, that there is a junta of forgers and circulators, spreading through New-York and New-England, connected with the notorious Burroughs in Canada.—Waug.

FROM THE OLD COLONY GAZETTE.

POLITICAL ALMANAC.

For the Federalists of Massachusetts—1810.

MARCH.

- 13 Election New-Hampshire.—equally.
- 14 Federal Sun's declension, 45 degrees.
- 15 Thick Clouds coming from the North.
- 16 Mercury in politic. Therm. 1 d. above 0.
- 17 Cories left in Boston unprotected, 1776.
- 18 1st Sun, after N. H. e. c. grows warmer.
- 19 Essex Junco constellation sets at midnight.
- 20 Very low tides—with us. Foggy. N. S. for a severe storm of abuse and calamity in our latitude.
- 21 Fed. Sun Eclipsed. Total in N. Hamp.
- 22 Frequent and heavy showers of lies in our meridian, for some days.

All Fools day.—Fine day for Federal harvesting. Great change of weather! earthquake! Halifax fog.

FRENCH JUSTICE.

The following article is copied from a London paper of the 14th Feb. and is said to be received in a letter from Rotterdam.

"In my last I informed you of the confiscation of the American property at Naples and in the Spanish ports.—This is confirmed. I have now farther to inform you, that in consequence of the interference of the French ambassador at Amsterdam, the American vessels lately arrived with cargoes of produce in the Texel, and which had obtained permission from our government to discharge, have got positive orders to put to sea again. From this we infer that the French government have resolved upon the general exclusion of the American flag from the continent."

The tenants of the Shannondale Tract

ARE hereby informed, that they are required to produce legal proof of the existence of the lives, by which they hold their lots respectively; and that, if they fail to do so, within a reasonable time, ejections will be brought without respect of persons.

I hold a lease, duly executed and recorded in Jefferson court, for the whole tract, for the life of Mrs. Sarah Fairfax; as well as the fee simple remainder.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX. April 12, 1810.

SOPUS BALL

WILL stand this season at Leonard Davis's, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Charles Ogden's, about two miles from Schley's mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays—at John Conroy's tavern, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at Four Dollars and a half the season, to be paid the 1st of August next, but which may be discharged by the payment of three dollars and a half against the 20th of May next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and seven dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance.—Persons having mares insured, must bring them every eighth or ninth day, otherwise the insurance to be forfeited. The season has commenced, and will end the 25th of June. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

SOPUS BALL is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, and well calculated either for the saddle or draught. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree, as his form and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge.

WILLIAM DAVIS. April 14, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds For sale at this office.

### Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening (at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS (of every description) which were bought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively now selling at LESS THAN HALF THEIR VALUE.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

Those wishing to purchase coarse strong Linens would do well to apply immediately. Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

The Elegant Horse

PETER PINDAR

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will stand at the plantation of Wm. B. Page, esq. in Frederick county, at the remarkable low price of SIX DOLLARS, or may be discharged by the payment of six bushels of wheat, nine bushels of rye, or three barrels of corn, any of which will be received in full discharge for the season, delivered in any mill within six miles of Charles-Town, on or before the first day of December next.—Half a dollar to be paid to the Groom when the mare is put to the horse.

Peter Pindar is sixteen hands high, of great beauty, bone, strength and activity, a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail and legs. Season to end 1st Aug.

PEDIGREE.

PETER PINDAR was gotten by the imported horse Driver, which was gotten by Lord Egremont's famous running horse Driver, which formerly stood so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by Lord Ossory, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimant, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam, the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Gade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great grand dam, the Little Hartly Mare by Bartlett's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and sire of Squirt, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian; great great great grand dam grand dam Points, by the St. Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb.—The dam of PETER PINDAR was gotten by Hyder Ally, an elegant full bred horse, raised by Mr. John Darnall of Frederick County, Maryland; his sire the well known horse Tamerlane, bred by the late Colonel Brent of Virginia; his dam the famous high bred mare Harmony, raised by the late Doctor Hamilton, of Prince George County, Maryland.

The pedigree of Peter Pindar can be exceeded but by few. He run at Winchester in the fall of 1808; he was then three years old. I have been informed by gentlemen who saw him run, that they had a high opinion of him.

Pasturage for those mares which may be sent from a distance will be furnished, at a low rate—proper attention will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

THOMAS HAMMOND. March 24, 1810.

BLUE DYING.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Geo. E. Cordell, opposite Mrs. Frame's store, where he carries on the above business, together with the weaving, as usual. JOSEPH MCARTNEY. Charles-Town, April 20.

### Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinand 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 Ferdinand Fairfax, in the "Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinand 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 Ferdinand 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 Ferdinand 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, Robardets, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock. FAIRFAX WASHINGTON. March 16, 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 recollecting. They were wrapped up in a piece of paper containing an account of the subscriber's expenses 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.

### 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 to the subscriber living near Shepherd's town.

### MERSEY WAGER.

March 30, 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 Negro Girl,

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

### SAM. WASHINGTON.

Jefferson county, April 6, 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.

### 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 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. dam by Crawford, g. g. dam by Janus, 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 Ferdinand Fairfax for 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 cotton rags at this Office.

### FOR SALE,

### A likely Negro Man,

who is an able and skillful 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.

### 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 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.

Application may be made directly to me; or to my friend Ferdinand Fairfax, esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

### R. B.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

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

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| B. Hezekiah Beall     | L. Robert C. Lee       |
| John S. Blue          | Michael Laboo 2        |
| John Barnard          | John Lock              |
| James G. Bowen        | Richard J. Lovellin    |
| Mrs. Jane Bryn        | Wm. L. Lovell, jr.     |
| Ben. Beeler           | Jos. Pa E. Lane        |
| Samuel Bond 2         | M. David Moore         |
| Humphrey Brown        | Alexander Millar       |
| Joshua Burton         | John McGarry           |
| Michael Blue          | Wm. Morrow             |
| James Bramhall        | Henry M'Vey            |
| George W. Bond        | Alex. Morrow           |
| Mrs. Rachael Brown    | C. valein Martia       |
| C. Miss M. Church     | William M'Sherry       |
| Robert Carter         | Mrs. Mary M'Can        |
| Charles Cooper        | W. & D. M'Pherson      |
| George E. Cordell     | Moses M'Corrick        |
| James Coffey          | N. George North        |
| James Clark           | North & Smallwood      |
| John Clark            | Mary H. North          |
| Mrs. M. Cook          | O. Samuel O. Offutt    |
| Stephen Cromwell 2    | William Osborne        |
| D. Thomas Denison     | P. Col. Thomas Parker  |
| Samuel Dorsey         | Matthew Partridge      |
| F. Ferdinand Fairfax  | R. John Roberts        |
| Samuel Fara           | Henry Rockenbough      |
| Eleott Fishback       | G. George Sanks        |
| G. Moses Gibbons      | Levy Stephenson        |
| William Gardner       | John Saunders          |
| John Grantham         | Robert Shirley         |
| William Gibbs         | Honoc H. Smith         |
| F. Francis D. Gardner | Mrs. Mary Saunders     |
| Charles Gibbs         | T. Andrew Toys         |
| Henry Gilbert         | Jamima Thompson        |
| John Green            | Joseph T. Thompson     |
| H. James Heath        | Levi Taylor            |
| John Hains            | Griffin Taylor         |
| John Hagan 2          | Robert Tabb            |
| William Henry         | V. William Vestal      |
| Henry Hains           | W. Miss Mary S. Willis |
| John Hale             | George Whiting         |
| Nathan Hains          | Henry Wilt             |
| J. Henderson          | David T. Wilson        |
| Ben. Hoekett          | Philip Wager           |
| James Hendricks       | Michael Wysong         |
| James Hite 2          | Nathan Wolvorton       |
| John Hanie 4          | Rich Willis 2          |
| I. Alexander Irwin    | John Ware              |
| J. Hamilton Jefferson | Francis Whiting        |
| Gedion Jones          | Ben. Willshire         |
| Aaron Jewett          | Mrs. M. Washington     |
| K. Henry Kernhart     | John Welch.            |
| Ben. Kercheval        |                        |
| Samuel King           |                        |

### 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         | John Lowry                       |
| Wm. Armstrong, 2        | Jeremiah Linham                  |
| B. John Rayer           | Robert Lucas                     |
| Henry Barnhart          | M. Joseph Morris                 |
| Philip Barnhart         | William M. Marshall              |
| John Burns              | Matthew M. Garry                 |
| C. Benjamin Commissys   | Bijah M'Bride                    |
| John Corl               | Jacob Martin                     |
| Henry Crow              | Margaret Morgan                  |
| Catharine Caldwell      | N. John Noffsinger               |
| D. Lidia Dick           | O. Henry Orndorf                 |
| Frederick Deal          | Christian Orndorf                |
| E. John Evans           | P. Edward Page                   |
| F. Joseph Forman, 2     | R. John Reel                     |
| Joseph Fraceway         | S. Martin Sackman                |
| Peter Fisher            | John Showman                     |
| G. James Glenn          | Rebecca Shell                    |
| James Griffith          | George Senegar                   |
| H. Abraham Hively       | John Stride                      |
| Joseph Hoffman, currier | John Summers                     |
| Jonathan Hill           | Margaret Strode, 2               |
| Daniel Hessay           | Ann Smallwood                    |
| I. John Joy             | T. Samuel Taylor                 |
| William Jenkins, 2      | W. Thomas Wood, care of D. Moore |
| James Kerney            | Jacob Walford                    |
| L. Andrew Long          | Joseph Withrow                   |
| M. James Brown, P. M.   | V. Dr. Garret Voorhees.          |

### APRIL 2, 1810.

### 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. JAMES BROWN, P. M. March 30, 1810.

### 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.

### Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening (at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

### FASHIONABLE GOODS

(of every description) which were bought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively now selling at less than half their value.

### JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

Those wishing to purchase coarse strong linens would do well to apply immediately. Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

### The Tenants of the Shannondale Tract

ARE hereby informed, that they are required to produce legal proof of the existence of the lives, by which they hold their lots respectively; and that, if they fail to do so, within a reasonable time, ejectments will be brought without respect of persons.

I hold a lease, duly executed and recorded in Jefferson court, for the whole tract, for the life of Mrs. Sarah Fairfax; as well as the fee simple remainder.

### FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

April 12, 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### The Elegant Horse

### PETER PINDAR

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will stand at the plantation of Wm. B. Page, esq. in Frederick county, at the remarkable low price of SIX DOLLARS, or may be discharged by the payment of six bushels of wheat, nine bushels of rye, or three barrels of corn, any of which will be received in full discharge for the season, delivered in any mill within six miles of Charles-Town, on or before the first day of December next.—Half a dollar to be paid to the Groom when the mare is put to the horse. Peter Pindar is sixteen hands high, of great beauty, bone, strength and activity, a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail and legs.—Season to end 1st Aug.

### PEDIGREE.

PETER PINDAR was gotten by the imported horse Driver, which was gotten by Lord Egremont's famous running horse Driver, which formerly stood so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by Lord Ossory, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimant, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam, the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Cade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great grand dam, the Little Harly Mare by Bartlett's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and sire of Squirt, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian; great great great great grand dam Points, by the St. Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb.—The dam of PETER PINDAR was gotten by Hyder Ally, an elegant full bred horse, raised by Mr. John Darnall of Frederick County, Maryland; his sire the well known horse Tamerlane, bred by the late Colonel Brent of Virginia; his dam the famous high bred mare Harcourt, raised by the late Doctor Hamilton, of Prince George County, Maryland.

The pedigree of Peter Pindar can be exceeded but by few. He ran at Winchester in the fall of 1808; he was then three years old. I have been informed by gentlemen who saw him run, that they had a high opinion of him.

Pasturage for those mares which may be sent from a distance will be furnished, at a low rate—proper attention will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

### THOMAS HAMMOND.

March 24, 1810.

### SOPUS BALL

WILL stand this season at Leonard Davis's, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Charles Ogden's, about two miles from Schley's mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays—at John Conway's tavern, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at Four Dollars and a half the season, to be paid the 1st of August next, but which may be discharged by the payment of three dollars and a half against the 20th of May next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and seven dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal, parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance.—Persons having mares insured, must bring them every eighth or ninth day, otherwise the insurance to be forfeited. The season has commenced, and will end the 25th of June. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

SOPUS BALL is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, and well calculated either for the saddle or draught. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree, as his form and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge.

### WILLIAM DAVIS.

April 14, 1810.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

### PARIS, March 1.

### NOTE

From the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States.

"The undersigned having rendered an account to the emperor and king, of the conversation which he had with Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary from the U. States of America, his majesty has authorised him to return the following answer:

"His majesty considers his decrees of Berlin and Milan as conformable to the principles of eternal justice, if they were not the compelled consequences of the orders of the British council, and above all that of Nov. 1807.—When England proclaimed an universal sovereignty by the pretension of making the universe submit to a right of navigation, and of bringing the industry of every nation under the jurisdiction of her parliament, his majesty considered it the duty of all independent nations to defend their sovereignty, and declared denationalised the vessels which, ranging themselves under the dominion of England, recognized the sovereignty which she arrogated over them.

"His majesty distinguishes the visit and the recognition of the vessel. The recognition has no other object but to ascertain the reality of the flag. The visit is an inferior inquest made notwithstanding the reality of the flag is ascertained, and of which the result is either the pressing of individuals, the confiscation of merchandise, or the application of arbitrary laws or dispositions.

"His majesty could not but attend to the proceedings of the U. States, who without making any complaint of France, comprised her in their acts of exclusion; and in the month of May prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, under the penalty of confiscation. Immediately that his majesty was informed of this measure, he ordered a reciprocity to be used towards American vessels, not only in his own territories, but also in the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, American vessels were seized, because the Americans had seized French vessels. The Americans cannot hesitate as to the part which they ought to take. They ought either to break the act of their independence, and become again as before the revolution, subjects of England, or take such measures that their commerce and industry may not be tarified by the English, which would render them more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has an assembly of representatives and its privileges.

"Men without polity, without honor, and without energy, may well allege that they will submit to pay the tribute imposed by England because it is light, but will not the English feel that they would rather have the principle admitted than increase the tariff, because, if this tribute, now light, should become insupportable, those who had refused to fight for honor must then fight for interest.

"The undersigned frankly confesses that France has every thing to gain by giving the Americans a good reception in her ports. Her commercial relations with neutrals are advantageous to her, and she is not in any manner jealous of their prosperity. Great, strong, and rich, she is satisfied, if by her commerce or that of neutrals, her exportations give a suitable development to her agriculture and manufactures.

"It is scarcely thirty years since the states of America became an independent government in the bosom of the new world, at the price of the blood of many immortal men, who perished on the field of battle, in order to shake off the leaden yoke of the English monarch.—These generous men were far from supposing, when they thus sacrificed their blood for the independence of America, that a question would so soon arise, of imposing on it a yoke heavier than that which they had shaken off, in submitting its industry to the tariff of British legislation, and to the orders of council of 1807.

"If then the American minister will enter into an engagement that American vessels shall not submit to the orders of the English council, of Nov. 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless that blockade shall be real, the undersigned is authorised to conclude every species of convention tending to renew the treaty of commerce with America, and in which shall be arranged all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and the prosperity of the Americans.

"The undersigned has thought it his duty to answer the verbal overtures of the American minister by a written note, in order that the president of the U. States may better know the amicable intentions of France towards the U. S. and her favourable disposition to American commerce.

(Signed) DUC DE CADORE."

LONDON, FEB. 15.

### STATE PAPERS.

GREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA. Correspondence between Mr. Sec. Canning and the hon. D. Erskine. (Laid before PARLIAMENT YESTERDAY.)

Dispatch from Mr. Secretary Canning, to the hon. David Erskine, dated foreign office, Jan. 23, 1809.

Sir—Your despatches from No. 46 to 49, both inclusive, have been received, and laid before the king. The most serious attention of his majesty's government has been directed to the important matter treated in those despatches; and especially to those confidential communications which you represent yourself to have received from different individuals of influence in the American government, respecting the political relations of G. Britain and the U. States.

It must be confessed, that the conciliatory dispositions which these individuals describe to you as existing on the part of the American administration, does not appear either in the acts of the government, or in the debates of congress.—But the intimations which have been given to you of the difference between the personal sentiments of Mr. Jefferson and those of his probable successor in the presidency, with respect to this country, and the hopes which you have been led to entertain, that the beginning of the new presidency may be favorable to a change of policy in America, if opportunity and encouragement for such a change shall be afforded by this country, have induced his majesty's government to review and consider the most important points of disagreement between the two governments; and I have received his majesty's command to send you such instructions on those subjects, as must, if the government of the U. States be seriously disposed to accommodation, lead to their immediate and satisfactory adjustment.

The first of these points is the affair of the Chesapeake.—Nothing prevented an amicable conclusion of this discussion by Mr. Rose except the refusal of the American government to withdraw the proclamations issued on the 2d July 1807, by which the ships of war of G. Britain were interdicted from the harbors of the U. States, while those of France continued to