

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1810.

[No. 109.

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. P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Yards 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, 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.

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.

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

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. N.

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

JAMES BROWN, P. N.

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.

JOSEPH FARR. March 30, 1810.

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 Ferdinando 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.

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. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. dam by Janus, 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 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.

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 securityships 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 securityships 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, Robert's 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 recollectcd. 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.

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.

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.

WILLIAM DAVIS. April 14, 1810.

"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 be allowed a free resort to them.

The construction given by Mr. Madison to the resolution of the committee, to whom the consideration of the foreign relations of the U. States were referred at the opening of the present session of congress, undoubtedly goes a considerable way to remove the objection to which the proclamation was liable.

Of the exclusion of the ships of war of both belligerents from the ports of a neutral state, neither belligerent has a right to complain. The partiality of that regulation alone gave to it a character of hostility.

If, therefore, the ships of war of France, shall in point of fact have been excluded from the ports of the U. S. and such ships of that description as were in those ports at the time of passing the resolution, shall have been warned to depart, his majesty would no longer insist upon the formal recal

of the proclamation as a preliminary to the adjustment of the differences arising from the affair of the Chesapeake. It is still necessary, however, either that the proclamation should be withdrawn, or its operation formally declared to be at an end; but it will be sufficient if that withdrawal or declaration is recorded (according to the arrangement which Mr. Madison professed himself ready to adopt) in the same instrument, or at the same time, with the terms of reparation which his majesty is now willing to offer.

The terms of reparation which Mr. Rose was authorized to propose, were in substance:

1st. A formal disavowal by his majesty of the act of Admiral Berkley.

2dly. The restoration of the men forcibly taken from on board the Chesapeake, reserving to his majesty the right of claiming in a regular way from the American government the discharge of such of them as might prove upon investigation to be either natural born subjects of his majesty, or deserters from his majesty's service.

3dly. A pecuniary provision suitable to their respective situations in life, for the widows or orphans of such men (not being natural born subjects of his majesty, nor deserters from his majesty's service) as may have been unfortunately killed on board the Chesapeake.

In return for these concessions, his majesty required:—1st. A disavowal on the part of the American government of the detention by Commodore Barron of deserters from his majesty's service. Of his denial of his having such persons on board of the ship under his command, and his refusal to deliver them on demand: 2dly. A like disavowal of the outrages committed on the persons or property of his majesty's subjects at Norfolk, or elsewhere, in consequence of this affair; an engagement was also to be required, that the American government should not in future countenance any of its agents, civil or military, in encouraging desertion from his majesty's service.

This last point being, according to the statement in your No. 47, to be provided for by a special act of congress, it is not necessary to obtain any specific engagement or declaration respecting it; and as it is above all things desirable to simplify as much as possible the conclusion of an arrangement which has been so long pending; as a recurrence to the details of the affair of the Chesapeake, of the causes which led to it, and of the discussions immediately arising out of it, might lead to complicated and fruitless controversies, his majesty, on his part, would be contented at present to waive any demand for retrospective disavowals on the part of the government of the U. S., that government being on the other hand, contented to receive back the men forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake as the single and sufficient act of reparation.

To which, however, his majesty would still be willing to add the provision for the widows and orphans of the men killed in the action, but as an act of his majesty's spontaneous generosity. This arrangement, I have every reason to believe both from what Mr. Pinkney has stated to me, and what Mr. Rose reports of Mr. Madison's unofficial conversations, would be satisfactory to the American government upon this subject—Whether this arrangement shall be settled by a formal conversation, or by the exchange of ministerial notes dated the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, is left to the decision of yourself and of the American minister.

I have only to add (though I see no ground to apprehend that such a demand is likely to be brought forward,) that you are steadily & perpetually to refuse any demand for any other mark of his majesty's displeasure to Admiral Berkley, than that which was in the first instance manifested, by that officer's immediate recall.

You are to open the subject of the Chesapeake separately and distinctly. The manner in which the proposal for the adjustment of that difference may be received will be the best test of the general disposition of the American government, and will naturally indicate the course to be pursued in respect to the further instructions which I shall proceed to communicate to you in another despatch.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

[Here follows Mr. Canning's instructions to Mr. Erskine, dated Jan. 23, 1809, already before the public.]

No. 4.—Despatch from Mr. Secretary Canning to the Hon. David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, Jan. 23, 1809.

Sir—In your despatch, No. 47, among the other important suggestions which you state yourself to have received from Mr. Gallatin, is one, the purport of which is, that supposing all the existing differences between the two countries to be done away, the system of their commercial intercourse might be better regulated by the short and simple agreement, either to admit each others productions on equal and reciprocal duties, or reciprocally to place each on the footing of the most favored nation, than by any more minute and complicated provisions.

The sentiments on which this suggestion appears to be founded are so much in unison with those entertained here, that I am to direct you, in the event of the subjects mentioned in my despatches being put in a train of adjustment, to endeavor to obtain from the American government some more precise and authentic exposition of their view upon this subject, to be transmitted here for consideration, if possible, at the same time with their answers upon the subject of those other despatches.

It will not, however, be desirable that those answers should be delayed for this purpose.

But you are authorized to assure the American government of the readiness with which we shall be prepared to enter into the amicable discussion of the commercial relations of the two countries, on the basis of the latter of the two principles proposed by Mr. Gallatin, whenever those obstacles, which stand in the way of the renewal of their intercourse, shall have been happily removed.

In this case, as in respect to the subject of my other despatches, you will see that the sincerity of the good disposition professed by the persons composing the new administration, is the point the most important in the view of the British government.

If such a disposition really exists, all difficulties will (as Mr. Gallatin has expressed himself) be easily smoothed away.

If unfortunately this hope should be disappointed, Great Britain has only to continue the system of self defence and retaliation upon her enemies, to which she has been compelled to have recourse with the consciousness of having eagerly seized the first opportunity that appeared to be offered to her, of obtaining through an amicable arrangement with America, the object for which the system was established.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. CANNING.

No. 12.—Despatch from the Hon. David Erskine to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, April 20, 1809.

Sir—As the instructions contained in your despatches, Nos. 1 and 2, directed me to regulate my conduct in making propositions on the part of his majesty to this government, according to the general disposition which might be shewn by them to come to a complete and cordial understanding with Great Britain—I accordingly used all my efforts to discover whether the professions of such a disposition which had been so often repeated to me unofficially, and lately in the most formal manner, were sincere. The result of further communication persuaded me that the sentiments of this government had been truly represented to me, and I was confirmed in that opinion by the favorable reception of the reparation tendered by his Majesty for the affair of the Chesapeake; the details of which I have given in my preceding number.

With this conviction upon my mind, I examined, with the greatest attention the tenor of your instructions, contained in your despatch No. 1, and particularly the three conditions upon which his majesty was willing to withdraw his orders in council of January and November, 1807, as respects the United States.

The first of them I considered would be of course officially recognised by the American government, since the 14th section of the act of Congress, usually termed the non-intercourse act, provided for such a contingent proposition.

The second condition named by you, I knew would be acquiesced in; not only from the declaration which had been made to me by the most of the members of this government, but from the universal opinion of the members of weight and influence of both houses of

Congress, that the principles and object, sought to be established by that rule, were equitable, and would ever be insisted upon by Great Britain.

I foresaw, however, that a difficulty must arise in obtaining a formal recognition on that point without any reference to other commercial arrangements, which would form the basis of a regular treaty.

The third condition, it was obvious, could not be objected to, because an American owner of a vessel captured by a British cruiser on account of its destination to France, or to any other country with which an intercourse was prohibited by the laws of the United States, could not complain to this government of such seizure, as the only answer would be, that the enterprise being illegal, he had no claim to redress.

Upon my submitting the three conditions to the consideration of the Secretary of State, he made the answer to the first which I had anticipated, namely, that the President would of course assent to it, and in pursuance of the power vested in him by the Congress, would issue a proclamation for that purpose, to take effect on the same day that the orders in council should cease to operate as respects the United States.

With regard to the second, he said, although he was persuaded that no difficulty would arise in the adjustment of that point, conformably to the views of his majesty's government, when the various articles of a commercial treaty should be brought under discussion, yet it was impossible for the American government to give an official recognition of that principle as a previous step, because there was no commerce of any kind at present, permitted by the laws of the United States, to be carried on with France or her dependencies; and that the question therefore must necessarily belong to another state of things, or remain to be adjusted by treaty.

The third condition, Mr. Smith observed, appeared to him to require no recognition, since it was evident that the interference of the government of the U. S. could never be recognised by any of its citizens for redress for an injury sustained in consequence of a direct breach of the laws; and that in the event of any such appeal being made, the only answer given would be, that the government would immediately order the bonds of the petitioner to be put into execution against him for a violation of the laws.

He stated, however, that the circumstances of the government of the U. S. stipulating that G. B. should be allowed to execute their laws would be degrading, and attended with no advantages to the latter.

Under these circumstances, it became my duty to consider whether the spirit of your instructions would be accomplished by my obtaining an official recognition on the part of this government of the first condition, and an understanding respecting the two others, in conformity with the views of his majesty's government, though not given in a formal manner (for reasons before detailed,) or whether it was incumbent on me to forbear from making any proposition, as I could not obtain a compliance with the exact letter of your instructions.

Various considerations of great weight urged me to endeavor to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the two countries, upon the points entrusted to my discretion, as far as it was possible, without departing from the orders I had received.

The strongest inducement was derived from the communications which I had lately received from Mr. Smith, of the dissatisfaction of the French minister here with the non-intercourse act, the particulars of which I have given in my No. 17, also from the general aspect of the relations of this country with G. Britain and France, as detailed in my No. 17 and 18, and in some previous dispatches.

The circumstance of the Congress being about to assemble very shortly, was another reason for wishing to have an amicable arrangement concluded, since the majority of both Houses had pledged themselves to a resistance of the restriction upon neutral commerce, if it could be pointed against either of the two great-belligerent powers separately, and that it was only on account of the impossibility of any successful effort being made, that they were prevented from asserting their rights against both during the last session.

As this government thought that any longer delay in the time for the renewal of the intercourse between G. Britain and the U. States would deprive such

an arrangement of many of its mutual advantages, and as I fully agreed in that opinion, a day certain (the 10th of June next) was accordingly fixed upon.

The notes which passed between the Secretary of State and myself, and which I have now the honor to inclose (marked A, B, C, D,) will explain the course pursued in the arrangement that was concluded.

Should his majesty's government consider that I have exceeded the limits of my instructions in the engagement I have made on his majesty's behalf, I am aware that no advantages which might be derived from it to G. Britain could justify my conduct.

I therefore rest my vindication upon the reasons detailed in the foregoing part of this despatch, for believing that I have adhered to the spirit, and, as far as I could, to the letter of my orders; but I place my chief reliance on the well known liberality of his majesty in appreciating the conduct of his servants.

I will only beg leave to remark, that the agreement has been concluded in the persuasion that an amicable understanding would be settled by the special mission, and with a view to promote so desirable an object.

Should unexpected difficulties occur in forming a treaty, or should his majesty's envoy extraordinary find reasons to doubt the friendly disposition of the U. S. it will then rest with his majesty to take such measures as may be deemed proper, according to the actual state of things.

In the mean time no injury can be derived, I conceive, from that conditional agreement. I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) D. M. ERSKINE.

Despatch from Mr. Secretary Canning, to the Hon. David Erskine, dated Foreign Office, May 23, 1809.

Sir—Your despatches, Nos. 19 and 20, of the 19th and 20th of April, have been received here this day, and laid before the King.

I have lost no time in receiving his majesty's commands to signify to you his majesty's sentiments, on the manner in which you have executed the instructions conveyed to you in my dispatches by Mr. Oakley.

It is much to be regretted, that in the execution of instructions upon the points of so much delicacy and importance, you should have thought yourself authorised to depart so widely, not only from their letter, but from their spirit.

With respect to the instructions relating to the Chesapeake, which form the subject of my despatch, No. 1, I have to remark, first, the total omission by you of a preliminary of the most material importance. 2dly, a departure from the terms of your instructions in the manner of conducting the negotiation; and 3dly, the admission by you, and so far as appears, without remonstrance or observation, of a note containing expressions offensive to his majesty's dignity, such as no minister of his majesty ought to have submitted to receive, and transmit to his government.

1st. It is distinctly stated by me, as the condition of his majesty's "no longer insisting upon the recall of the proclamation of July 1807, as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake," that the ships of war of France shall, in point of fact, have been excluded from the ports of the U. S. and such ships of that description as were in those ports, shall have been warned to depart.

"Of this condition you appear to have taken no notice whatever. The non-intercourse bill operated only to the prospective exclusion; but as to the warning to be given to any ships of war of France (if any such there were) in the ports of the U. S. it was nowhere appears that even a question was put by you on this subject, much less that you received any satisfactory assurance upon it.

2dly. But if this preliminary condition had been fulfilled, your instruction proceeded to state, that even then "it would still be necessary that either the proclamation should be withdrawn or its operation formally declared to be at an end," though it would be sufficient that such withdrawal or declaration should be recorded in the same instrument, or at the same time with the terms of reparation."

So far from this indispensable condition having been obtained by you, Mr. Smith, in the answer returned by him to your note, studiously avoids any thing like a recognition of the principle

on which alone the demand of the formal recall of the proclamation was to be waived; neither is the proclamation itself withdrawn, nor its operation declared to be at an end.

The obvious consequence of this omission is, that if the non-intercourse act, which is a temporary act, were to be suffered to expire, the proclamation might revive, and the inequality between the two belligerents be thereby restored.

It was obviously your duty, before you committed his majesty's name by a written offer of reparation, to ascertain in what manner that offer would be received, and answered; and if you found that the express condition either of the withdrawing the proclamation, or declaring its operation to be at an end, would not be complied with, to abstain from proceeding one single step in the negotiation until you had referred home for further instructions.

That part of your instructions which directed that this arrangement, if not made the subject of consideration, should be settled by the exchange of ministerial notes, dated on the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, was expressly intended to guard against the possibility of your committing yourself by a written proposal, in the uncertainty of what might be the nature of the answer to be returned to it.

His majesty will not suppose it, that Mr. Smith's intended answer can have been communicated to you previously, and have obtained your approbation.

In the proposal for restoring the men taken from on board the Chesapeake, it was not intended that the condition of his majesty's right to reclaim them in a regular way from the American government, if either natural born subjects of his majesty, or deserters from his majesty's service, should have been omitted. I dwell, however, the less on this point, as his majesty's right in this respect, is founded on public law, and does not require to be fortified by the recognition of any other government.

But I cannot forbear observing with regret that the bounty of his majesty, in the intended provision for the relations of the men killed on board of the Chesapeake, is not only stated by you without a similar restriction, but is brought forward at once, as a part of the reparation originally offered; and thus converted by you from an act of spontaneous generosity, into one of positive obligation.

3dly. In addition to the substance of Mr. Smith's note, which I have already mentioned, it remains for me to notice the expressions so full of disrespect to his majesty, with which that note concludes. And I am to signify to you the displeasure which his majesty feels, that any minister of his majesty should have shewn himself so far insensible of what is due to the dignity of his sovereign, as to have been contented to receive and transmit, to be laid before his majesty a note in which such expressions were contained.*
I am, &c.
GEORGE CANNING.

*The following is the offensive passage in Mr. Smith's letter, to which Mr. Canning alludes:—"I have it in express charge from the President, to state, that while he forbears to insist on a further punishment of the offending officer, (Admiral Berkeley) he is not the less sensible of the justice and utility of such an example, nor the less persuaded that it would best comport with what is due from his Britannic majesty to his own honor."
I have, &c.

R. SMITH.

BOSTON, April 14.

By the ship Juno, which arrived last Thursday in a very short passage from London, papers to March 12 were received.

The London Courier of March 9, says, the ship John Adams was expected to sail yesterday from Cowes, and is to touch at a French port to take despatches from General Armstrong. It is said she will carry out with her the basis on which it is proposed to terminate all differences between Great Britain and the U. States. It is stated to have obtained the entire concurrence of Mr. Pinkney.

An Order of Council has been issued for continuing open the West India Islands to vessels from the U. States till December 1811, or 6 months after an European peace, if the Colonial Governments think proper.

The subject of Commercial Licenses has been under consideration in the

British Parliament; and papers relative to the subject were called for and granted. The Earl of Lauderdale pledged himself to prove that the Licenses had actually injured the commercial interest of the country.

Imperial Marriage.

A Paris paper of March 1, contains a communication from the Emperor Napoleon to the Senate, announcing that he had concluded a treaty of marriage with the Archduchess Maria Louisa, daughter of the Emperor of Germany.

The Archduke Charles has been appointed to receive the hand of his niece as proxy to Napoleon.

A Vote of censure had been passed by the British Parliament on the Earl of Chatham, for making an improper communication to the King, and the Earl had retired from the Ministry. A further change of Ministry was expected; but the Courier intimates that neither the Greenville or Fox party will be introduced. Canning is expected to come in again.

The revival of the kingdom of Poland, under a monarch of Bonaparte's appointment, is again spoken of.

A NEW DECREE.

In a letter received yesterday from Holland, was enclosed the following abstract of a decree:—

"The chief secretary of his majesty's (Louis) council, authorised by the resolutions of the 1st of February, (No. 11.) hereby acquaints the directors of the custom, that it is his majesty's firm and positive direction that (provisionally) no American vessel shall be allowed to enter the harbors of this kingdom, under any pretext whatever, the cargo consist of whatsoever it may. The place from whence she may come is of equal indifference; whether she may not have been in England, or has not been visited by the flag of that nation on her voyage. Such vessels, on the contrary, will be permitted to return to sea directly, without being allowed to discharge even a part of their cargo. The director of the customs is ordered to give the necessary directions for the immediate and strict execution of these orders."

Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, in a letter to the Dutch Legislative Body expresses his astonishment and indignation at the French government, for its charges against his subjects, "that they have betrayed the common cause in their commerce, and not done sufficient for the interest of France." He promises to labor that Holland may be permitted to exist as a nation. The letter is dated Feb. 1.

A French Imperial Order of January 21, says, Louis Napoleon is recalled from Holland, and the country shall be occupied by French troops.

The produce of English merchandise confiscated between the Scheldt and Maese, is to be employed in repairing Flushing.

A Letter from the duke of Dalmatia, dated from Seville, Feb. 2, gives an official account of the entrance of the French into that city. The duke of Belluno had previously promised in an answer to the two flags of truce, the inhabitants should be protected, that those in arms should be allowed to serve in the troops of king Joseph, or retire, and live peaceably on delivering up their arms. The inhabitants then submitted, and the French entered the city, where they found 263 pieces of cannon, and a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions.

VIENNA, Feb. 15.

A courier arrived here this morning from Paris, with the agreeable intelligence of the signature of a contract of marriage between the emperor Napoleon and her imperial highness the archduchess Maria Louisa. It is impossible to describe the joy to which this news has given birth amongst all classes of the inhabitants. It began to be circulated at 11 in the morning, and at two the bank bills had risen from 10 to 100. It is announced that the prince of Neuchatel will arrive here on the 2d, that the ceremonies and the fetes will last 10 days, and that the prince will set out from Vienna on the 14th of March with the august spouse of his sovereign.

The emperor of the French has sent a present to our monarch, of some magnificent Gobelin tapestry.

DRESDEN, Feb. 14.

An Austrian courier, proceeding to Belin, has brought the agreeable news of a suspension of arms between Russia and the Ottoman Porte. These two courts have accepted the powerful me-

diation of the emperor Napoleon. It is said that since the Porte decided to make peace, the English ambassador (Mr. Adair), not thinking himself safe at Constantinople, precipitately embarked for Sicily.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18.

Capt. Burrows, of the brig Juliana, left Cadiz on the 2d March; at which time the army for its defence consisted of 4500 English, 1500 Portuguese, and 27,000 Spaniards, who had a plentiful supply of provisions for six months. There were also in the harbor and roads 7 Spanish ships of the line, one Portuguese, and a number of English men of war. The British merchants, who had embarked their property on board the vessels in the harbor, on the approach of the French army, had retreated, from a supposition that they were in perfect security.

The English had dislodged the French from one of the fortifications which they had thrown up before the city.

Joseph Bonaparte was with the army. He had sent a flag of truce to summon the garrison to surrender, but they treated his summons with contempt.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 17.

Mr. Randolph's resolution to reduce the army and navy, was taken up, and after a long debate which lasted until near five o'clock, the question was taken by yeas and noes, and the resolution passed. The vote stood as follows:

To reduce the army, yeas 81, noes 31.

To reduce the navy, yeas 65, noes 47.

For the resolution taken as a whole, yeas 60, noes 31.

The resolution was referred to committees to bring in bills, and the house adjourned.

Friday, April 20.

Mr. Randolph, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill for the reduction of the navy. [This bill proposes to sell all the Gun-Boats, all the frigates except three, and all the other armed vessels except three—reserving the guns and equipments.] Referred to a committee of the whole and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter, which was read:—
Washington, April 19, 1810.

Sir,

After a tedious passage from New Orleans I arrived at Baltimore on the 16th inst. and reached this city the next day. My absence has been necessarily protracted by the selection of papers from a mass of twenty years accumulation, for the establishment of facts, to refute the multifarious and diversified calumnies by which I have been assailed.

I now present myself to the Representative Body of the nation, the guardians of the public weal and the protectors of individual rights, to express my earnest desire that they may constitute some impartial tribunal which may be governed with strictness by the principles of the constitution and the laws of evidence, to investigate the conduct of my whole life, civil and military, whereby justice may be done and my unexampled persecution be terminated.

I avow my innocence of the foul offences which are imputed to me and declare my ability to support it before any unprejudiced court. Through you, sir, I appeal to my country, and I claim that right which is not refused to the most profligate—the right of confronting my accusers. The Representatives of the People will not, I am persuaded, suffer a fellow-citizen who has been devoted to the public service more than twenty-five years, and has nothing left him but conscious fidelity and attachment to his native country, to sue in vain for justice.

The enclosed letter to the Sec. of War was written anterior to the receipt of my notification of recall from the command on the Mississippi, and will evince my readiness and my desire for a full investigation of my conduct.

With perfect respect, I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,
JA: WILKINSON.

The hon^{ble} J. B. Varnum, Esq.
Speaker of the House
of Representatives.

COLUMBIA SPRING, Oct. 18, 1809.

Sir, Having received information that certain imputations have been alleged against me by the late Capt. George Peter and certain subalterns in office, which are calculated to affect my character as a military officer, it is my earnest desire that a court of enquiry should be ordered to examine into my conduct from the commencement of my military service, with injunctions to report an opinion. Or should my enemies have been hardy enough to prefer formal charges against me, which are deemed worthy of investigation, that an arrant may ensue and a general court martial be appointed for my trial.

In making this request I am moved by a consciousness of my integrity, by a sacred regard to my character, and the self-convinced belief that I have never done a false and fideliy, and that I have never deceived it; disclaiming at the same time all advantages to be derived from any act or clause of limitation.

But as this has been the theatre of my command, generally, for eleven years past, as my companions in service and the vicinity of my conduct, (many of whom have retired to the walks of private life) are now in this country, it will be impossible for me to command at any distant point the testimony necessary to rebut the fictions or falsehoods of my enemies or to illustrate my humble services as a public officer. I therefore hope the request may not be deemed an unreasonable one, that the enquiry or court martial should be held at some military post within this territory, the more particularly as the main body of the army is here, and a suitable court can be formed with more convenience to individuals who may compose it, and with the less expense to the public.

A general officer to relieve me from command, and to preside at the enquiry, will be the only person necessary to be ordered out; and, under the circumstances, I flatter myself no gentleman in commission will deem this duty a hardship.

With perfect respect,
I am, &c.
JA: WILKINSON.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 27.

Congress has passed a resolution prolonging the session to the first of May.

Gen. Wilkinson arrived at the City of Washington on the 17th instant.

The truth out at last.

The friends of Mr. Erskine having demanded in Parliament, the instructions given to him, No. 1 and 2 were exhibited. No. three was insisted on, but the ministry declined producing it, and being pressed, a vote was ultimately obtained, that it was not printed to exhibit No. three. It was in No. 3, as his friends assert, that Mr. Erskine was authorised to enter into the arrangement with our government.
Bost. Pat.

Massachusetts Election.—For Governor in 428 towns—

For Gerry 46,478
Gore 43,720

Repub. majority 2,758

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of May next,

A valuable house & lot, in Charles town, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house and stable. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.
April 27, 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 M'CARTNEY.
Charles-Town, April 20.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to
JOHN HENKLE.

April 13, 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.

March 30, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For sale at this office.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

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

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.

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; and it affords the best of 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 expense 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 Ferdinand Fairfax, Esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

R. B.

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 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.

The full bred Horse A R A B,

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 Shalk 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. dam by Janus, 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.

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 Bullsken, four miles from Charlestown, 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 chesnut 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 granddam by Commutation, his great granddam by Damon, his g. g. granddam 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.

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.

Attention!

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

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.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charlestown, 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.

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. 295 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, Robardet, Ganit, 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 Charlestown and Onepon 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 recollected. They were wrapt up in a piece of paper containing an account of the subscriber's expenses at Rennybaker'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 Charlestown.

ISAAC PANCAKE.

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.

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 Charlestown. 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, Charlestown.

JOHN KENNEDY.

April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

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

NOTICE.

ISHALL attend at captain George Hite's Hotel, in Charlestown, 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 Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

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.

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.

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 Bullsken.

BENNETT TAYLOR.

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.

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.

THE SUBTERRANEAN VOYAGE

OR

THE MAMMOTH CAVE

PARTIALLY EXPLORED.

[From a gentleman in Bowling Green, Ken. to his friend in Russellville.]

Bowling-Green, Jan. 21, 1810.

MY DEAR W.

You may perhaps not deem it uninteresting to have some information respecting the largest cave now known. It lies about eight miles from the Dripping Spring, a little south of east, near Green River, in Warren county.—The surrounding country is composed of knobs not unlike those in the Barrens generally. The mouth of the cave is situated on the north side of one of those knobs. We descended abruptly about fifty or sixty feet, when the mouth presented itself complete; it is arched over by a large ledge of rocks, from which issues a clear fountain; from this the workmen are supplied with a sufficiency of water for their salt petre works; it falls perpendicularly fifty feet. In removing the earth near the mouth for the purpose of erecting furnaces, several human skeletons were discovered, of a size unusually large; one of the former proprietors of the cave (a stout man) compared the size of the under jaw bone with his own and found that it would easily pass over his, the other bones were of a corresponding size. The salt petre earth commences with the cave and continues so far as has been examined, which is about seven miles.—In passing what is called the narrows, you are obliged to walk half bent, these continue about a quarter of a mile; in this pass there is constantly a strong current of air; the six cold months the air rushes into the cave, the other six it issues from it: this is easily accounted for by all men of science. At the termination of these narrows you are ushered into one of the most sublimely beautiful and picturesque amphitheatres in the world; it expands to sixty or seventy feet wide and as many deep. The most elaborate effort of the pencil would fail to do justice to the rich scenery and varied drapery with which the senses are delighted. Immediately on entering this large room you experience a sudden change of the air from a chilling cold to a heat oppressive; here some of our companions pulled off their outer-clothing, and left them till we returned. We progressed but a little way before we discovered innumerable quantities of bats which had taken refuge there from the severities of the season; they were suspended from all parts of the rocks by their claws, with their heads down; and crowded so close that they resembled a continued black cloud; they appeared much disturbed at our intrusion, which they manifested by a disagreeable hissing or twittering noise, and so tenacious were they of the hold which instinct had caused them to take, they would suffer themselves to be burnt to death sooner than relinquish it. At the distance of about half a mile there are two branches making out at right angles on either side; the one on the south west which is called the little room, we examined; here the earth is sufficiently impregnated with nitre to yield eight and ten pounds to the bushel; it has a fine spring where it again divides into upper and lower rooms; in the upper there is a fissure in the rock sufficiently large for a man to enter, where you have the appearance of the different orders of Gothic architecture, columns, mouldings and pilasters in embossed and stucco work, elegantly wrought by the friction of water constantly drip-

ping from above; the height of these columns are so great, that with the assistance of all our light we could not discover where they terminated.

Some distance further along, we passed what is called the sick room, in consequence of an attempt being made to explore it, which proved unsuccessful; the person who made the attempt, first felt a nausea and general debility, which was succeeded by violent puking; they very prudently retreated and have never since entered it; we supposed the existence of mephitic gas, and thought it most prudent to pass without entering.—At about two miles from the entrance we found Glauber and Epsome salts, with Ochreous earths of different colors; here the whole surface of the rocks are incrustated with stalactites of half an inch in thickness; the rocks are strongly impregnated with the salts, that they burst through the incrustation and exude in octahedral, hexahedral, and rhomboidal prisms, and more frequently in curved rhombs. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the scene; figure to yourself a canopy irradiated with ten thousand diamonds, and you will have a faint idea of its lustre. The salts are in a virgin state, and effloresce when brought in contact with atmospheric air; they continue for half a mile and are often of indeterminate forms; at times the whole surface of the rocks appear as if covered with new fallen snow. We went on for several miles, often passing branches of the cave, making out at right, acute and obtuse angles from what we supposed to be the main body; when we approached near the end, we came to a fountain falling from the roof as the first, forming a basin of about thirty feet deep, this we descended and crossed; in going a few paces we came to another of the same size, which we went round on the edge of a precipice, and soon after came to the end, which terminates abruptly; here at the extreme parts we found bats, which caused us to determine that there were other outlets, because, till we reached the end we had not seen any bats for some miles. We passed one very extraordinary room, it is so formed that a voice at the entrance pronouncing a word, is reverberated distinctly six times; * for the want of time and light, we did not enter, but had our information from those who have wrought at the cave some years. At the end or near it, of the first branch, it makes a short turn, we then pursued this branch nearly in a retrograde direction, till we supposed we were under the bed of Green river; at or near the termination of this branch we found glauber salts and nitrate of lime in much greater abundance than before; at one place particularly, I crept into a small cavity, where not only the rocks but the earth appeared to be at least formed one half of regular formed crystals of glauber salts; I have no doubt but that a great deal of the earth is impregnated with borax.

From the entrance to the extreme part of our travel, there appeared a beaten track on the rocks; they were worn quite smooth, the remains of cane torches were plenty as far as we went; several moccasins curiously wrought from the bark of the Lyn tree were found, also many poles of considerable length which appeared to have been cut with stone hatchets; muscle shells were found six or seven miles from the entrance with many other vestiges of the cave having formerly been a place of great resort by the aborigines of N. America. In many parts there is the appearance of great labor in removing the stones, in others where they had been piled up to get at the salts. In many places we discover rats and reptiles. Generally speaking, the cave is very dry, and the air salubrious; we judge of the latter from the facility with which combustion went on, our tapers burnt much more brightly than when in the common air, owing we supposed to the presence of

* The vulgar suppose this room to be haunted, from the reverberation of the voice. They supposed there were persons in the room mocking them when they spoke.

a greater proportion of the oxygen gas. The bottom of the cave is generally covered with lime stone, which appears at different times to have been detached from the roof or ceiling. When we were near the end of the last branch we explored, our friend, Mr. Curiosity, pushed him on before a considerable distance, when attempting to snuff his candle, he put it out—he was obliged to sit in the dark and halloo, after some time he made himself heard, when we dispatched a messenger for him, and sounded a retreat. On many stones we found rude characters traced, specimens of which I have in my pocket book. After about five hours travel, we reached the mouth again much fatigued.

Jackson again! A N. Y. print asks,

if "Copenhagen Jackson, did not, in conjunction with Mr. King's attempt to prevent the unfortunate Irishmen, 'from coming to this country.' A correspondent, in the same paper, replies, that Jackson could have had no hand in that transaction—as he was then on the continent—Be this as it may, there is yet another disgraceful transaction, in which he had a share, to the dishonor and the oppression of Irishmen. It is within the memory of the reader that towards the close of what was termed the Irish Rebellion, Mr. Pitt sold off a number of Irishmen to the King of Prussia—amounting, it is said, to 905. His Prussian majesty had the good luck to discover that 120 of these unfortunate people were manufacturers, and had the good sense to employ them in that capacity. He exchanged their sword for the shuttle.—Mr. Jackson was then the British minister at Berlin—in all probability, the apt agent of this humane sale of Irish flesh—he, certainly, protested against this mode of treating the rebels, 'called it an affair of state, maintaining that these men were sold for soldiers and not for cotton spinners.' See a Pamphlet, 'The Tyrant caught in his own Toils,' addressed in 1809, to the Republican Irish Emigrants in the U. S.—before Jackson came amongst us.

THE PRESS GANG.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Couthouy,

to his wife in Boston.

"ANTIGUA, March 1, 1810."

"A few days before I left Liverpool, your brother Joseph, being out in the evening, had the misfortune to be met by a press-gang and was taken into a rendezvous house and kept; he sent the next morning for me to come to him; I accordingly went but to no purpose. The captain of the gang swore that he was an Irishman; I contended long with him, but it availed not for me to assert he was my brother; they wanted men and no matter what they were; all were dragged on board the Princess, (the guard ship that lay in the river.) When I found he was taken on board, I thought no time was to be lost in getting him off; I immediately went to an attorney, took a writ, then to court, swore to a debt of £ 28 he was indebted to me, then to the water bailiff and got the silver ar sent on board of the Princess to take him and put him in prison for the debt; when the captain of the Princess saw the silver ar, he would not deliver him up; for said he, now he is in my charge, I cannot let him go until you take him by habeas corpus, from the king's bench in London. I then went to my attorney, and asked his advice about it—he replied, the habeas corpus will cost you £ 45, besides other fees. No matter, said I, take my affidavit and send to London for one.— That we effected. After the habeas corpus writ came to Liverpool it was served on the captain of the Princess, and the man demanded—he replied he was willing to give him up as soon as he had received an answer from the admiralty office. Judge my trouble, the ship being ready for sea, I begged the shippers to spare me two days to have his final clearance from London.— They granted my request; at the expiration of two days, the wind being fair, they insisted on my sailing or putting another captain on board, for the

ship could not be detained any longer. Finding no possibility of getting him clear before my sailing, I went to my attorney, left £ 198 to pay all expenses, and to get him clear as soon as possible—then to Mr. Breed, a gentleman of Boston, who had the goodness to take it in hand as I was obliged to sail; he has promised to interest himself in his behalf. At the time Mr. Pitt was impressed they had on board the Princess between thirty and forty American mates and seamen; two masters of American ships had their own brothers impressed, and had no prospect of getting them clear. I have done all I could for him before I left Liverpool, and have left the business with my friends, who will get him clear if possible. It was with regret I left him behind.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

CADIZ, Feb. 17.

On the 2d inst. the council of regency, which, from the urgency of the present state of affairs, has been formed by the supreme Junta of government, entered upon its functions. It consists of five members of the Junta, the bishop of Orense, president, don F. de Saavedra, don F. X. Castanos, don A. Escana, and don E. F. de Leon.

Joseph Serra, an inhabitant of Port St. Mary, which he left at three in the afternoon, was examined by the Junta, and declared in the course of his examination that the French have occupied the said place with one regiment and one battalion of foot; that they have mounted two guns in the castle of Santa Cataline, and two at Guia; that king Joseph arrived there yesterday at one o'clock in the afternoon, escorted by 100 men, and alighted at the house of the marquis de la Canada Terry; that the French have completed the bridge of boats, and converted the convent of St. Francisco into a stable; that they declare their determination to be masters of Cadiz in a fortnight, that he saw four French engineers who left the place for the purpose of reconnoitering the lines of the Isle de Leon; and that a report had reached Port St. Mary before he left it, that the Marquis de la Romana was on the rear of the French with an army of 70,000 men.

PARIS, March 1.

His serene highness the prince of Neufchatel, major-general, has just received the following letter from gen. Belliard, governor of Madrid:—

MADRID, 13th Feb. 1810.

"My Prince—I inform you with great pleasure, that the eagles and colors which were lost at Baylen, have been delivered to his majesty at Seville.

"The clergy of Andalusia his majesty acquaints me, conduct themselves well. The citizens and nobility have offered three battalions and two squadrons, clothed and equipped, which were to be ready to day to enter on duty.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"AUG. BELLIARD."

On the 22d Feb. his serene highness the prince of Neufchatel made the following report to his majesty, the emperor and king:

"SIRE—I have the honor to lay before your majesty the state of the artillery found in Seville, on the first examination of the magazines and arsenals.—The number is 301 pieces, besides 174 pieces in the foundry; 40,000 bullets, more than 200,000 lbs of powder, 6,000,000 cartouches for infantry, a great