

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1810.

[No. 117.]

FROM THE OLIO.
SABBATH MORNING.

How few of all this hurrying crowd,
Who press to reach the house of prayer;
Who seek the Temple of their God;
Seek him whose spirit hovers there!

See you demure and pious maid,
She surely shews devotion true;
In robes of purity arrayed—
Her bonnet, not her heart, is new!

To yonder heaving bosom turn,
Which swells with pious rapture high;
With sacred zeal her heart must burn—
—Ah! trace the coquette's glancing eye!

That grave and stately sage—indeed
His thoughts must be on Heaven intent;
But, Heaven, perhaps, in him may read,
A pondering wish for cent per cent!

With nimble steps and eager haste,
That pious youth with pleasure views,
Who fears a single moment's waste—
His footsteps yonder fair pursue!

Yet who shall dare presume to raise
A din of censure, better grudging,
—Take, then, the moral of my lays;
—And judge not, that ye be not
JUDG'D!

EDGAR.

One of our Bond Street dashers who had, for convenience, taken up his residence at a certain secure house in street, and had run up a score, absented himself from the ordinary. This enraged Lockit, who commissioned his wife to go & dun him; which Mr. — hearing of, declared publicly that, if she came he would kiss her. 'Will he?' quoth Mrs. Lockit: 'give me my bonnet, Molly, and I'll see whether any fellow on earth has such impudence!' 'My dear, cried the cooling husband, pray do not be so rash—you do not know what a man may do when in a passion.'

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.

Fifty Dollars Reward.
WAS stolen out of the subscriber's
stable, near Charles town, Jefferson
county, Va. on Friday night the
27th ultimo,
A Sorrel Horse,
seven years old this spring, with a blaze
face, a blemish on his right eye, which
nearly covers the sight, old shoes on
before and on the left hind foot, no
brand recollectible, he paces generally,
all his gates are pleasant, about fifteen
hands high. I will give the above re-
ward for apprehending the thief so that
he be brought to feel the penalty of the
law, or five dollars for the horse alone,
with every reasonable expence for
bringing him home.
WALTER BAKER.
May 1, 1810.

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

Saddle Lost.
LOST on the 28th ult. on the road
leading from Charles town to Bee-
ler's mill, a man's saddle, about half
worn, with plated stirrups and leather
girth. Whoever has found said sad-
dle and will leave it with the printer,
shall be generously rewarded.
JOHN M'KAKIN, jun.
May 11, 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 busi-
ness, together with the weaving, as
usual. JOSEPH M'ARTNEY.
Charles-Town, April 20.

NEW STORE.
Presley Marmaduke, & Co.
Beg leave to inform the public, that
they are now opening in Shepherd's-
Town, next door to Mr. Walter B.
Selbey's,
A handsome & well chosen assortment of
GOODS,
which have been purchased with cash,
and which they are determined to sell
on liberal terms, for cash, or approved
country produce.
Shepherd's-Town, May 23, 1810.

On the 20th day of next
month,
at Shannon-Hill, in this county, will be
offered at public sale, to the highest
bidder, for ready money,
3 very valuable negroes,
one a young man, house servant; a
likely girl of 15 years of age, also a
house servant; and the third, a good
carpenter and wheelwright: given in
trust to the subscriber, for the benefit
of Mr. John Lyons.
JOHN DOWNEY.
May 25, 1810.

One Cent Reward.
RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from
the subscriber, living in Charles
town, an apprentice boy named John
Scott, about 11 years of age. All per-
sons are cautioned against harboring or
taking him away, as I am determined
to prosecute such as do so.
JOHN LEMON.
May 4, 1810.

Fashionable Spring Goods.
THE subscribers respectfully inform
their friends and the public in gen-
eral, that they are now opening at
their store by the Market-House in
Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assort-
ment 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 in-
debted to the late firm of James and
John Lane, to make payment, as they
are extremely anxious to close the busi-
ness of said firm as speedily as possi-
ble.
Those wishing to purchase coarse
strong linsens would do well to apply
immediately.
Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

For Sale,
A NEGRO WOMAN, and two
male children; one about 10 years
old, and the other two months old.—
They will be sold very low, and a cre-
dit of six months given for one half the
purchase money. Apply to the Print-
er.
May 4, 1810.

Private Sale.
THE subscriber offers for sale the
house and lot he at present occu-
pies, situate on West street, in Charles-
town, Jefferson county. A great bar-
gain will be given in this property, as
I am determined to move to the western
country next fall.
GEORGE S. HARRIS.
March 30, 1810.

STRAYS.
CAME to the subscriber's farm
sometime in November or Decem-
ber last, Three Sheep, marked with a
crop off the right and a slit in the left
ear. Also, on the 6th instant, a Ches-
nut sorrel Mare, about fourteen and a
half hands high, supposed to be eight
years old, a star in her forehead, and
the left hind foot white. The owners
may have them again by paying the ex-
pense of this advertisement.
S. SLAUGHTER.
Jefferson county, May 18, 1810.

PROPOSALS
FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN INTERESTING WORK,
ENTITLED
Memoirs of the War
IN THE
SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
By an Officer of the Southern Army.
Quisquis tuos miserrimi vidit
Et quorum fars fuil...
VIRGIL.

THE above work comprises the
most important period of our revolu-
tionary war; and, after a lapse of thirty
years, details with accuracy and
force those decisive events which so
gloriously led to its happy termination.
The form of the work has enabled the
author to enter into a more minute nar-
rative than is admissible in general his-
tory, and to bring into view a greater
number of meritorious actors, who,
though in subordinate stations, display-
ed a zeal, fidelity & skill, which ought
forever to embalm their names in the
memory of a free and grateful people.
Throughout, candor and impartiality
are displayed; giving praise where
due...not withholding censure where
required. The style is clear and com-
prehensive, and the narrative inter-
persed with interesting anecdotes, and
moral, political and military reflections
naturally springing from and appositely
combined with the subject.
On the whole, the editor does not
hesitate to say, that the patriot will be
delighted, the statesman informed, and
the soldier instructed by the perusal of
this work, which in every part bears
the ingenious stamp of a Patriot Sol-
dier, and cannot fail to interest all who
desire to understand the causes, and
to know the difficulty of our memorable
struggle. The facts may be relied
on...all of which he saw and part of
"which he was."
CONDITIONS.
1. The above work will be compris-
ed in two octavo volumes of about 300
pages each, printed on the best paper
and with the neatest type: each volume
embellished with heads and maps.
2. The books shall be sent to sub-
scribers, to the capital of each state, at
the expense of the editor.
3. The work shall be put to press as
soon as the editor shall ascertain, by
the return of the subscription lists, that
the expence can be encountered.
4. The two volumes shall be deliv-
ered in boards at three dollars each.
5. As soon as the editor shall an-
nounce, by public advertisement, that
the work is put to press, subscribers
shall pay one half of their subscription
to such persons as may be designated,
and the other half on delivery of the
books.
* * * Subscriptions received at this of-
fice.
May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A Tract of Land,
ON Bullskin, Jefferson county, Vir-
ginia, containing 500 acres, about
350 of which are cleared, the balance
in timber. This land is well adapted
to grass, about 80 acres might be
converted into good meadow, through
which the Bullskin passes. It is use-
less to say more, as it is presumed
all persons feeling disposed to purchase
will visit the premises, at which time
the terms will be made known by the
subscribers.
J. T. A. WASHINGTON,
SAM. WASHINGTON.
May 25, 1810.

Willoughby W. Lane,
Has just received a very handsome as-
signment of Fashionable
SPRING GOODS,
Consisting of almost every article suit-
able for the present and approaching
season, all of which have been well
bought, and are now offered at low
prices for cash.
He has on hand as usual a quantity of
Bar Iron, Crowley and Blistered Steel,
Flax Hackles, German and English
Scythes, Queen's, Glass and Potter's
ware, also a large assortment of Gro-
ceries, and a quantity of Patent & other
Medicines, all of which are to be had at
very cheap rates, at his store nearly op-
posite Capt. Hite's Hotel.
Charles-Town, May 11, 1810.

Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

Blank Bonds & Deeds
For Sale at this office.

Carding Machine.
THE subscribers inform the public
that their Wool Carding Machine
at their mill, formerly owned by Hen-
ry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from
Smithfield, is now in the most complete
order for breaking and carding wool,
and from the superior quality of their
machine, they have no doubt of giving
general satisfaction; and when the
wool is good, well picked and gressed,
they will warrant the work well done.
Their price for carding and rolling will
be eight cents per pound—for break-
ing only, four cents per pound. About
1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of
wool must be sent when the wool is not
greased at home, and a sheet to con-
tain the rolls must be sent to every
twenty pounds of wool. We will re-
ceive in payment all kinds of grain, at
the market price.
JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 25, 1810.

Wool Carding and Spin-
ning Machines
WILL be in complete operation at
Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill near
Charles town, by the first of June,
where all business in that line will be
done on the shortest notice, and in the
neatest and best manner, at the usual
price. The utility of these machines
is so well known, that little need be said
on the subject. Customers are re-
quested particularly to assort their
wool well, and be careful to clean it of
all sticks, burrs and every other hard
substance. One pound of clean grease
is required to every ten or twelve
pounds of wool.
Also, about the first of July there
will be in complete readiness at the
same place, complete Cotton Machines
for carding and spinning cotton, at the
usual price.—All of which will be at-
tended by old practitioners, who com-
pletely understand their business.
JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co.
Millsgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Valuable Property
FOR SALE.
ON Monday the 27th day of August
next, will be exposed to public
sale, to the highest bidder, for cash,
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 secur-
ing the payment of money due to
John D. Orr, which deed bears date on
the 1st of December, 1807, and is re-
corded 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.
May 25, 1810.

Jefferson County, scd.
May Court, 1810.
Joseph McMurray, Complainant,
against
Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and
John McGarry, children and heirs
of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Df'is.
IN CHANCERY.
THE Defendants not having entered
their appearance agreeably to an
act of Assembly, and the rules of this
court, and it appearing to the satisfac-
tion of the court that they are not in-
habitants of this Commonwealth: Upon
the motion of the Complainant, by his
counsel, It is ordered, That the said
Defendants do appear here on the secon-
d Tuesday in August next, and an-
swer the bill of the Complainant: And
that a copy of this order be forthwith
inserted in the Farmer's Repository
for two months successively, and pub-
lished at the door of the court house of
the said county of Jefferson.
A copy. Feste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

IN THE
Vaccine Institution
LOTTERY,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,
as soon as the sale of Tickets will
admit, are the following
CAPITAL PRIZES:
1 Prize of . . . 30,000 dollars.
1 . . . 25,000
1 . . . 20,000
2 . . . 10,000
3 . . . 5,000
14 . . . 1,000
30 . . . 500
50 . . . 100
Together with a number of minor
prizes, amounting to upwards of
One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.
ALSO:
EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,
By drawing either of which one for-
tunate ticket may gain an immense
sum, as the holder of it will be entitled
to all the prizes of the 250 tickets (which
are designated, and reserved for that
purpose) may chance to draw. Present
price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is al-
lowed by the best judges to be as advan-
tageously arranged for the interest of ad-
venturers as any ever offered to the public.
The proportion of prizes is much greater
than customary—the blanks not being near
two to one prize. It affords also many
strong inducements to purchase early, in as
much as the first three thousand tickets
that are drawn will be entitled to twelve
dollars each; and the highest prize is high-
er than that of the whole of the tickets draw-
able to come out of the wheel on the next or
any day following. The great encourage-
ment which has been already given to this
Lottery affords a reasonable expectation
that the drawing will commence at an ear-
ly period.
but independent of all the advantages pecu-
liar to the scheme itself, The great and
good purpose for which this lottery has been
authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine
vaccine matter and to distribute it free of
every expence," ought alone to induce the
public to give it every possible encourage-
ment without delay. It is well known that
many persons have of late fallen victims to
the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in
spurious matter instead of using the genu-
ine vaccine; so that already the Kine
Pock has been brought into disrepute, in
many places, and the old inoculation has
been again happily substituted in its
stead. If therefore the people of the United
States are unwilling to relinquish the
advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to en-
joy the benefit of this discovery, divested
of the dangers and difficulties which have
hitherto accompanied it, they must support
vaccine institutions such as the one now
contemplated to be established—these in-
stitutions by giving a free circulation to the
genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facili-
tate its use, and by preventing the mis-
takes so liable to occur from using impro-
per or spurious matter, they will engage
the confidence of the public in this invalu-
able remedy, and finally, it is confidently
believed, they will prove to be the means
of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from
among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in
Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER,
Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUM-
PHREYS, —Shepherd's-Town, by Messrs.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and
ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Har-
per's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN,
Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S.
HERZET, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

Scythes and Sickles.
Waldron's prime cradling and grass
scythes,
Best German ditto,
English and German Whetstones,
Hugh Long's (warranted) Sickles,
Whisky by the barrel or gallon,
Superfine flour by the barrel,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's
and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,
Prime Coal and Upper Leather
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,
Medicines, Paints and Oil.
Together with almost every other
article that the Farmer's may require.
All which will be furnished on the most
pleasing terms.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
P. S. They expect a further supply
of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of
the Partners is now at market. High-
est price paid for hides and skins for
the tan yard—and clean linen and
cotton rags for the paper mill.
Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

NEW-YORK, June 8.
SPANISH AMERICA—DECLARED
INDEPENDENT.
By the arrival of the Thomas, capt.
Ingram, from Cumana, we have been
politely favored with the following im-
portant state paper, issued by the su-
preme government of Caraccas, which
we hasten to lay before our readers:
DECLARATION OF INDEPEN-
DENCE.
It has pleased Almighty God to
grant to every country alike the natu-
ral right of its own sovereignty.
These provinces plundered by Spain,
fostered and protected by her power,
have, and of right ought to have sub-
mitted to her guidance and direction
during the period of their infancy,
when from imbecility and weakness
they were incapable of their own go-
vernment and protection.
But Spain, deprived of her king by
the unparalleled perfidy of the Em-
peror of the French, her European
states vanquished by his treachery and
by his arms, and the ancient lawful and
acknowledged government of the coun-
try destroyed by the violent outrages
of his sanguinary policy, there exists
neither reason, right, nor justice for
continuing our dependence on a power
that has no existence but in memory;
policy and self preservation therefore
demands that we should provide for
our common safety and the protection
of these provinces by taking into our
own hand the natural sovereignty of
our country.
The period has at length arrived
when these United Provinces possess
both the strength and the power to pro-
tect themselves. With a population
of nine millions of inhabitants, with
an extent of fertile territory superior
to any empire on the globe, & abound-
ing with all the riches that a bounteous
nature ever bestowed on the human
race, it would be contrary to sound
policy, in the present state of the
world to submit, and we are determined
no longer to submit to the domination of
any European or foreign power what-
ever.
For whilst a lawful government existed
in Spain, and her legitimate king sat up-
on her throne, we have ever been loyal to
his person & faithful to his government,
and our treasures have been the only
support of the European monarchy and
its allies, whilst we have been distress-
ed by a war in which we had no inter-
est whatever, and our country drained
of those riches which nature has bestow-
ed upon the inhabitants of America,
for their own happiness, support
and defence.
Under these considerations and to
prevent the inevitable and ruinous con-
sequences of falling under the yoke of
the Emperor of the French, the tyrant
of Europe, and the oppressor of Spain
—We the Spanish provinces in Amer-
ica declare ourselves a free sovereign
and independent people, not acknow-
ledging the domination of any pow-
er on earth, refusing submission, and
denying and repelling the authority of
whatever nation may attempt domini-
on over us. This we unanimously en-
gage and pledge ourselves to maintain
and support with our lives, our fortune
and our sacred honors, calling upon
every inhabitant in the provinces to aid
and support in carrying into effect this,
our laudable and just resolution, and
establishing for ourselves and posterity
a free, equitable and independent gov-
ernment, that shall secure our happi-
ness and give us a place of honor and
respect among the independent nations
of the earth.
And we do earnestly entreat all fo-
reign nations to acknowledge and
guarantee our independence, and to
favor us with such alliance and assist-
ance as may enable us to defeat the de-
signs of the enemies of our country.
By thus disavowing our depen-
dence on Spain, we solemnly appeal
to Heaven for the rectitude of our in-
tentions, and we do protest before the
sacred majesty of God himself, that in
all our measures we have ever been
actuated by motives pure and honora-
ble and that we have no other design in
view than the preservation of ourselves
and the protection of our common
country. And do most humbly sup-

pligate that being who decides the fate
of nations, to smile on our exertions,
and to bless and protect this, our new
established empire.

Official Correspondence.
[By the arrival of the John Adams
at Annapolis, despatches have been re-
ceived from Mr. Pinkney and Gen-
eral Armstrong. The following are the
most important:]
Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to
Mr. Smith, dated March 27, 1810.
"I have the honor to enclose a copy
of Lord Wellesley's reply to my letter
of the 7th instant, respecting the Brit-
ish blockades of France before the
Berlin decree.
"I do not think it of such a nature
as to justify an expectation that Gen-
eral Armstrong will be able to make any
use of it at Paris; but I shall neverthe-
less convey to him the substance of it
without delay."
Foreign Office, March 26th, 1810.
Sir,
I have the honour to acknow-
ledge the receipt of your letter of the
7th instant, requesting a further ex-
planation of my letter of the 2d, con-
cerning the blockades of France insti-
tuted by Great Britain during the pre-
sent war, before the first day of Janu-
ary, 1807.
The blockade, notified by Great Brit-
ain in May 1806, has never been for-
mally withdrawn; it cannot therefore
be accurately stated, that the restric-
tions, which it established, rest altogeth-
er on the Order of Council of the 7th
of January, 1807; they are compre-
hended under the more extensive re-
strictions of that order. No other
blockade of the ports of France was in-
stituted by Great Britain between the
16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of Janu-
ary, 1807, excepting the blockade of
Venice, instituted on the 27th of July,
1806, which is still in force.
I beg you to accept the assurances of
high consideration, with which I have
the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.
William Pinkney, esq. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to
the Duke of Cadore, dated Paris 21st
Feb. 1810.
The Minister Plenipotentiary of the
U. States has the honor to submit to
His Excellency the Duke of Cadore
the copy of a letter this instant received
from Bayonne, and begs from him an
explanation of the circumstances men-
tioned in it.
"The Ministerial dispatch under
date of the 5th inst. is arrived at St.
Sebastian, bearing an order for the im-
mediate transportation, in small ves-
sels, of all the sequestered American
cargoes to Bayonne, to be placed in
the Custom-house there. This news
is public at St. Sebastian; but what is
not so as yet, is, that the same order
says,
"1st. That these cargoes are to be
sent to Bayonne, whether the commo-
dities of which they are composed may
have come from English commerce or
from the produce of the soil of the U.
States.
"2dly. That they should be sent to
the Custom-House of that place to be
sold there."
The Minister Plenipotentiary offers
to His Excellency the assurances of his
high consideration.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
General Armstrong to Mr. Smith.
Paris, 18th Feb. 1810.
Sir,
I wrote a few lines to you yesterday
announcing the receipt and transmis-
sion of a copy of the Duke of Cadore's
note to me of the 14th inst.
After much serious reflection I have
thought it best to forbear all notice at
present of the errors, as well of fact as
of argument, which may be found in
the introductory part of that note; to
take the Minister at his word; to en-
ter at once upon the proposed negotia-
tion, and, for this purpose, to offer to

him a project for renewing the conven-
tion of 1800.
This mode will have the advantage
of trying the sincerity of the overtures
made by him, and perhaps of drawing
from him the precise terms on which
his master will accommodate. If these
be such as we ought to accept, we shall
have a Treaty, in which neither our
rights nor our wrongs will be forgot-
ten; if otherwise, there will be enough,
both of time and occasion, to do jus-
tice to their policy and our own, by a
free examination of each.
I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
with very great respect,
Your most obedient and
very humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
Honorable Robert Smith.

Extract of a letter to the same from the
same.
"10th March. I have at length re-
ceived a verbal message in answer to
my note of the 21st ult. It was from
the Minister of foreign relations, and
in the following words: His Majesty
has decided to sell the American prop-
erty seized in Spain, but the money
arising therefrom shall remain in de-
pot." This message has given occa-
sion to a letter from me marked No.
2."
(No 2.) Paris 10th March, 1810.
[Sir, I had yesterday the honor of re-
ceiving a verbal message from your ex-
cellency, stating, that "his majesty
had decided that the American prop-
erty seized in the ports of Spain should
be sold, but that the money arising
therefrom should remain in depot."
On receiving this information, two
questions suggested themselves—
1st. Whether this decision was, or
was not, extended to ships, as well as
to cargoes? and
2d. Whether the money arising
from the sales which might be made
under it, would, or would not, be sub-
ject to the issue of the pending negotia-
tion!
The gentleman charged with the deliv-
ery of your message not having been
instructed to answer these questions, it
becomes my duty to present them to
your excellency, and to request a solu-
tion of them. Nor is it less a duty, on my
part, to examine the ground on which
his majesty has been pleased to take
this decision which I understand to be
that of reprisal, suggested for the first
time in the note you did me the honor
to write to me on the 14th ultimo. In
the 4th paragraph of this note, it is
said, that "His majesty could not
have calculated on the measures taken
by the U. S. who, having no grounds
of complaint against France, have com-
pensed her in their acts of exclusion,
and since the month of May last have
prohibited the entry into their ports of
French vessels, by subjecting them to
confiscation."
It is true that the United States have
since the 20th of May last, forbidden
the entry of French vessels into their
harbors—and it is also true that the
penalty of confiscation attaches to the
violation of this law. But in what re-
spect does this offend France? Will
she refuse to us the right of regulating
commerce within our own ports? Or
will she deny that the law in question
is a regulation merely municipal? Ex-
amine it both as to object and means—
what does it more than forbid Ameri-
can ships from going into the ports of
France, and French ships from com-
ing into those of the United States?
And why this prohibition? To avoid
injury and insult; to escape that law-
lessness, which is declared to be "a
forced consequence of the decrees of
the British council." If then its ob-
ject be purely defensive, what are its
means? Simply a law, previously and
generally promulgated, operating sole-
ly within the territory of the United
States, and punishing alike the in-
fractors of it, whether citizens of the
said states, or others. And what
is this but the exercise of a right, com-
mon to all nations, of excluding at their
will foreign commerce, and of enforc-
ing that exclusion? Can this be deem-
ed a wrong to France? Can this be re-
garded as a legitimate cause of reprisal

Waldron's prime cradling and grass
scythes,
Best German ditto,
English and German Whetstones,
Hugh Long's (warranted) Sickles,
Whisky by the barrel or gallon,
Superfine flour by the barrel,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's
and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,
Prime Coal and Upper Leather
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,
Medicines, Paints and Oil.
Together with almost every other
article that the Farmer's may require.
All which will be furnished on the most
pleasing terms.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
P. S. They expect a further supply
of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of
the Partners is now at market. High-
est price paid for hides and skins for
the tan yard—and clean linen and
cotton rags for the paper mill.
Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

IN THE
Vaccine Institution
LOTTERY,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore,
as soon as the sale of Tickets will
admit, are the following
CAPITAL PRIZES:
1 Prize of . . . 30,000 dollars.
1 . . . 25,000
1 . . . 20,000
2 . . . 10,000
3 . . . 5,000
14 . . . 1,000
30 . . . 500
50 . . . 100
Together with a number of minor
prizes, amounting to upwards of
One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.
ALSO:
EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,
By drawing either of which one for-
tunate ticket may gain an immense
sum, as the holder of it will be entitled
to all the prizes of the 250 tickets (which
are designated, and reserved for that
purpose) may chance to draw. Present
price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is al-
lowed by the best judges to be as advan-
tageously arranged for the interest of ad-
venturers as any ever offered to the public.
The proportion of prizes is much greater
than customary—the blanks not being near
two to one prize. It affords also many
strong inducements to purchase early, in as
much as the first three thousand tickets
that are drawn will be entitled to twelve
dollars each; and the highest prize is high-
er than that of the whole of the tickets draw-
able to come out of the wheel on the next or
any day following. The great encourage-
ment which has been already given to this
Lottery affords a reasonable expectation
that the drawing will commence at an ear-
ly period.
but independent of all the advantages pecu-
liar to the scheme itself, The great and
good purpose for which this lottery has been
authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine
vaccine matter and to distribute it free of
every expence," ought alone to induce the
public to give it every possible encourage-
ment without delay. It is well known that
many persons have of late fallen victims to
the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in
spurious matter instead of using the genu-
ine vaccine; so that already the Kine
Pock has been brought into disrepute, in
many places, and the old inoculation has
been again happily substituted in its
stead. If therefore the people of the United
States are unwilling to relinquish the
advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to en-
joy the benefit of this discovery, divested
of the dangers and difficulties which have
hitherto accompanied it, they must support
vaccine institutions such as the one now
contemplated to be established—these in-
stitutions by giving a free circulation to the
genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facili-
tate its use, and by preventing the mis-
takes so liable to occur from using impro-
per or spurious matter, they will engage
the confidence of the public in this invalu-
able remedy, and finally, it is confidently
believed, they will prove to be the means
of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from
among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in
Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER,
Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUM-
PHREYS, —Shepherd's-Town, by Messrs.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and
ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Har-
per's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN,
Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S.
HERZET, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

Official Correspondence.
[By the arrival of the John Adams
at Annapolis, despatches have been re-
ceived from Mr. Pinkney and Gen-
eral Armstrong. The following are the
most important:]
Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to
Mr. Smith, dated March 27, 1810.
"I have the honor to enclose a copy
of Lord Wellesley's reply to my letter
of the 7th instant, respecting the Brit-
ish blockades of France before the
Berlin decree.
"I do not think it of such a nature
as to justify an expectation that Gen-
eral Armstrong will be able to make any
use of it at Paris; but I shall neverthe-
less convey to him the substance of it
without delay."
Foreign Office, March 26th, 1810.
Sir,
I have the honour to acknow-
ledge the receipt of your letter of the
7th instant, requesting a further ex-
planation of my letter of the 2d, con-
cerning the blockades of France insti-
tuted by Great Britain during the pre-
sent war, before the first day of Janu-
ary, 1807.
The blockade, notified by Great Brit-
ain in May 1806, has never been for-
mally withdrawn; it cannot therefore
be accurately stated, that the restric-
tions, which it established, rest altogeth-
er on the Order of Council of the 7th
of January, 1807; they are compre-
hended under the more extensive re-
strictions of that order. No other
blockade of the ports of France was in-
stituted by Great Britain between the
16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of Janu-
ary, 1807, excepting the blockade of
Venice, instituted on the 27th of July,
1806, which is still in force.
I beg you to accept the assurances of
high consideration, with which I have
the honor to be, sir,
Your most obedient,
humble servant,
(Signed) WELLESLEY.
William Pinkney, esq. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to
the Duke of Cadore, dated Paris 21st
Feb. 1810.
The Minister Plenipotentiary of the
U. States has the honor to submit to
His Excellency the Duke of Cadore
the copy of a letter this instant received
from Bayonne, and begs from him an
explanation of the circumstances men-
tioned

on the part of a power, who makes it the first duty of nations to defend their sovereignty, and who even denationalizes the ships of those who will not subscribe to the opinion.

But it has been said that the "United States had nothing to complain of against France."

Was the capture and condemnation of a ship driven on the shores of France by stress of weather and the perils of the sea—nothing? Was the seizure and sequestration of many cargoes brought to France in ships violating no law and admitted to regular entry at the imperial custom houses—nothing? Was the violation of our maritime rights, consecrated as they have been by the solemn forms of a public treaty—nothing? In a word, was it nothing that our ships were burnt on the high seas, without other offence than that of belonging to the United States; or other apology, than that to be found in the enhanced safety of the perpetrator? Surely if it be the duty of the United States to resent the theoretical usurpations of the British orders of November, 1807, it cannot be less their duty to complain of the daily and practical outrages on the part of France! It is indeed true that were the people of the United States destitute of policy, of honor and of energy (as has been insinuated) they might have adopted a system of discrimination between the two great belligerents; they might have drawn imaginary lines between the first and second aggressor; they might have resented in the one a conduct to which they tamely submitted in the other, and in this way have patched up a compromise between honor and interest, equally weak and disgraceful. But such was not the course they pursued, and it is perhaps a necessary consequence of the justice of their measures that they are at this day an independent nation. But I will not press this part of my subject; it would be affrontful to your excellency (knowing as you do, that there are not less than one hundred American ships within his majesty's possession, or that of his allies) to multiply proofs that the United States have grounds of complaint against France.

My attention is necessarily called to another part of the same paragraph, which immediately follows the quotation already made. "As soon," says your excellency, "as His Majesty was informed of this measure (the non-intercourse law) it became his duty to retaliate upon the American vessels, not only within his own territories, but also within the countries under his influence. In the ports of Holland, Spain, Italy and Naples, the American vessels have been seized, because the Americans had seized French vessels."

These remarks divide themselves into the following heads: 1st. The right of his majesty to seize and confiscate American vessels, within his own territories. 2d. The right to do so within the territories of his allies; and, 3d. The reason of that right, viz. "because Americans had seized French vessels."

The first of these subjects has been already examined; and the second must be decided like the first, since His Majesty's rights within the limits of his ally cannot be greater than within his own—If then it has been shewn, that the non-intercourse law was merely defensive in its object; that it was but intended to guard against that state of violence which unhappily prevailed; that it was restricted in its operation to the territory of the U. States, and that it was duly promulgated there and in Europe before execution, it will be almost unnecessary to repeat, that a law of such description cannot authorize a measure of reprisal, equally sudden and silent in its enactment and application, founded on no previous wrong, productive of no previous complaint, and operating beyond the limits of His Majesty's territories, and within those of sovereigns, who had even invited the commerce of the U. States to their ports.

It is therefore the third subject only, the reason of the right, which remains to be examined; and with regard to it I may observe, that if the alleged fact which forms this reason be unfounded, the reason itself fails and the right with it. In this view of the business I may be permitted to enquire, when and where any seizure of a French vessel has taken place under the non-intercourse law? and at the same time to express my firm persuasion, that no such seizure has been made: a persuasion founded alike on the silence of the government and of the journals of the

country, & still more on the positive declaration of several well informed and respectable persons who have left America as late as the 26th of December last. My conclusion therefore is—that no French vessel having violated the law, no seizure of such vessels occurred, and that the report which has reached Paris is probably founded on a circumstance altogether unconnected with the non-intercourse law or its operation.

Though far from wishing to prolong this letter, I cannot close it without remarking the great and sudden change wrought in His Majesty's sentiments with regard to the defensive system adopted by the United States. The law, which is now believed to furnish ground for reprisal, was first communicated to His Majesty in June or July last, and certainly did not then excite any suspicion or feeling unfriendly to the American government. Far from this, its communication was immediately followed by overtures of accommodation, though productive of no positive arrangement, did not make matters worse than they found them.

On the 22d of August last I was honored with a full exposition of the views and principles which had governed, and which should continue to govern His Majesty's policy in relation to the United States, and in this we do not find the slightest trace of complaint against the provisions of the law in question.

At a period later than the 22d of August, an American ship, destined to a port of Spain, was captured by a French privateer. An appeal was made to His Majesty's minister of war, who, having submitted the cause, received orders to liberate all American vessels destined to Spanish ports, which had not violated the Imperial decrees.

Another American ship, at a point of time still later than the capture of the preceding, was brought into the port of Bayonne, but having violated no law of His Majesty, was acquitted by the council of prizes; and lastly,

In the long conversation I had the honor of holding with your Excellency on the 25th January, no idea of reprisal was maintained by you nor suspected by me; but on the contrary, in speaking of the seizure of American property in Spain, you expressly declared, that it was not a confiscation.

Can proofs be more conclusive, than from the first promulgation of the law down to the 25th of January last, nothing in the nature of reprisal was contemplated by His Majesty?

What circumstance may have since occurred to produce a change in his opinion, I know not; but the confidence I feel in the open and loyal policy of His Majesty, altogether excludes the idea, that the rule was merely found for the occasion, and made to justify seizures, not otherwise justifiable.

I pray your Excellency to accept, &c. &c.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG, His Excellency the Duke of Cadore, minister of Exterior Relations.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, the 4th April, 1810.

After seven weeks detention in England, the John Adams has at length got back to France. She arrived in the roads of Havre on the 28th ultimo.

I informed Mr. Champagny, 1st, that Mr. Pinkney had not been able to send by this conveyance the result of his application to the British government concerning the blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree; but that he hoped to be able to send it in a few days by another conveyance; and 2d, that if he (Mr. Champagny) had any thing to communicate which would have the effect of changing the present relations of the two countries, and which he wished to be early known to the government of the U. States, he would do well to let me know it within 24 hours, as the messenger would leave Paris within that time. To this message I received from him the following answer: That "for some days past nothing in the nature of business and unconnected with the marriage of the Emperor could be transacted; and that for some days to come the same cause of delay would continue to operate; that my letters were still before the Emperor, and that he would seize the first moment to get some decision in relation to them." Thus you see every thing is yet in air.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to General Armstrong, dated London, 23d March, 1810.

DEAR SIR, Although I have detained the cor-

vette much longer than I wished, I am not yet able to send you the result of my application to this government concerning the British blockades of France prior to the Berlin decree. I expect to receive it in a very few days, and will immediately forward it to you by Mr. Lee, by the way of Morlaix, if it seems that the French government will not permit a messenger to land at any other port.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. (Signed) W. PINKNEY, His Excellency Gen. Armstrong.

Extract of a letter from General Armstrong to Mr. Smith, dated Paris, 7th April, 1810.

The Emperor left Paris two days ago for St. Cloud, whence he will go to Compeigne, where he will remain till Easter. It is not probable that I shall have an answer to my propositions till he returns to Paris. The day before he set out he gave me a ship to carry myself and family to the United States. The minister recommended that I should not pin myself down to a day as to departure, as circumstances might make it proper for me to stay somewhat longer than I now intended. The treaty between France and Holland was ratified the 30th March, and will be published this day in Holland. I am assured that it contains the following article:

"Toutes les marchandises venant des batimens Americains entres dans les ports de la Hollande depuis le 1er Janvier, 1809, seront mis sous le sequestre et appartiendront a la France pour en disposer selon les circonstances et les relations politiques avec les Etats Unis."* You will see by the copy enclosed of a decree of the king of Naples, that he has put his gains beyond the reach of negotiation. The ports of Prussia are opened to our commerce. Avoid both Prussia and Denmark till you have other assurances."

* "All the merchandize conveyed into the ports of Holland on board American vessels, since the first day of January, 1809, shall be put under sequestration, subject to the disposition of France, according to circumstances, and the political relations with the U. States."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 22.

To the Correspondent of Timothy Pickering.

Sir—No apology will be necessary for this intrusion on your patience, when it is considered, that through the medium of your favorite tory paper, the Federal Republican, of the 22d ultimo, you have with the unpremeditated gallantry of the "knight of the sorrowful countenance" breathed defiance to my ears. This being the case, your invitation cannot, in common politeness, be rejected. But before we proceed any further, let me promise, that whenever you avow yourself as the author of the infamous publication above referred to, should curiosity or any other motive excite in your mind a desire to become better acquainted with the author of this letter, you will have nothing more or less to do, than to call upon the printer, who will inform you of my real name, and will point out to you the particular house in which I live. In the prostituted vehicle above mentioned, it is declared, that the extract from T. Pickering's letter to you, as published in the Enquirer, was "designedly mutilated, and that it was originally obtained under false and fraudulent pretences, in order to be published through a breach of confidence." It can only be presumed that the Editors of the Federal Republican received their information directly or indirectly from you. Now, sir, how was the extract obtained? What are the facts? They shall be briefly and correctly stated; and every thing which shall be stated is susceptible of, and can be substantiated by legal proof. You were indisposed—A friend and family connection of yours came to see you. For the sake of your own convenience and accommodation, he was requested by you to go at least four miles to the post office, and take up a letter which you supposed might be there for you from T. Pickering. You added that if he obtained such letter, he should open it, as he was equally interested with yourself; for you had recently written to T. Pickering on the subject of your claim for half pay, (to a similar claim he also had some pretensions) and expected his answer thereto. He accordingly went to the

post office, received your letter, and opened it in the presence of the postmaster. You who know not what are the ties of conscience or of patriotism, can form no idea of the contest which arose in his mind on reading the execrable letter of Pickering. On the one hand considerations of a private nature had their weight. The manner in which you desired him to open the letter, implied a seeming confidence, which for slight or trivial causes ought not to be disregarded, (that is, had the contents of the letter been free from criminality.) An acquaintance of many years standing, as well as the family connection above alluded to, had their weight. But in the opposite scale was put the duties which he owed to God and his country. He did not forget that he had taken a solemn oath to support the constitution of the U. S. You too have taken the same oath, which however has given you no concern, for it is well known that you are avowedly hostile to the present form of government, and an open advocate for monarchy, for which you have declared the people of the U. S. are only fit. He had as well as myself often heard you say, that this government could not stand—that it must soon fall—that it ought to fall. He had heard you say that before the presidential term for which Mr. Madison was elected, should expire, he (Mr. M.) would be dragged from his seat, as he ought to be. These and many other declarations of yours, all in contempt of the solemn obligations of an oath, & all equally treasonable, crowded upon his mind. He could not long hesitate. Still a part of the letter which was of a private nature, was held by him as inviolable. He took the extract in question, which related, not to the private concerns of Pickering and yourself, but which affected his own interest—the interest of his family, & the interest of every other individual in the community. It was well understood that when Pickering and you choose to write on subjects which concern yourselves only, you will never be censured by any reasonable being.—But when we discover that you are strenuously endeavoring to foment insurrection and rebellion against the government which you have sworn to support: when we see you in the attitude of assassins whetting your daggers for the purpose of stabbing the public tranquility: when we see political incendiaries collecting treasonable combustibles for a general conflagration, it is surely high time to put the well disposed part of the community upon their guard.

The extract was obtained as above mentioned; it was shewn to at least a dozen persons before it was left in my possession. I thought it my bounden duty to have it published. I do not wish to excite personal animosity—I did not wish to drag you before the public, (culprit as a politician I think you to be,) and therefore sent it to a distant press. No intimation was given of your name, character, or particular place of abode, and you might still have remained in a state of peaceable obscurity, had not your own impudence counteracted my lenient intentions. Mr. P. was however a public man; he wrote on a public subject, and I thought it but right that his sentiments should be publicly known.—What now becomes of the villainous declaration that the extract was obtained by "false and fraudulent pretences." Were any pretences whatever made use of to get possession of your letter? Stranger as you are to every thing like moral honesty, you dare not stand forward and answer this question in the affirmative. But "it was designedly mutilated." It is possible that in transcribing, or in pointing, some trifling error may have happened.—It is possible that a comma or parenthesis may have been misplaced or omitted; but it is not true that it was done "designedly."—It is not true that the sense, spirit or meaning of any one sentence has been changed or perverted in the slightest degree whatever. The original letter is in your possession.—Produce it—let it be compared with the extract as published in the Enquirer, and then let the world judge between us. Let me tell you, sir, that the extract was made in the house where the post-office is kept; it was carefully examined and compared with the original, in the presence and with the assistance of a gentleman who is no way connected with either of the parties concerned; but whose veracity and honour are unquestionable.

My confidence in him who took the extract, and in him who assisted in its examination, is such, that I hesitate not one moment to hurl back the foul

assertion with contempt into the teeth of the scoundrel who made it. And yet, say the Editors of the Federal Republican, "If the guilty party should have the hardihood to come forward, we are enabled to undertake that both the fraud and the perpetrator shall be exposed before the public." From what has already been said, and from what can easily be proven, by the most respectable testimony, it will be seen, that this insolent threat merits no other reply than such as was given by the renowned commodore Truitt on a certain occasion, viz. "I spit in your face and call you horse."

But Sir you are held up as a "revolutionary officer who has lived to see the fruits of his toils and dangers cast to the mercy of a blind and inflated party," &c. For the benefit of those miserable tools of Baltimore, who edit the Federal Republican, your Military career, throughout the whole war shall be faithfully detailed. In this neighbourhood where you are well known, it would be altogether unnecessary to say one word on the subject; but in order that your Baltimore friends as well as Mr. Pickering himself may know the extent of your "toils & dangers" I feel myself constrained to undertake the arduous task.

Know then Messrs. Pickering & Co. that this identical revolutionary officer, did commence his services before Boston, as was truly stated; but it is much to be regretted that the world has not also been informed when and how his "toils and dangers ended." He commenced his services under the friendly patronage of a real soldier and patriot, Col. Hugh Stephenson, who procured for him a Lieutenant's commission. We know little of any exploits of his until the latter end of the year 1776, when he was (together with the greater part of the regiment to which he belonged) taken prisoner by the enemy at the surrender of Fort Mifflin. Most of his brother officers remained in captivity for 3 or 4 years; but it was not so with our hero. He was one of the favoured few who were liberated by the enemy; how, why, or wherefore has never yet been explained.—Whether he took a protection and swore allegiance to his B. M. we do not know. But we do know that he is a devoted friend to royalty. We know that he has declared that the people of the U. States are not fit for a republican government; that a Monarchy is the only kind of government that will suit them. We know that he never performed, or encouraged others to perform any military services against the British after the year 1776. We know that he abandoned his rank in the Virginia line. We know that long before the close of the war his name was stricken off, and he was no longer considered as belonging to the army at all. In fine, we know that he deserted the service of his country in the time of her utmost extremity: that he remained at home and enriched himself by speculation on the vitals of his bleeding country, and on helpless and distressed individuals, amongst whom we are compelled to mention (and with sorrow we do it) the widow and orphans of his friend and patron above named!!! Such are his toils and dangers! the fruits of which he wishes now to gather by modestly claiming half pay during life: as if he had actually fought the battles of his country from the beginning to the end of the war. Most assuredly "the estimate which such a man places upon the character of his well tried fellow soldier and fellow patriot, is more precious than the applause of youngling forwardness," &c. Indeed it must be acknowledged that Pickering and his correspondent are really and truly, every way worthy of each other.

If sir it is your wish that this correspondence should be carried any further you will be pleased to signify your pleasure, and should you decide in the affirmative, I promise you that in my next I will lay before the public some further sketches of your life and morals. In the mean time I am

A CITIZEN.

From the National Intelligencer.

On Monday the 4th inst. was held at Boston the annual election of officers of the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" of Boston. This is usually a day of considerable parade, the Public Functionaries attending the ceremony. Accordingly on this occasion there were present, Gov. Gerry, Lt. Governor Gray, with his aids, the President and members of the Senate, (the House of Representatives refus-

ing to adjourn for the purpose of attending the ceremony) the Representatives of Boston, His Excellency Mr. Jackson, the British minister, &c.

At a collation of which the company partook, many toasts were drank. After the first six, containing no party sentiments, the governor withdrew.—After which (in the presence and no doubt to the great gratification of "His Excellency Mr. Jackson") sundry toasts were given tending rather to degrade our country than to cherish generous or patriotic sentiments.

The following volunteers were given among others:

By Mr. Jackson. Perpetual harmony between Great Britain and the U. States.—May the swords of this Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company be drawn against those who would interrupt it.

By Mr. Otis.—May our prejudices against the British nation, like those against her minister, vanish upon a more intimate acquaintance.

It appears that Mr. Jackson has at length met with congenial souls, with whom he can mingle in communion sweet. The honor of entertaining with feasts and revelry, in the face of day, the insult of their country's dignity was reserved for the federalists of the town of Boston. It has been reported, indeed, that Mr. Jackson met with civilities in New York; but he never was there invited to dine with the constituted authorities of the state.

We are happy to find by the following extract from the Boston Patriot, that Gov. Gerry did not degrade his character and high office by voluntarily communing with him.

The unexpected and extraordinary appearance of Mr. Jackson in Faneuil Hall has excited much curiosity, and no small degree of public sensation.—The following statement is all that has come to our knowledge on this delicate subject.

"After, and indeed, before, Mr. J's. arrival in town, a rumour was in circulation that he was to dine with the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Company. One of Gov. Gerry's aids, impressed with what he thought the propriety of the case dictated, but without any communication with his Excellency on the subject, called on the gentleman from whom he understood the card of invitation to Mr. Jackson would proceed, if it was contemplated that he should dine with the company. He expressed, in strong and unequivocal terms, what he conceived would be his excellency's objections under the circumstances of the case, to dining with the company, were Mr. J. to be a guest. Upon stating the objections, he was assured that the card of invitation should not be sent to Mr. Jackson. Subsequent to this interview several federal gentlemen of respectability called on his excellency, and informed him that it was reported that he had said he should not dine with the company, if Mr. J. was a guest. His excellency, in the course of conversation, answered in substance that no such assertion had been made by him or any one by his authority, but at the same time he took the liberty to observe, that considering the situation of Mr. Jackson since his rupture with the administration of the federal government, it would be in the highest degree improper for the Executive of a single State to have any intercourse with him, or to exercise any of those acts of courtesy & civility which, as an individual of respectability, he might otherwise have had reason to expect. To this we understand His Excellency subjoined, that an introduction of Mr. Jackson to him, was inadmissible, and that if he received civilities from him, they could not be reciprocated.

From what passed at this interview, we presume the governor could not have anticipated the presence of Mr. J. at Faneuil Hall, and we are authorised to state—that neither he, nor his aids had any knowledge of Mr. J's being present, till a few minutes before they left the room—that he was not introduced to the Governor, the Lieut. Governor, or either of the Aids, and that the toasts published in the Palladium, as given by Messrs. Jackson & Otis, were not given in their presence.

The public have now before them the despatches, received by the John Adams. They add little to the information previously received; but they place that information in the most unquestionable shape, by giving it an official stamp. Some hope might have been entertained, that our frigate would not have been suffered to depart with such unwelcome intelligence.—But even that hope is now dissipated;

& nothing remains but the manifestation of the naked purpose of the French government to pursue what it considers its line of interest, without regarding our interest or rights. It is possible, that previous to the departure of General Armstrong, some amicable propositions may be made; but they ought not to be expected, much less relied on.

We have not room in this paper further to comment on the despatches; but we cannot refrain from adding, that every American of independent mind must feel a pride at the firm and lofty tone in which General Armstrong vindicates his government against the unfounded insinuations uttered against it.

The John Adams brought no continental news of importance.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives, June 8, the following votes were given for a senator to Congress:

Joseph B. Varnum, 301
Timothy Pickering, 180
Scattering, 7

In the Senate, to which this decision was sent for concurrence, the votes were for Mr. Varnum 20, and Mr. Pickering 20—no choice. A second trial was to take place on the 13th.

A CALL OF CONGRESS.

A friend from Washington informs (says the Baltimore Federal Republican) that it was confidently stated that Congress would be convened in July—that it was understood Mr. Pinkney would be recalled—and that no hopes were entertained of averting open hostilities with France.

Philadelphia, June 11.

Arrived yesterday, ship Francis, Pickle, in 47 days from Rochelle, with 80 passengers, among whom is the Russian Minister, Count Pahlen.

We have been favored with a particular & correct account of the American vessels and cargoes sequestered in St. Sebastian, &c. which we shall give in detail in our next. The number of vessels amounts to 46, which, with their cargoes, at the lowest estimate are calculated to be worth one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Philadelphia paper.

ST. LOUIS, MAY 10.

More British friendship.

Arrived here on Sunday last, from the Mandan villages, Mr. Auguste Chouteau, junr. Mr. C. is one of the St. Louis Fur company. He left their principal trading house near the head waters of the Missouri, for the purpose of taking in a valuable cargo of fur from their post at Cedar-Island.—On his arrival, he learned that, a few days before, the factory was consumed by fire. The loss was estimated at from 12 to 15,000 dollars.

Died, on the 19th instant, in this town, Mrs. Lucy Dixon, in the 83d year of her age.

Also, in the state of Ohio, on the 7th ultimo, in the 63d year of his age, Mr. William Harris, of this county. Mr. Harris had gone to the state of Ohio for the purpose of preparing a place to take his family in the fall; but had scarcely reached his place of destination, when he received the awful summons of death.

VALUABLE

Land & Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Ferdinando Fairfax, bearing date the 7th of August, 1809, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying John Downey and Nicholas Roper against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall positively offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, for that purpose, on Saturday the 7th day of July next, a tract of land situated on the river Shenandoah, in Jefferson county, lately in the tenure of William Minor, together with the wood land lying between it and Hammond's ferry road, and the lines of James Fulton and Thomas Fairfax, containing by estimation 170 acres. Also, at the same time, a Negro Woman with four children—the woman is an excellent house servant. The sale to take place at twelve o'clock on said day, at the Dry Bridge, at Shannon Hill.

JOHN DIXON.
June 22, 1810.

Lands & Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the western country, offers the following valuable property for sale:

A Small Farm,

containing from 90 to 100 acres, on Bab's Marsh, Frederick county, about 5 miles from Winchester. On the premises are a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c. a valuable orchard of apples and pears in full bearing, an excellent distillery which has been in constant work for some years—the country around a bounding in fruit and grain. There are two never failing springs within twenty yards of the house, and two good merchant mills within one mile.

Also, a House and Lot, in Charles town, Jefferson county, the run of said town passing through it.—It is valuable for a tanner, brewer, or distiller; the house is two stories high, with seven rooms, a kitchen and stable—the lot contains half an acre, equal to any in the town for a garden.

Likewise, that well known and public stand for a tavern and store, situated at Lee town, Jefferson county, occupied at present by the subscriber, within six miles of Charles town, ten of Shepherd's town, nine of Martinsburgh, and two and a half of the Sulphur Spring, on a public road to each place, with two comfortable dwelling houses, store house, sheds, garden, and thirteen acres of land; and an excellent spring near the house. I will sell the above property together or separate, or I will divide the land at Lee town into lots from one half to three acres each, to suit purchasers. I will receive in payment two or three likely young negroes, a light wagon, and one or two horses, and three or four hundred dollars in store goods. For further particulars inquire of James Riley, at Winchester, of Henry Haines, at Charles town, or at Lee town of the subscriber.

HENRY HUNTSBERRY.

June 22, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A stout, active black boy,

about 17 years of age, and well acquainted with farming. Enquire of the printer.

June 22, 1810.

Jefferson County, sct.

June Court, 1810.

Abraham Coleman, Complainant,

against

Thomas Hazlewood, James Watson,

and Giles Cook, sen. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in August next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teate,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's mill, on the 9th day of July next, for the purpose aforesaid, 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 15 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held sometime ago at the Rock's mill. Also 30 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

Wm. B. PAGE.

June 15, 1810.

Stray Marc.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charles town; about the latter end of May, a small black mare, about 15 and a half hands high, supposed to be 6 years old—no brand or mark.—Appraised to thirty dollars.

MOSES GIBBONS.

June 15, 1810.

NEW STORE.

Presley Marmaduke, & Co.

Beg leave to inform the public, that they are now opening in Shepherd's-Town, next door to Mr. Walter B. Selbey's,

A handsome & well chosen assortment of

GOODS,

which have been purchased with cash, and which they are determined to sell on liberal terms, for cash, or approved country produce.

Shepherd's-Town, May 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

ON Bullskin, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 500 acres, about 350 of which are cleared, the balance in timber. This land is well adapted to grass, about 30 acres might be converted into good meadow, through which the Bullskin passes. It is useless to say more, as it is presumed all persons feeling disposed to purchase will visit the premises, at which time the terms will be made known by the subscribers.

J. T. A. WASHINGTON,
SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 25, 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.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

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

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 undersellers, that they are positively now selling at

less than half their value.

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.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 18th ult. from the subscriber living at the Sulphur Spring, Berkeley county, Virginia, a negro woman named NELLY, about twenty four years old, very fleshy, stout and strong; when spoken to casts her eyes downwards and smiles; is a very notable house servant. It is supposed she has a free pass, and will endeavor to pass for a free woman; she took with her a variety of clothing, not recollected. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home or secured in some jail so that I may get her again.

JOSEPH MINGHINE.

June 8, 1810.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, in Charles town,

Yellow Peruvian Bark.

ALSO,

Simmons's best home made grass & cradling scythes.

ROBERT FULTON.

May 25, 1810.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Apply to the printer of this paper.
June 8, 1810.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

May 25, 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.

Wool Carding and Spinning Machines

WILL be in complete operation at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill near Charles town, by the first of June, where all business in that line will be done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and best manner, at the usual price. The utility of these machines is so well known, that little need be said on the subject. Customers are requested particularly to assort their wool well, and be careful to clean it of all sticks, burrs and every other hard substance. One pound of clean grease is required to every ten or twelve pounds of wool.

Also, about the first of July there will be in complete readiness at the same place, complete Cotton Machines for carding and spinning cotton, at the usual price—All of which will be attended by old practitioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co.
Mills Grove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 27th day of August next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, 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.

May 25, 1810.

A Miller

Who can be well recommended, may obtain a good situation and immediate employment by applying to

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, June 15, 1810.

Jefferson County, sct.

May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurrain, Complainant,

against

Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and John McGarry, children and heirs of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. *Def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Upon the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, That the said Defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in August next, and answer the bill of the Complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Spring & Summer Goods

The subscribers are now opening a large assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

consisting of almost every article called for, among which are a number of fancy articles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, which they deem unnecessary to particularize, all of which were bought in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore on cash terms, and will be sold on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or to punctual customers.

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town,

May 25, 1810.

Carding & Spinning.

THE subscriber's machines, near Bucklestown, are now in complete order. He flatters himself that the advantage which the wool derives from having separate machines for breaking and rolling, will insure him a large share of custom. His having two machines will enable him to card for customers that come from a distance while they stay. He has had his spinning machine put in order by an experienced hand, and has employed a spinner that is acquainted with the business; but he cannot undertake to spin finer than 12 cuts to the pound, as it would require another machine on a different construction, in addition to the one he has, to spin wool very fine. If persons living at a distance should join, and send their wool together in a wagon, to be carded, he will furnish the person sent with boarding & lodging, and pasture for the horses, gratis, while the wool is carding, and execute the work with the greatest dispatch.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

June 8, 1810.

Jefferson, sct.

July Court, 1809.

John Hoye, Complainant,

against

William A. Washington, Bushrod Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Custis, executors of Gen. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, *def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Andrew Parks not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendant Andrew Parks is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in Oct. next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by Ferdinand Fairfax, esq. bearing date up on the 7th of November, 1809, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall positively offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, for that purpose, on Monday the 9th day of July next, at the Rock's mill, in the county of Jefferson, the following tracts of land, to wit: 295 acres, being a part of the Rock's tract, lying on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being the same tract which was purchased by the said Fairfax at a sale made by commissioners under a decree of the superior court of chancery for the district of Staunton, in favour of Muse's executors against said Fairfax. Also, all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax resides, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pher-son's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by the lands of Beeler, Robardett, Gantt, Mrs. Nelson, and William Lee, containing by estimation about 600 acres. The above tracts of land are uncommonly valuable, and especially the latter, being beautifully and advantageously situated, and in point of fertility inferior to none in the valley, about one half of which is clothed in very valuable timber. Sale to begin at 10, A. M.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

June 15, 1810.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
AN INTERESTING WORK,
ENTITLED

Memoirs of the War

IN THE
SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES,

By an Officer of the Southern Army.

Quaque ipse miserini vidi
Et quorum pars fui.

VIRGIL.

THE above work comprises the most important period of our revolutionary war; and, after a lapse of thirty years, details with accuracy and force those decisive events which so gloriously led to its happy termination. The form of the work has enabled the author to enter into a more minute narrative than is admissible in general history, and to bring into view a greater number of meritorious actors, who, though in subordinate stations, displayed a zeal, fidelity & skill, which ought forever to embalm their names in the memory of a free and grateful people. Throughout, candor and impartiality are displayed; giving praise where due, not withholding censure where required. The style is clear and comprehensive, and the narrative interspersed with interesting anecdotes, and moral, political and military reflections naturally springing from and appositely combined with the subject.

On the whole, the editor does not hesitate to say, that the patriot will be delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part bears the ingenious stamp of a Patriot Soldier, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulty of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on, "all of which he saw and part of which he was."

CONDITIONS.

1. The above work will be comprised in two octavo volumes of about 300 pages each, printed on the best paper and with the neatest type: each volume embellished with heads and maps.

2. The books shall be sent to subscribers, to the capital of each state, at the expense of the editor.

3. The work shall be put to press as soon as the editor shall ascertain, by the return of the subscription lists, that the expense can be encountered.

4. The two volumes shall be delivered in boards at three dollars each.

5. As soon as the editor shall announce, by public advertisement, that the work is put to press, subscribers shall pay one half of their subscription to such persons as may be designated, and the other half on delivery of the books.

** Subscriptions received at this office.

May 25, 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.

VALUABLE

Land & Negroes for Sale.

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JOHN DIXON.

June 22, 1810.

Land for Sale.

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A stout, active black boy,
about 17 years of age, and well acquainted with farming. Enquire of the printer.
June 22, 1810.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN UP trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charles town, about the latter end of May, a small black mare, about 15 and a half hands high, supposed to be 6 years old—no brand or mark.—Appraised to thirty dollars.

MOSES GIBBONS.

June 15, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

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Wm. B. PAGE.

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Also, a House and Lot, in Charles town, Jefferson county, the run of said town passing through it—It is valuable for a tanner, brewer, or distiller; the house is two stories high, with seven rooms, a kitchen and stable—the lot contains half an acre, equal to any in the town for a garden.

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HENRY HUNTSBERRY.

June 22, 1810.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 18, 1810.

American negotiation.—Mr. Canning rose to put a question to the honorable gentleman on the opposite bench, (Whitbread) respecting our transactions with America—it would be recollected, that observations had been made tending to intimate that he (Mr. C.) had actually told a lie before that house, & in the face of the world, with regard to the instructions which he, when in office, had given to Mr. Erskine. The papers which serve fully to elucidate this subject, had now been nearly two months before the House, and no proceeding was taken in pursuance of the object, with a view to which the hon. gentleman called for those papers. He therefore thought it necessary to ask after such a public imputation as he had alluded to had been cast upon his character—whether the honorable gentleman meant to bring forward any motion upon this question, and at what time he would feel it convenient to do so.

Mr. Whitbread stated, that in consequence of the pressure of public bu-

siness for some time back, he had not yet been able to read the papers alluded to by the right honourable gentleman. But he would take care to examine them in the course of the recess, and if they did not serve to dislodge the impression he had been induced to entertain upon this subject, he would certainly feel it his duty to submit a motion to the house respecting it.

Mr. Canning expressed a hope that the Rt. hon. gentleman would either bring the matter under discussion, or state his reasons for declining it, so that the intimation, of which he had reason to complain, should not remain uncontradicted.

Mr. Whitbread replied, "undoubtedly"—and adding, that he felt himself bound to apologize to the right honourable gentleman for the delay which had already taken place upon this subject.

EXTRACTS

From the speech of governor Langdon, to the legislature of New Hampshire.

It is much to be lamented, that the difference in political sentiment among our citizens, should be carried so far as to produce a most violent opposition to our general government, distract the public mind, and greatly disturb the peace and tranquility of the state.

It is painful to hear some men among us, eulogising foreign nations, who are greatly inimical to us, and at the same time calumniating our most excellent government. Permit me to ask you, gentlemen, at this important crisis of our public affairs, whether it is not highly incumbent upon us all, as the Representatives of a free people, to unite our hearts and endeavors to promote the general welfare, and harmonize the public opinion, at the same time imploring the Divine blessing upon our exertions.

The falling of several of the banks, in this state, has been a great injury to the public, and put in the power of a swarm of speculators to plunder the citizens in a most bare faced and shameful manner. Every measure, therefore in our power, should be taken to prevent such evils in future.

The encouragement of our own manufactures, must be considered of great importance, and every reasonable measure should be taken to promote this desirable purpose. Should the legislature think proper to appropriate a small sum of money for the encouragement of introducing and increasing the breed of Merino Sheep, whose fleeces are much greater than those of our common sheep and double the value, it would be of great advantage to the community.

Neither government has maintained its right to originate the aggressions committed by it, but each has insisted upon its right to retaliate upon its enemy for her original violations of the laws of nations. It has been in vain that we have denied the justice of this principle of retaliation, by alleging that a just retaliation could only fall on the enemy of the offending nation, and not on neutrals, who had maintained an inviolable impartiality. Having once taken their ground, both the belligerents have been deaf to our remonstrances.

In the course of the numerous explanations which these outrages gave rise to, both the English and French ministers frequently declared, that, as the measures taken by their respective governments were entirely retaliatory, either would, on the previous repeal of the orders of the other, revoke its own.

To put the sincerity of this assurance to the test, we find that Gen. Armstrong, in virtue of an instruction from Mr. Smith of the first of December last, equived of the Duc de Cadore "what were the conditions on which his majesty the Emperor would annul his decree; and whether, if Great Britain revoked her blockades of a date anterior to that decree, his majesty would consent to revoke the said decree."

To this enquiry the Duc de Cadore returned for answer: "The only condition required for the revocation by his majesty the Emperor of the decree of Berlin, will be a previous revocation by the British government of her blockades of France or

interests without invading those of others; they have cherished the hope that the aggressions committed from time to time upon their rights would be soon succeeded by a respect for them and by a renewal of political confidence and commercial intercourse. But they must now be convinced that the career of ambition and the insatiable thirst for riches are not to be arrested by maxims of justice or laws consecrated by the wisdom of ages.— They must be satisfied that the greatest insult that can be offered to the outstretched arm of power is to attempt to arrest it by argument or remonstrance. They must see that England & France stand in the same attitude towards us, and that the assertion of our independence can only be correctly displayed by ceasing to palliate or apologize for the unjust conduct of either.

There was for a time a faint hope that the proposition submitted by our government that the respective orders and decrees of the belligerents should be chronologically revoked, would be agreed to by them, and something like an accommodation be the result. But even this hope, shadowy as it was, is now dispelled. England has refused to annul the orders of blockade issued by her, antecedent to the date of the Berlin decree, and thereby neutralised the offer of the French government to revoke that decree on condition of the previous revocation by the British government of her previous blockades of France.

As this is a point of considerable importance, inasmuch as it proves unequivocally the disposition of the British government, and tests the sincerity of its previous assurances, we shall dilate a little upon it. If, in performing this duty, the facts stated, or the inferences deduced from them, evince a want of good faith on the part of the British government, we trust we shall not, in condemning such conduct, be viewed as virtually advocating the conduct of the French government. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we can condemn the conduct of one, without approving that of the other; that, in the strictures offered, we act