

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charles-Town, on the 1st January, 1811.

A. Samuel Adams, John Anderson. Charles Beeler, Thomas W. Barton, John Barrard, William Burnett, Jane Bryan, Jacob Bedenger, Mr. Berry, Richard Baylor, Lewis P. W. Balch, George Blattenberger, Benjamin Beeler, Philip Barnett, Robert Bouman, John Berry.

C. Jesse Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland, Nathaniel Craghill, 2; Elizabeth Carter, Daniel Collet, Robert Christy, 2; Henry Conklin, Richard Cherry, Crocker and Hitchburn, Elizabeth Cameron.

D. James Daniel, Sarah Dorsey, James Duke, John Dixon.

E. The Escheator of Jefferson County, George Exridge.

F. Robert Fulton, John Forsyth, Miss Sally Fouke, 2; James Fulton, George Fetters.

G. Henry Gault, Thomas Griggs, 2; John Griggs, John Gantt, Miss Lucy A. Griffith, George Garnett, Wm. Gardner.

H. William Hibbin, John Haines, Robert Hollady, William Hickman, Edward O. Howard, Miss Mary Hill, James Hammon, William Hereford, Mr. Hite.

I. Rev. Hambleton Jefferson, Miss Margaret Jones.

K. Joseph King, James King, John Kennedy.

L. Charles Loundes, Bernard Limes, Mrs. Lashels, Robert Latham, Thomas Losolen, William Lee.

M. Dowrey Magruder, Jonathan McComb, John McAndrew, Jacob Moler, William and Daniel McPherson, Jacob Manning.

P. Conrad Piser, Lucy Peterson, Rebecca Park, William Pendleton, Ladoch Park.

R. George Reiley.

S. Nelson Sowers, John Saunders, 2; Daniel Stevens, Samuel Swayne, Wm. H. Selby, Mary Stevenson, Thomas Smallwood, James Stevenson, 2; John Sutton.

T. Henry S. Turner, John Throckmorton, Francis Tillet, 2; Miss S. Tumpason, Samuel Tillet, Jeremiah Telford.

W. James Williams, John Walker, William Wallace or John Ingraham, John Wilkens, E. Wiley, John Ware.

Z. John Tate. J. HUMPHREYS, P. M. January 4, 1811.

WANTED, ON HIRE, A Female Servant,

Who can be recommended for industry, honesty, and good temper. If she has children with her, it will be no great objection, provided she goes proportionably low. Inquire of the printer. January 4, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, on Saturday the 19th of January, inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, three valuable mules, two horses, one wagon with a complete set of gears. Also, one negro fellow—The same having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to secure a debt due Robert Whitcut. TH. GRIGGS, junr. January 4, 1811.

Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, about a mile & a half from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, about the 1st of November last, a small bright bay Mare, thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be 3 years old, and has a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to 30 dollars. GEORGE SHAULL. December 21, 1810.

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Smithfield, on the 28th inst. A Mulatto man named PHIL, but is known in his neighbourhood by the name of Dr. Johnson. He is about 36 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has a very remarkable black speck in one of his eyes, very fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is apt to be impertinent, but when he thinks himself dependent or apprehensive of being taken up is very humble and submissive. As it is his whole object to be free, it is more than probable he has obtained a free pass—he is frequently employed among the blacks as a physician. He had on when he went away, a patched pair of Kersey overalls, an old coat of a redish cast, and a wool hat. He took with him two drab coloured great coats, and a variety of summer holiday clothing, which will enable him to change his dress—he also took a few articles of bed clothing. Thirty Dollars reward will be given for apprehending and securing the above described fellow in jail, so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home, if taken within 20 miles from home, if 30 miles 50 dollars, and if any greater distance the above reward.

SETH SMITH. December 28, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable on account of their professional engagements, to pay attention to the collection of their accounts, for medical services, take this opportunity of informing all those who are in their debt, that they have employed Mr. Aquila Willet to settle said accounts; and request that immediate payment may be made to him.

JAMES WOOD, SAMUEL J. CRAMER. Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Robert Buckles, Complainant, against William Buckles, John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Buckles 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 January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of September, an apprentice boy named Joseph Johnson, bound to the United States to learn the art of gun-making in the gun manufactory at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, fair complexion; when spoken to a down look, and about 18 years old. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber. JAS. STUBBLEFIELD, Supt. Nov. 30, 1810.

To Rent,

The Rock's Mill. Possession will be given the 1st of January. J. H. LEWIS. Dec. 14, 1810.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. December 21, 1810.

A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE, & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomak, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of Shannondale. The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops: and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town, November 9, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

James Glenn and James Verdier, Complainants,

against Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire 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 January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEORGE HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Jefferson County, to wit. November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant, against Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire 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 January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away, or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, 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. Nov. 23.

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:

Table with 2 columns: Prize number and amount. 1 Prize of 30,000 dollars, 2 Prize of 25,000, 3 Prize of 20,000, 4 Prize of 10,000, 5 Prize of 5,000, 14 Prize of 1,000, 30 Prize of 500, 50 Prize of 100.

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH. By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes 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 allowed by the best Judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of the public as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blacks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to the Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

Independent of all the advantages peculiar 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 encouragement 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 genuine vaccine; so that already the King Pock has been brought into disrepute in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the King Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, directed of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must seek vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable 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 HUMPHREYS—Shepherd's-Town by MESSRS. JAMES S. LAWE, BROOKS, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, MESSRS. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS B. BENNET, & Co. JUNE 15, 1810.

A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, And are now opening at the subscriber's store,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

- Refined Camphor, Tincture Steel, Bateman's Drops, Stoughton's Bitters, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence of Lavender, Essence of Burgamot, Paregoric Elixir, Venice Turpentine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanah, Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills, And also that efficacious medicine Apodoloe, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business. PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, January 18, 1811.

[No. 147.

DOCUMENTS

Communicated to Congress on the 28th ultimo.

To the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before the House a Report from the Secretary of State complying with their resolution of the 21st instant. JAMES MADISON. December 28th, 1810.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, December 28, 1810.

Sir—In pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st of this month, I have the honour of laying before you, 1st. A copy (marked A) of a decree of the emperor of France transmitted to this department by gen. Armstrong; 2d. A copy (marked B) of a correspondence with gen. Turreau; 3d. A copy (marked C) of a communication, just received from gen. Armstrong in relation to the duties imposed by the Emperor of France.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honour to remain, Sir, Your most obt. servant, R. SMITH. The President of the U. States.

(A) Translation of a decree of the 15 (9) July, 1810.

Thirty or forty American vessels may import into France (under licence) cotton, fish-oil, dye-wood, salt fish, cod-fish, hides and peltry. They may export wine, brandy, silks, linens, cloths, jewelry, household furniture, and other manufactured articles.—They can only depart from Charleston and New-York, under the obligation of bringing with them a gazette of the day of their departure (American Gazette) moreover a certificate of the origin of the merchandise, given by the French consul, containing a sentence in cypher: the French merchants who shall cause these vessels to come must prove that they are concerned in the fabrics of Paris, Rouen and other towns.

(B) GENERAL TURREAU TO MR. SMITH. Washington, 27th Nov. 1810. (TRANSLATION.)

Sir—Since our last conversation relative to the certificates of origin given by the consuls of H. M. in the United States, I have collected and read over the different orders of my court on that subject, and asked of the consul general of France those which he might have received directly on this part of the service, so essential for the security of your exportations.

It results from the instructions which I have received directly, & from those that have been sent to the consul general, that the consuls, of H. M. in the U. States do not deliver, nor must not hereafter deliver, under any pretext, any certificate of origin to American vessels destined for any port other than those of France: that they deliver them and will deliver them hereafter to all American vessels destined for the ports of France, loaded only with the produce of the U. States: that all the certificates anterior to the last instructions attributed to the consuls of H. M. and which it is pretended were given for colonial produce, that evidently came from England, have been challenged as false (argues de faux) in as much as the English publicly fabricate papers of this sort at London.

This, sir, is all that it is possible for me to say to you at present respecting certificates of origin. I cannot doubt but that the government of the U. States will see in these regulations of my court an intention, distinctly pronounced, of favouring the commercial relations between France and the U. States in all the objects of traffic which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures.

You will readily perceive, sir, that in giving this latitude to the mutually advantageous relations of the two friendly people, the emperor, cannot depart from the system of exclusion against English commerce without losing the advantages which H. M. and the allied powers must necessarily expect from it. I have the honour to be, With high consideration, &c. (Signed) TURREAU. Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State. The Secretary of State to general Turreau. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, November 28, 1810.

losing the advantages which H. M. and the allied powers must necessarily expect from it. I have the honour to be, With high consideration, &c. (Signed) TURREAU. Hon. Robert Smith, Secretary of State. The Secretary of State to general Turreau.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, November 28, 1810.

Sir—I have had the honor of receiving your letter of yesterday, stating that the French consuls in the U. States are at this time authorised to deliver certificates of origin only to such American vessels as are bound to some port of France, and as are laden with the produce of the U. States.

It will afford satisfaction to our merchants to know, and, therefore, I have to request you to inform me, whether, all American vessels, having such certificates of origin, they can export to France every kind of produce of the U. States, and, especially, cotton and tobacco. In addition to the intelligence, communicated in your letter in relation to the certificates of origin, I have the honour of asking for your information upon the following questions. 1st. Have not the French consuls been in the practice, under the authority of the French government, of delivering, in the ports of the U. States, certificates of origin for American vessels bound to the ports of France, and of her allies, and laden with either colonial produce or the produce of the U. States? 2d. Have the French consuls in the U. States lately received from the French government instructions not to deliver such certificates of origin for American vessels; and at what time did they receive such instructions? 3d. At what time did the French consuls cease to issue certificates of origin to American vessels, in pursuance of instructions from their government, in cases of destination to the ports of the allies of France?

These facts being connected with questions, interesting to our merchants in foreign tribunals, your goodness will pardon the resort to your aid in ascertaining them. I have the honour to be, &c. (Signed) R. SMITH.

(C) Translation. GENERAL TURREAU TO MR. SMITH. Washington, Dec. 12th, 1810.

Sir,—If I have not replied sooner to the letter which you did me the honour to write to me on the 28th of last month, it is because I have sought information from the consul-general of his majesty, whether he had not received directly instructions more recent than those which I had transmitted to him, and also to enable me to give a positive answer to the questions contained in the letter referred to above.

I reply, sir, to the first of your questions, that M. M. the consuls of his majesty to the United States have always delivered certificates of origin to American vessels for the ports of France: they did it in execution of a decree of his majesty of the first of Messidor, of the year eleven. M. M. the French Consuls have also delivered them to vessels destined for neutral or allied ports, whenever they have been required of them. This measure was sanctioned and authorised by a circular dispatch of his excellency the minister of foreign relations, under date of the 20th April, 1808. This dispatch prescribes the formalities to be gone through for the certificates delivered in such cases.

I proceed now, sir, to reply to the second of your questions. By a dispatch of his excellency the Duke of Cadore, of the 30th of August last, received by the "Hornet," the 13th of last month, and of which information was given the same day to the Consuls of his majesty, they are expressly prohibited from delivering certificates of origin for merchandise of any kind, or under any pretext whatever if the vessels are not destined for France.

This reply to your second question, sir, furnishes you with a solution of the third. The Consuls and Vice Consuls of his majesty will have ceased to deliver certificates of origin to vessels for any other place than France, immediately on the receipt of this circular, which will reach them a few days sooner or later, according to the greater or less distance of the places of their residence.

Concerning cotton and tobacco; their importation into France is at this moment specially prohibited; but I have reasons to believe, (and I pray you, meanwhile, to observe, sir, that they do not rest upon any facts) that some modifications will be given to this absolute exclusion. These modifications will not depend upon the chance of events; but will be the result of other measures, firm and pursued with perseverance, which the two governments will continue to adopt, to withdraw from the monopoly and from the vexations of the common enemy a commerce, loyal (loyal) and necessary to France as well as to the United States. Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration. (Signed) TURREAU.

The Secretary of State to general Turreau. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, December 18, 1810.

Sir, I have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 12th inst. in reply to my enquiries in relation to certificates of origin, as well as to the admission into France of the products of the agriculture of the U. States.

From your letter it appears, that the importation into France of cotton and tobacco, the produce of the U. States, is at this time specially and absolutely prohibited.

From the decree of the 15th July, it moreover appears, that there can be no importation into France, but upon terms and conditions utterly inadmissible, and that, therefore, there can be no importation at all of the following articles, the produce of the United States, namely, fish-oil, dye-wood, salt-fish, cod-fish, hides and peltry.

As these enumerated articles constitute the great mass of the exports from the U. States to France, the mind is naturally awakened to a survey of the actual condition of the commercial relations between the two countries, and to the consideration that no practical good, worthy of notice, has resulted to the U. States from the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees, combined, as it unexpectedly has been, with a change in the commercial system of France so momentous to the U. States.

The act of congress of May last had for its object, not merely the recognition of a speculative legitimate principle, but the enjoyment of a substantial benefit. The overtore, there-in presented, obviously embraced the idea of commercial advantage. It included the reasonable belief, that an abrogation of the Berlin and Milan decrees would leave the ports of France as free for the introduction of the produce of the U. States, as they were previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

The restrictions of the Berlin and Milan decrees had the effect of restraining the American merchants from sending their vessels to France. The interdiction in the system, that has been substituted, against the admission of American products, will have the effect of imposing upon them an equal restraint. If, then, for the revoked decrees, municipal laws, producing the same commercial effect, have been substituted, the mode only, and not the measure has undergone an alteration. And however true it may be, that the change is lawful in form, it is, nevertheless, as true, that it is essentially unfriendly, and that it does not at all comport with the ideas inspired by your letter of the 27th ult. in which you were pleased to declare "the distinctly pronounced intention of his imperial majesty of favoring the commercial relations between France and the United States in all the objects of traffic, which shall evidently proceed from their agriculture or manufactures."

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) R. SMITH. Translation of a letter from General Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French, &c. &c. to Mr. Smith, secretary of state. Washington, Dec. 25, 1810.

If France, by her own acts, has blocked up her ports against the introduction of the products of the United States, what motive has this government in a discussion with a third power, to insist on the privilege of going to France? Whence the inducement to urge the annulment of a blockade of France, when, if annulled, no American cargoes could obtain a market in any of her ports? In such a state of things, a blockade of the coast of France would be to the U. States as unimportant, as would be a blockade of the coast of the Caspian sea.

The British edicts may be viewed, as having a double relation; 1st to the wrong done to the U. States; 2d to the wrong done to France. And it is in the latter relation only, that France has a right to speak. But what wrong, it may be asked, can France suffer from British orders, which co-operate with her own regulations?

However sensible the U. States may be to the violation of their neutral rights under those edicts, yet if France herself has by her own acts rendered it a theoretical instead of a practical violation, it is for this government to decide on the degree in which sacrifices of any sort may be required by considerations, which peculiarly and exclusively relate to the U. States. Certain it is, that the inducements to such sacrifices are weakened, as far as France can weaken them by having converted the right to be maintained, into a naked one, whilst the sacrifices to be made, would be substantial and extensive.

A hope, however, is indulged, that your instructions from your government will soon enable you to give some satisfactory explanations of the measures to which reference has been made, and that their operation in virtue of modifications, which have not yet transpired, will not be as has been herein presented.

The president has received with great satisfaction the information, that the consuls of France have been heretofore in the official and authorised practice of furnishing certificates of origin to American vessels; as well to those destined to neutral ports, as to those whose sovereigns are in alliance with France; and that this practice, sanctioned by the French government, did not cease in any part of the United States before the 13th of last month, and then only in consequence of a dispatch from the duke of Cadore bearing date the 30th of August preceding. This satisfaction arises from the hope, that similar information may have been given to the Danish government, and from a sense of the happy influence, which such a communication will have had on the American property, that had been seized and detained by the privateers of Denmark upon the supposition that these certificates of origin were spurious and not authorised by the French government. It is, nevertheless, to be regretted, that the functionaries of France in Denmark had not made known to the Danish authorities, during the occurrence of such outrages on the American trade, the error of denouncing, as illegitimate, authentic documents, which had been lawfully issued by the accredited agents of his imperial majesty.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) R. SMITH.

Translation of a letter from General Turreau, minister plenipotentiary of his imperial and royal majesty, the emperor of the French, &c. &c. to Mr. Smith, secretary of state. Washington, Dec. 25, 1810.

Sir, I have received the letter you have done me the honor to write to me the 18th of this month, and I hasten to transmit a copy of it to his excellency the duke of Cadore.

This dispatch, sir, being an answer to the letters which I had the honor to write to you on the 27th Nov. and 12th of this month, naturally takes me back to their object, to which I believe it is my duty again to call your attention. I pray you to observe, that the last instructions I have received from my court relative to the new directions the commerce of France, with the United



States must follow are of a very old date: the official dispatches, from which I have taken them, are of the 12th and 28th of April last. It is more probable that the regulations of my government in regard to this commerce have undergone some modifications, as the consul-general received by the "Hornet," dispatches of the 10th July, 22d and 30th August last, in which it is specially stated that cottons may be imported into France in American vessels, and under certain regulations—whereas, according to the instructions which were addressed to me on the 12th and 18th of April preceding, cotton and tobacco are specially prohibited.

I will add to these data (ces Donnes) that according to the orders transmitted to the consuls of his majesty, respecting certificates of origin, and under the date before cited, (20th August last) they may deliver them to all American vessels destined for France—observing that these certificates are not applicable but to the products of the United States. If these certificates of origin cannot be applied but to the productions of the United States, and those destined for France, the introduction of these productions is not then prohibited there.

You will be pleased especially to observe, sir, that the dispositions which were announced to me by the dispatches of the 12th and 28th April, are of course anterior to the repeal of the decrees of Berlin & Milan, & are necessarily without an object, the moment the said decrees are no longer in force. I do not know of any subsequent acts which modify this repeal—for the instructions already cited, sent to the consul-general, the 30th August last, relative to the certificates of origin, are only a consequence of it, and formally exclude only colonial productions.

Furthermore, sir, I have before me the letters of the duke of Cadore to general Armstrong, under date of the 5th of August and 12th September, of which copies have been sent to me by order of my court. These are the only documents on which it seems to me reasonable to fix the attention, (s'arret) and I see in them nothing which can cause it to be supposed that the French government may have had an intention to modify or to restrict the repeal of the before cited decrees.—This act contains no reserve; it does not exact any guarantee.—The declaration of the duke of Cadore is formal; and it is the provisions themselves of the act of the honorable congress of the 1st of May last which have dictated to him the consequence.

I seize this occasion, with eagerness, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) TUREAU.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 7.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from the secretary of the navy, relative to the bills drawn on Degen, Purviance and Co. of Leghorn, in pursuance to Mr. Swoope's resolution. Ordered to lie on the table until the order of the secretary of the treasury on the same subject should be received.

Mr. Vanhorne, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Farmer's Bank of Alexandria. Referred to a committee of the whole on Wednesday.

Mr. Morrow from the committee on public lands, made a report declaring that provision ought to be made for laying out the road designated by the treaty of Brownstown, and for the disposal of the public lands acquired under said treaty. Referred to the committee of public lands for the purpose of bringing in a bill.

Mr. Swoope called for the order of the day on the bill for the renewal of the U. S. Bank Charter; but the house refused to take it up. Yeas 44. Nays 56.

Several other orders of the day were called for and negatively; when a motion was made and carried, that the house resume the consideration of the Confidential Message.—So the doors were closed about half past 12 o'clock and remained so until the house adjourned—4 o'clock.

Tuesday, January 8.

The House sat during the whole of this day with closed doors.

Wednesday, January 9.

A report which was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the compensation of land commissioners in the Mississippi territory, was referred to the Committee of Claims.

A communication from the Secretary of the Navy, comprising a statement of the application and expenditure of appropriations for the service of the Navy for the year 1810, was read.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of illegal settlers on public lands of the U. States, was read and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Poindexter, from the committee appointed on the subject, made a report concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to admit the Mississippi Territory into the Union, as a separate and independent state, on a footing of equality with the other states; and that provision ought to be made by law to enable the people of the said territory to elect a convention to form a constitution, to be submitted to Congress for their approbation.

Mr. Poindexter wished it to be adopted, and again referred to the select committee, with instructions to report a bill.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, the resolution was referred to a committee of the whole, 64 to 38.

A message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Director of the Mint on the subject of the operations of that establishment for the year 1810.

About two o'clock, Mr. Burwell moved the order of the day, on the bill continuing in force the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States; which was not agreed to—yeas 55, nays 60.

On motion of Mr. Macon, the House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for admitting the territory of Orleans into the Union as a state.

Mr. Miller's proposed amendment was before the committee the last time the subject was under consideration; and the question of course now recurred on the same motion.

Mr. Barry and Mr. Bacon opposed it.

The amendment was disagreed to by a large majority.

Mr. Barry then proposed the following amendment to the bill: Provided, That the United States hereby reserve the power of altering the bounds of said territory, so as not materially to diminish its extent, except so far as relates to that portion of it situated south of the 31st degree of north latitude, and east of a line drawn along the middle of the lakes Pontchartrain, Maurepas and the river Iberville to its junction with the Mississippi, the power over which is hereby expressly reserved to the United States, to be disposed of in any manner that may be deemed proper.

After some conversation, in which Mr. Sheffey declared his intention of moving the amendment which follows, and Mr. Poindexter, expressed his approbation of it—

Mr. Barry withdrew his amendment to make room for it.

Mr. Sheffey then moved to insert the following in place of that part of the bill which prescribed the boundaries of the future state.

"All that territory now contained within the limits of the territory of Orleans, except that part lying East of the river Iberville and a line to be drawn along the middle of the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain to the ocean."

Mr. Bibb stated, that if this amendment was adopted, as he hoped it would, he should call up a resolution which he had submitted a few days ago for appointing a committee to enquire whether the territory West of the Perdido should be added to the Mississippi territory or assume the form of territorial governments. This would become an after question for the House to decide.

Mr. Wright and Mr. Rhea opposed the amendment on the ground that the treaty of 1803 with France guaranteed to the undivided territory of Orleans a right to become a state, &c. on the same conditions with other states.

Mr. Bibb and Mr. Ely supported the amendment on the ground of the expediency of leaving that part of the territory, the right to which the President had declared should be a subject of future negotiation, in such a state as would enable the U. States to negotiate respecting it.

Mr. Sheffey's motion was agreed to, Ayes 63.

Mr. Miller moved an amendment to the bill going to restrict the right of suffrage to white males. He did it on the ground that the mixed population of Orleans was so numerous that they might elect a person of color to the National Legislature; with whom Mr. M. said he should feel no inclination to act.

Mr. Poindexter stated the fact of there being in Orleans any of the description of people called Creoles, who were very wealthy & respectable, &c.

Mr. Miller's motion was negatived, Ayes 17.

The period for the election of a convention was fixed at the 3d Monday in September next, and the time of its meeting on the 1st Monday in November.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Adjourned at half past four.

## ESTIMATE

OF APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1811.

Treasury Department,

December 31, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1811; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the treasury for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1810.

The appropriations, as detailed in the estimates, amount in the whole, to five millions nine hundred thousand five hundred and ninety-five dollars and twenty-five cents, viz.

For the civil list, 638,360 61

For miscellaneous expenses, 471,958 12

For intercourse with foreign nations, 128,392 67

For the military establishment, including 143,500 dollars for the Indian department, 2,791,609 80

For the naval establishment, including the marine corps, 1,870,274 05

\$ 5,900,595 25

The estimate of the Secretary of War department is calculated on the whole number of troops authorized by law; but it does not include the permanent annuities to certain Indian tribes, nor the annual appropriation of 200,000 dollars for furnishing arms for the militia, those objects being provided for by permanent laws. Nor is any estimate made, of the sum which may be wanted during the ensuing year, for completing fortifications. The sums which may be actually expended in the year 1811, for those several objects, are not, therefore, in the aggregate above stated.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made, for the purposes before-mentioned, are,

1. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1811; which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

2. So much of the balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of December, 1810, as is not wanted to defray the expenses of that year.

3. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue to the end of the year 1811, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

4. The proceeds of such loan or loans as may be authorized by Congress.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,

ALBERT GALLATIN.

The honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

The schooner Cumberland, Captain Wheaton, in 38 days passage from Lisbon, entered the Capes of Delaware on the 30th of December. In endeavoring to weigh the anchor and proceed up the bay, the same evening, the mate, assisting at the windlass was struck by a handspike, the windlass bits having given way, & had his skull fractured, and died on Wednesday last. The Cumberland attempted to enter Lewiston Creek, but grounded on the bar, where she now lies.

A passenger in the Cumberland informs that the French army broke up on the 16th November, and commenced their retreat. A part of the English army pursued them that night. Lord Wellington with the remainder of the English army left head quarters at Pedro Negro next morning, the 17th in full pursuit of the runaways, and it was believed he would force Massena to hazard a general action.—The French army had retreated twelve leagues towards Coimbra, and was constantly harassed by the pursuing English troops was expected to fall upon Hill with 14,000 men had been thrown across the Zezare, to prevent Massena from crossing up the country, and to intercept any force that might be coming to his assistance. The morning our informant left Lisbon, (the 22d November) 500 French prisoners were brought in. The number of horses left dead in camp by the French was immense. The French had suffered extremely for want of provisions and provender.

No doubt was entertained of the ultimate destruction of Massena's army. Markets good at Lisbon—Flour 18 dollars.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated December 5, by the London Packet, arrived at Baltimore. "Massena's army has taken up a strong position on the plains of Santarem and Tomare, about fifteen or sixteen leagues from Lisbon, and consists of about 45,000 men. The allies amount to double that number, and I have heard it said by English officers, that it was impossible for him to get out of Portugal. Silveira's army is in his rear, and the English in sight of him in front. All communication with the interior is cut off, and the roads rendered impassable for either man or beast. The allies are receiving reinforcements daily of British and Spanish troops, while the French are losing fast by sickness and desertion."

CHARLES-TOWN, January 18.

The House of Representatives occupied the whole of Friday and Saturday last with closed doors.

John Tyler, esq. present governor of Virginia, has been appointed judge for the Virginia district, vice Judge Griffin, deceased.

Thomas Worthington, esq. is chosen a Senator of the United States, from the state of Ohio to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Return J. Meigs, esq.

Levi Lincoln, esq. late attorney general of the United States, has been appointed by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate, a judge of the Circuit Court of the United States, vice Judge Cushing, deceased.

It is supposed by some, and by suppositions only can we now be guided, that Mr. Morier has, with authority from the Spanish Junta, proposed to our government to take possession of Pensacola, and all East Florida, and pay for it by debts due us from Spain; and that the bill before Congress is principally on this question.—Whatever the bill is, it is confidently said that war with England or with France must be the consequence.

FLORIDA.

We learn that the latest despatches from Governor Claiborne state, that Fulwar Skipwith, styling himself Governor of Florida, had avowed a determination to resist the interposition of the United States. With a view to resist Governor Claiborne, he had ordered Gen. Thomas, who with a body of five hundred men was marching to attack Mobile, to return immediately to the fort of Baton Rouge, having declared his determination and that of his partisans to die at his colors before they would submit to the authority of the United States. Those partisans of Skipwith, who adhere to him in this mad project, are principally fugitives from military and civil law in different parts of the U. States, who have taken refuge in this territory as a sanctuary to shield them from the penalties of law, and of course are now unwilling to run the risk of again encountering them.

Notwithstanding this disposition of the Conventionists, we are happy to confirm to our readers the assurance

we gave them a few days ago that all the real yeomanry, the Spanish population, and the honest and respectable part of the American settlers, have hailed the Americans as protectors, and received them with open arms.

Gov. Claiborne was invited to a militia meeting at St. Francisville. At that meeting, on his arrival, the standard of Florida was hoisted. After the Governor had explained to the people the views of his government, and his object in coming amongst them, the Florida standard was struck and the American colors raised amidst the acclamations of the people.

National Intelligencer.

We understand that by the first of February, at farthest, the frigate John Adams will be despatched by the government to Europe.

The bill for admitting the territory of Orleans into the Union as a separate and independent state has passed to a third reading in the House of Representatives, and will probably pass that House. The bill as amended does not include the territory in East Louisiana (or West Florida) but leaves that a subject of future legislation, either to be added to the Mississippi or become a separate territory.

From the Boston Exchange Coffee House Books.

An officer belonging to a French privateer, who left France the 30th Sept. informs that they had an order on board, signed by the Emperor, not to capture any American vessels bound to England, after the 2d November. He also adds that he understood all the vessels of war had the same orders.

BANK OF THE U. STATES.

The following resolution has passed the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, Ayes 69, Nays 20: "Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That the Senators from this state in the Senate of the U. States be, and they are hereby instructed, and the Representatives of this state in the House of Representatives of the U. S. be, and they are hereby requested to use every exertion in their power to prevent the charter of the Bank of the U. States from being renewed, or any other Bank from being chartered by Congress, except it shall be specially provided in the charter, that the Bank shall be established and remain within the district of Columbia."

Salem, January 4.

DEATH OF GEORGE THE THIRD.

Yesterday Mr. John Dalrymple came to this town from Portland, informs us, that in Sacho he heard a report, that a vessel had arrived at Halifax in 25 days from Liverpool, bringing an account of the death of the king.

FURTHER.

Mr. Gilbert of the Exchange Coffee House, Boston, writes as follows: "Jan. 3.—Mr. Hodge from Newburyport, this morning conversed with a Mr. Titcomb, from Passamaquoddy, who spoke a ship three days ago bound to an Eastern port, from Liverpool, then 27 days out, by which he was informed, that there had been a number of reports in Liverpool of the death of the king, of which there was a confirmation the day before the ship sailed." The two foregoing reports are probably from the same source.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

According to late accounts, the hour of this heaven-born monarch's dissolution is rapidly approaching. Prayers are already offered to Almighty God, "in due form of state;" the sighs and groans and benedictions and bulletins of arch-bishops and ministers and priests, mingle with the ambient atmosphere and waste in vacant air. All this is caused by the indisposition of a king, who, like all others, "can do no wrong." Since he was incapable of wrong, while depopulating kingdoms and reducing cities to ashes, while he was a perfect Pandora's box, spreading war, desolation and famine to every quarter of the globe—and since his successor must be equally infallible if not insensible—why, if kings can do no wrong, should such alarm be produced by the bare idea that the "fifty years king" is mortal?

Thomas Paine's letter to sir William Howe, is so solemnly impressive. The time will come (we do not recollect his words with precision) when you must answer to your God for your murders in America. The poor reflection of

having served your king will afford you no consolation in your parting moments. He too will crumble to the same undistinguished ashes with yourself, and have sinned enough of his own to answer for. Neither the benedictions of a bishop, nor the supercilious hypocrisy of a house of peers, can change guilt into innocence, nor make the punishment one pang the less. Life is sufficiently short without shaking the sand that measures it. To see the bountiful face of nature laid waste, is sufficient to fetch a curse from the soul of piety itself.

When the British king quits his terrestrial abode, the pages of English history will abound with his private character, and the wonderful mishaps and misadventures which he was "heir to." Perhaps we may be excused for anticipating the outlines of his personal history, which are given in a note-book form.

George the 3d, ascended the throne, October 26, 1760—made the judges independent, 1761—married Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, Sept. 1761—attacked, and the glass of his chair broken by a mad woman, 1777—thrown from his horse in Windsor Park, October, 1785—his life attempted by Margaret Nicholson, a poor maniac, 1786—fell into insanity, October 25th, 1788, to March, 1789, when the royal family went in state to St. Paul's to return thanks to Almighty God for his happy recovery—a stone was thrown by John Frith, a disordered person, at his stage coach, in going to open the parliament sessions, Jan. 21, 1790—assaulted upon the like occasion, and his coach-glass again broken, Oct. 30, 1795—again, when the queen received a blow from a stone, February 1, 1796—made a grand procession to return thanks for the signal naval victories recently obtained, Dec. 19, 1797—reviewed the volunteers in the city and environs, June 22, 1799, while reviewing the soldiery, a ball from the line passed through the thigh of one near the king—and on the same evening, an attempt was made by one James Hadfield, a disbanded and insane soldier, to shoot the king in Drury-lane theatre, May 15, 1800—again afflicted with a temporary illness, Feb. 1801.

Evening Star.

BLOCKADE OF TUNIS.

The following article, received by a merchant of Salem, enclosed in a letter from Gibraltar of October 6, is copied from the Salem Register of Dec. 29.

Circular from Consul Gen. LEAR.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that his excellency Hodge Ali Bushaw, Dey of Algiers, has this day given notice to all the Councils within his Regency, that in three months from and after this eighth day of September, the ports of Tunis will be blockaded by his cruisers, and that all vessels which shall be found entering into, or departing from said ports, or having on board Tunisian property, after the expiration of the three months aforesaid, shall be considered as good prize, if captured.

Captain Pindar, in 18 days from Lagura, informs us, that General Miranda arrived at that place from England on the 9th of December, where he was received with great joy, and is appointed commander in chief of the military forces.

Merc. Adv.

Mr. Mungo Parke.—The painful incertitude respecting the fate of this adventurous character yet exists. An account has, however, been received in town this week, which again revives the almost extinguished spark of hope. It is stated by a very respectable gentleman, captain Davison, commander of a vessel of Messrs. Anderson, lately returned from the coast of Africa,—that on the 26th of July last, a Moor arrived from the interior, at Bunce Island, in the river Sierra Leone, from whom the following particulars were learned. In January, 1809, Mr. Parke was seen by a Moor, at a short distance from Tomboctoo, in a state of very bad health, in one of the native's huts, after being imprisoned by a native chief. He was, however, at that time at liberty, and had received permission to proceed on his route. Captain Davison interrogated the man frequently and minutely; and from the consistency of his answers, entertains no doubt of the correctness of his narrative.

London Paper, Nov. 8.

From the United States Gazette.

We learn with great pleasure, that a costly and extensive Philosophical

Apparatus has been imported by the Bunbridge, captain Grey, for the use of the University of Pennsylvania.—It was selected and shipped through the agency of William Vaughan, Esq. of London, who, with the liberality which distinguishes the friend of science, has volunteered his services on this occasion. Among the articles imported are an Achromatic Telescope on a large scale by the celebrated Dolland—a Voltaick Battery—a large Electrical machine, with medical apparatus and an Electrical Battery on the new plan—magnetic apparatus, &c.—Hydrostatic apparatus—a universal compound and solar opaque Microscope—best table Air Pump—a Locomotive, &c. &c. These valuable additions to the apparatus already in the possession of the University will, it is presumed, enable the learned gentleman who has lately been elected to the chair of Natural Philosophy to accompany his lectures with a complete course of experiments, the want of which has heretofore been the subject of much and general complaint. Certainly, without experiments, it cannot be expected that youthful students will make any considerable proficiency in natural Philosophy. It is said that a thorough regeneration and reformation of the system of education in the University have lately been completed by the board of Trustees, which promise the most beneficial consequences. The new system is to go into operation at the beginning of the next year.

State of Ohio.—Accounts from different parts of this state afford us a source of much gratification to see the rapid rise of population, when reverting back to the year 1800, the whole population North West of the river Ohio, did not exceed 45,000.—From what we are now able to collect, from various sources, the present year's census will not amount to less than one hundred and eighty thousand.—Should this statement be correct, which we hope it will be found so, then we will be entitled to at least SIX representatives in congress, whereas we now have but ONE.—Supporter.

From a late London Paper.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS.—We are happy to state, that Gustavus Adolphus is under British protection. At Polangen the Prussian guard was dismissed, it not being permitted to encroach on the imperial territory.—Thence, a distance of about 40 miles, his majesty proceeded to Riga, and having arrived, sent a courier to the Emperor Alexander, who returned with a respectful message, intimating at the same time that the king must quit the Russian dominions. Soon afterwards Gustavus contrived to effect his escape by a vessel from the harbor, and entered on board a British ship of war.

LOUISIANA, MISSISSIPPI, &c.

Mr. Duvallon, formerly a French Planter in St. Domingo, was one of those unfortunate individuals driven off by the blacks; being a gentleman of observation and science, fond too of agricultural pursuits, he made a tour through Louisiana, &c. and published "a view of the Spanish Colony on the Mississippi," after Spain had transferred Louisiana to France. This work was printed at Paris, in 1803 when Mr. Warden our consul general, (ever attentive to any publication that might be useful to his country) read and made an abstract of it, with occasional remarks. A gentleman has placed these notes in our hands—but, want of space prevents our extracting much of them at present. We shall nevertheless take scraps from it now and then.

Mr. Warden commends the style of Mr. Duvallon's book—he says "the chapters on the culture of cotton and sugar contain valuable information, and the topographical descriptions are interesting."

It is remarkable that Duvallon as well as M. Robin, another French tourist, assigns the Mississippi as the Eastern boundary of Louisiana.

The surface of Louisiana and W. Florida is estimated at 4,000 leagues; of which 500 square leagues only or 1-8th are fit for cultivation, 75 of these are situated on the banks of the river; 125 interspersed in different parts, and 300 in the districts of the Atacapas and Opelousas.

The second chapter contains a description of the river Mississippi, the true name of which is Misachipi, which signifies father of rivers.

"We are informed, that its embouchure at this time presents only two passes, the deepest of which will not admit vessels drawing more than 12 or

15 feet of water; notwithstanding there is water enough for 100 leagues above the mouth to allow the largest vessels to navigate in safety.

Sixty years ago vessels of 7 or 800 tons burthen could sail in and out of the river, while at present those above 300 cannot enter.

"The depth of the river opposite N. Orleans is about 40 fathoms. Fifty years ago it was 70 fathoms; its depth has diminished as its breadth increased.

"Two learned mechanics residing in Paris, with whom we have conversed on this subject, are of opinion, that by the force of wind on two large vessels, it would be easy to clear the mouth of the river.—They propose to fasten the vessels together and to fix a certain machine to their keels which would act on each separate and carry off the mud."

At no remote period, these hints and others scattered through the work, may be useful to our enterprising citizens. Whatever the Floridas may be in themselves, they are important to the Union.—If either France or England object to our possessing them, it argues a design to disturb us hereafter; reason sufficient for concurring our own safety by occupying the whole country between St. Mary's and the Mississippi.—No foreign power on earth should be suffered to hold a footing there.

Wlig.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

January 3.

The assembly proceeded by joint ballot of the two houses to the election of an adjutant general, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Simon Morgan, esq. Col. Moses Green, of Culpeper was elected without opposition.

On the same day the house passed a bill repealing the last general law which forbids the admission into this state of slaves from other states.

Mr. T. L. Pearson from the committee reported a bill for the organization of the Chancery Courts. It divides the state into eight districts—one chancellor to two districts—two districts are respectively assigned to the three judges of the present Chancery Courts—an additional judge is to be appointed for the two remaining districts.

The bill being twice read was on motion of Mr. P. committed to the committee of the whole house on the state of the commonwealth.

Yesterday the house passed the court of appeals bill—Number of judges five, salary to each \$2,000—Judicial days 250.

January 10.

Court of Appeals.—The Senate amended the bill by adding \$500 more to the salary of the Judges.—Yesterday the House of Delegates took up the bill as thus amended; and without debate, concurred in the amendments. Ayes 88, Nays 73.

The features of the bill then are these:—the number of Judges, 5—the salary of each \$2,500—the number of judicial days 250.—Of course the present Legislature will have to appoint two additional Judges. Enquirer.

THE Federal Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to attend at Mr. John Anderson's tavern, in Charles-Town, on the first day of February court, next, (being the 12th day of the month) for the purpose of designating candidates for the assembly, at the next election.

January 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turning a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson.

January 18, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for cash, on Saturday the 19th of January, inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, three valuable mules, two horses, one wagon with a complete set of gears. Also, one negro fellow.—The same having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust to secure a debt due Robert Whittet.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.

January 4, 1811.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.



From the Baltimore Evening Post.

### THE GRAVE.

This is the rendezvous for all  
The trifling sons of mirth;  
Here, the frail heirs of Adam fall  
And mingle in the earth.  
And here must youth and beauty lie;  
Here, friendship too must dwell;  
Here the fond heart forgets to sigh,  
Or, heave with pity's swell.

For here, shall sorrow cease to be,  
Afflictions all shall cease;  
But not exchange'd, for sport or glee—  
This is the—INN OF PEACE.

Not here, shall friendship's holy light  
Give brilliance to the eyes;  
No, nor shall serpent slander's bite  
Bid indignation rise.

No noisy joys, no rude debate,  
No contests enter here;  
No sports of love, no venom hate,  
No smile, no sigh, no tear.

These thoughts, a mix'd sensation give,  
And double pain the breast,  
It makes us dread to cease to live,  
Yet long to be at rest. H.

### A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Shep-  
herd's-Town, on the 1st of January,  
1811.

A. Marcus Alder, Miss Elizabeth Arm-  
strong, John Angle.

B. John Banks, Sarah Boyer, George  
Bishop, Ishmael Barnes, Frederick  
Bowers, Martin Bilmyer, Walter Ba-  
ker, Sarah Byers.

C. Isaac Chapline.

D. John Daugherty, Mrs. Dubuisson.

F. Michael Fiser, Daniel Fry, Joseph  
Forman.

J. William Jenkins, Thomas Johnson.

K. Captain James Kerney, Miss Jane  
Kerney.

L. Thomas T. Lowry, Mr. Lindsay.

M. Elijah M'Bride, James M'Kel-  
wath.

N. Jacob Nace.

R. George Rab, Solomon Rabb, John  
Rabison.

S. Jacob Smurr, John Stip, John  
Shougart, Adam Sinacher, Anthony  
Strawther, Margaret Strode, Peter  
Snowtickle.

V. Dr. Garret Vorhies.

W. Adrian Wyncoop, Topsom Willi-  
ams.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
January 4, 1811.

### FOR RENT,

### A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,

IN Berkeley county, on the road lead-  
ing from Martinsburgh to Willi-  
amsport, known by the name of Lite's  
mill. Both mills are in excellent or-  
der, with sufficient water in the driest  
seasons. A lease for three years and  
nine months will be given, and posses-  
sion may be had on the 15th of April  
next. For terms apply to the subscri-  
ber in Charles-Town, or to Robert  
Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town.  
THO. BRECKENRIDGE.  
January 11, 1811.

### Estray Horse.

COT out of a stable, in the town of  
Smithfield, sometime last month,  
a small gray Horse, the property of the  
subscriber. He is about 14 hands high,  
has a white face, will be five years old  
next spring, slender made, and paces  
remarkably well; his tail has been  
bobbed square off, but has nearly grown  
out again. I will give a liberal reward  
to any person who will take him up,  
and give me information thereof, and  
all reasonable charges if brought home.  
MATTHEW RANSON.  
Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### Wanted, on Hire,

### A NEGRO MAN,

Who is acquainted with plantation  
work. Enquire of the printer.  
January 11, 1811.

### LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charles-Town, on  
the 1st January, 1811.

A. Samuel Adams, John Anderson.

B. Charles Beeler, Thomas W. Barton,  
John Barrard, William Burnett, Jane  
Bryan, Jacob Bedinger, Mr. Berry,  
Richard Baylor, Lewis P. W. Balch,  
George Blatenberger, Benjamin Beeler,  
Philip Barnett, Robert Bouman, John  
Berry.

C. Jesse Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland,  
Nathaniel Craghill, 2; Elizabeth Car-  
ter, Daniel Collet, Robert Christy, 2;  
Henry Conklin, Richard Cherry, Crocker  
and Hitchburn, Elizabeth Cameron.

D. James Daniel, Sarah Dorsey, James  
Duke, John Dixon.

E. The Escheator of Jefferson County,  
George Exridge.

F. Robert Fulton, John Forseyth, Miss  
Sally Fouke, 2; James Fulton, George  
Fetter.

G. Henry Gault, Thomas Griggs, 2;  
John Griggs, John Gant, Miss Lucy  
A. Griffith, George Garhart, Wm. Gard-  
ner.

H. William Hibbin, John Haines, Ro-  
bert Holladay, William Hickman, Ed-  
ward O. Howard, Miss Mary Hill,  
James Hammon, William Hereford,  
Mr. Hite.

I. Rev. Hambleton Jefferson, Miss Mar-  
garet Jones.

K. Joseph King, James King, John  
Kennedy.

L. Charles Loundes, Bernard Limes,  
Mrs. Lashels, Robert Latham, Thomas  
Loslolen, William Lee.

M. Dowrey Magruder, Jonathan Mc  
Comb, John McAndree, Jacob Moler,  
William and Daniel McPherson, Jacob  
Manning.

N. Conrad Fiser, Lucy Peterson, Re-  
becca Park, William Pendleton, Ladok  
Park.

R. George Reiley.

S. Nelson Sowers, John Saunders, 2;  
Daniel Stevens, Samuel Stovayne, Wm.  
H. Selby, Mary Stevenson, Thomas  
Smallwood, James Stevenson, 2; John  
Sutton.

T. Henry S. Turner, John Throckmor-  
ton, Francis Tillet, 2; Miss S. Trum-  
plason, Samuel Tillet, Jeremiah Tel-  
ford.

W. James Williams, John Walker, Wil-  
liam Wallace or John Ingraham, John  
Wilkins, E. Wiley, John Ware.

Y. John Yates.

F. HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
January 4, 1811.

### WANTED, ON HIRE,

### A Female Servant,

Who can be recommended for in-  
dustry, honesty, and good temper. If  
she has children with her, it will be no  
great objection, provided she goes pro-  
portionably low. Inquire of the prin-  
ter.  
January 4, 1811.

### Stray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm,  
about a mile & a half from  
Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia,  
about the 1st of November last, a small  
bright bay Mare, thirteen and a half  
hands high, supposed to be 5 years old,  
and has a small white spot on her  
rump. Appraised to 30 dollars.  
GEORGE SHAULL.  
December 21, 1810.

### Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean  
Linen and Cotton

### RAGS.

December 21, 1810.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,  
living in Jefferson county, Virgi-  
nia, near Smithfield, on the 25th inst.  
A Mulatto man named PHIL, but is  
known in his neighbourhood by the  
name of Dr. Johnston. He is about  
36 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches  
high, well made, has a very remarkable  
black speck in one of his eyes, very  
fond of liquor, and when intoxicated is  
apt to be impertinent, but when he  
thinks himself dependent or apprehen-  
sive of being taken up is very humble  
and submissive. As it is his whole  
object to be free, it is more than prob-  
able he has obtained a free pass—he is  
frequently employed among the blacks  
as a physician. He had on when he  
went away, a patched pair of Kersey  
overalls, an old coat of a redish cast,  
and a wool hat. He took with him two  
drab coloured great coats, and a variety  
of summer holiday clothing, which  
will enable him to change his dress—he  
also took a few articles of bed  
clothing. Thirty Dollars reward will  
be given for apprehending and securing  
the above described fellow in jail, so  
that I get him again, and reasonable  
charges if brought home, if taken with-  
in 20 miles from home, if 50 miles 50  
dollars; and if any greater distance the  
above reward.

SETH SMITH.  
December 28, 1810.

### Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.  
Robert Buckles, Complainant,  
against

William Buckles, John Worneldorf,  
sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & George  
Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Tho-  
mas Hayly, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Buckles 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 Common-  
wealth: It is ordered that he appear  
here on the second Tuesday in Janu-  
ary next, and answer the bill of the  
complainant. And it is further order-  
ed that the defendants John Wornel-  
dorff, sen. John Worneldorf, jun.  
and George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor  
and Thomas Hayly, or either of them,  
do not pay, convey away, or secrete any  
monies by them owing to or goods or  
effects in their hands belonging to the  
absent defendant William Buckles, un-  
til the further order of this court: and  
that a copy of this order be forthwith  
inserted in the Farmer's Repository,  
printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months  
successively, and published at the door  
of the court house of the said county of  
Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, clk.  
Nov. 23.

### A prime collection of

### FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED,  
And are now opening at the subscriber's  
store,  
All of which have been selected with  
the utmost care and attention, from the  
latest fall importations. They deem it  
unnecessary to particularise articles, as  
their assortment is quite complete, con-  
sisting of almost every article called  
for; all of which they offer at cheap-  
ness for cash or suitable country pro-  
duce. All those who are desirous of  
purchasing cheap goods, are invited to  
pay us a visit. We have also received  
an additional supply to the Apothecary  
department, consisting in part of the  
following valuable medicines, viz.

Refined Camphor,  
Tincture Steel,  
Bateman's Drops,  
Stoughton's Bitters,  
Godfrey's Cordial,  
Essence of Lavender,  
Essence of Burgamot,  
Paregic Elixir,  
Venice Turpentine,  
Iceland Moss,  
Ipecacuanah,  
Anderson's and Hahn's anti-billi-  
ous Pills,  
And also that efficacious medicine  
Apodeldoc, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their  
customers and the public generally, to  
whom they return thanks for the liberal  
encouragement they have received  
since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

### Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.  
James Glenn and James Verdier,  
Complainants,

against  
Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas  
M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Wor-  
thington, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire not  
having entered his appearance  
agreeably to an act of assembly and the  
rules of this court, and it appear-  
ing to the satisfaction of the court  
that he is not an inhabitant of this Com-  
monwealth: It is ordered that he ap-  
pear here on the second Tuesday in Janu-  
ary next, and answer the bill of the  
complainant. And it is further order-  
ed that the defendant Worthington  
do not pay, convey away or secrete any  
monies by him owing to, or goods or  
effects in his hands belonging to the  
absent defendant M'Intire, until the fur-  
ther order of this court, and that a copy  
of this order be forthwith inserted in  
the Farmer's Repository, printed in  
Charles town, for two months succes-  
sively, and published at the court house  
door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, clk.  
Nov. 23.

### Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.  
Jacob Haffner, Complainant,  
against

Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas  
M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Wor-  
thington, Defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire 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 Common-  
wealth: It is ordered that he appear  
here on the second Tuesday in January  
next, and answer the bill of the com-  
plainant. And it is further ordered,  
that the defendant Worthington do not  
pay, convey away, or secrete any monies  
by him owing to, or goods or effects in  
his hands belonging to the absent de-  
fendant M'Intire, until the further or-  
der of this court: and that a copy of  
this order be forthwith inserted in  
the Farmer's Repository, printed in  
Charles-Town, for two months suc-  
cessively, and published at the door of  
the court house of the said county of  
Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, clk.  
Nov. 23.

### A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of  
years, a good Ferry across the  
mouth of the river Shenandoah, at  
Harper's Ferry—the same being lately  
established by law. It is in the most  
direct course from Martinsburgh and  
Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Wash-  
ington, Alexandria, &c. through Hills-  
borough, at the gap of the Short Hill,  
to which place from the said Ferry  
there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent  
for improvement, a capital stand for a  
STORE & FLOUR WARE HOUSE,  
well situated to receive and to send off  
of flour and wheat from the neighbor-  
ing country, on the Loudoun side, parti-  
cularly from the valley of Shenandoah.  
The improvements must be made in  
the plain substantial way—the rent  
during the lease shall be low; and at  
the end of the term the improvements  
will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX.  
Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

### A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand  
dollars, I will rent one of the best  
Farms in the valley—having cleared,  
and fenced, and ready for immediate  
use, near 300 acres of choice land,  
with abundance of wood-land to sup-  
port it, and the use of a running stream,  
besides a good well of water—for a  
term of years; the interest of the re-  
nt, which will be put in money at not half  
what it will readily bring in shares of  
crops; and, when the money is paid  
down, (if within a short time) a lease,  
clear of all claims, will be given by  
F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town,  
November 9, 1810.

### CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSI-  
TORY is Two Dollars a year, one half  
to be paid at the time of subscribing,  
and the other at the expiration of the  
year. No paper will be discontinued  
until arrearages are paid.  
Advertisements not exceeding a  
square, will be inserted four weeks,  
to subscribers, for three fourths of a dol-  
lar, 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.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, January 12.  
The House sat with closed doors  
this day, from 11 o'clock, the usual  
hour of meeting, till near nine o'clock,  
when the doors were opened and the  
House adjourned.

During this day's sitting, a message  
of a confidential nature was received  
from the Senate, by Messrs. Clay and  
Pickering, two of the members of that  
body.

#### Monday, January 14.

Mr. Macon submitted the following  
resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the  
U. States be requested to cause to be  
laid before this House an estimate of the  
sum necessary to finish the Capitol; de-  
signating what may be necessary to fin-  
ish each wing, and the main building,  
and what time may be required to finish  
the whole building.

On the suggestion of Mr. Tallmadge  
the resolution was amended, with the  
consent of Mr. Macon, as to call for  
an account of the debts due to individ-  
uals at this time, for work done on the  
Capitol; and also for an account of the  
whole monies expended on the  
public buildings.

As amended the resolution was  
agreed to, and a committee appointed  
to present it to the President of the U.  
States.

#### ORLEANS TERRITORY.

The House resumed the considera-  
tion of the bill for admitting Orleans  
into the Union as a state, &c.

Mr. Pitkin spoke against the bill.  
Mr. Johnson spoke half an hour in  
favor of it.

Mr. Quincy commenced a speech  
against the bill, which he contends is  
unconstitutional. He had not proceed-  
ed far, when

Mr. Poindexter objected to an ex-  
pression which he had used, and called  
him to order.

Mr. Quincy repeated and justified  
the remark he had made; which, to  
save all misapprehension, he com-  
mitted to writing in the following words:  
"If this bill passes, it is my deliberate  
opinion that it is virtually a dissolution  
of this union; that it will free the states  
from their moral obligation, and, as it  
will be the right of all, so it will be the  
duty of some, definitely to prepare for a  
separation, amicably if they can, vio-  
lently if they must."

After some little confusion—  
Mr. Poindexter required the deci-  
sion of the Speaker whether it was  
consistent with the propriety of debate to  
use such an expression. He said it  
was radically wrong for any member to  
use arguments going to dissolve the  
government and tumble this body it-  
self to dust and ashes. It would be  
found from the gentleman's statement  
of his language, that he had declared  
the right of any portion of the people  
to separate.

Mr. Quincy wished the Speaker to  
decide, for if the gentleman was per-  
mitted to debate the question, he should  
lose one-half of his speech.

Mr. Poindexter said that by the in-  
terruption given him, he perceived the  
galled jade winced. The question he  
wished to propound to the chair was  
this—Whether it be competent in any  
member of this House to invite any  
portion of the people to insurrection,  
and, of course, to a dissolution of the  
Union?

Mr. Quincy. And I, sir, will make  
this question—is it not the duty of a

member to state the consequences of a  
measure which appears injurious to  
him? And the more pregnant the  
measure is with evil, is not the duty of  
stating it the more imperious? Such I  
say will be the consequences, and such  
I mean to prove—

Mr. Poindexter wished to know if  
the gentleman had any more right to  
debate the question than he had.

Mr. Quincy resumed his seat; and  
The Speaker (Mr. Varnum) decided  
that great latitude in debate was gener-  
ally allowed, and that by way of ar-  
gument against a bill the first part of  
the gentleman's observations was ad-  
missible; but the latter member of the  
sentence, viz. "That it would be the  
duty of some states to prepare for a se-  
paration, amicably if they can, vio-  
lently if they must," was contrary to the  
order of debate.

Mr. Lewis called for the decision of  
another question of order, viz.—Whe-  
ther a delegate, holding a seat in this  
House by courtesy alone, without a  
right to vote, has a right to call any  
member of the House to order?

Mr. Newton asked, for what a dele-  
gate was sent here, but to take care of  
the political rights of the territory he  
represented? And where he conceived  
them to be affected, as in this case, he  
had certainly the same rights as any  
other member.

The Speaker decided against Mr.  
Lewis's appeal to order.

Mr. Macon expressed his wish that  
the gentleman had not been interrupt-  
ed in his speech, although no one was  
more averse to hearing any thing said  
about the dissolution of the union than  
he was.

Mr. Wright wished that the gentle-  
man should now be permitted to pur-  
sue his speech.

The Speaker however having decid-  
ed Mr. Quincy's observations to be  
out of order—

Mr. Quincy appealed from his de-  
cision, and required the Yeas & Nays  
on the appeal.

Mr. Burwell said that the members  
of the House were responsible, not to  
the House, but to the people for the  
arguments they used in debate; that  
the rules of the House only applied to  
the order and facility of public business,  
and not to the sentiments expressed in  
debate. Mr. B. said he was far from  
implying an approbation of the gentle-  
man's sentiments; but he thought they  
were a matter altogether between him-  
self and his constituents.

Mr. Gold quoted Jefferson's Manu-  
al to shew that whatever was said in  
debate of a disorderly nature should  
not be noticed until the person using  
such words had gone through with his  
remarks.

Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Sheffey, Mr. Rhea,  
and several others rose to speak; but  
the Speaker read the rule which pre-  
cludes debate on an appeal from the  
Speaker's decision.

The question was stated thus: "Is  
the decision of the Speaker correct?"  
And decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. L. J. Alston, W.  
Alston, Anderson, Bard, Barry, Boyd,  
Brown, Calhoun, Clay, Cochran,  
Crawford, Cutts, Dawson, Desha,  
Findley, Gannett, Gardner, Holland,  
Huffy, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Ken-  
nedy, Love, Lyle, M'Kim, M'Kinly,  
Montgomery, N. R. Moore, Mor-  
row, Newbold, Nicholson, Rea of  
Pen. Rhea of Tenn. Richards, Ring-  
gold, Roane, Sage, Sammons, Scud-  
der, Seaver, Shaw, Smelt, Smilie,  
G. Smith, Southard, Thompson,  
Turner, Weakly, Whitehill, Winn,  
Witherspoon, Wright, 53.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Bacon,  
Bassett, Bibb, Bigelow, Blaisdell,  
Burwell, Butler, Campbell, J. C.  
Chamberlain, W. Chamberlin, Cham-  
pion, Chittenden, Davenport, Emot,  
Fisk, Franklin, Garland, Goldsbor-  
ough, Goodwyn, Gold, Hale, Ha-  
ven, Hubbard, Huntington, Jackson,  
Jenkins, Key, Knickerbacker, Lewis,  
Livingston, Macon, M'Kee, Mat-  
thews, Milnor, Mitchell, Moseley,  
Newton, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin,  
Potter, Sawyer, Seybert, Sheffey, S.  
Smith, Stanford, Stephenson, Sturges,  
Swoope, Tallmadge, Tracy, Troup,  
Van Dyke, Van Rensselaer, Wheaton  
—56.

So the decision of the Speaker was re-  
versed; Mr. Quincy's observations  
were declared to be in order; and he  
proceeded.

Mr. Quincy spoke near an hour and  
a half longer.

When he concluded,  
Mr. Garland said he had a report to  
make, from the committee of enrolled  
bills, of a confidential nature.

A motion was made to adjourn, and  
lost.

The bill was ordered to lie on the  
table, and strangers were excluded for  
a few minutes.

### RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

When we were again admitted,  
The following message, received in  
the course of the day, was read:  
To the Senate and House of Represent-  
atives of the United States.

I transmit to Congress copies of a  
letter from the minister plenipotentiary  
of the United States, at London, to the  
Secretary of State, and of another,  
from the same, to the British Secre-  
tary for Foreign Affairs.

### JAMES MADISON.

January 12, 1811.

MR. PINKNEY TO MR. SMITH.  
London, November 5, 1810.

SIR—I have presented a second note,  
of which a copy is enclosed, to Lord  
Wellesley, on the subject of the orders  
in council, under an impression that  
the state of the king's health (for which  
I beg to refer you to the paper herewith  
transmitted) did not render it improp-  
er on that account, it was indispensa-  
ble on every other.

The day had gone by when the Ber-  
lin and Milan decrees were to cease to  
operate, according to the communica-  
tion made by the government of France  
to the American minister at Paris, and  
published in the official journal of that  
government; and yet no step whatever  
had been taken, or apparently thought  
of, towards the revocation of the Brit-  
ish orders. I had received no explana-  
tion of the reasons of this backward-  
ness, and no such assurance, looking to  
the future, as could justify an opinion,  
that it would not continue. Lord Wel-  
lesley's letter of the 31st of August,  
which I had left unanswered till after  
the 1st of November, that I might  
stand on the strongest possible ground  
when I did answer it, made no profes-  
sion of being a present measure, and  
(though from obvious motives, I have  
not so represented it in my note to him  
of the 3d instant) was vague and equiv-  
ocal as a prospective pledge. It de-  
fined nothing, and was so far from war-  
ranteeing any specific expectation, that  
it seemed rather to take away the very  
little of precision which belonged to  
former declarations on the same point.

It was highly important to the com-  
merce of the United States, that this  
ambiguity should be cleared away,  
with all practicable expedition, and if  
it could not be removed, that no pres-  
umption should be afforded to a dis-  
position on the part of the U. States to  
acquiesce in it. My note to Lord  
Wellesley was written and delivered  
upon these inducements.

In the king's actual situation, the or-  
ders in council can scarcely be formal-  
ly recalled, even if the cabinet are so  
inclined; but it does not follow that  
something may not be done (though I  
have no reason to think that any thing  
will be done), which may be productive  
of immediate advantage, and at any  
rate prepare the way for the desired  
recall.

I have the honor to be, with great  
consideration, sir, your most obedient  
humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.  
Hon. Robert Smith,  
Secretary of State.

P. S. This letter is written in great  
haste, that I may send it to Liverpool  
by this evening's mail. W. P.

MR. PINKNEY TO LORD WELLESLEY.  
Great Cumberland Place  
3d November, 1810.

MY LORD—In my note of the 25th  
of August, I had the honor to state to  
your Lordship, that I had received  
from the minister plenipotenti