

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, March 1, 1811.

[No. 153.]

From the National Intelligencer.

We have had among us, for some days past, *Zera Colburn*, the child so distinguished for his arithmetical genius, of whom the public prints have already taken some notice. This notice is, however, altogether insufficient to give an adequate impression of his extraordinary powers. He is unquestionably one of those prodigies that are only the production of an age. He is now about six years and an half old.—He was born in Vermont, and until very lately received no advantage from education; and, even now, he is scarcely more than acquainted with his letters, and can neither read nor cypher. Yet, such is the astonishing rapidity and accuracy with which he combines numbers, adding, subtracting, multiplying or dividing them, without the least use of pen or paper, that most of the questions put to him are answered without hesitation.—When the questions are involved he takes a longer time, but in no instance occupies as much time as would be required by a skillful arithmetician with the use of pen, ink and paper. He gives no indications of the processes by which he almost intuitively reaches the most difficult results, although it is most evident that his powers of mind are actively engaged.

As in the disclosure and cultivation of such powers the whole community are interested, we regretted exceedingly the avowed purpose of his father to make a public and indiscriminate spectacle of him for money, thus exposing his mind as well as morals to irreparable injury, instead of acceding to propositions calculated to gratify the most solicitous parental feelings, by giving his son the best opportunities for education, at the same time that they involved a liberal donation to the father. We allude particularly to the offer of a few gentlemen in Boston, one of whom was Mr. Quincy, to give the father 2,500 dollars, and to raise the additional sum of 2,500 dollars for the education of the son at a respectable seminary, provided his education should be under the guardianship of five citizens of Boston, who were designated. Under their direction the child was to be taken to the private houses of the respectable citizens of that place, and any sums received beyond the specified amount were to be exclusively applied to his education and establishment in life.

Beside this offer, several gentlemen in this city have honorably expressed their readiness to bear the expenses of his education, provided his father would give up his control over him.—Such an offer has, we learn, been separately made by Mr. Randolph and Mr. M. Clay of the House of Representatives, and a like offer was, it is said, previously made by Mr. Neef, the celebrated pupil of Pestalozzel.

The father, who is a poor man, certainly should not have hesitated a moment to accept one or the other of these propositions. For a time, however, they were resisted. We are now, from some circumstances that have come to our knowledge, inclined to hope that the first proposition will be accepted. At any rate, we are decidedly of opinion, that as far as public sentiment can influence the ultimate decision of the father, it should unite in constraining him to act in such a manner as to afford to this extraordinary child every opportunity that education and liberal association can furnish, and that, above all, he should not be exposed to the indiscriminate gaze of curiosity. In our opinion Neef should be his instructor.

Of the justice of our eulogium the reader will judge on perusing the following statement of questions put to him, with his answers, in the presence of a number of gentlemen.

- Q. Take 9,786 from 13,153 & what remains?
- A. 3,367.
- Q. What is the amount of 784, 315 and 976?
- A. 2,075.
- Q. How many rods are there in 700 miles?
- A. 224,000.
- Q. Multiply 999 by 99?
- A. 99,901.
- Q. How many days are there in 57 years?
- A. 20,805.
- Q. How many hours?
- A. 499,320.
- Q. Suppose there is an orchard in which there are 76 trees, that there are 7 pens under each tree, and 5 pigs in each pen, how many pigs will there be in all?
- A. 2,660.
- Q. How many 13's are there in 878?
- A. 67 and 7 over.

More New Goods.

By the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town.

THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue to open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.

- Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves,
- ditto Habit ditto,
- ditto Long White and Black Lace Sleeves,
- Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose,
- Milk-White Satin and Mantus,
- Black Lutestring and other Silks,
- Large assortment Fashionable Ribbands and Trimmings,
- Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers,
- Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnets,
- Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric,
- Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslins, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India Muslins, &c.

They have on hands, a large quantity *Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS, Pains & Medicines, &c.*

Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and ROUNDINGS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of

HIDES AND SKINS, And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz. *Chestnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black Oak Bark.*

Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, with such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it fully in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arrears, will use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them.—We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrears as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Feb. 28, 1811.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by the subscriber, of Washington county, state of Maryland, to a certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, now of Jefferson county, Virginia, for one hundred and thirty three pounds twelve shillings and six pence, dated the 8th day of September, 1806, and payable on the first day of April, 1811, next ensuing—as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

WILLIAM EASTON, January 24, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me to secure a debt due Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Coach, two Horses, and some household Furniture.

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee. February 8, 1811.

FOR RENT.

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill, IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town. THO. BRECKENRIDGE. 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.

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 dolls.
- 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 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 adventurers 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 liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this Lottery has been authorized, 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 lately fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pox has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If there were the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy 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 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. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by D. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET & Co. June 15, 1810.

Four Cents per Pound

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

RAGS.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past. This property consists of a brick building, containing five rooms, a garret and a ten feet passage; a frame house containing four rooms, a bar room, and passage, all neatly finished, store house and counting room; also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, smoke house, &c. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given on the 2d day of April next.

Also, a house & lot on the main street opposite Mrs. Muse's, and a large and convenient house and lot, handsomely situated, well inclosed, and has all necessary buildings for a private family, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. Possession may be had immediately of the two last described houses. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town. JOHN KENNEDY. February, 1, 1811.

DR. REETZ

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for medical services to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has for sale a young healthy NEGRO WOMAN, an excellent house servant. Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot he now occupies, on the main street in Charles-Town, and within a few yards of the Court House. The house is two stories high, and well finished inside, with a convenient cellar under it, and kitchen adjoining—There is also a good stable on the lot, and an excellent garden. For terms apply the subscriber. CURTIS GRUM. January 25, 1811.

Estray Horse.

NOT 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.

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,
- Ipccacuanah,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apocidoc, &c. &c.

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

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

PENITENTIARY ESTABLISHMENT.

Extract from the Report of the Visitors of the Penitentiary, submitted to the present Legislature of Virginia.

Your committee now beg leave to fulfil the more immediate object of their appointment, by reporting the state of the penitentiary for the present year.

We are delighted to state that the number of convicts this year is much less than during any preceding one since the birth of the institution, except the very first as appears by the following list:

Spring Term	Fall Term	Total
1800	6	15
1801	19	14
1802	17	21
1803	33	22
1804	30	11
1805	24	26
1806	28	13
1807	31	23
1808	18	18
1809	20	20
1810	16	9

Received since commencement 434

" Thus there are 16 less than during the preceding year, and 8 less than during any other year except the 1st one. This result is peculiarly pleasing to the philanthropic mind. Few human beings are condemned to imprisonment, and fewer crimes have been probably perpetrated—For we have not the slightest reason to suppose, that the juries are more merciful, or the courts less vigilant in the execution of the laws.

" During the same period also, more prisoners have been let loose from their shackles, than have been put in; as appears from the following list: No. of prisoners discharged at the expiration of their respective terms

Pardoned by the governor and council	20
Deceased	6
	29

Being four more than have been received, and of course there are four less within the walls of the institution than a twelve month past.

" The annexed table A, shows in detail the number of convicts from each circuit, the places of nativity; the number of years for which they were sentenced; and the nature of their crimes.

" The table B, is a new one, and shows the number of prisoners convicted from each district and now remaining in the penitentiary; their nativities, the number of years for which they were sentenced, and the crimes.

" The 116 human beings now imprisoned within its walls, are employed in various useful ways. The following list shows us the species of these occupations.

2 were employed in spinning twine.	5 weavers.
1 harness makers.	1 dish washer.
2 cutters of shoes.	3 cooks.
2 fling quills.	2 tailors.
4 boot makers.	1 carpenter.
2 binders.	1 spooling.
2 grinders.	20 shoemakers.
1 washer.	10 headers of cut nails.
1 hackling hemp.	29 wrought nailors.
5 carding.	6 black milks.
1 spinning.	1 cooper.
6 women, 1 reeling thread, 2 mooting, and 3 spinning.	3 at miscellaneous work and invalids.
Total,	116

" The table C, presents the amount of articles manufactured by them during the present year—being \$50,997 24

During the last it was 46,926 03 1-2

Being 4,071 20 1-2 more during the present year than the last.

" The gross profit on the above sum of fifty thousand nine hundred & ninety-three dollars and twenty-four cents are about eleven thousand seven hundred and thirty-four dollars—; from which deducting the commission, &c. the clear net profit of the whole may be estimated at about four thousand five hundred dollars.

The clear profits of the penitentiary itself, from April 1807 to Nov. 1810, (agreeably to the annual statements) on the work executed within the walls, after deducting the keepers', assistant keepers', turnkeys' & clerk's salaries, but not the expences of transportation, &c. may be estimated at forty three thousand three hundred and seventy three and an half cents.

The convicts are clothed from the work of their own hands. The machinery of the carding, roving and spinning machines, is in fine order.—The Spinning mule runs sixty spindles, and the quantity of work which is annually spun, will average about three thousand five hundred lbs. of five yards thread; the profits will probably amount to three hundred and fifty dollars.

A spirit of economy presides over the subsistence of the prisoners. They are well fed, and yet each has a breakfast and dinner, furnished by contract at seven and a quarter cents per day. A spirit of vigilance too hovers over the institution. Industry is cherished and immorality repressed.—The bad are taught better, and the ignorant are taught a lesson which every man should learn to make his own bread in an honest & honorable way."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, February 16.

Mr. Garland submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the several laws allowing drawback on goods, wares and merchandise, of the growth, produce or manufacture of foreign nations.

A motion was made by Mr. Garland to refer it to a committee of the whole. Messrs. Quincy, Wright, Mitchell and Newton, were opposed to the reference and to the resolution. Messrs. Garland and Smilie spoke in favor of it.

It was contended by its opponents that the adoption of this resolution, and a consequent destruction of the drawback system, would operate greatly to the injury of the agricultural as well as commercial interests of the country.

By the advocates of the resolution, it was said, that this system of drawbacks was a tax upon the nation, merely to favor extraneous commerce; that it was not calculated in any wise to benefit the agricultural interests of our country; that instead of adding any thing to the support of the expences connected with foreign commerce, it scarcely paid the expences of the customhouses.

The question to refer the motion was carried—Ayes 64.

A motion was made by Mr. Wright, to make it the order of the day for the 3d of March. Lost Ayes 51—Noes 53.

A motion was made by Mr. Gardener, to make it the order of the day for the 25th of February, and the Ayes and Noes called.

Mr. Macon thought, when a majority of the House had evinced a determination to consider a subject, that these motions for evading the question were improper; and Mr. Cheves, Mr. Wright and Mr. Holland spoke in favor of Mr. Gardener's motion.

Mr. Huntington moved the 2d of March as the day for which the subject should be made the order.

Mr. Quincy, Mr. Cheves, and Mr. Gardener supported the motion.—Mr. Burwell was in favor of an earlier day.

The question of postponement to the 2d of March was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 76—Nays, 45.

Monday, February 18.

Mr. Miller said, that in submitting the following resolution, it was far from his intention to express a want of confidence in the administration. He said that the arrival of the French Minister in this country was so recent, that it would perhaps hardly be decorous in the President to ask him for information respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees. He therefore would submit a resolution which went to ask information from the President, and would afford him an excuse for demanding this information from the French Minister. He had another view in submitting this resolution. Should no satisfactory information be received, he then intended to move the repeal of the non-intercourse laws. He then submitted the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before this House, any information, not heretofore communicated, (and that in his opinion is proper to be disclosed) which he may have, touching the legal repeal or modification as well as the practical operation of the Decrees and Orders affecting our neutral commerce, since the 1st day of November, 1810.

Tuesday February 19.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States: To the House of Representatives of the United States. I transmit to the House of Representatives a report of the Secretary of State, complying with their resolution of the eighteenth instant.

JAMES MADISON. February 19, 1811.

Department of State, Feb. 19, 1811. SIR—In pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, I have the honor of laying before you the accompanying papers (marked A. and B.) which contain all the information, not heretofore communicated, that has been received by this department "touching the repeal or modification as well as practical operation of the orders and decrees affecting our neutral commerce since the 1st day of November, 1810."

With the greatest respect, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. SMITH. The President of the U. S.

Mr. Russell to the Secretary of State.

PARIS, Dec. 4, 1810.

SIR—This serves merely to cover a copy of my letter to Mr. Pinkney, of the first of this month; since that time, nothing has come to my knowledge to affect the statement it contains. It is my duty, however, to say that I have not learnt the occurrence of any case to which the Berlin and Milan decrees could be applied.

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

(Signed) JON. RUSSELL. The hon. R. Smith, &c.

Mr. Russell to Mr. Pinkney.

PARIS, Dec. 1, 1810.

SIR—As nothing has transpired here of sufficient importance to be communicated by a special messenger, and as no safe private conveyance has hitherto presented itself: I have delayed, till now, to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 7th and 28th of October.

No event within my knowledge has occurred, either before or since the 1st of November, to vary the construction given by us to the very positive and concise assurances of the duke of Cadore on the 5th August, relative to the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. That these decrees have not been executed for an entire month on any vessel arriving during that time, in any of the ports of France, may, when

connected with the terms in which their revocation was announced, fortify the presumption that they have ceased to operate. I know, indeed, of no better evidence than this which the negative character of the case admits, or how the non-existence of an edict can be proved, except by the promulgation of its repeal and its subsequent non-existence.

Our attention here is now turned towards England and the United States. The performance of one of the conditions on which the revocation of the decrees was predicated, and which is essentially to render it permanent, is anxiously expected; and it is devoutly to be wished that England, by evincing the sincerity of her former professions, may save the U. States from the necessity of resorting to the measures which exclusively depend on them.

I need not suggest to you the importance of transmitting hither, as early as possible, any information of a decided character, which you may possess relative to this subject, as an impatience is already betrayed here to learn that one or other of the conditions has been performed.

I am, sir, with great respect, &c. (Signed) JON. RUSSELL. His Excellency Wm. Pinkney, Esq.

The Vice Consul at Bordeaux to the Secretary of State.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE. Bordeaux, December 31, 1810.

SIR—I had the honor of addressing you on the 14th inst. by this opportunity (the schooner Maria-Louisa, capt. Skiddy) and I have now to enclose a newspaper of yesterday, containing two letters from the French minister of justice to the President of the tribunal of prizes, and from the minister of finance to the collector general of all the customs in France, concerning American navigation.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) CH. MEYER. Hon. R. Smith, &c.

TRANSLATION.

Paris, 26th Dec. 1810.

Copy of a letter from his Excellency the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, to the Counselor of State, President of the Council of Prizes.

Paris, 25th Dec. 1810.

Mr. President—The Minister of foreign relations, by order of his Majesty the Emperor and King, addressed on the 5th August last, to the Plenipotentiary of the United States of America; a note containing the following words:

"I am authorized to declare to you that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that after the first of November, their effects will cease, it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration, the English will revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade, which they wished to establish, or that the United States, in conformity to the act you have just communicated, will cause their rights to be respected by the English."

After the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued, on the second of November, a proclamation to announce the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and declares that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of the 1st May will cease with respect to France and her dependencies; on the same day the Treasury Department addressed a circular to all the Collectors of the customs of the U. States which enjoins them to admit into the ports and waters of the United States armed French vessels, prescribes to them to apply after the 2d of February next, to English vessels of every description and to productions arising from the soil and industry, or commerce of England and her dependencies, the law which prohibits all commercial relation, if at that period the revocation of the English orders in council and all the acts violating the neutrality of the United States should not be announced by the Treasury Department.

In consequence of this engagement entered into by the government of the U. States, to cause their rights to be

respected, His Majesty orders that all the causes that may be pending in the Council of Prizes of captures of American vessels, made after the 1st of Nov. and those that may in future be brought before it, shall not be judged according to the principles of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, but that they shall remain in statu quo; the vessels taken or seized to remain only in a state of sequestration and the rights of the proprietors being reserved for them until the 2d of February next, the period at which the U. States, having fulfilled the engagement to cause their rights to be respected, the said captures shall be declared null by the Council, and the American vessels restored together with their cargoes to their proprietors.

Receive, Mr. President, the new assurances of my most distinguished consideration.
(Signed) THE DUKE OF MASSA.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Finance to the Count of Sussy, Counselor of State, Director General of the Customs, dated Dec. 25th, 1810.

"On the 5th of last August, the minister of foreign relations wrote to Mr. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees were revoked, and that after the 1st of November, their effects would cease; it being well understood, that in consequence of this declaration the English would revoke their Orders in Council and renounce the new principles of blockade which they wished to establish; or that the United States, in conformity to the act communicated, should cause their rights to be respected by the English.

On the communication of this note, the President of the United States issued on the 2d November a proclamation which announces the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, and which declares that in consequence thereof all the restrictions imposed by the act of 1st May, 1809, should cease with respect to France and her dependencies.

The same day, the Treasury Department addressed to the Collectors of the customs of the U. S. a circular, which prescribes to them to admit into the ports and waters of the United States armed French vessels and enjoin them to apply, after the 2d February next, the law of the 1st May 1809, prohibiting all commercial relation to English vessels of every description as well as to productions of the soil, industry, or commerce of England and her dependencies.

His Majesty having seen in these two pieces the enunciation of the measures which the Americans purpose taking on the 2d February next to cause their rights to be respected, has ordered me to inform you that the Berlin and Milan decrees must not be applied to any American vessels that have entered our ports since the 1st November or may enter in future; and that those which have been sequestered as being in contravention of these decrees, must be the object of the special report.

On the 2d of February I shall acquaint you with the intentions of the Emperor with regard to the definitive measures to be taken for distinguishing and favoring the American navigation.

I have the honor to salute you.
The Minister of Finance.
(Signed) THE DUKE OF GAETE.

[The residue of these documents consists of letters from Mr. Pinkney to the Marquis Wellesley, Wellesley to Pinkney, and Pinkney to the Secretary of State. They state no change in our affairs with Great Britain.]

Wednesday, February 20.
Mr. Epes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill allowing additional compensation to the Post Master General; a bill for repealing the 10th section of the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States; and a bill for carrying into effect a treaty between the U. States and the Great and Little Osage Indians, concluded at Fort Clark, on the 10th day of November, 1808.—These bills were severally read twice and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Lyon, after some preliminary remarks, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That additional or original duties ought to be laid on the importation of card wire, hemp, lead and cotton, and upon all manufactures of

which those articles constitute the chief materials.

Mr. Epes suggested a reference of the resolution to the committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill on the subject of additional duties.

Mr. Newton stated that a resolution on the subject of hemp having been referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures, they had applied to the Secretary of the Navy on the subject, from whom a report had been received of considerable interest; which ought to be referred to the same committee.

Mr. Lyon's resolution was referred as moved.

EXERCISE OF THE VETO.
The following message was received from the President of the U. States.
To the House of Representatives of the United States.

Having examined and considered the bill, entitled "An act incorporating the protestant episcopal church in the town of Alexandria, in the district of Columbia," I now return the bill to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, with the following objections:

Because the bill exceeds the rightful authority, to which governments are limited by the essential distinction between civil and religious functions, and violates, in particular, the article of the constitution of the United States which declares, that "Congress shall make no law respecting a religious establishment." The bill enacts into, and establishes by, law, sundry rules and proceedings relative purely to the organizations and polity of the church incorporated, and comprehending even the election and removal of the minister of the same; so that no change could be made therein by the particular society, or by the general church of which it is a member, and whose authority it recognizes. This particular church therefore, would so far be a religious establishment by law; a legal force and sanction being given to certain articles in its constitution and administration. Nor can it be considered that the articles thus established are to be taken as the descriptive criteria, only, of the corporative identity of the society; inasmuch as this identity must depend on other characteristics; as the regulations established are generally unessential and alterable, according to the principles and canons by which churches of that denomination govern themselves; and as the injunctions and prohibitions, contained in the regulations, would be enforced by the penal consequences applicable to a violation of them according to the local law.

Because the bill vests in the said incorporated church an authority to provide for the support of the poor, and the education of poor children of the same; an authority, which, being altogether superfluous if the provision is to be the result of pious charity, would be a precedent for giving to religious societies, as such, a legal agency in carrying into effect a public and civil duty.

JAMES MADISON.
February 21, 1811.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 1.
The rev. Dr. Straith will preach in the court house on Sunday next, at 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability and influence in Hampshire, to his friend in this county.

"I have had some communication with Mr. D. Morgan, and should have had more, but the receipt of a letter from him while in Richmond, induced a belief that a reply could not reach him while there, as I understood the legislature would adjourn about the first of this month. I hope neither Mr. Morgan nor his friends will hesitate a moment; there is no doubt with me but Mr. Morgan will meet with as much success in this county as any other gentleman that could have been named as the republican candidate. And I assure you that the republicans appear determined to succeed at the next election. I hope we shall have the pleasure of seeing Mr. M. in a few days in this county, where he will find his friends warm and determined."

Authentic letters from New-Orleans, of January 12th, state that Mobile is still in possession of the Spaniards; but the citizens of the town and vicinity refuse to obey the orders of the Spanish commandant, alleging that the President of the United States has

promised to protect them in their liberty, property and religion, they will be true and faithful in their allegiance to the United States. Nat. Intel.

UNITED STATES BANK.
The question on the renewal of the charter of this bank was decided in the Senate on Wednesday the 20th ult.—The following were the Yeas & Nays on the question of striking out the first section of the bill:
YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Campbell, Clay, Cutts, Franklin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Reed, Robinson, Smith, (Md.) White-side, Worthington—17.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Bradley, Brent, Champlin, Condit, Crawford, Dana, Gilman, Goodrich, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, Pope, Smith, (N.Y.) Tait, Taylor, Turner—17.
The Senate being equally divided, the Vice-President decided the question in the affirmative. The first section was therefore stricken out. Thus the bill is lost.

On Saturday General Turreau presented his letters of recall; and M. Serrurier was received and presented his credentials, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of France. Nat. Intel.

We understand that no dispatches were received from France by the late arrival from Rochelle. Ibid.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in New-Orleans, to his Correspondent in New-York, dated Jan. 15.

"With great pleasure I inform you, that the insurrection among the blacks is at an end. The ringleaders have all been taken and executed. Peace and order is restored."

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

NO. IV.

WITHOUT fatiguing your attention, fellow citizens, with a most unnecessary detail of the notorious facts, which support the observations contained in No. 3, respecting the genuine tendency and actual operation of monarchical and aristocratical forms of government to impair the felicity of man, enough was said to satisfy the intelligent and candid reader, what modification of political institution, it is his interest and duty to support.—With such a reader there can be no doubt, that the ameliorated form of democracy, or republicanism, which, under the auspices of a propitious Providence has been introduced into these U. States, merits, beyond comparison, the preference. It becomes of course a matter of great moment to us to know, to which of our contending parties the merit and the honour of entertaining and displaying the warmest attachment, the most unequivocal partiality, for our ameliorated, and though not altogether perfect, yet best political system, which man has ever enjoyed, do, in truth, do, in reality, belong. This is no doubt an enterprise of some difficulty and delicacy. It is however presumed, that to the disinterested, to the candid, conscientious, upright man, the following sources of information, if duly improved, if deliberately consulted, will afford him all the light, which is necessary to form a rational, or correct decision.

The first source of information, to which it may be proper to resort for light on the question before us, opens itself in the sentiments entertained and expressed concerning the form of government, which in their judgments respectively was best calculated to promote the happiness of these states, by the predecessors or actual members of the existing parties, when assembled for the purpose of constructing the present constitution.

This is proper, because it is well known that the present division took its formal commencement in that assembly. It was then that the different sentiments entertained by the citizens were collected, arranged and embodied. It is well known also, that the predominant sentiments of the parties into which that body was split, have continued to be the prevailing and distinguishing sentiments of their respective successors to this day. It is further well known that the present constitution is not agreeable to the original draught, proposed by either party, but a compromise. It is much less of an aristocratical or monarchical form, much less of a consolidating tendency, than the plan of a constitution proposed and advocated by the predecessors of

the present federalists, was; it is a mixture of several republican principles contained in the model offered by the republican party in the constituent assembly. The necessary documents not being at present in the hands of the author, he forbears to quote from memory; one thing however he distinctly remembers, that the federal plan given to the state governors a negative power over all state laws, and rendered them entirely dependent on the executive of the general government. Thus there is an early attachment to, a strong partiality for, aristocratical and monarchical government was entertained and manifested by the federal party; nor will the attempt to introduce monarchical manners, customs, and forms, subsequent to the adoption of the present constitution, and operation of the present system of government, now to be noticed, together with other particulars hereafter to be adduced, suffer us to doubt, whether the same warm attachment, and decided partiality do not still subsist, if not greatly increased.—For a history of the monarchical customs, manners, ceremonies and formalities introduced by the federal administration, the author refers to a position of an address to the people of the United States in the year 1800. The address at large is in the hands of the printer, and is worthy of republication. The words are:

"That these British forms had been hastily adopted here, will appear from the following truths: The King's birth day in England had been followed here by the President's birth day. The King's levee had been imitated by the President's levee. The Queen's evening drawing-room had been imitated by the same ceremonious meetings, in the drawing-room of the President's and Vice-President's Ladies, from 1789 to 1793. The house of representatives had been called the "Lower House," like the English house of commons. The Senate had been called the "Upper House," like the English house of lords. The ministers of state in England had held levees in 1789, by our secretaries in New-York, under cover of their ladies' drawing-rooms. When the government of the United States removed to Philadelphia, the independent spirit of the people of fashion there refused a compliance with the whole of these forms, except as regarded the President's family; and thus fully confirmed the just sentiments of Mr. Jefferson.—Even an abortive attempt to establish lofty titles had been made by some of the Senators.

But it was not in the levees alone that the forms (les formes) of the British government were displayed here. The President was cut off, like an English King, from the accustomed hospitalities and social intercourse of our country. He was drawn to meet the legislature, with the four principal officers of the government, in five coaches or chariots. He was led to make a speech, like a speech of the English King from the throne. At his levees all were caused to stand: None were expected to sit. The mansion house of the President, in the plan of the Federal City, was called "The President's Palace," until altered on the presentation of Mr. Jefferson. A cabinet-council, unknown to our constitution, was erected here, in practice, and, after the manner of the English Cabinet, often influenced the President to measures and modifications of measures, which, after free conferences with all the executive officers, he would not probably have pursued.—Promises of the highest offices in the government were made, by the prevailing men in this cabinet, without the knowledge of the President; and engagements were also made for him, years before he could act upon them, after the fashion of the British administration. The Vice-President was excluded from all share in the executive councils, as carefully as if he had been the English Prince of Wales. Adams was excluded (and since, Jefferson) while a Wolcott, Pickering, Randolph and M'Henry, were admitted as members of this cabinet council.

These and an hundred other facts might be mentioned, in which an English, Monarchical, Aristocratic party have given us the forms of the British government. But, was Mr. Jefferson right in saying there was an English Monarchical party in this country? The proofs are strong and numerous. Would to God he had been mistaken. A formal and regular report was made, in the year 1791, by the lords of the British Privy Council, to the King of Great Britain, on the American politics

government, and trade, in which those lords expressly declare "that a party in favour of Great Britain was formed in America." This paper was received, through certain channels, from London, and laid before General Washington, by a person who was shortly afterwards appointed to a respectable and confidential office by General Washington, and continued therein till he ceased to be President. But, strange as it may appear, that very person was removed from office by Mr. Adams, in some measure, as there is the best reason to believe, through the secret management of Mr. Pickering.

The correspondence of Mr. Pickering with captain Chisholm, the agent or instrument of Mr. Liston, and his and Mr. Adams' not directing a prosecution against William Blount, after the power of the Senate to try him was negative, are very serious circumstances. The people should know, too, that this same captain Chisholm was afterwards, one of the few licensed traders under our government, to hold intercourse with these very tribes of Indians, who were to have assisted in Blount's project unlawfully to aid and abet Great Britain.—The authorities for believing an English party exist in America are abundant. This private report of the British Privy Council is alone sufficient. The British recorded it for ever. In that secret report Thomas Jefferson, as well as Mr. Adams, Gen. Hamilton, Gen. Knox, and many others in the executive, in the judiciary, & in Congress, saw the evidence of this matter at large. It was in the year 1791. These opinions about a British party and influence here, were not confined to Mr. Jefferson. They were entertained by Mr. Adams himself, and inculcated with more variety and activity. He was wont to suggest this influence, particularly in regard to the monied interest and operations of this country.—Hence it was, as it is generally supposed, that he negatived, by his casting voice, the bill in the Senate for punishing persons, who might be guilty of the dangerous crime of counterfeiting the notes of the National Bank, the Bank of the United States. But Mr. Adams is known to have even entertained the opinion, that much British influence had been used upon our government, in a respectable appointment to that court. He certainly, has gone as far or further than Mr. Jefferson in this respect: Nor is he blamed for it. No doubt he had good reasons for declarations so very frequent and serious. It would have been wrong to suppress or conceal his knowledge. But let not Mr. Jefferson be blamed for saying, in a letter to an acquaintance, that we have an English party here; when Mr. Adams says, they have influenced the important business of diplomatic appointments; and when it is known that the lords of the British Privy Council, acting upon the information of their agents here, formally report to their king, "that a Party in favour of Great Britain is formed in America."

It is no matter whether Mr. Jefferson was right or not in saying, that the bank and funding interest are something to the English politics. No man, who knows Mr. Adams intimately, can doubt that he thinks so too, and has often said so. It is certain that the English, Irish, and Scots, own more of the Bank of the United States, than the Americans: And yet that Bank is the great monied organ in this country; the heart in which the vital blood of the body politic is concentrated. The writer of this paper is no enemy to that bank:—He is its sincere friend upon reflection; but yet he thinks, that every prudent American ought to wish our great monied Corporations to be under the control of an American majority.

People out of the way of Politics, have little notion of the length to which persons have gone on the subject of Monarchy, in this country. It will not be denied by Mr. Pickering himself, that Monarchical Doctrines have been avowed by Citizens holding great public trusts and employment. He knows it well. Is it possible for Mr. Jefferson, or any other faithful public officer or citizen, not to be alarmed at such facts? Is he to be accused for such prudent alarms! Have we not seen a printed declaration of Mr. Adams, in Fenno's paper of the 3d July, 1798, in which Mr. Adams says, that "Republican Government may be interpreted to mean any thing?" Is Mr. Jefferson to be utterly insensible to such wanton declarations, in print, under his very nose? Did he wade through the dangers of the American revolution, to be afraid to notice so unwarrantable and monstrous a declaration, by a citizen

(Mr. Adams) holding the responsible trust of President of this happy and glorious REPUBLIC? But there is another important and memorable declaration of Mr. Adams, made when he was Vice-President, in the very Chamber of the Senate. He there declared, in the presence of two of the Senators, from New-England and Virginia, that "he hoped or expected to see the time, when one of those Senators and his Friend would be convinced, that the People of America could not be happy without an Hereditary Chief Magistrate, a Senate that should be Hereditary, or for Life." How numerous, then, were the weeds of Monarchy here, when they grew up through the floors of the Senate Chamber! How bold, how insolently bold are these Monarchists, when they dare to revile the faithful JEFFERSON, for presuming to notice them! Well might Mr. Jefferson say to Mr. Mazzei, "Our political situation is 'prodigiously changed, since you left us.'" But let it not be thought, that this declaration of Mr. Adams, is pretended and fictitious. Mr. Adams will not insinuate its falsity in the smallest degree. He well knows it to be true, in every point of form and substance. If he has been opposed, in his last election, by those who knew these facts, let him not blame them. He is the true and sole author of all their opposition, by his own printed idolatry of the British constitution (not les Formes, but the Substance) by his verbal declarations, and by several of his answers to the addresses of 1798. When Mr. Jefferson finds Mr. Adams declaring the British government to be all perfection, and that the people of this country cannot be happy, without an hereditary chief magistrate—can Mr. Jefferson doubt, that, as the friends of these doctrines have given us the Forms (les formes) so they wish to impose on us the Substance of the British government! Let us not blame Mr. Jefferson—but rather applaud that sensibility to the life and safety of our constitution, which has thus put him and us upon our guard.—It is hoped, that he has not over-rated his countrymen, when he believes that they will break, with equal spirit and resolution, "the Lilliputian ties in which an English Monarchical, Aristocratic party, have attempted to bind us."

Fellow-Citizens,
Look at the attempt of the Pennsylvania Senator, James Ross, Esq. supported by too many of the Senators of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and some more from New-England, and other States. In a bill to regulate the election of President and Vice-President, those unguarded and dangerous men attempted, in defiance of the constitution and of common sense, to make the chief justice and next judge of the United States, members of a grand committee of the federal Legislature! Absurd and unwarrantable attempt of some of the same men, whom Mr. Jefferson contemplated. Well might Mr. Jefferson say, in his letter to Mr. Mazzei, foreseeing their course, that they would attempt to wrest from their countrymen that liberty which they have gained with so much toil and peril: But, says Jefferson, (confident in the virtue and spirit of his fellow citizens) "We shall preserve that liberty—we shall break their Lilliputian ties."

Was it not perfectly natural in Mr. Jefferson to suppose, that it would give to Mr. Mazzei (a real Whig) a lever, were he to have mentioned the names of men, "Solomons in Revolutionary Council," like Mr. Adams, who were so changed, as to suggest—to two old soldiers, that this country cannot be happy without an Hereditary Chief Magistrate, and a Senate that should be Hereditary, or for Life; who tho' like Mr. Adams, distinguished once for admiring, loving, and manifesting wisdom, on the subject of republican institutions, had in later times, inconsiderately and rashly declared, that "Republican Government may be interpreted to mean any thing?"

Let it not be supposed, that this publication proceeds from a French Jacobin—for the writer is free to say, that he considers Bonaparte as a very daring usurper. Let it not be supposed, that it proceeds from a passionate and wicked enemy of Great-Britain—for he does not think, like Mr. Adams, junior, in his Publicola, that "universal corruption has pervaded (in Britain) all ranks of the people."—He does not believe the annihilation of Great Britain is necessary to the happiness of United America; for he wishes to see her exist (in a reformed state, and with a less powerful Navy, it is true) to balance the other great

powers of Europe, without the trouble and expense, to us, of wars for that purpose. He wishes a just and friendly intercourse with all foreign nations, and Union and Friendship among our own Citizens and States, from Georgia to Maine; from the shores of the Atlantic to the most interior settlements." CANDIDUS.

NATCHEZ, JANUARY 7.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchitoches, to the Editors, dated December 6, 1810.

"Within a few days past accounts in a variety of ways, all corroborating, have been received here, that the whole kingdom of Mexico is in a state of revolution. The great mass of the people have declared for independence, from all the world, and in favor of a government on republican principles. They are opposed by the European Spaniards who hold, or have held, all offices, civil and military, and who hold out for monarchy and Ferdinand VII. There has been considerable fighting at and this side Mexico, and it was said a few days ago at St. Antonio, that 17,000 lives on both sides had been lost. The independent party every where were prevailing. The regular troops at St. Antonio had received orders to march immediately for Santee, in aid of the monarchists—it was expected that they would refuse to march, being mostly native Americans. A republican congress is to be convened shortly, at Mexico; delegates are generally chosen for the different districts. The republicans have got possession at several places of the public treasury and military stores,

A most disgraceful outrage took place in Newburyport, Massachusetts, a few days ago, on the property (not the person) of Mr. N. H. Wright, a printer who has for some time past conducted a republican paper at that place. His office was broken open after midnight and his printing materials wantonly destroyed. After this it is to be hoped we shall hear no more of crimination, from that quarter, of the people of Baltimore; for although in that place the person of a violent foreign partizan was assailed by tarring and feathering him, an act by no means justifiable, we have heard of no midnight mobs there invading the right of property, by breaking open doors, or satiating the rage of party by an assault and battery on unoffending and unsuspecting types.

LAW OF VIRGINIA.
Alteration of Court days.
An act to alter the Court days of the Counties of Berkeley and Jefferson.

BE IT ENACTED by the General Assembly, That a Court for the County of Berkeley shall be holden on the second Monday, and for the County of Jefferson on the fourth Monday in every month, instead of the times now appointed by law for holding Courts for said counties. This act shall commence and be in force from and after the first day of March next.

We are authorised to state to the freeholders of the Congressional District, composed of the counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Hampshire, that JOHN BAKER, Esq. of Shepherd's-Town, will be a candidate at the next election of a member to represent said district in Congress.
March 1, 1811.

Election Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county on the fourth Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the District, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson; in the next Congress of the United States; also, one fit person to represent the District composed of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Senate of Virginia; also, two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia.
GEO. NORTH, Sheriff of Jefferson county.
March 1, 1811.

CAUTION.
THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing with his slaves, without permission, under pain of legal prosecution.
JOHN BRYAN.
March 1, 1811.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to purchase of Mr. Robert Read certain lands in this county, lately conveyed to him by the subscriber, who has equity of redemption in the same.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, Jefferson county,
March 1, 1811.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Haines, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought without discrimination. And those having claims against the said deceased, are desired to bring them in for settlement.
JACOB HAINES,
JOHN UNSEL, jun. } Ex'ors.
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

CLOVER SEED.
THE subscribers have received a part of their usual supply of clover seed.—The residue will be delivered in a few days, as the growers of it are now in the act of getting it out.
JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.
WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 30th instant, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons,
Three Negro Men,
conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.
PETER CLIMA, Trustee.
March 1, 1811.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, on Friday the 15th of this month, at the late dwelling of John M'Makin, deceased, near Charles-Town, all the personal property of said deceased, viz. Horses, fresh milk Cows, young Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, Wagons, Gears, and Farming Utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn and Rye, Grain in the ground, and a quantity of Hay. Nine months credit will be given; the purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by
JOHN DOWNEY, Adm'or.
March 1, 1811.

Bernard O'Doherty,
TAILOR, AND LADIES' HABIT MAKER,
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
GRATEFUL for the flattering share of public patronage he has experienced during his late residence in this town, respectfully acquaints the inhabitants of Shepherd's-Town, its vicinity and the public generally, that he has lately returned from Philadelphia with patterns of the latest and most admired fashions, and from his present arrangement, will be able to furnish habits of every description, and in the newest style, immediately after their adoption in the principal seaports of the union. Those who will favour him with their custom, may depend on having their work finished in the best and most workmanlike style.
Three or four Journeymen will meet with constant employment, and liberal wages, paid weekly.
Shepherd's-Town, March 1, 1811.

Michael M'Kewan,
INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment, in the yellow house where he formerly kept store, in South Queen street, Martinsburgh, at the sign of the
Martinsburgh Inn.
He has been at considerable expense in repairs, &c. to render the accommodations commodious and comfortable for travellers and others who will favour him with their custom. He will take three or four more genteel boarders.
Martinsburgh, March 1, 1811.

WE are authorised to say, that DANIEL MORGAN, Esq. will be the republican candidate, at the next congressional election for this district.

**THE RIDGE ROAD,
OR
NATURAL TURNPIKE.**

In a tour which I took in the months of May and June last, to the Falls of Niagara, I had the pleasure of seeing the great curiosity, called the Ridge Road, or Natural Turnpike; and I was the more agreeably surprised, as I had never before heard of it, although I had resided within 30 miles of it for 12 years.

The western end commences at Lewistown, on Niagara river, seven miles below the Great Cataract, and the same distance from the American fort. In passing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, by the falls, it may be proper to observe, that the country is a dead level till you come within a mile of Lewistown, when emerging at once from a forest of gigantic oaks, you find yourself on the brow of a hill, where opens to your view a prospect the most beautiful and sublime which the mind can conceive. Here Lake Ontario first presents its boundless bosom to the eye till it meets the distant horizon beyond—Immediately before you, and almost under your feet, on the opposite side of the river, are Lewistown and Queenstown; where commences, at the foot of the mountain, an immense champaign which extends to the lake in front, and to the east and west as far as the eye can stretch, intersected by the river, which is boiling and wheeling and foaming through its narrow channel, on the left, and stretching away before you, till it gradually widens, slackens, and subsides into a placid stream, which, moving majestically along, till it empties into the lake—leaves the village of Niagara and the American fort on the right, with Newark and that of the British on the left. The banks of this great outlet of the lakes are under high cultivation, and seemingly alive with farms, and flocks and herds, while industry is plying the oar, and lifting the sail, on the bosom of its waters. This wonderful combination of such immense objects opening at once upon the view, while the tremendous roar of Niagara Falls is still thundering in your ear, and the solid mountain trembling beneath your feet, is calculated to produce emotions which no pen can describe. The mind is absolutely overwhelmed for the moment, and lost in amazement, in contemplating such a scene of beauty, sublimity, and grandeur.

The descent of the hill to Lewistown below, which by turnings and windings among the rocks is made gradual, is about 170 feet; being the perpendicular height of the banks of the river, from the falls to this place.* This hill was probably once the boundary of Lake Ontario. It stretches along in a circular line, from right to left, as far as the eye can reach. And at its base, from Lewistown below, commences the Ridge or Natural Great Turnpike, running due east eighty miles with this mountain on your right, and the lake on the left, through an extent of flat country, but little above the level of the waters. It is generally from 6 to 10 feet high and from 4 to 3 rods wide. It is a bed of gravel, such as is found on the shores of the Lakes, intermixed with small shells, and so firmly compacted, that the hoof of a horse, or the wheel of a carriage, makes but little impression. Indeed it is like a solid pavement. Where the land is low, the ridge rises, so as to leave its surface nearly all the way a horizontal plain. In one place it runs through a low sunken marsh, about half a mile wide, where the ridge is thrown up 20 or 30 feet high, is about 8 rods wide, and as straight as a line could be drawn. The ridge is generally covered with large spreading oaks, whose foliage protects the traveller, in summer, from the rays of the sun, and frequently af-

* Here were once the Falls of Niagara. They commenced at the brow of this mountain. By the constant attrition of the waters, a channel has been cut through solid rock, till the cataract has retreated about 7 miles towards Lake Erie. It still continues to retreat, and may one day disappear—after draining Lake Erie and leaving only a rapid river between Lake Ontario and Huron. Above the falls the river is from 3-4 to a mile wide; below, for 7 miles, through the channel cut in a rock, it is no more than 60 or 70 rods in any place. Truly, indeed, could Knickerbocker say, "Nature works on a prodigious great scale in this country." [Washingtonian.]

ford this thinly inhabited country a temporary shelter from the inclemency of the storm.

Here is little underbrush to be seen; the earth is covered with rich herbage, and Nature, as if to give variety and interest to the prospect, here and there presents an extensive prairie, or natural meadows covered with wild grass, which variegates and beautifies the scene.

That the waters of this Lake once spread over this ridge, and a vast extent of country, now covered with timber, is evident from its being so nearly on a level with them—from the hill before mentioned—from the dead level of the land,—and (what places it beyond all doubt) from the soil, which is found to be alluvial.

The inquiry will naturally arise—"How was this formed?" It has no appearance of having been the work of man. Nature alone could accomplish so grand a design. It has been supposed, by some attentive observers, that this was formed by the waters of the lake, that when they were receding from their limits, they have made a bold stand, and, in process of time threw up this ridge, by "their foaming fury."—But can this be true?—Instead of being left straight, would it not have often varied its course and been sometimes indented by bays?—But this question is submitted for naturalists to decide. S. C.

A BOOK

Bound in boards, containing the executors bonds for this county, has been taken either from the court house during the sitting of the court, or from my office, I suppose by mistake. If any person has such a book in possession, I will thank them to return it. And if it has been feloniously taken away, I will give Fifty Dollars reward for its restoration and the conviction of the felon. GEO. HITE.

Feb. 15.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber's farm this morning, Negro Harry—he is about forty years old, small of stature, light complexion, bushy hair, and a little bow-legged—he was bought several years ago from the estate of Mr. Triplett, near Alexandria, where, having connections, it is suspected he will endeavor to go. The above reward will be given if taken out of the county of Jefferson, or ten dollars if taken within and brought home to me; together with all other reasonable charges. H. S. TURNER.

February 15, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale.

Will be offered for sale, on the 2d day of March next, the House and Lot now occupied by Robert Russell, in Shepherd's-Town. This property is in the centre of the town, the lot is 39 feet front, and 206 back, the house is of brick, 36 by 29 feet, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen, smoke-house, and bake oven, stable, &c. all of which are in complete order.—There is also a well of never failing water in the yard. The terms of sale will be made known on that day, by the subscriber. GEORGE BISHOP, sen.

February 15, 1811.

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,

IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town.

THO. BRECKENRIDGE.

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.

DR. REETZ

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him, for medical services to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has for sale a young healthy NEGRO WOMAN, an excellent house servant. Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past. This property consists of a brick building, containing five rooms, a garret and a ten feet passage; a frame house containing four rooms, a bar room, and passage, all neatly finished, store house and counting room; also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, smoke house, &c. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given on the 2d day of April next.

Also, a house & lot on the main street opposite Mrs. Muse's, and a large and convenient house and lot, handsomely situated, well inclosed, and has all necessary buildings for a private family, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. Possession may be had immediately of the two last described houses. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN KENNEDY.

February 1, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot he now occupies, on the main street in Charles-Town, and within a few yards of the Court House. The house is two stories high, and well finished inside, with a convenient cellar under it, and kitchen adjoining.—There is also a good stable on the lot, and an excellent garden.—For terms apply the subscriber.

CURTIS GRUBB.

January 25, 1811.

Estray Horse.

GOT 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.

**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,
- Ipecacuanha,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apodidoc, &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.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me to secure a debt due Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Coach, two Horses, and some household Furniture.

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee. February 8, 1811.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by the subscriber, of Washington county, state of Maryland, to a certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, now of Jefferson county, Virginia, for one hundred and thirty three pounds twelve shillings and six pence, dated the 25th day of September, 1806, and payable on the first day of April, 1811, next ensuing—as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

WILLIAM EASTON, January 24, 1811.

More New Goods.

By the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town.

THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue to open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.

- Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves,
- ditto Habit ditto,
- ditto Long White and Black Lace Sleeves,
- Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose,
- Milk-White Sattin and Mantus, Black Lutestring and other Silks,
- Large assortment Fashionable Ribbands and Trimmings,
- Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers,
- Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnetts,
- Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric,
- Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslin, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India Muslins, &c.

They have on hands, a large quantity Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS, Paints & Medicines, &c.

Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and ROUNDINGS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality; as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of

HIDES AND SKINS,

And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz. Chestnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black Oak Bark.

Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, with such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arrears, will use the present their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them.—We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1811.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, March 8, 1811.

[No. 154.]

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. 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 dollar, and 18½ 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.

DOCUMENTS

Communicated by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, on the 19th ult.

[CONTINUED.]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated London, Nov. 7, 1810.

I inclose a duplicate of my letter of the 5th instant, in which was transmitted a copy of my note to lord Wellesley of the 3rd, concerning the orders in council.

I have little more to say in addition to what is contained in that letter, than that it is my intention, in case lord Wellesley gives me an unfavourable answer to it, to enter at large into the whole subject in my rejoinder, and in case he delays improperly, his reply, to take as strong notice of that impropriety as I can.

As soon as the king recovers, I mean to mention again the subject of a minister plenipotentiary to the U. States, (which lord Wellesley notwithstanding his written and verbal pledges seems to have forgotten) and if satisfactory assurances are not renewed and acted upon, to announce my determination to return to America, and leave a charge d'affaires, in the choice of whom, however, I shall have considerable difficulty, unless you should furnish me in season with the expected secretary of legation. I presume, that in taking this course, I shall fulfil the wishes of the president, and I can assure you, with great truth, that I shall consult by it my own inclinations.

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith.

LONDON, Nov. 14, 1810.

SIR, I have finally determined not to mention to lord Wellesley (as I had thought of doing) the subject of a plenipotentiary successor to Mr. Jackson. I think, upon reflection, (and shall act accordingly) that I ought, after what has passed, to leave him without further enquiry or notice, on my part, to shape his course upon it; and that, if an appointment should not be made as soon as the king's health (which would seem to be improving) will permit, I ought at once to send in an official note, announcing my resolution to return to America, and to leave some suitable person as charge d'affaires.

My letter of the 23d of July informed you that after lord Wellesley's written assurance of the 22d of that month (which was in conformity, as far as it went, with his assurances in conversation) that it was his intention immediately to recommend the appointment of an envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the king to the United States. I did not think myself authorised to take the step which the instructions contained in your letter of the 23d May, in certain circumstances, prescribed.

My opinion was, that whether the prospect which then existed, of bringing to a conclusion the affair of the Chesapeake, were taken into the account or not, it was my obvious duty to remain at my post, most irksome as it was every day becoming, until it should incontestibly appear, that those assurances were not to be relied upon. Before a sufficient time had elapsed to warrant so harsh a conclusion, I received from lord Wellesley, on the 25th of August, a farther casual intimation, reported to you in my letter of the 29th of the same month, that the recommendation of a minister would, as

he believed, be made in the course of that week or the next.

In the meantime, the repeal by the government of France, of the Berlin and Milan decrees, had produced a posture of affairs which whatever might be lord Wellesley's forgetfulness of his own declarations, or the inattention of his government to what he might advise in consequence of them, rendered my stay in England for two or three months longer, indispensable.

In fine, the effect of that consideration had not ceased when the illness of the king made it impossible that I should depart.

Upon the king's recovery, I shall have every motive for bringing this matter to an issue, and none for the least hesitation or reserve upon it. Several months will have been allowed for the performance of an act which might have been completed in as many weeks.

I shall have done every thing in my power on the subjects connected with the revocation of the French edicts.—And the British government will be in a situation to admit of such proceedings on its own part, and on mine as the occasion will require.

From lord Wellesley's intimation to me on the 28th of August, (mentioned above) it is perfectly clear, that he had not then executed the intention, so positively announced in his note of the 22d of July. Five or six weeks had passed, and that which he had both said and written he meant to do immediately, he was not yet sure that he meant to do in another fortnight.—The presumption seems, nevertheless, to be quite unnatural, that lord Wellesley continued up to the commencement of the king's malady, to be negligent of a pledge, which he chose to rest, not merely on his official but his personal character—a pledge, of which he knew I could neither question the sufficiency nor doubt the sincerity, and by which, as he also knew my conduct on an extremely delicate point of duty was wholly determined.

On the other hand, if lord Wellesley has been mindful of his pledge, and has recommended a minister in compliance with it, how has it happened (how can it have happened) that this recommendation has not been followed by an appointment.

In the midst of all this doubt, which lord Wellesley might dissipate if he pleased by an explanation apparently necessary for his own sake, there is, as I believe, no uncertainty as to the course which, in the actual state of my instructions (or, on the score of general propriety) I ought to pursue; especially, as I must infer from your silence since the arrival of Mr. Morier at Washington (if I had no other reason for that inference) that no such communication was made either by or through that gentleman to you, as ought in the judgment of the president, to have any influence upon my conduct on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Extract from the postscript, dated the 15th, to Mr. Pinkney's letter of the 14th of Nov. 1810, to Mr. Smith. P. S. November 15. I hear nothing from lord Wellesley, and not much from any other quarter, concerning the orders in council. I have not lately sought any interview with him on that or any other occasion. It is impossible for me to look back upon the past, and to place much value upon conferences.

I am particularly anxious to get from lord Wellesley, in case the British government persists in declining to repeal the orders, a distinct statement in writing of the motives of its conduct.

Thus far I have taken for granted the manifest and incontrovertible justice of our expectations; believing that there could in the first instance be no sufficient inducement for anticipating difficulties and objections in so plain a case; that if any existed they ought to be, and would be, avowed; and that when avowed, I could meet them with more advantage than while they were only conjectured. Should, however, a studious ambiguity continue to be preserved on a subject, which now touches more nearly than ever (in my

opinion vitally) the character and rights of our country, I shall very soon think myself called upon to suppose for this government reasons which it will not declare, and to examine them with fullness and freedom in a letter to lord Wellesley. It is unnecessary in the mean time to trouble you with the view which that letter will contain. I have not lately received any thing from France, which enables me to put the repeal of the French decrees in a stronger light than could otherwise be done. Mr. Russell has written me two letters, the first dated the 26th of September, and received on the 3d of October, the other dated the 10th of October, and received the 13th of November. This last enclosed a letter to me from General Armstrong, of the 29th of September. He had written me a short note from Paris, dated the 13th of September, but not received till long afterwards, which inclosed a copy of the French minister's letter to him of the 12th of that month, already received from Mr. Russel, in his letter of the 26th of September.

Such use as could be made of these different communications I have made. Of course it could be very little. A *Moniteur* of the 9th of September, containing the Duke of Cadore's letter of the 5th of August to Gen. Armstrong, (which I got through a private channel) is much more likely to be of service (if any thing can be of service) here, where that journal is considered as equivalent to the London Gazette; and I have accordingly referred to it in my note to lord Wellesley of the 3d instant.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney the Secretary of State, dated London, November 19, 1810.

My third letter to lord Wellesley concerning the French decrees and the British orders in council, will be presented much sooner than I had at first intended. I shall, I think, present it in a few days. Upon the other subject of my letter to you of the 14th inst. I need not add any thing to what is there said upon it.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney the Secretary of State, dated London, November 21, 1810.

An American vessel (the Fox) has within a few days past, been brought into Plymouth as prize to a king's ship (the Amethyst) for an imputed attempt to go to Cherbourg in France, in violation of the unrevoked British orders. I have requested that the case may be represented in proper form to me; and I mean to use it as the best ground for my intended letter to lord Wellesley.

Extract of a letter from Wm. Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the United States, in London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, December 14, 1810.

On the 4th instant, I received from Lord Wellesley a note, of which a copy marked No. 1, is inclosed, respecting the repeal of the French decrees. The conference to which it invited me took place on the 5th; and in the course of it I explained to him, at considerable length, my view of that subject, and of the points immediately connected with it. Lord Wellesley heard me in his usual manner; but confined himself to such general remarks and professions as I need not repeat to you. He proposed that our conference should be renewed on the 7th, and engaged in the mean time to report to his colleagues what I had said, and at our next interview to make me acquainted with the result.

He introduced, of his own accord, the two subjects of a minister plenipotentiary, and the Chesapeake.

On the first, he professed to entertain the same disposition and intention as heretofore, and declared that the delay which had taken place arose altogether from some obstacles, of a personal nature, to obtaining the services of the person whom he particularly wished to send to America; that he hoped these obstacles would soon be removed; that he had another person in view, if it should be otherwise; that he had not supposed that delay could be considered as of any moment by my government, after the assurance contained in his note to me in July last; that these

temporary inequalities were common, and when not meant to be offensive, were never held to be so, &c.

On the second, he informed me that he had not sent me a paper which he had prepared upon it, because he thought it would be well that the new minister should carry out the adjustment, and consequently, that it should be postponed till he was appointed.—He repeated that we should have no difficulties upon it. I give you these verbal explanations as I received them.

On the 6th inst. I received from lord Wellesley another note, of which a copy, marked No. 2, is inclosed, requesting me to recapitulate in writing, my verbal communication of the 5th. With this request I complied, as you will perceive by the enclosed copy, marked No. 3, of my letter to him of the 10th.

I could have no motive for going to him on the 7th, and had therefore no interview with him on that day.

As the case of the Fox was rather pressing, and I was not sure that I could prepare my letter on the general subject in season, I sent in a separate note upon it on the 8th. A copy of that note, marked No. 4, is inclosed. I have no reply to it, and did not expect one; but I understand that the case has been and will be postponed.

A newspaper copy of the President's proclamation of the 2d of November, arrived in London on the 11th instant, and produced a good deal of sensation. It gave me pleasure to find my letter to lord Wellesley so supported. I hope soon to receive an official communication of it.

What will be done here on the affair of the orders in council, &c. I cannot yet say. The general impression seems to be that they will do nothing. My letter to lord Wellesley was written (as my verbal communication had been given) under a persuasion that they will do nothing if they can help it. A very firm tone ought now to be assumed with this government.

(No. 1.)

Foreign Office, Dec. 4, 1810. SIR—After the most accurate enquiry I have not been able to obtain any authentic intelligence of the actual repeal of the French decrees, to which your notes of the 25th of August, and 3d of November refer, or of the restoration of the commerce of neutral nations to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees.

If you should be in possession of any such information, I should be happy to receive it from you, and for that purpose I request to have the honor of a conference with you at this office to-morrow, at two o'clock.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obt. & humble servt. (Signed) WELLESLEY. William Pinkney, Esq. &c. &c.

(No. 2.)

Foreign Office, Dec. 6, 1810. SIR, The importance of the verbal communication which I had the honor of receiving from you yesterday, induces me to request that you will have the goodness to commit the substance of it to writing, at the earliest time which may suit your convenience.

As soon as I shall have received such a written statement from you, I shall be anxious to return an official reply in the same form.

Under these circumstances it may perhaps be unnecessary that you should take the trouble of calling at this office to-morrow.

If, however, you should be desirous of seeing me, I shall be ready to have the honor of receiving you between two and three o'clock.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed) WELLESLEY. William Pinkney, &c. &c.

[No. 3.]

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley. Great Cumberland Place, December 10, 1810.

MY LORD, In compliance with the request contained in your note of the 6th inst. I proceed to recapitulate in this letter