

to a practical test the disposition of France in this respect, and that those offers have been refused. Your cruizers, however, have not been able to visit all American vessels bound to France; and it is understood that such as have arrived have been received with friendship.

I cannot quit this last question without entering my protest against the pretension of the British government to postpone the justice, which it owes to my government and country, for this tardy investigation of consequences. I am not able to comprehend upon what the pretension rests, nor to what limits the investigation can be subjected. If it were even admitted that France was more emphatically bound to repeal her almost nominal decrees than Great Britain to repeal her substantial orders (which will not be admitted) what more can reasonably be required by the latter than has been done by the former? The decrees are officially declared by the government of France to be repealed. They were ineffectual, as a material prejudice to England before the declaration, and must be ineffectual since. There is, therefore, nothing of substance for this dilatory enquiry, which if once begun may be protracted without end; or at least till the hour for just and prudent decision has passed. But, if there were room to apprehend that the repealed decrees might have some operation in case the orders in Council were withdrawn, still, as there is no sudden and formidable peril to which Great Britain could be exposed by that operation, there can be no reason for declining to act at once upon the declaration of France, and to leave it to the future to try its sincerity, if that sincerity be suspected.

I have thus disclosed to your Lordship, with that frankness which the times demand, my view of a subject deeply interesting to our respective countries. The part which Great Britain may act on this occasion cannot fail to have important and lasting consequences, and I can only wish that they may be good. By giving up her Orders in Council and the blockades to which my letter of the 21st of Sept. relates, she has nothing to lose in character or strength. By adhering to them she will not only be unjust to others, but unjust to herself.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

The most Noble the Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

NORFOLK, Feb. 27.
A gentleman, who came passenger in the sch'r Norfolk, arrived here on Monday in 55 days from Lisbon, informs, that the French army was lately reinforced by upwards of 20,000 men; that it was the general opinion the British army was preparing to re-embark, the heavy baggage being on board transports, and that the inhabitants were all prepared to evacuate the city and retire with the English. Provisions getting very scarce and on the rise—Flour 18 a 20 dollars per bbl.—Corn 2 90 a 3 per bushel—Pork 35 a 40 per bbl. By this arrival we have Lisbon papers to the 29th Dec.

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.
Yesterday arrived at this port the brig Fancy, capt. Roberts, in 47 days from Lisbon.

The French army in Portugal had been reinforced with from 15 to 20,000 men. Marshal Soult was besieging Badajos. St. Ues had been evacuated by the Portuguese. Lord Wellington had returned to his strong lines near Lisbon.

Jan. 27, at 8 A. M. lat. 34, 36 N. long. 36, 30 W. then ten days out from Lisbon, capt. Roberts was boarded by the British frigate Menelaus, captain Parker, of 38 guns, out seven weeks from the Isle of France, and bound to England with dispatches, announcing the capture of the said Island (the last of Bonaparte's colonies) together with 7 French frigates, 3 sloops of war, and one corvette, amounting in all to 11 sail. They surrendered on the 2d of December, after a short resistance, and but little loss on either side. The British besieging army, including detachments from Madras, amounted to 15,000 men. Between 2 & 3000 tons of American shipping were seized in the harbour, most of which had valuable cargoes on board. The cargo of one schooner alone sold for 120,000 dollars.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 15.

We are authorized to state that CHARLES BREN'T, Esqr. of Frederick, will be the republican candidate, at the next election for a Senator, to represent the district composed of the counties of Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Hardy and Hampshire, in the Senate of Virginia.

We have great pleasure in giving publicity to the following article; in addition to which we may be permitted to state that Mr. Johnson of Kentucky was the friend of Mr. Epes, and Mr. Crawford of Georgia the friend of Mr. Randolph:

COMMUNICATION.
Mr. Gales is authorized to state, that the difference, which unfortunately took place between Mr. Epes and Mr. Randolph, has been amicably adjusted upon terms which are honorable to both parties. Nat. Intell.

David Ballie Worden, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the U. States, with the unanimous consent of the Senate, Consul of the U. States to reside at Paris.

Springfield Manufacture of Muskets.
About 220 workmen on an average, have been employed, the last twelve months, and have manufactured 10,240 muskets. Many raw hands have been employed, who are now so improved, that it is presumed the same number will make 13 thousand in the next 12 months.

The average value of muskets may be estimated at 11 dolls. each, making the value of the annual manufacture 112,640 dollars.

[Argus of the East.

At Harper's Ferry the arms-manufactured in 1810 were 8,600; repaired 606; expenses, including expenses of additional buildings, \$155,090 19.

SUMMARY.

Sch'r. Hamilton, arrived at N. York, left Naples the 26th of Dec'r.—On the 5th, the ship Henry, of Boston had arrived there; when a guard was put on board of her—and no letters or papers were allowed to be landed. The Hamilton touched at Tunis, and sailed again on the 2d January.—No American vessels in that port.—The Tunisian and Algerine squadrons were out; but no accounts of a naval action had reached Tunis, which however was hourly expected.

Information was received, as authentic, that Ferdinand VIIth had again entered Spain; but the Spaniards had refused to receive him, while under the influence of Bonaparte. Many reports were in circulation, respecting the manner in which the Don returned. One says at the head of 30,000 men.

News from Carracass to Jan. 29, represent the spirit of revolution as going on "in the full tide of successful experiment." "The government of this very extensive country, comprised under the general name of Venezuela, is forming on a representative plan, the people to elect their delegates, who meet at the city of Carracass. The vicerovalty of St. Pe, and that of Buenos Ayres, have adopted the same system." The bishop of Cuena fulminates his anathemas against the revolutionary doings in St. Pe; and the people reply, that the bishop favoured the massacre at Quito and prostitutes his sacred office to political views, exchanging the gown for the sword.—Miranda enjoys unlimited honour and trust.—Mexico, the stronghold of the priesthood and soldiery, is torn with sanguinary conflicts.

FROM LISBON.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in Philadelphia dated Philadelphia, March 5.
A brig has arrived from Lisbon.—We understand that between the 12th and 15th of January 50 to 60 American vessels arrived there. Before she sailed (17th) Flour had fallen to 16 dollars—it was said that since Massena received the reinforcements, some skirmishing had taken place, in which the French had the advantage—apprehensions were entertained at Lisbon, that the British would soon be compelled to leave their strong lines and embark in their ships.

At a federal dinner on the anniversary of Washington's Birth Day, in N. York, the following toast was given: "The Constitution of the United States

—We will preserve it, "amicably if we can, forcibly if we must." In the name of common sense and English grammar, what is meant by forcible preservation? One might as well speak of amicable enmity, of silent tumult, or of peaceful battle. No wonder this perversion of sense appears, when the quotation from a late celebrated speech is so evidently misapplied. It would read (if not in totibus verbis) in the same sense in which it was spoken, by substituting the word "destroy" for the word "preserve" if the toast.—We all understand what is meant by a forcible destruction or "separation of the union." Nat. Intell.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATION.
The fertility of invention in the U. States is manifested in the variety of patents issued since the constitution was established. As might be expected, amidst the variety of patent discoveries, some promise no substantial benefit to the community, although they contribute to illustrate the inventive character of the country. Others promise to combine general utility with scientific improvement, while they attract attention from the learned, the elegant and the elevated in society.

At the President's House, amidst the display of beauty and fashion, on Wednesday evening, and at the Union Ball in Georgetown, on the Anniversary of Washington's birth, cake was presented of an unusual excellence. Its beautiful whiteness attracted attention. The taste was found to be equally delicate—the fineness of the flour was admired. Where was it made? Who made it? Where can it be had? Were the enquiries.—It appeared that the flour had been made without grinding the wheat, but that a chemical process had separated the flour from the spirit in the grain. By this process, the result of attentive investigation and scientific experiment, it is found that thirty pounds of flour, far exceeding in whiteness and delicacy the best ground flour, and two gallons of fine spirit can be obtained from one bushel of good wheat. This mode of separating from the bran both the flour and the spirit, in its finest and purest form, has been so recently discovered, that it has not been possible for it to be in general use. From this flour can be prepared a beautiful starch, clear and elastic. But the importance of such a discovery to the agricultural interest, and the commercial advantage of flour freed from the fermenting principle, and thereto continuing good and without acidity or mould in the warmest climates and during the longest voyages, can be instantly appreciated by the reflecting and judicious. The inventor is a gentleman of New-Jersey.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

NO. VI.

AS it is impossible, fellow citizens, to banish the apprehension that the subversion of our republican institutions is meditated, and that they are actually in danger, when the following undeniable facts are seriously and impartially reflected on: First that a very considerable portion, if not a majority of the citizens, who call themselves federalists, composed of those men, or their descendants, who, during the revolutionary conflict, were designated or rather stigmatized by the appellation of Tories, that is, were known to signalize themselves as avowed enemies to the American cause, and as flaming friends to monarchy. From such men no friendship to republican principles can rationally be expected, and if any have the imprudence to expect it, they will certainly reap disappointment.—Secondly that the most conspicuous and zealous federalists are men, whose occupation or condition in life, cannot fail to render a monarchical government a very desirable object to them, because an institution more congenial to their sentiments and feelings, and more favourable to their gratifications, pursuits, and interests than republican institutions are. Who compose the first ranks of federalism? The answer, which truth returns to this question, intends, involves no offence, no reflection. It is intended to reflect on the occupation, on the station, on the condition of no man living. It is returned simply, because truth demands it.—The front of federalism is undeniably filled up with the following descriptions of men: with the remains of sinking families, with men who know and even feel, that unless monarchy can be introduced, and under its auspices a multitude of worse than useless places

posts, jobs, sinecures, offices &c. &c. are speedily created, they must multiply with the dregs of men: with upstarts, who but yesterday were crawling on maggots on the dunghill, but to day are flapping like gaudy butterflies, and intoxicated with the ideas of their self-importance, are panting for the establishment of political institutions, that are calculated to perpetuate their elevation: with lawyers, judges, speculators, merchants, bankers, money men, and very opulent land holders.—To deny that monarchical and aristocratical forms of government are peculiarly adapted to the natural wishes of such men, to deny that there is nothing in their arrangements & operation more congenial, more auspicious to the sentiments and feelings, to the pleasures, pursuits and interests of such is to deny the very nature and tendency of things. To men in such circumstances and employments, monarchy and aristocracy are in principle and practice a general nursery, a fostering hot bed. Such men, as to the important business of augmenting national wealth, are mere dross in the social hive; mere consumers in mere feeders on the body politic. For however active they may be, their activity spends itself entirely in transferring property from hand to hand, from man to man, in collecting from their labouring neighbours and putting into their own pockets, but no man can show that this operation adds a cent to the national capital in the lapse of an age. Thirdly, that, as observed in former papers, an early interrupted, and to this day continued hostility has been manifested in various ways by federalists to republican principles, men, and measures. Now as it is impossible with these matters of fact before our eyes to banish apprehension, to remove suspicion of danger concerning the form of our institutions, and as it is in their form that our safety consists, and not in the wisdom nor even in the virtue of those who administer, for folly and vice are common to all men, it cannot be deemed unseasonable or useless to attempt, before we dismiss the subject of governmental form, to rouse your attention still more to its importance, by endeavouring to set it before you in a new light.

The question whether there be or be not any thing moral or immoral in the different forms of government which have prevailed in the world seems to have entirely escaped the notice not only of the fabricators, but of the subjects of government. While it was deemed of the last importance to investigate and ascertain the morality of the rules, that were to regulate the conduct of individuals, not a thought was spent concerning the morality of the rules that were to direct the conduct of large masses of mankind. From this important portion of human action conscience and duty have been entirely excluded, and men have acted in their political concerns as if they were under no responsibility whatever to the Sovereign Judge of the universe for their conduct. But if the tendency of action to affect happiness be the measure of its morality, it is plain, that political actions possess a higher grade of the moral quality, than private action can possess. For whether we consider the duration of its consequences, or the number of human beings whose happiness it affects, political action possesses an influence over felicity far above that which is found in the conduct of private life. Every suffrage we give, every recommendation we bestow on this or that modification of government, every effort we make to introduce or continue this or that political institution, has a tendency to promote or impair the felicity of countless myriads of human creatures, to affect the happiness of the latest generations of men. Is there then nothing moral here, nothing for which men shall be held responsible to the Judge of all? The man who thinks so, must have not only searched his conscience, but lost his understanding.

If then politics be not only embraced by, but constitute a very signal branch of morality, a principle is discovered which serves a remarkable but hitherto unexplained purpose. It was observed in a former number, that aristocratical and monarchical forms of government are never preferred, just as he has connected private or individual immorality with individual misery. If then fellow citizens we would escape the consequences, we must avoid the cause; if we would not involve ourselves and our posterity in the infernal miseries which by the unalterable appointment and fixed ordination of God himself, monarchy and aristocracy never fail to bring on their deluded votaries, or degraded subjects, we

are repugnant to the clearest indications of the divine will. They are the works of men who have proved traitors to their God, who have betrayed the sacred trust committed to their charge, rejected divine favour, and manifested the vilest ingratitude to their Benefactor. It is in this immoral conduct, in these moral evils that we are to look for all the physical evil, for every particle of that shocking misery in which aristocracy and monarchy have plunged their unhappy subjects.

That the promotion of happiness was the sole end for which God bestowed on man all his powers of mind and body so rational a creature can doubt. That the faithful accomplishment of this end requires that all these powers be preserved by the individual to whose employment they are committed in a state of perfect liberty and constant readiness to be put in action, whenever their author by furnishing an opportunity of exerting them in executing the purposes for which they were conferred, should permit them to be equally clear. That the powers bestowed on man are improvable, is not less certain. Hence it is evident, that the laws prescribed to man respecting his powers by their author, are first to improve them to the utmost by diligent study to preserve inviolate the right of exercising them whenever his judgment should direct him so to do; and thirdly to exert them on every proper occasion. Consistently then with his trust and his duty, man is at liberty to learn from, to consult, to deliberate, to co-operate with his fellow men, but not to surrender, transfer, or in any degree abridge the right of judging and acting for himself in all cases in which the promotion of either his own happiness or that of others is concerned. For a man to attempt to alienate on any occasion, much more for life, the right of judgment and action bestowed by his maker, is to commit a flagrant violation of a divine law engraven on his very constitution. No man consistently with the confidence reposed in him, with the sacred trust committed to him by his creator can suffer or agree to suffer his active powers to remain inactive when his judgment tells him that the advancement of felicity demands their exertion, or to be exerted, when conscience declares that the destruction of happiness forbids their employment; much less without treachery to his God can he engage to suspend the exercise of his own judgment, and leave it entirely to other men to determine when such occasions occur. But of the base and criminal surrender or alienation first of the right and exercise of the faculty of judgment, and next of the employment of all the active powers committed by God to his direction, are all the subjects of monarchical and aristocratical governments evidently guilty. They live in continual transgression of God's law, in continual contempt of his authority and bounty, in continual abuse of their own powers. They commit their consciences into the hands of other men; suffer the light of reason to be extinguished, and give themselves up, like another Sampson, not only to the derision, but to the cruelty of those whose interest it is to render them miserable. God by bestowing on every human creature a rational soul, a principle capable of distinguishing between good and evil, right and wrong, and by placing under its guidance a number of active powers, has clearly expressed his will, and evidently imposed a personal responsibility on these faculties, and a personal responsibility for the use that may be made of them. In no part of the divine conduct can a single vestige of authority be found to support the doctrine and the practice of surrender and alienation imposed on mankind by the essential principles of monarchy and aristocracy. It is one of the most prominent features of these forms of government to stifle conscience, to prevent thought, to suppress enquiry, to doom the understanding to perfect inaction even in cases which involve not only temporal but eternal felicity, which relate to crimes, the perpetrators of which are excluded by God's express declaration from the kingdom of heaven. The language of these iniquitous institutions, is, it belongs to the few to think, it belongs the multitude to obey. By these institutions the great mass of mankind are reduced not only to the level of brutes, but treated as mere machines. Is it then matter of astonishment, that from such criminal conduct, such base ingratitude, such vile treachery, misery should pour out like an overflowing flood? Is it any wonder that God should have, in all ages manifested the severest marks of his displeasure against such criminal abuse of talents? Had he intended that a few only were to think, he would have indicated his intention by restricting to them the thinking faculty. Had he intended that a few only were to direct the social conduct of multitudes, among these multitudes we should not find a trace of capacity to regulate such conduct. But the single fact that similar men I as well as equal powers are given to all mankind, and that all are equally susceptible of dust at once, and proves that every man is bound under pain of incurring the displeasure of his maker, to employ every faculty of mind and body, as occasion may occur for the purpose of promoting his own felicity and that of others; and experience shews that none has ever departed from this rule, has ever violated this divine appointment, without meeting his punishment in his crime.

The truth is, that political action is an important branch of morality, and God has guarded its due performance by the same sanctions by which he has guarded the private intercourse of individuals. He has connected, inseparably connected political immorality with political misery, just as he has connected private or individual immorality with individual misery. If then fellow citizens we would escape the consequences, we must avoid the cause; if we would not involve ourselves and our posterity in the infernal miseries which by the unalterable appointment and fixed ordination of God himself, monarchy and aristocracy never fail to bring on their deluded votaries, or degraded subjects, we

must guard against the introduction of these systems, and to do this we must be careful not to entrust the management of our public affairs into the hands of men who are either by opinion or condition disposed to favour them.

CANDIDUS.

TO THE VOTERS

Of the senatorial district composed of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Jefferson, Hampshire and Hardy.
Extract from the Journal of the Senate.

Friday, February 10th, 1809.

Mr. Hungerford reported, from the committee to whom was committed the bill, "Further to amend the several laws respecting the militia of this commonwealth; that the committee had, according to order, taken the said bill under their consideration, and made several amendments thereto, which he delivered in with said bill.

The said amendments being twice read over, on the questions being severally put thereupon, agreed to by the House.

The said bill, on motion, was further amended by the House, by striking out the last section thereof in the following words: "Be it further enacted, that so much of any act or acts of Assembly as exempts from militia duty, the students of William and Mary college, and other seminaries of learning within this commonwealth, shall be, and is hereby repealed."

The Ayes and Noes, being required on the last mentioned question, were as follows:

Ayes—Wm. Daniel, Daniel Smith, Nicholas Sebrell, Houlder Hudgins, Lewis Wolfe, Philip Doddridge, John H. Upshar, Samuel Marsh, Robert Nelson and Thomas M. Bayly. 10.

Noes—Wm. Chamberlayne, Francis Smith, George Washington, John Dabney and John P. Hungerford. 5.

The foregoing extract from the journal of the Senate exhibits the vote of Mr. Wolfe, and shews his partiality for the great and wealthy. None but rich individuals are able to send their sons to college and other high seminaries of learning; and it appears that Mr. Wolfe, by his vote, has contributed his mite towards exempting the students in these seminaries from performing militia duty. The poor labouring part of the community are to suffer all the pains and penalties of a rigorous and oppressive militia system—while the sons of the rich and powerful are exempt by law, and indulged in all the excess of ease and luxury.—Why students should be exempt from performing the duties required of the common citizen, I am perfectly at a loss to understand—Are they not, generally speaking, much able to bear the burden of civil government than the great mass of citizens? If the poor man absents himself from master, he is fined in a most enormous sum.—The rich man, on the other hand, sends his sons off to college, and there they are immediately transformed into superior beings, and privileged by law from exposing their persons in defence of their country, or performing any of the laborious duties required of the common citizen. If Mr. Wolfe can justify this vote to his constituents, let him do it; it however appears to my mind, unjust, unwise, and partial.—Partial to the rich, and unjust and odiously oppressive to the middling and poorer classes of citizens. I regret for the honor of human nature, that this vote stands recorded on the journals of our Senate; I regret it for Mr. Wolfe's sake, because I personally respect the man; I regret it because it exhibits positive evidence of a disposition in our Senate to foster and cherish that aristocratic principle which has proved the final ruin and downfall of all republics. But Mr. Wolfe is a lawyer, versed in all the arts of sophistry and eloquence; and it may be, that he can assign substantial and unanswerable arguments in support of this vote. I however contend, that the vote is palpably unconstitutional and a flagrant violation of our bill of rights.—It is expressly stated, "that no man or set of men shall be entitled to separate or exclusive emoluments or privileges." Let me ask, fellow citizens, if this exemption is not an exclusive privilege?

In exhibiting this charge against Mr. Wolfe, I am actuated by no motive of a personal nature. He is again a candidate for our Senate, and I have deemed it proper to lay this subject before you, that you may be enabled properly to appreciate the pretensions of Mr. Wolfe to public confidence.

If you are prepared in your minds to yield to this kind of distinction and privilege, I have nothing more to say.

Wolfe, but if on the contrary—you are determined to retain, in its purity, the great principles of your free and happy political institutions, you will say at your several elections, that Mr. Wolfe has not discharged the duties of a good and faithful representative—we will therefore discard him, and elect another in whom we can place more implicit confidence.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.
AN ACT supplementary to the act, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States & Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes." BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That no vessel owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which shall have departed from a British port prior to the second day of February one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and no merchandise, owned wholly by a citizen or citizens of the United States, imported in such vessel, shall be liable to seizure or forfeiture, on account of any infraction or presumed infraction of the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case Great Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, the President of the United States shall declare the fact by proclamation; and such proclamation shall be admitted as evidence, and no other evidence shall be admitted of such revocation, or modification in any suit or prosecution which may be instituted under the fourth section of the act to which this act is a supplement. And the restrictions imposed or which may be imposed by virtue of the said act, shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That until the proclamation aforesaid shall have been issued, the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. & Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall have full force and be immediately carried into effect against Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies; Provided however, That any vessel or merchandise which may in pursuance thereof be seized, prior to the fact being ascertained, whether Great Britain shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner abovementioned, shall nevertheless be restored on application of the parties on their giving bond with approved sureties to the United States, in a sum equal to the value thereof, to abide the decision of the proper court of the United States thereon; and any such bond shall be considered as sufficient if G. B. shall, on or before the second day of February, one thousand eight and eleven, have revoked or modified her edicts in the manner abovementioned: Provided also, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect any ships or vessels or the cargoes of ships or vessels wholly owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States, which had cleared out for the Cape of Good Hope, or for any port beyond the same, prior to the tenth day of November, one thousand eight hundred and ten.

[This act continues the several provisions of the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of a former act of Congress, so far as these sections relate to Great Britain. As many of our readers may not have an opportunity of turning to the law, the sections of which are revived or continued in force, the following abstract of their contents may not be unacceptable.

The 3rd section, above alluded to, interdicts the entrance into the harbors and waters of the United States of all British or French vessels, except despatch vessels, &c.

The 4th section makes it unlawful to import into the United States any British or French goods and manufactures, &c.

The 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th sections contain the detailed provisions necessary for executing these restrictions, and the 18th directs the manner

in which penalties and forfeitures shall be recovered.

It will be seen that by these sections, as connected with the law passed at the late session, a total prohibition of importation from Great Britain is enforced, as contemplated by the act of May last, after the 2d of February last, being three months from the date of the President's proclamation announcing the revocation by France of her edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States. Goods leaving Great Britain prior to that day, after which, as fixed by the proclamation, importation, was interdicted by the act of May last) are by the act just passed admitted to entry, provided that they be wholly American property, and imported in vessels of the same description.]

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 3d day of April next, at the house now occupied by the subscriber as a tavern, the following property, viz. one negro woman about 18 years old, 100 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of rye, six feather beds, bedding & bedsteads, tables & chairs, two corner cupboards, two desks, one book case, one chest of drawers, one washing machine, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, together with a number of other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given—the purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. I have for hire a negro woman, who is well acquainted with house work. J. A.

March 15, 1811.

A Stud Horse for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, in Charles-Town, on the first day of next court, on a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, Young Wild Medley, a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands and a half high. The pedigree which cannot be excelled, will be shewn on the day of sale.

JOSEPH CRANE.

March 15, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 30th inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town to the highest bidder; for cash, one half of a five acre lot of ground, situate at the east end of Charles-Town, the same having been conveyed to the subscriber and George S. Harris, by Joseph Thomas and Sarah his wife, in trust to secure the payment of a debt due James Harris.

SAMUEL O. OFFUTT.

March 15, 1811.

For Sale or Rent,

A HOUSE and LOT in Charles-Town, situated on the east end of the main street, opposite Mr. Theophilus Buckmaster's, and adjoining Mr. Thomas H. Grady's. Conditions and particulars may be known by applying to the Printer, or to HUMPHREY KEYES.

March 15, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John M'Makin, sen. late of Jefferson county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—and those having claims against the said deceased, are likewise requested to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DOWNEY, Adm'or.

March 15, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, situated near the academy, in Charles-Town, and adjoining the property lately occupied by Francis Tillett. A great bargain will be given in this property.—Apply to the Printer, or to the subscriber in Shepherd's-Town. JACOB SEANSBAUGH.

March 15, 1811.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell on the 1st day of April next, at public vendue, at my farm, near Charles-Town, the residue of the personal estate of Mrs. G. Tate, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Rye and Corn. There will be a credit of six months, on the purchasers giving approved security. W. TATE, Ex'or.

March 15, 1811.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, March 22, 1811.

[No. 156.]

- ### LIST OF ACTS
- Passed at the third session of the Eleventh Congress.
1. An act to authorise the transportation of certain documents free of postage.
 2. An act to fix the compensation of the additional assistant post-master-general.
 3. An act for the relief of George Armoyd & Co.
 4. An act providing for the final adjustment of claims to land and for the sale of the public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana.
 5. An act to continue in force for a further time the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to protect the commerce and seamen of the United States against the Barbary powers."
 6. An act making an additional appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the relief and protection of distressed American seamen, during the year 1810.
 7. An act providing for the removal of the land office established at Nashville, in the state of Tennessee, and Canton, in the state of Ohio, and to authorise the register and receiver of public monies to superintend the public sales of land in the district East of Pearl River.
 8. An act to enable the people of the territory of Orleans to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, and for other purposes.
 9. An act concerning the Bank of Potomac.
 10. An act to change the name of Lewis Grant to that of Lewis Grant Davidson.
 11. An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1811.
 12. An act making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1811.
 13. An act making an appropriation for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1811.
 14. An act to incorporate the bank of Alexandria.
 15. An act to incorporate the bank of Washington.
 16. An act to incorporate the subscribers of the Farmers Bank of Alexandria.
 17. An act for the relief of the heirs of the late Maj. Gen. Anthony Wayne.
 18. An act to incorporate the Union Bank of Georgetown.
 19. An act making compensation to John Eugene Leisendorfer, for services rendered the United States in the war with Tripoli.
 20. An act authorising the discharge of Nathaniel F. Fosdick from his imprisonment.
 21. An act for the relief of William Mills.
 22. An act to enable the Georgetown Potomac Bridge Company to levy money for the objects of its incorporation.
 23. An act making a further distribution of such laws of the U. States as respect the public lands.
 24. An act providing for the sale of a tract of land lying in the state of Tennessee and a tract in the Indiana Territory.
 25. An act for the relief of Peter Audrian.
 26. An act establishing navy hospitals.
 27. An act establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes.
 28. An act in addition to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to the act concerning consuls and vice-consuls," and for the further protection of American seamen.
 29. An act supplementary to the act, entitled "An act concerning commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and for other purposes."
 30. An act to authorise the Secretary of War, to ascertain and settle, by the appointment of commissioners, the exterior line of the public land at West Point with the adjoining proprietor.
 31. An act to erect a light house on Boon Island, in the state of Massachusetts, to place buoys off Cape Fear River, and to erect a beacon at New Inlet, in the state of North Carolina, and to place buoys at the entrance of the harbor of Edgartown, and to erect a column of stone on Cape Elizabeth, and to complete the beacons and buoys at the entrance of Beverly harbor in the state of Massachusetts.
 32. An act to establish the districts of Mumphy'smagog, Oswegatchie and of the White mountains.
 33. An act authorising a loan of money for a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

34. An act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the state of Georgia, passed the 12th of December, 1804, establishing the fees of the harbor master and health officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's.
35. An act to annex a part of the state of New Jersey to the collection district of New York; to remove the office of collector of Niagara to Lewistown; to make Cape Vincent a port of delivery, and out of the districts of Miami and Mississippi to make two new districts, to be called the districts of Sandusky and Teche, and for other purposes.
36. An act for the relief of John Macnamara.
37. An act to extend the time for completing the third census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.
38. An act concerning invalid pensioners.
39. An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Great and Little Osage nations of Indians, concluded at Fort Clark, on the tenth day of November, 1808, and for other purposes.
40. An act for allowing a reasonable compensation to the persons who have taken an account of the several manufacturing establishments and manufacturers within the United States.
41. An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the United States.
42. An act for the relief of Richard Terwin, William Coleman, Edwin Lewis, Samuel Mims and Joseph Wilson, of the Mississippi Territory.
43. An act to increase the salaries of the Judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.
44. An act to extend the right of suffrage in the Indiana territory.
45. An act in addition to the act to regulate the laying out and making a road from Cumberland, in the state of Maryland, to the state of Ohio.
46. An act to establish trading houses with the Indian tribes.
47. An act to provide for the final adjustment of claims to lands and for the sale of public lands in the territories of Orleans and Louisiana, and to repeal the act passed for the same purpose and approved February 16, 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 enclosed, 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.

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.

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.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from dealing with his slaves, without permission, under pain of legal prosecution.

JOHN BRYAN,
March 1, 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 Satin and Mantua,
- 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 of **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 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 arrearages as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

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

Michael McKewan,

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.

Four Cents per Pound

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

RAGS.

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, in the 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 capitals 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.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

- #### CAPITAL PRIZES:
- 1 Prize of . . . 30,000 Dollars.
 - 1 . . . 25,000
 - 1 . . . 20,000
 - 2 . . . 10,000
 - 3 . . . 5,000
 - 14 . . . 1,000
 - 50 . . . 500
 - 30 . . . 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 a draught, ingeniously arranged for the interest of the subscribers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being more than two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to seven dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next 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.

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 the benefit of every experience," 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 Small Pox has been brought into disrepute, by many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are desirous to relieve the disadvantages of the Small Pox, and to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, devoid of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now proposed to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation of genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using spurious or spurious matter, they will engender the confidence of the public in this valuable 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. CHAZAR, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HARRIS, PHARMACEUTS, in Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS BARNETT, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

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.

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, for three fourths of a dollar; and 1 1/2 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.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Wednesday the 3d day of April next, at the house now occupied by the subscriber as a tavern, the following property, viz. one negro woman about 18 years old, 100 bushels of oats, and 60 bushels of rye, six feather beds, bedding & bedsteads, tables & chairs, two corner cupboards, two desks, one book case, one chest of drawers, one washing machine, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture, together with a number of other articles too numerous for insertion. A credit of six months will be given—the purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN ANDERSON,
N. B. I have for hire a negro woman, who is well acquainted with house work.

March 15, 1811.

A Stud Horse for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, in Charles-Town, on the first day of next court, on a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, *Young Wild Medley*, a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands and a half high. The pedigree which cannot be excelled, will be shewn on the day of sale.

JOSEPH CRANE,
March 15, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 30th inst. before the door of R. Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town to the highest bidder, for cash, one half of a five acre lot of ground, situate at the east end of Charles-Town, the same having been conveyed to the subscriber and George S. Harris, by Joseph Thomas and Sarah his wife, in trust to secure the payment of a debt due James Harris.

SAMUEL O. OPFUTT,
March 15, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John McMakin, sen. late of Jefferson County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber—and those having claims against the said deceased, are likewise requested to exhibit them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN DOWNEY, Adm'r.
March 15, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A HOUSE and LOT, situated near the academy, in Charles-Town, and adjoining the property lately occupied by Francis Tillet. A great bargain will be given in this property.—Apply to the Printer, or to the subscriber in Shepherd's-Town.

JACOB SEANSBAUGH,
March 15, 1811.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell on the 1st day of April next, at public vendue, at my farm, near Charles-Town, the residue of the personal estate of Magnus Tate, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Cattle, Rye and Corn. There will be a credit of six months, on the purchasers giving approved security. W. TATE, Ex'r.
March 15, 1811.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, March 9.

The January mail, brought by the British government-hired schooner *Thisle*, lieutenant Depyster, arrived at this port last evening, via Amboy.—She sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of January, and was cast away on Squam Beach the 6th of March. Six of the crew and three newspaper mails were lost. Passenger, Capt. J. G. Ogden, of the 56th regiment, with dispatches from the British government to Mr. Morier. At the time of her departure, the King was better, and had appeared in public at Windsor.—The Regency Bill had passed to a third reading. The Essex frigate was at Plymouth, waiting the orders of Mr. Pinkney. A few days since, spoke brig *Fairy*, from Gibraltar for New-York.

We understand the packet has brought dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, for government.

Since preparing the above verbal news, the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have been obligingly favored with a file of the *London Morning Chronicle*, to the 12th of January, inclusive from which the following important extracts were made:

LONDON JANUARY 7.

A new decree has been issued by the Danish government, by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more severe penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, punishable by death, in the capture of a ship maintaining intercourse with England.

JANUARY 8.

Letters were received from Holland yesterday, to the date of the 2d instant. The conscription was extended to children of the age of thirteen. The *Scheldt* fleet was moored in Ruppel.—It is said that in Norway 3000 men, intended to man the ships of war there, had refused to proceed to Holland, and that the Danish troops, which were ordered to compel them, had declined any interference.

JANUARY 11.

We have reason to believe, that at length the Marquis Wellesley has seriously applied his mind to the consideration of the important question of the orders in council, and has advised his colleagues in office to come to a final resolution on the subject. On Wednesday last, an order was sent for an armed vessel to be ready at a moment's notice to carry dispatches to America, and we understand they were yesterday dispatched.

On Sunday last, Lord Grenville had an audience of three hours with the Prince of Wales, supposed to be on business respecting the present state of the kingdom.

We this day insert the new state paper issued by Bonaparte in justification of his last outrageous act in annexing Holland and the Hanse towns to the great family of the French empire. In this paper there is the usual torrent of invective against the jealousy and ingratitude of England. And the same faithful representation of the lamentable effect of our impolicy. He now says that the Berlin and Milan decrees shall be the code of Europe until we admit the principle that neutral flags shall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade shall be admitted as a sufficient ground for seizing a vessel entering a port. Such is the proud language which, through the imbecile councils of England, he is enabled to hold!

The state paper we find in the proceedings of the conservative senate, dated the 13th of December. The following is an extract:

"It was necessary to wait for a period when powerful reprisals would compel her to return to justice. That day has arrived—The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the orders in council.—The British cabinet have, so to speak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and that code shall be the Palladium of the sea."

We cannot help indulging the hope, from the president's message, that the differences which have so long disturbed the relations between this country

and the United States, are likely to be soon finally adjusted. After all, as it must necessarily be Bonaparte's object rather to injure our navigation than our commerce, provided they can be kept distinct, there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of England and France, as well as America, that all these obnoxious edicts and regulations, touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade, well understood, are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period we trust is approaching when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state in which it has been doomed to remain.

It is mentioned in letters from Paris, that through excess of love Napoleon never leaves the empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to increase as she advances in her pregnancy. Not satisfied with being her keeper, he has also become her physician, and has taken upon himself to regulate her exercise. A short time ago she had ordered her high mettled courser to be brought, for she is extremely fond of riding, and is a great adept in the equestrian art. Napoleon was just hastening away from the state council to her apartments, when he met her dressed for riding.—"An empress of France must not expose the hopes of the whole nation and of Europe to the caprice of a horse," he said, and dismissed the grooms, led back his disappointed consort by the hand to her apartment.

January 12.

Yesterday the deputation from both Houses of Parliament went up to Carlton House to present to his Royal Highness the resolutions, to which, after a long discussion, the two houses had agreed.

The Lord President then read from a paper in his hand—
"That they were a Committee appointed to attend his Royal Highness with the resolutions which had been agreed to by the Lords and Commons, for the purpose of supplying the defect of the personal exercise of the royal authority, during his Majesty's illness, by empowering his Royal Highness to exercise that authority in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, subject to such limitations and restrictions as shall be provided."

"And that they were directed to express the hope which the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, entertain, that his Royal Highness from his regard to the interests of his Majesty, will be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in his Royal Highness, as soon as an act of Parliament shall have been passed for carrying the said resolutions into effect."

The Lord President then read and delivered to his Royal Highness the resolutions, which are as follows:
"Resolved, That for the purpose of providing for the exercise of the royal authority during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, in such manner, and to such extent, as the present circumstances and the urgent concerns of the nation appear to require, it is expedient, that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being resident within the realm, shall be empowered to exercise and administer the royal authority, according to the laws and constitution of Great Britain, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, and under the style and title of regent of the United Kingdom; and to use, execute and perform, in the name, and on behalf of his Majesty, all authorities, prerogatives, acts of government, and administration of the same, that belong to the King of this realm to use, execute and perform according to the law thereof, subject to such limitations and exceptions as shall be provided."

"Resolved, That the power, so to be given to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the Peerage of the realm to any person whatever."

"Resolved, That the said power shall not extend to the granting of any office of any office, salary, or pension, for other term than during his Majesty's pleasure, except such offices as are by law required to be granted for life, or during good behaviour."

"Resolved, That the said power shall not extend to the granting of any part of his Majesty's real or personal estate, except as far as relates to the renewal of leases."

"Resolved, That the care of his Majesty's royal person, during the continuance of his Majesty's illness, shall be committed to the queen's most excellent majesty, together with the sole direction of such portion of his Majesty's household as shall be thought requisite for the care of his person, and that, for the better enabling her majesty to discharge the important task, it is also expedient, that a council shall be appointed to advise and assist her majesty in the several matters aforesaid; and with power, from time to time, as they may see cause, to examine upon oath the Physicians and others attending his Majesty's health, and all matters relative thereto."

To which address his royal highness returned the following most gracious answer:—
The answer of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales:
"My Lords and Gentlemen, "I receive the communication which the two Houses have directed you to make to me, of their joint resolutions, on the subject of providing for the exercise of the royal authority, during his Majesty's illness," with those sentiments of regard, which I must ever entertain for the united desires of the two houses.
"With the same sentiments I receive the expressed "hopes of the Lords and Commons, that from my regard for the interests of his Majesty and the nation, I should be ready to undertake the weighty and important trust proposed to be invested in me," under the restrictions and limitations stated in those resolutions.
"Conscious that every feeling of my heart would have prompted me, from dutiful affection to my beloved father and sovereign, to have shewn all the reverential delicacy towards him inculcated in those resolutions, I cannot refrain from expressing my regret, that I should not have been allowed the opportunity of manifesting to his afflicted and loyal subjects that such would have been my conduct.
"Deeply impressed, however, with the necessity of tranquillizing the public mind, and determined to submit to every personal sacrifice consistent with the regard I owe to the security of my father's crown and the equal regard I owe to the welfare of his people, I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion.
"In undertaking the trust proposed to me, I am well aware of the difficulties of the situation in which I shall be placed; but I shall rely with confidence upon the constitutional advice of an enlightened Parliament, and the zealous support of a generous and loyal people. I will use all the means left me to merit both.
"My Lords and Gentlemen, "You will communicate this my answer to the two houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us & the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition by the speedy restoration of his Majesty's health."
This answer was delivered by the Prince with that most graceful and dignified deportment which so peculiarly distinguishes his royal highness.
The deputation then withdrew, viz. Earl Harcourt, Earl of Moreton, Lord Viscount Palmerston, Lord Viscount Clive, Lord John Thynne, and Colonel Desbrow.
In like manner we understand the deputation appointed to wait on the queen, proceeded to Windsor—and being admitted to her Majesty's presence they presented the humble address of the two Houses, expressing the hope which the Lords Spiritual and