

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1811.

[No. 169.]

WM. KAIN, Spinning Wheel & Wind- sor Chair-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public for past favours, and informs them that he has a large stock of the best materials well seasoned, and intends always to keep on hand a complete assortment of the newest fashioned chairs, as well as every other article in his line of business, as he means to carry on his business far more extensively than ever. He will do lettering, house painting and glazing upon the shortest notice. All orders from a distance will be duly attended to. Shepherd's-Town, May 10, 1811.

Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments to his friends and the public, for past favours, and informs them that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in Charles town.— Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with patterns of the latest fashions, he will be able to furnish habits of every description in the newest and most elegant style.

Two or three Journeymen will meet with employment, and liberal wages given. April 19, 1811.

Darkeville Factory.

THE subscriber, near Bucklestown, informs the public that he has got a new and complete set of Cards for his Machines, and expects he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who favour him with their custom, provided they bring their wool in good order.— He recommends to those that have wool to spin fine, to cut all the dead ends off, for it is that which generally spoils rolls and hinders them from spinning fine.— He will manufacture wool into cloth for those who wish to have it done at a moderate price. Wool brought to the machine must be picked, and greased with one pound of grease to 10 pounds of wool. Whatever is customary in the neighbourhood will be his price for carding.

JONA. WICKERSHAM,
May 3, 1811.

Stone Masons and Labourers wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment to eight or ten Masons and Labourers, from this time to the end of the season. One dollar per day will be given to Masons, and Ten dollars per month to Labourers.

JOHN WILKINS,
Charles-Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1811.

Invitation.

A capable workman in the Watch-making, or Silversmith business, but especially the former, would meet with encouragement by settling in this place. Charles town, May 17.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied as a Store by Messrs. James & R. Fulton, and formerly by Capt. Hammond, where he has just received a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

well suited to the present and approaching season: amongst which are 6 4 & 4-4 Cambric Muslin Ditto do Leno do Irish Linens Vesting Carraderrys Seersuckers Ladies' Extra long Silk & Kid Gloves Habit ditto Fancy Shawls Dresses, Silks and Ribbons With a complete assortment of GROCERIES QUEENS & POTTERS WARE.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance. MOSES WILSON,
Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

BLANKS

Of every description to be had at the Store of J. Brown, Shepherd's-town

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of Mr. John Downey, on the 25th ultimo, a Dark Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old this spring, bushy mane and tail, brand not recollecte. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person returning her to the subscriber at the Blooming Mills.

GEORGE MILLER,
May 6, 1811.

CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with the best materials, intends manufacturing all kinds of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Furniture, and hopes from the knowledge he has of the business, to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Orders from the country shall be particularly attended to.

CHARLES M. PERRY,
One or two boys, of the age of 12 or 14 years, are wanted as apprentices to the above business. Charlestown, May 10, 1811.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their store to the south corner of the cross street leading to the ferry, where they are now receiving and opening

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

SPRING GOODS,

which with their former stock makes their assortment quite complete, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any other person.— They feel grateful for past favours, and return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, and solicit a further continuance of a part of public patronage.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.
Shepherd's Town, May 10, 1811.

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH E. LANE,
HAS the pleasure of informing his friends, acquaintances and the public generally, that he has just received and is now opening, at John Kennedy's well known corner, lately occupied by John Anderson,

A VERY NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer Goods, selected with the greatest care from the latest spring importations. He deems it unnecessary to particularise articles, but can assure those who wish to lay their money out to advantage, if they will give him a call, he will sell them cheap goods. He has on hand a good assortment of

Groceries, Cutlery, Tin and Glass Ware, and expects to receive, in a few days, a good assortment of QUEENS, CHINA, and POTTERS WARE.

Charles town, April 26.

Ten Dollars Reward.

GOT out of a stable, in the town of Smithfield, sometime in December last, a small grey horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, five years old this spring, slender made, and paces remarkably well, his tail had been bobbed square off, but was nearly grown out again. I will give the above 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, May 10, 1811.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD Seamstress—a creditable single woman, who can come well recommended, to live in a family. To such an one (and none else need apply) good wages will be given, paid weekly. Inquire of the Printer.
May 17.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, convenient to the public buildings, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him.

He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. JOHN ANDERSON,
Charles-Town, May 3, 1811.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by North and Smallwood, west of the market house, where he has on hand a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be disposed of on pleasing terms to the purchaser, for cash or country produce.

He returns his sincere acknowledgments for past favours, and flatters himself from his attention and accommodation to merit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON.

N. B. Those in debt by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as it is requisite that all old accounts should be settled off.
Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

Carding Machine.

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

JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 17, 1811.

SPRING GOODS,

Now opening in the Corner Store, by the Market House, IN SHEPHERD'S TOWN.

The subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public in general, that they are now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring Goods, Selected with care from the latest arrivals this Spring.

A very well selected supply of School and Miscellaneous Books,

China, Glass and Queen's Ware Ironmongery Hard Ware Cutlery Saddlery Brass and Japaned Wares Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel Bar-Iron, Hoop ditto and Castings Wrought & Cut Nails of every size Paints and Medicines Prime Soal and Upper Leather Morocco, Call, Kip, Hog, & Sheep Skins, &c. &c.

And from their present arrangements, they will be able to furnish any kind of School, Novel and Miscellaneous Books at the shortest notice, and as cheap as they are to be had in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

Their present assortment is much more extensive and complete than ever. All which they will sell at Wholesale and Retail, at their usual Cheap terms. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
P. S. Highest price paid for Tanner's Bark, Hides and Skins.
April 25, 1811.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wool Carding Mill.

THE subscribers will have in operation at Mr. Beeler's mill, commonly known by the name of Mill Grove Folling Mill, near Charles town, by the 10th of this month, a complete set of the latest approved machinery for carding wool, one of which will be filled with cotton cards for finishing, which will enable them to do better work than usual on single machines, more especially fine wool.—And as the experience of Mr. Hoggland, who will have the direction, has been considerable, the public may depend on having the wool which may be sent to this mill completely carded.—The price will be for wool that is well cleaned and greased eight cents per pound—if sent without picking and greasing ten cents per pound, and a usual quantity of grease sent with it. No wool will be received without having the sticks, straws and burrs cut off, as they spoil the work and ruin the cards.

EDWARD A. GIBBS,
JOHN HOGELAND,
June 7, 1811.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Friday night the 21st of May last, from the subscriber's pasture, near Charles town,

A dark bay Horse,

with a small blaze in his face, his eye defective, one hind foot white between 14 and 15 hands high, 5 years old this spring, branded on the left shoulder with an M, a natural pace.—Ten dollars reward will be given to the horse, and the above reward to horse and thief, provided the thief be prosecuted to conviction.

WILLIAM FRAZIER,
June 7, 1811.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a note given by the subscriber to Samuel Tillett for the payment of one hundred and thirty dollars, which will be due on the 10th day of June, 1811, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

DANIEL HAINES,
May 27, 1811.

A Miller Wanted.

I WILL give immediate employment to a miller who understands his business, and comes well recommended for his sobriety, industry and attention to business.—No other need apply. A man somewhat advanced in age, who can gain the confidence of his employer and his customers, by his uniformity of conduct, may rely on getting good accommodations, with very extraordinary wages, at Musc's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia.

TH. W. BARTON,
May 10, 1811.

FRESH & GENUINE

DRUGS, PATENT & OTHER Medicines

May be had at Apothecary prices (for cash only) at the Stone house, next door to Mr. Selby's Store in Shepherd's town.

Also CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMES, ORANGES and LEMON SUGAR, &c. C. REETZ.

May 20th, 1811.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY some time in April last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore, an apprentice boy to the Blacksmith's business named GEORGE SPANGLER, about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light sandy hair, his fore teeth very broad, and has a scar on the top of his head. As he has been absent a considerable time, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing. Twenty dollars reward will be given for apprehending and securing said apprentice, in any jail in the United States, and the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home. It is very probable that he is lurking about Harper's Ferry, as his parents reside near that place.

ISAAC SPANGLER,
N. B. All persons are forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice at their peril.
May 24, 1811.

CANTON CRAPE.

4-4 plaid silk lace, damask shawls, black lace handkerchiefs and caps, saris, black Florentines, ladies' extra kid and kid gloves, habit wash leather and kid gloves, super super chintz and cloths, cotton hosiery, leno and cambric muslins completely assorted, a large assortment of superfine cloths and cassimere, India and patent nankeens, rockets, cotton cassimere, Irish pers and shirting cottons, ladies' fashionable Morocco shoes, China coffee cups, tea cups and saucers, frocks, &c. The above comprise a part of my selections made last month in Philadelphia, which was a cash purchase, and are now offered on terms that are really very low, for cash, or to punctual customers. I have on hand as usual, patent and other medicines, queen's glass, and tin ware, whiskey, spirits, wines, paints, bar iron and Crowley steel, cut and hammered nails, castings, loaf and brown sugars, molasses, coffee, rice, pearl barley, &c. and shall receive in a few days, a further supply of silks and other fancy goods from Philadelphia, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms.

W. W. LANE,
Charlestown, June 14.

20 Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on Friday night the 21st of May last, from the subscriber's pasture, near Charles town,

A dark bay Horse,

with a small blaze in his face, his eye defective, one hind foot white between 14 and 15 hands high, 5 years old this spring, branded on the left shoulder with an M, a natural pace.—Ten dollars reward will be given to the horse, and the above reward to horse and thief, provided the thief be prosecuted to conviction.

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ISAAC SPANGLER,
N. B. All persons are forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice at their peril.
May 24, 1811.

50 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Saturday the first instant, from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near the Opeckon, a Negro Man named JOHN, well known by the name of Waggoner John, about 36 years of age, a feet 7 or 8 inches high, dark complexion; one of his feet something thicker than the other, and the upper part of it much scarified; his clothing not recollecte, except two new home made shirts.—Fifteen dollars will be paid for apprehending and securing said negro within twenty miles from home, and if fifty miles, the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE,
June 11, 1811.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, Continued to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 39, Pitt street, Baltimore.

MICHAEL LEE, & CO.,
AND ANN FRAME, Charlestown.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.

Lee's Elixir, for violent colic, cramps, &c.

Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's worm destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.

Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye-Water.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Lee's D-musk Lip salve.

Lee's Gum-Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne-Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

To country merchants and others who purchase to resell again, a liberal discount will be given by the proprietors.

Be careful to observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

At the places of sale, may be had genuine, Pamphlets containing lists of cures, whose length prevents their being here with inserted.

June 14, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

PERCEIVING by the Charles Town paper, that there is wanted in that place a person understanding the business of clock-making, watch-repairing, &c. I hereby inform those who have watches wanting repair, that if they will leave them at Mr. Joseph Brown's, in Charles Town, I will send for them, and when completely put in order, return them to the same place, with a bill of the cost. And those having clocks wanting repair, by giving notice to Mr. Brown, will be waited upon at their own houses by the subscriber.

GEORGE LAMON,
Gerard's-Town, June 7, 1811.

JOHN WOLTZ,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

INFORMS the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, next door to Mr. James Brown's store, and opposite to Mr. Robert Russell's saddler's shop, where he hopes from his long experience, and attention to business, to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.—All kinds of watches committed to his care, will be faithfully and punctually repaired. He intends keeping a general assortment of GOLD and SILVER WORK, and a handsome assortment of JEWELRY of every description, which will be disposed of on very low terms.

June 7, 1811.
Charles-Town Mill

Has been so repaired as to grind for the convenience of the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood.
June 14.

FROM THE NATIONAL LEGIS.

THE PRESIDENT & LITTLE BELT.

The mistake.—The Whig editor very properly enquires, how the commander of the Little Belt happened to take the President for a French ship? Was the hailing, he asks, in French or broken English?—Commodore Rodgers' official letter will answer the question. "What ship is that?" was the enquiry. And a shot from the Englishman changed the music of the entertainment from equal to instrumental.—It is truly amusing to read the federal papers, and observe their squirming on this interesting subject.

As a sample, though we grant among the worst of the assortment, hear John Park.

"It is very evident that the wretches who have long spared no effort to have this abused nation involved in a war with Great Britain, are delighted themselves with the hope, that the reconciliation between the President and Little Belt will not be considered by the British government as the mistake of a night, but a voluntary predicated act of hostility." They hope it will not pass unregarded.

How bunglingly, (while he thinks it very adroitly) he attempts to shift the pitiful excuse of the Briton from him to Commodore Rodgers. Rodgers neither said, nor says any thing about a "mistake." Being fired-on, he was under the "necessity" of vindicating the honor of his nation's flag—and this is the very word he uses.—The baffled commander of the vessel of Park's nation, not the American officer, was the one, who resorted to this paltry apology of a "mistake," as to the flag fired at. Rodgers was not mistaken as to the fact, the very palpable fact, of receiving first a shot and then a broadside. And he rebutted this kind of argument by some very forcible reasons, which convinced the Englishman of the impracticability of maintaining his position. Commodore Rodgers was not gully, surely, "of a voluntary predicated" (we suppose Park means "premeditated") act of hostility, in being shot at. Park may possibly reason, however, like "square Headbrass," that the man who returns a blow begins the quarrel—for if Commodore Rodgers had patiently suffered himself to be sunk, there certainly would have been no encounter.

Never, probably, was there an occasion, which displayed so perfectly the spirit of the federalists, some of them we hope not at all—as at this late affair. In the case of the Chesapeake, their first expressions were American, proper and patriotic.

In the present case, must we be compelled to conclude, that the damage received by the Little Belt has operated so powerfully on their sympathy, that they find it impossible to hide their real feelings?—Or did the necessity, imposed on them by their allegiance to England in this former instance, of retracting their patriotic sentiments, suggest to them the prudence of starting as they might wish to come out, in the latter case?—But let us seriously ask; what can be thought of a party, which blames the commander of a national ship, for resisting an outrage, and repelling an attack? Are they Americans? And do they wish the symbol of American independence & sovereignty to be insulted? Why, the very men, who have continually, perseveringly and insultingly, charged the administration with want of energy and spirit; the very men, who have declared, that if the Government would use decided measures, they would join heart and hand in supporting it—the very men, who have attempted to cloak their own envenomed opposition, under a pretence of regard for the nation's character!—They have had a fair chance to manifest their attachment to their country, and the consistency of their principles. And what have they done towards either? Individual federalists, we doubt not, have expressed themselves correctly. But some of the public organs of their will, have displayed an attachment to a foreign nation, at once disgraceful to them and humiliating to this nation.

Events, like the late combat, have their use, in many respects; deeply regretted as they are to be, on the whole. They serve to strengthen the government, by separating the designing from the duped, in the ranks of its opponents. They test the political integrity of men, and restore to correct sentiments, many who with patriotic intentions, have been drawn into the camp of faction. We trust the government will do its duty in the premises. We are confident the people will support it, at any hazard.

From the National Intelligencer.

Much has been said on the subject of an address said to have been delivered by the Emperor of France to his Chamber of Commerce, and recently published in this country. Its authenticity is doubted by some; it is probable some such speech was delivered before his Chamber of Commerce, a body whose transactions are clothed in secrecy, and the nature of whose discussions can only be known through the medium of individual members, who may give body and form to the communications which the Emperor at times familiarly holds with it. Such communications, being frequently committed to writing from memory, must often be inaccurate. But, admit that the speech be perfectly genuine, it is a matter in which we are not concerned; we have nothing to do with his speeches to his officers or confidants, any more than he has with the private conversation of the President of the United States with his Secretaries or other officers of government. It is not to such chit-chat as this, but to his acts, that we must look for his disposition towards the U. States.

We cannot let this opportunity escape of noticing the confusion of ideas which exists on the subject of the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees. For any thing we yet know the Emperor of France has complied with his engagement to repeal the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far as they respect the United States. When we intimate this, we are asked, by friends and foes, does he not confiscate our vessels with colonial produce, &c. This we freely admit he has done, in a most vexatious and unprincipled manner; but still he has complied with the letter of our law, so as not only to have justified the Executive of the U. S. in issuing the proclamation which has interdicted the importation of British goods; but as far as the Berlin and Milan decrees are involved, so as to warrant the present state of our commercial regulations. The law of May 1st, 1810 was imperative, & admitted but of one construction, his injunctions were rigorously and promptly executed.—But, it is said, the Berlin and Milan decrees are not annulled. Neither are they, we reply, so far as we know, except as relates to the United States, which was all required by our law at the hands of France, in order to entitle her to the exclusive privilege she now enjoys in our ports. Moreover, she has done all that was necessary for her to do, to enable us to demand of Great Britain, on her own principles and admissions, the revocation of her edicts of a like character.

The municipal regulations of France, as to commerce in her ports, her seizures of our vessels, and the subsequent retention of them, however offensive, and justly so, to us, have not the most distant connection with the Berlin and Milan Decrees, which involved merely the abstract principle of blockade by declarations on paper, of which we had so great cause to complain as one of the great community of nations; and particularly as, being the only neutral, we were the exclusive sufferers by it. Each of the great belligerents solemnly declared that its edicts of this description were dependent on those of the other for their existence. With the sole view of inducing one or the other to recede, or testing the verity of their professions, and thus removing the pretence of the whole fabric of paper blockades, Congress passed the law of May 1, 1810. France availed herself of it, and has, to the best of our knowledge, complied

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

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1811.

[No. 169.]

FROM THE NATIONAL LEGIS.

THE PRESIDENT & LITTLE BELT.

with the letter of our law: Great Britain, by refusing to follow the example, has not only willfully caused the exclusion of her productions from our ports, but has conclusively demonstrated the fallacy of the pretences on which alone she vindicated her violation of neutral rights. This is a true statement of the case, which neither argument nor sophistry can invalidate.

Whatever reasonable ground of dissatisfaction we may have at the unfriendly conduct France manifests toward us in her own posture she has a right to do as she pleases there; her conduct in that regard involves no innovation on national law; it concerns us alone. It will rest with the National Legislature to decide what measure it will be the policy of the U. States to mete to her in return.

CADIZ, April 21.

NEWS FROM VILLAVICIOSA.
On the 5th inst. the passage of Guadiana was not effected, as the bridge was not finished; the river has risen four yards; and a mode has been adopted of conveying troops across in boats—two divisions of the allied army, with 1500 horse, remain on the other side.—This operation will be continued until the whole have crossed, which will take some days, and in the mean time general Castanos has established his headquarters at this place.

This day the French sent from Badajoz to Olivenza 1500 men, which, with 3 or 400 more that were in that place, will make a garrison of about 2000 men; they have also carried thither 2 or 3 twelve pounders.

Mortier yesterday prepared with all haste to leave Badajoz, and it is said today, that he has marched to Zafra with some troops; continuing to draw out several articles from that place.

To-morrow 2 or 3 pieces of Spanish artillery will be sent to unite with the divisions of the allied army, which are on the other side of the Guadiana.

Although the English have been retarded in crossing the river, the division of the 5th army which was in Albuquerque, has not delayed its march. Brigadier count de Penne Villenur, who commands the Spanish cavalry, was ordered on the 4th to Montejon, and took several prisoners with their arms and horses; among them a Spaniard of the 4th regiment—300 Catalans of the light battalion have marched to join count de Penne's cavalry. Massena has taken post in Guarda with more than 18,000 men, and Wellington had made preparations to attack and drive them out; but as soon as the vanguard and third division had executed on the 20th the movement upon the enemy's flank, he abandoned his position; the result of this was the taking 400 prisoners, who, amused in plundering the country, found themselves on their return with the English, as Massena had left the position. In consequence of lord Wellington having received information, that Almeida was without provisions and in want of every thing, he was preparing to strike a blow against it; some will have it that he has already entered Almeida, and consequently the French have entirely evacuated Portugal.

General Ballasteros ought to have arrived to-day at Frejenal.

On the 21, Massena's army had a rencounter on leaving Sabugal.

An English light division having anticipated the attack by an hour, saved him from a general action; the day being very foggy, the divisions could not see each other, which caused 4 English regiments to engage the whole corps under the command of Regnier. The former were several times repulsed until another division advanced, when they overthrew the enemy, who lost more than 1000 men, leaving 200 dead on the field of battle, and 300 prisoners. The British lost 200 or 300 men. The enemy left the field of battle and evacuated Portugal.

LONDON, April 25.
The indications of a war between France and Russia become stronger—so strong that we may expect it to take place within a very short time, if the intelligence in the American papers and letters be true. The former deserves the most attention, because being under the control of France they date not say a word encouraging the idea of a rupture, if they had not received instructions from the French government. The press forms a particular department of the French administration. Every paper on the continent is watched with the utmost solicitude. The French minister, in every town where a paper is published, has a

direct communication and looks forward to, and conveys his hints, or issues his orders in the most imperative manner. The German papers, which are arrived to the 15th, state under the head of Berlin, that the King of Prussia has, for political reasons, declined having an interview with the Emperor Alexander—that the organization of the national guards proceeds with great activity, to the regret of the inhabitants, who consider it as an indication of tranquillity being interrupted. This can only refer to a war with Russia, in which Prussia, reluctantly of course, will be compelled to take part with France.—The private letters are more positive and direct than the public papers. Some assert that the Emperor Alexander is determined to adopt a system of neutrality, feeling the continuance of war with this country to be ruinous to his subjects, and consequently to his finances. Such a determination will be considered by Bonaparte as a sufficient ground for war. With all his professions of regard for the rights of neutrals, he never suffers any power to be neutral. "Who is not for me is against me." The letters from Konigsberg and Memel say that Russia, seeing that war is inevitable, has already formed an army of observation in Poland, consisting of fifty thousand men—Artillery has arrived on the Polish frontier, and in addition to the imperial guards, who were to leave Petersburg on the 10th, drafts have been made from the troops in Finland, where only a small force is to be left.

NEW-YORK, June 11.

FIRE!

The following account of the late fire at Newburyport, we copy from the Salem Gazette of Tuesday last:
"The fire commenced at about half past nine o'clock on Friday evening last in a stable near the market, which was wrapt in flames when the discovery was made. It communicated with astonishing rapidity to a range of wooden buildings in the rear of Stetson's tavern, more than 100 feet in length, and the whole square was in a few minutes in a blaze. Blunt's buildings and the Phoenix Office, two large brick buildings, seemed to present a barrier to the destructive element, and great hopes were entertained for a time that they would eventually restrain its rage; but by a sudden change of the wind the flames were carried directly upon these immense piles, which they soon overtopped, and involved in the calamity, which threatened to become general. State-street at this time presented a spectacle most terribly sublime! The wind soon after its change blew strong. These buildings, which were among the highest in the street, threw the fire in awful columns many yards into the air, and the flames extended in one continued sheet of fire across the spacious area! The buildings on the north side of State-street caught like tinder, and all efforts to control or assuage the tempest of the fire, seemed unavailing and fruitless. The bank, standing on the northwest corner of Essex-street, was, by much exertion, saved, and stopped the flames in that direction.—The large brick Baptist meeting-house, in which many had deposited their goods, furniture, &c. as from its distance and construction a place of unobstructed safety, with its contents, shared and increased the awful calamity.

"At 9 o'clock in the morning the fire seemed to rage in every direction with irresistible fury, and the inhabitants saw very little prospect of preserving any portion of their town. Every thing was accomplished which intelligent and ardent exertion could effect; but they were disheartened by perceiving those efforts apparently without success. About 4 the danger diminished, and at 6 the fire had in a great degree spent its fury.

"The scene, says a gentleman who was present during the night, was the most truly terrible I have ever witnessed. At the commencement of the fire, it was a bright moonlight night, and the evening was cool and pleasant. But the moon gradually became obscured, and at length disappeared in the thick cloud of smoke which shrouded the atmosphere. The glare of the light throughout the town was intense, and the heat that of a sultry summer noon. The streets were thronged with those whose dwellings were consumed, conveying their sick friends and the remains of their property to places of safety. The incessant crash of falling buildings, the flames ascending in curling volumes from a vast extent of ruins,

the air filled with a shower of sparks, the confused noise of exertion and distress united to impress the mind with the most awful sensations.
"The number of buildings consumed has not yet been accurately ascertained, but has been estimated by gentlemen of Newburyport at about 250. The amount of property destroyed cannot be far from one million of dollars. We state with much pleasure that no life was lost during the distressing night. About 76 families by this calamity have been deprived of a home! Many who at sun-set were possessed of a handsome competency, by the next day, were deprived of every thing but the clothes which covered them."

The Newburyport Herald of Wednesday last, is entirely filled with matter relating to the dreadful fire which took place in that town on Friday night last. It is therein stated, "That upwards of 250 buildings were destroyed, most of which were stores and dwelling houses; in which number nearly all the Dry Goods Stores are included; four Printing Offices, the whole number in town; the Custom-House; the Surveyor's Office, the Post-Office; two Insurance Offices; the Baptist Meeting-House; four Attorney's Offices; four Book-Stores, the loss in one of which is \$20,000 and also the town library."

The Selectmen of Newburyport are authorised and appointed to receive monies and other donations for the use of the sufferers on this melancholy occasion.

Interesting extracts from a letter from France, dated.

BORDAUN, April 9, 1811.

"We are without any of your esteemed favors since our last respects of the 25th Feb. when we advised you of the schooner's arrival at Bayonne, and informed you of the great difficulties and numerous delays which American vessels experienced in this country. We are very sorry to say, these difficulties still continue, and since our last has heard of the affair between the President and Little Belt, which the officers ascribe to mistake.

"On Saturday evening, 22 officers from on board a British 44 gun frigate, boarded Clark's Hampton pilot boat, off the False Cape, to the southward of Cape Henry—could not utter her name but said she, belonged to the Hampton station.

"We learn that the frigate U. S. Commodore Decatur, will sail on a cruise to-morrow.
June 12.
We stated in our last, that the U. S. frigate, Commodore Decatur, sailed from Hampton Roads on a cruise. We since learn that on Sunday evening he fell in with the British frigate *Euradice* and the *Adriatic* slave ship. On Commodore Decatur's frigate the frigate one of his guns was disabled, which induced the Commodore to explain the accident to the British officer, which was received with great politeness; after this civilities were exchanged, and since they have been in sight of each other terms of friendship. The accident going off of the cannon is not to be wondered at when it is recollected that the frigate's guns are discharged with locks and not with matches.

WARREN, (R. I.) June 11.

On Saturday last, we received the following letter from the United States Consul, at Cadiz, through the office of the *Capture & Burning*, by the French schooner FLOREY, owned by us, which you are at liberty to publish for the benefit of our readers.
John T. Clark,
Sylvester Clark, pers.

UNITED STATES CONSUL, Cadiz, April 5, 1811.

STR—I have received information from the coast opposite, that the schooner Floret, William Sherman, master, on her passage from Baltimore to this port, was captured off St. Lucar, by a privateer, on the 28th ult. and the vessel BURNT on the same evening in the harbor. Captain Sherman and crew are detained at Seville.

Being unacquainted with the owner's name, I have deemed it proper to communicate this unpleasant information to them, through you.

With much respect, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
RICHARD S. HACKLEY.

NORFOLK, June 5.

A British frigate was about three leagues off our Capes on Sunday morning—name unknown; mounts 40 guns. They had heard of the affair between the President and Little Belt, which the officers ascribe to mistake.

"On Saturday evening, 22 officers from on board a British 44 gun frigate, boarded Clark's Hampton pilot boat, off the False Cape, to the southward of Cape Henry—could not utter her name but said she, belonged to the Hampton station.

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BOSTON, June 8.

FROM FRANCE.

Captain Harlow, in the *Calypso* arrived here yesterday, from Brest, by a Cartel, with distressed American seamen, &c. He informs that the United States frigate, John Adams, arrived at L'Orient the 13th of April—that M. L'ESCALIER, Bonaparte's Consul-General, had taken his passage in the *Rose-in-Bloom*, for New-York—that many American citizens continued detained in France destitute of the necessaries of life—and although the French papers pretend to deny the fact, the French continued to take and condemn American property.

By the above arrival Paris merchants are received to April 15th. Several columns of one of them are copied by an official report in several newspapers, which has been made on the extraction of a red beet.

CARLISLE, June 2.

On Tuesday last arrived at the Garrison at this place, Col. Boyd, with about 500 of the U. S. troops, and we understand that they are to proceed this day for Pittsburgh—the major general are handsome, stout & young, and in our opinion have not been surpassed in appearance by any that preceded.

CHARLESTOWN, June 21.

"THE citizens of Charles Town in its vicinity are requested to meet Mr. Robert Fulton's Tavern, on Saturday the 22d inst. at 3 o'clock to make arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July next.

DIED—At Brimfield (Mass.) on Monday evening, June 1st, General WILLIAM EATON. On the Tuesday following he was interred in military and masonic honors.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts on the 6th chose JOHN WARREN, late Speaker of the House Representatives of the U. States, a Senator of the United States, vice, Mr. Pickering, whose term of office has expired. The Senate of that State confirmed the choice the next day.

Young Rodgers, the lad who received all the wounds sustained by the President, in the engagement with the Little Belt, and who has been rewarded with a midshipman's warrant, for his gallantry, we fear from what we learn, is on his voyage to that country in which the commissions of the President are of no ell act. We hope he may recover. If he does not, however, the regard paid to his bravery is very proper in government, and will excite to emulation and valor on future occasions. *Columbian.*

Col. John Williams has discovered that the rocks which obstruct the navigation of the Ohio, at Louisville, are composed of the roots of trees completely petrified. He thinks, that the same might easily be united by means of a locked canal, which would be of immense importance to the navigation of the river. From Pittsburg to the Mississippi, this is the only obstruction. It is sometimes obliged either to wait the rising of the waters, which they do not take place for months, or to transport the cargo by land, which is attended with considerable expense, as the distance is from 3 to 4 miles.

"Might not the course of the river be diverted during the summer months, which would give time sufficient for the removal of this obstruction? *Nat. Int.*

A writer, under the signature of *Greater*, in the American Medical and Philosophical Register of New-York, for January, 1811, has attempted to prove, "That one-half of the produce and one-half of the commerce of New-York must go into Canada, unless it be prevented by an extensive western canal and by another canal from the Northern Wood Creek to the navigable waters of Hudson river."

Dr. Currie, of Philadelphia, has in press a work on the diseases most prevalent in the United States. Five hundred Irish emigrants arrived at the port of New York, during the months of April and May last. Most of them are farmers or mechanics, who are able to establish themselves in a comfortable manner. *Ibid.*

"The Great Napoleon."—This epistle some federal writer has attributed to the Republican members of Congress. We have no disposition to rob orators of their due, and here do we in the justice to state that they are all the merit of proclaiming Napoleon's grandeur; those of the last Congress scarcely ever spoke of him as the great or mighty Napoleon. *Ibid.*

To the Editor of the Aurora.
In my last, I stated it as my opinion, that although the federalists adherents of Mr. Gallatin attempted to the dismissal of Mr. Smith from Office of secretary of state as a transaction of slight importance, the affair seemed to me in a very different point of view. I have already said, that in glad, and indeed in every other respect, the dismissal of a prime minister is considered highly important, as a feature of a change of measures in government, and indeed such is the view and importance which is attached to such an act, that even in a despotic government the sovereign seldom ventures upon it without at least attempting to satisfy the public mind by reasons for his conduct.

marks by the Editor of the Boston Patriot, in the little we have said on this subject, we have confined ourselves to con-

ditional principles without reference to opinion or measures.—We shall observe the same rule whenever we recur to the same subject, and bring them before Mr. Deane and his correspondents in the course they have seen fit to pursue. Tenacious of principles, copious and circumspet in facts as the Aurora generally has been, we cannot but regret an attempt in that paper to distort plain principles by confounding things essentially and distinctly different in their nature and operation. A forced analogy is drawn between the British Constitution and our own, in a point where they are totally different, and upon these disjointed and false premises, column upon column of argument are put in little array to batter down the Executive, but not absolutely *word proof*.

The British Constitution supposes the King can do no wrong and lays all responsibility upon his ministry. Our Constitution knows no *scape goats* for Executive folly or crimes. Our President is placed under the highest personal responsibility imaginable. The errors of his cabinet Council, however great and disastrous, must all be fathered by himself. He appoints those who advise in the departments of state, and when he follows their advice the Constitution considers the measure *his own*. Where a moral or political agent is held accountable for the end, he must have the direction of the means.—This is sound morality and sound policy; and it is the plain doctrine of our Constitution.—No sophistry can disguise it, and we are sorry to see so much labor and ingenuity expended for no better purpose.

That our readers may have some opportunity of judging of the consistency of federal prints, we copy from the latest northern papers the two following paragraphs. It is difficult to say which of the two is the most entitled to credit, or rather which is the least credible. *Nat. Int.*

"From the Boston Centinel.
"Letters from well informed men in Washington, state, that a war with England is not far distant; and that the orders which had been given for the Constitution to proceed to Europe with Mr. Barlow, had been countermanded."

"From the New York Gazette.
"We are warranted in asserting, that the President has expressed a wish for the speedy arrival of Mr. Foster—that he would be received with the utmost cordiality—and that certain points pending between Great Britain and the United States, which had been insisted on, would, for the present, be waved by our government, rather than procrastinate the wished for understanding."

MONUMENT TO GEN. WAYNE.
The Pennsylvania Cincinnati Society have caused a superb monument to be erected to the memory of this gallant soldier. It is placed in the burial ground of Radnor Church, Chester County, Penn.

The following inscription is engraved on the third side of the Monument.
MAJOR GENERAL
ANTHONY WAYNE,
was born at Waynesborough,
in Chester county,
State of Pennsylvania,
A. D. 1745.
After a life of honor
and usefulness
He died
in December, 1795,
at a military post
on the shore of Lake Erie,
Commander in chief
of the army of
THE UNITED STATES.
His military achievements
are consecrated
in the history of his country
and in
The hearts of his Countrymen.
His remains
are here deposited.

Cincinnati, (Ohio), May 30.
SHIP NEWS.
Arrived at this place, on Sunday morning, 26th instant, barge Cincinnati, Beal, commander, from New-Orleans, with a cargo of sugar, hides, logwood, crates, &c.—She sailed from New Orleans the third of March, arrived at the Falls the ninth of May, sixty-eight days—remained at the falls nine days, and sailed from thence on the 17th instant.—This is the first rig vessel that ever arrived at Cincinnati from below. She is one hundred feet keel, sixteen feet beam, rigged slop fashion, and burthen sixty five tons. She was warped over the Falls, by eighteen men, in half a day.

Let it be a rule.—We learn by our beamen that yesterday afternoon 4 men reached the quarantine ground at Staten Island, who informed that they had made their escape by jumping overboard and swimming from his Britannic majesty's ship Castor, of 60 guns.* They state that the Castor came to anchor the night before last, about 3 and a half miles south of the highlands; that she was last from Spithead, and brings dispatches.
* Steel's list rates her a frigate of 32 guns, commanded by Wm. Roberts—built in 1783.—*Ed. EVENING POST.*

FROM THE AURORA.

A FABLE.

A fish hawk, who had built its nest on the island in the lake, of which he conceived himself master from the long habit he had been in of plundering it of its finny inhabitants—being one evening on the prowl, he perceived a large Jack, and pounced suddenly upon him, fixing his claws deeply in its back; enraged at the insult, and feeling the smart, the Jack turned, and in his jaws seized and tore the feathers and breast of the hawk, who now too late discovered he was unable to carry him off, or even to disengage his claws—the cried *peccavi*, and thus addressed the Jack—"Pray cease thus to tear, and torture me, and I will peacefully withdraw, and return home, where I hope to recover the wounds you have inflicted.—Indeed, Mr. Jack, had I known it was you, I would not have disturbed you—no believe me I would not—the night deceived me—I mistook you for a herring." The Jack smiled at the excuse, and thus replied—"Begone—but be careful in future how you mistake a pike for a herring."

"THE GREAT SPIRIT."

"A general definition of the Great First Cause, as far as human words dare attempt one, may be thus given. The eternal independent and self-existent Being: The Being-whose purposes and actions spring from himself, without foreign motive or influence: He who is absolute in dominion; the most pure, most simple, and most spiritual of all essences; infinitely benevolent, beneficent, true and holy; the Cause of all being, the upholder of all things: infinitely happy, because infinitely good; and eternally self-sufficient, needing nothing that he has made. Unfathomable in his immensity, inconceivable in his mode of existence, and indescribable in his essence: known fully only to himself, because an infinite mind can only be comprehended by itself. In a word, a Being who, from his infinite wisdom cannot err or be deceived, who, from his infinite goodness, can do nothing but what is eternally just, right, and kind. Reader, such is the God of the Bible, but how widely different from the God of most human creeds and apprehensions! *[Dr. Clarke.]*

List of Prizes in the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery.
Fifth Day's Drawing, June 11, 1811.
No. 14, 19 first draw ticket, 1000 dollars
No. 1, 799, 500 dollars
No. 1, 822, 300 dollars
No. 2, 347, 1000, 1074, 1552, 1755
20, 2000 dollars
No. 213, 427, 1333, 1464, 3309, 3309, 5045, 5643, 7413, 8067, 8028, 9063, 9945, 5077, 9213, 9021, 10915, 11478, 15119, 13083, 17708, 15341, 16979, 15029, 17023, 18381, 16074, 19395, 19377, 19072, 19063
—18 tickets drawn each—100 97 prizes of 10 dollars.
The wheel gained this day 2628 dollars.
Prize gain, 10513
Total, 12542 dollars

Next day's drawing on Tuesday the 18th instant.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 18th inst. a negro man named Charles, who probably may call himself *Charles Sims*. He is a dark mulatto, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, about 35 years of age, small eyes and thin face; his clothing is such as field negroes generally wear at this season of the year. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him again, and all reasonable expenses if delivered to me in the lower end of Fauquier county, state of Virginia, on Cedar Run.

WILLIAM FOOTE.
June 21, 1811.

CHEAP GOODS.
NOW opening at the corner Store by the Mark-House, in Shepherd's town—
AMONGST WHICH ARE:
Canton Crapes
Beautiful rich Silks
Suits
Dresses & Serge Silk
Shawls
Lace Caps
Sleeves & Handkerchiefs
Irish Linens
Danish Table Linens
Ditto Table Cloths
Cambric Linens
Shirting Cambric
Cambric Mullins
Lace and Leno d'itto
Cottons and Ginghams
Super Extra Super-Fine Cottons and Cassimeres
Cords and Velvets
First Choice India Nankins
Fresh Teas of a superior quality, &c.
All which was bought with cash in the New York and Philadelphia markets previous to the late high advance in the price of Goods. In consequence that no more Goods can be admitted into the United States from England, under the late law of Congress, it is expected that Goods will be extremely scarce and high in a short time; many articles have already advanced beyond all expectation.
The present is a favourable opportunity for any person to supply themselves with cheap Goods by the piece or smaller quantity.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherds Town, June 21, 1811.
N. B. As heretofore a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again. We have HUGH LONG'S warranted SICKLES, and WALDRON'S prime Cradling and Grass SCYTHES, and almost every other article the Farmer may want.

A Tan-Yard for Sale.
THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.
JOHN DIXON.
June 21, 1811.

CAUTION.
WHEREAS my wife Mary has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from this date. And all persons are cautioned against harbouring her at their peril.
LEVI CLEVELAND.
June 21, 1811.

Removal.
THE subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied as a Store by Messrs. James & R. Fulton, and formerly by Capt. Hammond, where he has just received a handsome assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
well suited to the present and approaching season: amongst which are
6-4 & 4-4 Cambric Mullin
Ditto do Leno do
Irish Linens
Vesting
Cassadretts
Sadies Extra long Silk & Kid Gloves
Fancy ditto
Dresses, Silks and Ribbons
With a complete assortment of
GROCERIES
QUEENS & POTTERS WARE.
ALSO,
WHISKEY and HERRINGS, by the barrel.
He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance.
MOSES WILSON.
Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

A Fuller Wanted.
CONSTANT employ and good wages will be given to a sober, industrious Fuller, who understands his business. Enquire of the Printer.
June 14.

BLANKS
Of every description to be had at the Store of J. Brown, Shepherd's town.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1811.

[No. 170.]

From the Boston Patriot.
JOHN CODLINE AND JOHN BULL.
— "The mistakes of a night."
With his ship all well manned,
And "chock full of fight,"
John Codline was plowing
The ocean one night.
As fortune would have it,
John Bull came that way,
And thought Mr. Codline
Some Frenchman astray.
Who are you? cries Codline—
Sir Bull was quite mum—
And in lieu of a word,
Gave Codline a gun.
Egad—that's plain English—
My own mother tongue—
Cries Codline—I'll give you
As good as you flung.
The sauce I now hear,
Oft before I have heard—
So now my good fellow
See who's the last word,
Broad side and broad side,
Then at it they went,
Till Bull cried *peavi*—
This a'n't what I meant.
I tho't you a Frenchman,
And feared not your size,
Well knowing the larger—
The greater the prize.
A good one cries Codline—
This blundering hit,
May learn you to profit,
By loss of your wit.
Hereafter when Codline
You happen to meet,
On Neptune's high way,
On river or street—
Be civil, friend Bull—
For we fear not a straw,
Your "ultima ratio"—
Your old Cannon law.

*An original anecdote of the present
Commander John Rodgers.*
Whilst Captain Rodgers was in the
merchant service, he commanded a
ship named the Jane, belonging to
Baltimore. On a voyage in this ship
he was in Liverpool during an election
for member of Parliament.
According to the law of England the
military are removed three miles with-
out the city. A flag representing Gen.
Tarleton (then a candidate) on horse-
back trampling the American colours
under foot, was paraded through the
streets of Liverpool. This flag caught
the eye of Captain Rodgers, and as he
at that time, though a seaman, actually
was a member of Colonel Washington's
Troop of Horse in Baltimore, and had
his regimentals on board his ship, he
hesitated not a moment, but equipt in
that uniform, and accompanied by a
friend, undertook and did demand at
the hustings, from Gen. Tarleton,
"Why is the American flag represent-
ed in that degrading state?" The
General replied, "You have run a
great risk of your life, but I assure
you that I am entirely ignorant of such
a display. I will, however, sir, endeav-
our to suppress it," adding, "The
mob rules here during elections." Af-
ter this had past, Tarleton observed,
"Your uniform is military; pray sir,
tell me what corps it is attached to?"
"Sir," replied Rodgers, with his hand
touching the cuff of his coat, "This is
the uniform that was worn by Colonel
Washington at the Cowpens." It is
well known that Washington defeated
Tarleton here, during our revolutionary
contest. Tarleton was pleased with
this spirited conduct, and officer-like,
esteemed Capt Rodgers for the love he
bore his country, and sent him an invita-
tion to dinner after the election was
over.
Dem. Press.

ASIA THE TURKEY.
*(Extract from "A description of
Smyrna," lately published.)*
"Since I have been here I have got
plenty of milk, and milk variously mo-
dified, as curdled milk, sweet milk,
fresh cheese, and cheese-cakes, &c.
There are abundance of flocks and
herds, and I was quite pleased in hav-
ing occasion to remark an instance of
primitive times and manners, in seeing
a real shepherd with his appropriate
emblems a crook and bag. The crook
makes a fine figure in every pastoral
story we read, and I could not help

tracing the bag up to the royal David
who had one by his side when he slew
Goliath. This country also produces a
great deal of honey, so that the prop-
erties of ancient Palestine, (from
which we are not very distant) extends
even here, it is a land of milk and hon-
ey.
"The camel is the useful beast of
burthen here, and it is curious to see
with what docility they kneel down to
receive and discharge their loads.
They carry a great weight, and the
rule with the driver is to load his camel
with as much as he can get up with,
and then they travel a steady jog of
three miles an hour, chew their cud all
day, and at night stop to rest. They
are called camels here, but they appear
to be of that species which naturalists
describe as dromedary, having but one
hump upon the back, and the upper lip
is slit like the hare's. Nature, in cre-
ating different sorts of animals, often
approaches them together, sometimes
even confounds them. There is no
small likeness between the camel and
the ostrich, and hence the Turks call
the ostrich the *camel-bird*; their heads
and necks are much alike, and the very
silly movement and expression of these
parts in each, are entirely similar.
"I have before observed that the
Turks are a quiet harmless people, and
I think this is the silliest place I was
ever in. They use no bells or public
clocks, and the only noise I have heard
here is the braying of an ass, the howl-
ing of jackalls, and the cry of a man
every day from the tower of the mosque
—the cry from the mosque tower is re-
gularly twice a day, and serves in lieu
of a bell to summon the people to
prayers.
"The beauty of the Turkish women
has been very much magnified, I imag-
ine from the circumstance of their
being so concealed. What a lesson
for our females! If they would but re-
alize how prone we are to enhance the
value of every thing kept out of sight,
they would not be so forward to expose
parts of the body which would increase
in our estimation by being covered."

Wool Carding Mill.
THE subscribers will have in oper-
ation at Mr. Beeler's mill, (com-
monly known by the name of Mills
Grove Fulfilling Mill) near Charles
town, by the 10th of this month, a com-
plete set of the latest approved plan of
machinery for carding wool, one of
which will be filled with cotton cards
for finishing, which will enable them
to do better work than usual on single
machines, more especially fine wool—
And as the experience of Mr. Hogel-
and, who will have the direction, has
been considerable, the public may de-
pend on having the wool which may be
sent to this mill completely carded.—
The price will be a wool that is sent
well cleaned and greased eight cents
per pound—if sent without picking and
greasing ten cents per pound, and the
usual quantity of grease sent with it.
No wool will be received without hav-
ing the sticks, straws and burs cut off,
as they spoil the work and ruin the
cards.
EDWARD A. GIBBS,
JOHN HOGELAND.
June 7, 1811.

20 Dollars Reward.
SOLEN on Friday night the 21st
of May last, from the subscriber's
pasture, near Charles town,
A dark bay Horse,
with a small blaze in his face, his left
eye defective, one hind foot white, be-
tween 14 and 15 hands high, 6 years
old this spring, branded on the left
shoulder with an M, a natural pacer.
Ten dollars reward will be given for
the horse, and the above reward for
horse and thief, provided the thief be
prosecuted to conviction.
WILLIAM FRAZIER.
June 7, 1811.

Ten Dollars Reward.
GOT out of a stable, in the town of
Smithfield, sometime in Decem-
ber last, a small gray horse, the prop-
erty of the subscriber. He is about 14
hands high, has a white face, five years
old this spring, slender made, and paces
remarkably well, his tail had been
bobbed square off, but was nearly grown
out again. I will give the above re-
ward to any person who will take him
up, and give me information thereof,
and all reasonable charges if brought
home.
MATTHEW RANSON.
Charles town, May 10, 1811.

Thirty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY some time in April
last, from the subscriber, living in
Baltimore, an apprentice boy to the
Blacksmith's business named
GEORGE SPANGLER,
about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches
high, light sandy hair, his fore teeth
very broad, and has a scar on the top of
his head. As he has been absent a con-
siderable time, it is thought unnecessary
to describe his clothing. Twenty dol-
lars reward will be given for appre-
hending and securing said apprentice
in any jail in the United States, and
giving me information thereof, and the
above reward and all reasonable charg-
es paid, if brought home. It is very
probable that he is lurking about Har-
per's Ferry, as his parents reside near
that place.
ISAAC SPANGLER.
N. B. All persons are forewarned
from employing or harboring said ap-
prentice at their peril.
May 24, 1811.

WM. KAIN,
*Spinning Wheel & Wind-
sor Chair-Maker,*
RETURNS his grateful acknow-
ledgments to the public for past fav-
ours, and informs them that he has a
large stock of the best materials well
seasoned, and intends always to keep
on hand a complete assortment of the
newest fashioned chairs, as well as ev-
ery other article in his line of business,
as he means to carry on his business far
more extensively than ever. He will
do lettering, house painting and glazing
upon the shortest notice. All orders
from a distance will be duly attended to.
Shepherd's Town, May 10, 1811.

**Stone Masons and La-
bourers wanted.**
THE subscriber will give employ-
ment to eight or ten, Masons and La-
bourers, from this time to the end of
the season. One dollar per day will be
given to Masons, and Ten dollars per
month to Labourers.
JOHN WILKINS.
Charles Town, Jefferson
county, Virginia, May 3, 1811.

Darkesville Factory.
THE subscriber, near Bucklestown,
informs the public that he has got
a new and complete set of Cards for his
Machines, and expects he will be able to
give general satisfaction to those who
favour him with their custom, provided
they bring their wool in good order.—
He recommends to those that have wool
to spin fine, to cut all the dead ends off,
for it is that which generally spoils wools
and hinders them from spinning fine.—
He will manufacture wool into cloth for
those who wish to have it done at a mo-
derate price. Wool brought to the
machine must be picked, and greased with
one pound of grease to 10 pounds of wool.
Whatever is customary in the neighbour-
hood will be his price for carding.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
May 3, 1811.

REMOVAL.
THE subscribers have removed their
store to the south corner of the
cross street leading to the ferry, where
they are now receiving and opening
A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF
SPRING GOODS,
which with their former stock makes
their assortment quite complete, all of
which they are determined to sell on
as low terms as any other person.—
They feel grateful for past favours, and
return their sincere thanks to their
friends and customers, and solicit a fur-
ther continuance of a part of public pa-
tronage.
PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co.
Shepherd's Town, May 10, 1811.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned
against taking an assignment on a
note given by the subscriber to Samuel
Tillett for the payment of one hundred
and thirty dollars, which will be due on
the 10th day of June, 1811, as I am
determined not to pay it unless com-
pelled by law.
DANIEL HAINES
May 27, 1811.

100 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber
four Negro Men, one named
Tom, 24 years of age, about 5 feet
10 inches high, a likely fellow with
good countenance, slow of speech, ve-
ry fond of liquor; took with him a
great many clothes, amongst them a
light grey cloth coat, buckskin pan-
talons, and half boots—said negro
very black.
Lewis, a likely fellow, about 20
years of age, very black, 5 feet 6 inches
high; took with him a number of
clothes, amongst which are a pair of
laced coat, striped waistcoat, and ap-
proachants filled with blue yarn.
Stephen, a tall fellow, about 6 feet
little cross-eyed—had on white pant-
aloons, blue waistcoat, and a green
drab coloured coat—took with him a
number of clothes not recollected, was
fast and impudent.
Sawney, about 48 or 50 years of age,
yellow complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5
inches high; took with him a number
of clothes not recollected, except a grey
coat and buckskin pantaloons. One
hundred dollars will be given for each
of the four negroes, or 25 dollars for each,
and all reasonable charges paid. It is
not known the cause of their going
away, as neither of them have received
a stripe. It is believed they have ob-
tained passes for some time, by some
means.
JAMES S. BATE.
Jefferson county, Kentucky,
April 14, 1811.
N. B. Tom, Lewis and Sawney were
formerly the property of Mr. Bate,
Whiting, of Jefferson county, Va., and
Stephen formerly the property of Mr.
Thomas McCormick, of Frederick
County, Va.

A Miller Wanted.
I WILL give immediate employ-
ment to a miller who understands his busi-
ness, and comes well recommended
for his sobriety, industry and attention
to business—No other need apply. A
man somewhat advanced in age, who
can gain the confidence of his employer
and his customers, by his uniformity of
conduct, may rely on getting good ac-
commodations, with very extraordinary
wages, at Mace's Mill, on Long
Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia.
TH. W. BAYMON.
May 10, 1811.

**FRESH & GENUINE
DRUGS,
PATENT & OTHER
Medicines**
May be had at Apothecary prices (in
cash only) at the Stone house, next door
to Mr. Selby's Store in Shepherd's
town.
CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMES,
ORANGES and LEMONES,
C. REELEY.
May 20th, 1811.

Carding Machine.
THE subscribers inform the public
that their Wool Carding Machine
at their mill, formerly owned by Her-
ry Selbert, on Opeckon, one mile from
Smithfield, is now in the most complete
order for breaking and carding wool
and from the superior quality of their
machine, they have no doubt of giving
general satisfaction; and when the
wool is good, well picked and greased,
they will warrant the work well done.
Their price for carding and greasing
is eight cents per pound. For carding
only, four cents per pound. For
1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of
wool must be sent when the wool is
greased at home, and a sheet to con-
tain the rolls must be sent to carry
twenty pounds of wool. We will re-
ceive in payment all kinds of grain at
the market price.
JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 17, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound
WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR
CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON
RAGS.
Invitation.
A capable workman in the Wash-
making, or Silversmith business, who
especially the former, would meet with
encouragement by settling in this place.
Charles town, May 17.

**LESSON ON HEREDITARY
MONARCHY.**
FROM A LONDON PAPER.
Some particulars of the Royal Indis-
position of 1788 and 1789.

It was on Monday the 3d of Novem-
ber, 1788, that the king's mental dis-
order first exhibited itself. On the
Saturday following, Dr. Warren saw
the royal patient, and he informed his
Majesty, that the disorder was an ab-
solute mania, distinct from and whol-
ly unconnected with fever. On Sun-
day, his Majesty was thought to be
springing; after long and violent efforts,
nature seemed to be exhausted, and he
remained two hours senseless and mo-
tionless, with pulsation hardly percep-
tible. Recovering by degrees, he be-
came capable of taking refreshment.—
A palsy on the brain was then said to
be the cause of the malady.
With the extraordinary cunning that
is often found to accompany intellectu-
al maladies, his Majesty one night
feigning to sleep, even to snore, threw
the apothecary, who alone watched
him, off his guard, and hastened to a
window, with a precipitancy which,
whilst it bespoke the purpose, prevent-
ed its perpetration by the alarm it
spread.
The habitual piety observable in the
king's life did not forsake him in his
salamitous situation. On Sunday his
Majesty desired to have prayers read,
and on Mr. M—'s approach, seeing
him embarrassed, he rose from his
seat, and presenting a book of prayers,
pointed to several which he had mark-
ed, and desired that they might be
read. The king accompanied the
chaplain with much recollection; but
his wanderings returned soon after.—
In the middle of the night his Majesty
rose suddenly from his bed, and rush-
ed into the anti-chamber; the Equerry
arrested besought him to return,
which the king absolutely refused to
do, saying—"What right have you to
command me? I know who you are;
you are my servant." Colonel G. re-
plied—"Sir, it is not so now; I am
your master—and you must and shall
return." The king did not reply; but
turning away, shed tears, and compli-
ed.

In the king's calmer moments, his
principal occupation was writing, and
he subject, generally, despatches to
foreign courts. At some periods his
Majesty lavished honours upon all who
approached him, elevating to the high-
est dignities, Pages, Gentlemen of the
bedchamber, or any occasional attend-
ants.—To these generous workings of a
disordered mind succeeded transports
of vehemence and agitation, which
were expressed in tones so ungov-
erned, sometimes to reach beyond the
walls of the apartment. The sleep which
preceded these agitations was often
pained and long, but the king did not
wake from them by a composed state
of mind. From this circumstance the
most melancholical inferences were then
drawn; and it was said, that a brother
of the king's mother had terminated
his existence under a total privation of
the first of blessings. Music, which
had formerly been found peculiarly
soothing to the royal mind, seemed
now to excite impatience. For a few
days his Majesty resisted all sollicita-
tions to be shaved, and his malady and
ardours had so emaciated him, that
very mirror was removed, lest the re-
flection of his own figure should affect
him too sensibly.
In the violent paroxysms of his Ma-
jesty's disorder he continually raved
about the Queen, sometimes loading
her with reproaches, and uttering
threats against her—at others desiring
her presence, with expressions of pas-
ionate regard. It being deemed im-
proper to hazard the Queen's saving
in interview with his Majesty, a lady
whom he used particularly to esteem
and value begged to be permitted to
see him, in the hope of exciting some
salutary feeling in the Royal mind.—
The event did not answer the inten-
tion, but too well confirmed the expe-
rience of the Queen's remaining at a
distance.
His Majesty one day desired to have
a Col. from the Privy purse. He di-

vided it into different sums, wrapping
it up in separate papers, upon which
he wrote the names of persons to whom
he had been accustomed to make
monthly payments, with perfect accu-
racy. His Majesty then wrote down
the different sums, with the names an-
nexed, cast up the whole as he former-
ly used to do, and ordered the money
to be paid immediately, it being then
due. After this instance of recollecti-
on his Majesty began to deplore the
unhappy situation of London, which,
he said, had been under water a fort-
night. His attendants who ever direct-
ly contradicted any assertion, assured
his Majesty, that they had received no
account of such an event, though they
had daily communications with persons
from town. The King very calmly re-
plied, that they either sought to deceive
him or were themselves not well in-
formed. He then proceeded to ex-
plain, with the same composure, that
the water was making gradual ad-
vances, and that in one week more it
would reach the Queen's house. His
Majesty expressed great unwillingness
that a valuable MS. the precise situa-
tion of which he described should suffer,
and declared an intention of going on
the ensuing Monday—to rescue it.—
This mixture of distraction and reason
giving way to absolute alienation, his
Majesty expressed his sorrow that lord
P— was not present, he having pre-
pared every thing for creating him a
Duke.

It was not till the 5th of December
that Dr. Willis was called in, after his
Majesty's removal to Kew. He
blamed the delay in calling in practi-
tioners peculiarly devoted to the study of
his Majesty's complaint, and highly
condemned the liberty allowed the royal
patient. He begged to act without
control, and said that there was but one
method in that complaint, by which the
lowest and the highest person could be
treated with effect.
Towards the latter end of December,
the situation of the king became deplora-
ble. A necessity arose of confining
the royal sufferer in his bed for several
hours; exhausted strength by degrees
rendered his efforts less powerful, and
the failure of nature produced an ap-
pearance of tranquillity. Violent exer-
tions frequently repeated, long con-
finement, want of usual air and exer-
cise, produced the most lamentable ef-
fects. The flesh gradually wasted
away, had left the bones at every joint
hardly covered, and the whole of his
Majesty's appearance was become so
affecting, that it is said even Lord
Thurlow was overpowered at the first
interview, and a flood of tears witness-
ed the involuntary sensibility.
On one occasion, when Dr. Warren
was introduced to his Majesty, the
Doctor found the person of the royal
sufferer under the powerful restriction
which violent paroxysms made indis-
pensable. The sight of Dr. Warren
produced no painful sensation. The
king was not discomposed by it.—
A partial recollection operating on a ha-
bitual consciousness of dignity (which
never forsook his Majesty in his most
unhappy moments) he was prompted
to say, "I have been very ill indeed,
Dr. Warren, and I have put myself in-
to this waistcoat; but it is uneasy to
me: will you take it off?" Dr. War-
ren hesitated a moment; but atten-
tively surveying the royal sufferer, he
perceived that his exhausted strength
made the indulgence safe; and he re-
plied, untying the sad bonds, "Most
willingly I obey you, sir."

At another time, on the entry of Dr.
Warren into the apartment, he found
his Majesty sitting quietly and atten-
tively considering a court calendar,
which he was translating into dogrel
Latin. He accosted Dr. Warren—
"Ricardus Warrenus, Baronet-
entus."
On the 19th of January, 1789, the
king had been induced to walk in the
garden. The anxiety of the female
royal relations drew them to an upper
window. Regardless of every thing
but his own impulses, his Majesty
"blew his hat into the air, and hurled
a stick he held in his hand to an incredi-
ble distance. He then proceeded with
a rapid movement towards the pagoda,
which he was very desirous to ascend.

Being thwarted, he became sullen and
desperate, threw himself upon the
earth, and so great was his strength,
and so powerful his resistance, that it
was three quarters of an hour before
Dr. Willis and four assistants could
raise him.
From the 7th to the 12th of Februa-
ry, his majesty enjoyed a series of good
nights and quiet days. On the 23d,
the prince of Wales and Duke of York
(who had hitherto been denied admis-
sion to his majesty) were admitted to
see their royal father. The king be-
haved with composure and talked rati-
onally.
On the 24th, the Chancellor inform-
ed the House of Lords, that he had just
then returned from waiting upon his
majesty, whose commands had sum-
moned him. He said, he had the hon-
our of conversing upwards of an hour
with him, and found his mental pow-
ers in such a state, as gave him most
confident hopes of the speedy and com-
plete restoration of his majesty's abili-
ties to exercise in their fullest extent
his royal functions.
On the 10th of March, the Chancel-
lor delivered a speech from his majesty
to the Lords, in which he conveyed to
them his warmest acknowledgments
for the additional proof they had given
of attachment to his person and con-
cern for the honor and interest of his
crown.

On the 12th, the Duke of York found
his majesty examining a number of
spectacles, and selecting some, which
he said was for his dear Eliza. The
duke informed his majesty, that he
had three desertions from his regiment.
The king, impatient of the interrup-
tion, broke out into violent abuse of the
duke and his regiment, and became so
perturbed, that the queen was obliged
to command the attention of Dr. Wil-
lis. On his appearance the storm in-
stantly subsided. His majesty became
quite composed; he talked of an inten-
tion to visit Germany; told the duke
that he should send over a currier and
six small greys, and drive the queen
himself through that country.
During the whole of this estrange-
ment from reason, the subject which
most frequently occurred with the most
forcible effect on the royal mind, was
the American war.
The bulletins of March 14, 15 and
16, promised a progress in amendment.
The succeeding ones declared an un-
interrupted progress in well doing; and
those of the 25th and 26th, gave to the
people assurances of the absolute ces-
sation of all complaints.

TO JAMES MADISON,
*President of the United States of Amer-
ica.*
The petition of the inhabitants of the
town of New Haven, in Connecticut,
in legal town meeting convened,
Respectfully sheweth,
That your petitioners are in general
either directly engaged in mercantile
pursuits, or in the occupations con-
nected with them; in those pursuits
they have embarked their fortunes, and
from them they have not only derived
a subsistence for themselves and fami-
lies, but have furnished employment
for great numbers of persons; to the
mechanic they have opened a market
for the productions of his labour and
skill; to the farmer for the products of
his fields; and at the same time they
have essentially aided the public reve-
nue by duties paid on their importa-
tions.
The foreign commerce in which
your petitioners are engaged is princi-
pally with the British West India
islands; in conformity to the laws of
their country by which that trade was
sanctioned, and without any suspicion
that it would suddenly be prohibited,
they shipped during the last summer
and autumn as they have always been
accustomed to do, numerous cargoes
which have been sold on credit in the
islands, on an engagement to receive
produce when the crops come in, which
they usually do in the months of March
and April.—The property thus receiv-
ed, they have been in consequence of
the non-importation law prevented
from bringing home; and your peti-
tioners have now from this and other

causes a large amount of property in
the British W. I. islands, which must
return greatly to their loss and
disadvantage until that law is repealed;
in the mean time their vessels will be
useless to them, their seamen unem-
ployed, and a commerce once profit-
able and flourishing, abandoned.
Your petitioners while engaged in a
lawful commerce have thus suddenly,
without being allowed them to escape,
been overtaken by these calamities.—
Under such circumstances of suffering,
they very naturally enquire from
whence they proceed, and whether they
are inflicted by a constitutional autho-
rity? In making this enquiry they can-
not forget that one important grievance
complained of in the declaration of In-
dependence was "cutting off trade,"
and that to "establish commerce" was
one of the great objects proposed in
that memorable instrument; nor can
they bring themselves to believe that
in the national compact by the power
"to regulate commerce," the states in-
tended to grant a power to destroy it.
Your petitioners are far from im-
puting to the general legislature any
but the most correct motives in passing
the non-importation law, but the con-
sequences of that law are peculiarly de-
structive to their interests, it places
them in a state of uncommon embar-
rassment, it ruins their property, it
dries up the sources of their prosperity,
and they perceive no relief except from
its repeal.
If the operation of the non-importa-
tion law, thus severe and oppressive
not only to your petitioners, but to all
persons employed in foreign commerce,
does not present one of those "extra-
ordinary occasions" which authorises
the president to convene congress—
your petitioners respectfully suggest,
that such "occasion" may be found in
the change which has taken place in
our foreign relations. The president's
proclamation, and the law in question,
were founded on an engagement of the
French government to rescind the Ber-
lin and Milan decrees. These decrees,
it now appears, have in fact not been
revoked. That power has not ceased
to violate our neutral rights. The se-
questers our property in her ports; she
burns or sinks our vessels on the ocean;
and what is still more difficult to com-
prehend, after such acts, the authors of
these injuries and insults receive by
law a hospitable reception in our har-
bours.
Your petitioners, therefore, respect-
fully solicit the president of the United
States to convene congress as speedily
as his power will constitutionally allow,
in order to enable them to take the sub-
ject of this petition into consideration,
and of granting to your petitioners
such relief as the nature of the case re-
quires.
And your petitioners, as in duty
bound, &c.
PRESDENT'S ANSWER,
*To the Inhabitants of the town of New
Haven.*
I have received, fellow citizens, the pe-
tition which you have addressed to me, re-
presenting the inconveniences experienced
from the existing non-importation law, and
soliciting that the national legislature may
be speedily convened.
It is known to all, that the commerce of
the U. States has, for a considerable period
been greatly crippled & considered by edicts
of the belligerent powers; each professing
retaliation on the other; but both violating
the clearest rights of the United States as a
neutral nation.—In this extraordinary state
of things, the legislature, willing to avoid a
recourse to war, more especially during the
concurrent aggressions of two powers, them-
selves at war, the one with the other, and
determined on the other hand against an
unqualified acquiescence, have endeavored
by successive and varied regulations affect-
ing the commerce of the parties, to make it
their interest to be just.
In the act of congress out of which the
existing non-importation has grown, the
state of commerce was no otherwise qual-
ified than by a provision, that in case either
of the belligerents should revoke its unlaw-
ful edicts, and the other should fail to do
the same, our ports should be shut to the
vessels and merchandize of the latter. This
provision, which like all other previous
offers repelled the very pretext set up by
each, that its edicts against our trade with
the other, was required by an acquiescence
in like edicts of the other, was equally pre-
sented to the attention of both. In conse-
quence of the communication, the French
government declared that its decrees were
revoked. As the British government had