

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1811.

[No. 178.]

Homemade Twill'd Bags, ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread,

Prime Soal. Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Calt. H. g. and Sheep Skins, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3/4 inch Paper on Oak Plank, Paints, Moulds, Lamp and Flax Seed Oil. First quality Indigo for dyeing a beautiful blue colour, First quality Madder, Alum and Copperas, L. g. and R. d. Wood, Cotton yarn (Coast and Shire) Fine Fleeced Wool, Beem, H. ribbons, Shad and Mackrel, a new Wagon completely staid by Capt J. Co. Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are now selling very cheap. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHUR, & Co. by the Market House in Shepherd's Town. P. & Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Tinner's Brick, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of August court, 1811, before Fulton's tavern, in Charles Town, at public sale, to the highest bidder, a Tract of Land, lying on the Shenandoah river, near and below Keyes' Ferry, supposed to contain ninety-six acres. The terms of sale will be made known on said day. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The land will be shewn to any person desirous of viewing it, on application to George North.

GEO. NORTH, Wm. TATE.

August 9.

50 Cents Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home Joseph Munson, an apprentice boy who eloped from this place on or about the 5th of June last. JAMES STUBBLEFIELD. United States' Armory, Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1811.

Wood for Sale.

ON Thursday the 22d instant, the subscriber will attend at Mr. Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, from 10 until 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of offering for sale a considerable quantity of wood, near Charlestown, in lots, to suit purchasers—when the terms will be more particularly made known by BUSHROD C. WASHINGTON. August 2, 1811.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 29th of July last, a Negro Man who calls himself TOM, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and from appearance 23 or 4 years old, says he is the slave of Mr. Wm. Weathers, of Fauquier county, and that he was hired at Mr. Arthur's iron works, about 7 miles from Woodstock, from which place he ran away. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him out. GILBERT GIBBONS, Jailer. August 2, 1811.

TAKE NOTICE.

I shall remove from this state, on or about the first day of October next. ROBERT CARTER. July 19, 1811.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town. They are well situated for tradesmen, and will be sold on reasonable terms. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give ten dollars per thousand for good hoop poles. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

CAUTION.

I hereby forbid all persons from going upon, or removing timber of any description, or from committing any species of trespass upon any of the land or lands belonging to the estate of John Peyton, dec'd. in the county of Jefferson, being determined to exercise the rigor of the law upon all such offenders. SUSAN PEYTON. July 26, 1811.

Genuine Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has just received at his Farm, near Shepherd's Town, and offers for sale, 6 Rams and 18 EWES, genuine and full blooded MERINOS of the Cabannas, called Paulars, Negrete and Montarin, as will more fully appear by Royal Authenticated Certificates, attested by the Hon. Don Juan Hookham Prere, Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the 7th, and shipped by Alexander Breauly, Esq. Captain of the Royal Spanish Navy.

These valuable animals were selected from the interior of Spain, out of flocks the most celebrated and valuable in all that country, and transported by Richard S. Hackley, Esq. American Consul in Cadiz. They are considered the finest ever imported into the United States, and are in most excellent health and condition. The extraordinary fineness of their wool, their gentle and prolific nature, and the very little trouble required in raising them, render them objects of the greatest importance to Farmers who wish to improve their breed of Sheep, and produce wool that will readily command from 3 to 4 dollars per lb. They may be viewed at any time at the Falling Spring Place, and will be sold upon accommodating terms and liberal credit. JACOB MORGAN.

The above Sheep if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction, at the court house in Charles Town, on Monday the 26th August, being Jefferson court day. July 12, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael McKewan, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN, which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, relishes, &c. he has large and commodious rooms. A single man that would superintend the business and had a few hundred dollars, would meet with a good offer and situation, where something handsome would be made by the establishment and certain other branches that would be attached to it. Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 4th, 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 giving me information thereof, 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.

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, back of the Court House, 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, July 5, 1811.

Feathers Wanted.

Cash will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Apply to the printer. May 10, 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 Muse's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia. TH. W. BARTON. May 10, 1811.

Jefferson County, vs.

May Court, 1811.

Martin Entler, Plaintiff,

vs. The executors, administrators, or other legal representatives of Cornelius Wyncoop, deceased, and Rowleigh Morgan, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants, the executors, administrators, or other legal representatives of Cornelius Wyncoop, deceased, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the court house door of said county. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Rowleigh Morgan do not pay any debts by him due to the other defendants, or convey away or secret any effects in his hands belonging to the said defendants until the further order of this court. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. June 14.

Jefferson County, vs.

April Court, 1811.

Henry Haines, Plaintiff,

vs. Rebecca Ridgeway, Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, late Sally Ridgeway, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, late Margery Ridgeway, Edward Ridgeway & Joseph Ridgeway, heirs of John Ridgeway, dec'd, and William Tate, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendants Thomas Lasenby and Sally his wife, Robert Lasenby and Margery his wife, Edward Ridgeway and Joseph Ridgeway not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the court house door of the said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. Jefferson County, to wit. June Court, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit.

June Court, 1811.

John Stip, and John Stip, jurs. Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendant John Stip not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of the said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant John Stip, junr. be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the defendant, John Stip, until the further order of this court. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. June 14, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS. JOHN DIXON. June 21, 1811.

Land for Sale.

I WILL sell 400 acres of LAND in the Rich Woods, the former residence of Laurence Washington, Esq. About 100 acres of this Land are heavily timbered, and the balance is well farmed. There are on it a dwelling House, which is a small frame Barn, two or three other buildings, a good peach and apple orchard, and a variety of cherry and pear trees. The purchaser will, if he chooses, have the privilege of seeding 150 acres of fallow land, which will be prepared in the best manner. Likewize, 200 acres of land on the banks of the river, a handsome watered meadow, and is considered among the best farms on Bullskin. There will be 200 acres of rich clover land prepared in the best manner for seeding. Thirty bushels of seed wheat to the acre will not be an extravagant application to this land. It may be known on application to the subscriber. HENRY GANT. July 10, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit.

June Court, 1811.

Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,

vs. John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of David Fry, deceased, David Fry, Daniel Fry, George Fry, Martin Housman and Elizabeth his wife, David Polz, and Sarah his wife, William Grantam and Susannah his wife, Robert Vance and Catherine his wife, and Adam Long, and Rachel his wife, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachel his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. Jefferson County, to wit. June Court, 1811.

Willoughby W. Line, Plaintiff,

vs. John Sheely, & George North, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY. THE defendant John Sheely, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant North be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant, Sheely, until the further order of this court. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. June 28.

To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines, Contain to be faithfully prepared and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, 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 Coughs, Croup, &c. Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops. Lee's worm destroying Lintens. Lee's Ich Ointment, warranted to cure every application. Lee's Grand Restorative, for Fever, the Measles, inward Weakness, &c. Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal. Lee's Persian Lotion, for Itch and eruptions. Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Measles, &c. Lee's Eye-Water. Lee's Tooth-ache Drops. Lee's Damask Lip salve. Lee's Corn Plaster. Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of Head-aches. Lee's Tooth Powder. To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors. To detect counterfeiters, observe each article has on the outside wrapper the signature of MICHAEL LEE, & Co. At the places of sale, in the best grocery, Pamphlets containing the names of these legitin prevents their being interchanged. June 14, 1811.

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.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN.

The discussion of the renewal of the U. S. bank charter, in both houses of congress, has given rise to an all important controversy between some members of the U. S. States senate and their constituents. The consideration that legislators are the mere agents of their constituents and the innovators on state rights manifested in the application of the instrument, induced several of the states to come forward with instructions to their senators to oppose the passage of that bill in order to prevent the occurrence of greater difficulties. Differing from occult causes, with their constituents, some members of the senate deny them the right of instruction and acted in their violation. Unhappily no mode of punishment or removal from office is pointed out in the constitution; to meet cases similar with those spoken of. On this subject an amendment to the constitution, is already spoken of, and may become the great subject of serious discussion. Whatever tends to throw light on the subject, & the source whence that light is derived is regarded by the public with attentive concern. Hence the following will be read with avidity by every class of readers as containing doctrines to which no American who loves his rights, will withhold his approbation.

ADDRESS OF SAMUEL CHASE, ESQ.

To his constituents, the voters of Annapolis county, on the right of constituents to instruct their representatives. GENTLEMEN—As one of your delegates, I hold myself responsible to you for my conduct, and bound to obey your instructions in every case in which you please to give me; or to resign my seat. I observe in the Maryland journal of this day, a draught of instructions which are asserted to be now circulating among you for subscription. I esteem it my duty to caution you against putting your names to a paper, which in my opinion, contains an explicit and absolute surrender of one of our greatest and most invaluable rights and privileges as freemen—the right of instructing either or both branches of your legislature, on any subject, that materially concerns your welfare, happiness, or safety. These instructions have two objects in view; one to prevent an emission of paper money on loan, to be received in taxes, and the people of this state have no right to instruct the senate, however it may affect the prosperity, peace, or safety, of the government.

As to the first object of these instructions, an emission of paper money, know your sentiments, and have no reason to believe you have changed them; if you have altered your opinion, be pleased to inform me; and I will give my private judgment, and endeavor to carry into execution your pleasure. As to the second object of these instructions, "that you cannot constitutionally (that is, without a breach of it) interfere with the deliberations of the senate, (or in other words, instruct that body on any subject, however important and interesting to you) until the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered." I earnestly solicit you most seriously to deliberate and consider the subject, before you give your approbation and sanction to such a doctrine. The framers of these instructions have assigned no reasons to induce you to adopt their opinions; and on so important a subject, the sentiments of no man ought to have any further respect or influence with you, than what arises from the reasons adduced by him, and your confidence in his integrity, knowledge, experience and sincerity. The efforts of delegates are under a very different impression from the proposers of these instructions. In their address to you, they declare, "they esteem themselves responsible to their constituents for their conduct, and that on all subjects, that materially concern their

welfare or happiness, they are to be consulted; and their opinions freely and fairly delivered, ought to govern their deliberations." They also declare "that they hold both branches of your legislature bound by the instructions of the people, whenever they please to give them." I should imagine that the opinion of unknown individuals, if weighed in the scale against that of your house of delegates, would instantly kick the beam.

The instructions, proposed to you for your assent, do not controvert the right of the people to instruct the members of the house of delegates; they only maintain the position that the people have no right to instruct the senate. By only denying the right of instructing the senate, it seems to admit the right of control over the house of delegates.

If the people cannot constitutionally (that is, without a violation of it) interfere with the deliberations of the senate, during the five years for which they are elected, I apprehend it must necessarily follow that they cannot interfere with the deliberations of delegates, during the year for which they are chosen. It seems to me that every reason urged to exempt the senate from any dependence on, or control of the people, will apply with equal if not greater propriety and force to exempt the house of delegates. All lawful authority originates from the people, and their power is like the light of the sun, native, original, inherent and unlimited by human authority. Power, in the rulers, or governors of the people, is like the reflected light of the moon, and is only borrowed, delegated and limited by the grant of the people. The right of the people to participate in the legislature, is the foundation of all free government; and where the right is not enjoyed, the people are not free; this right is the genuine parent of representation; and from this right proceeds a government like ours, by representation. Both branches of our legislature derive all their power from the people, and equally hold their commission to delegate or make laws, from the grant of the people; and there is no difference between them but only in the duration of their commission.— Their authority proceeds from the same source and is co-equal and co-extensive. It appears to me that the mode of choice by the people, can make no difference in the political relation between the people and the house of delegates and the people and the senate; the former is elected immediately by the people themselves in person; and the latter is chosen by deputies, appointed by the people for that purpose. The two branches have only a derivative and delegated power. The people create and vest them with legislative authority, to be exercised agreeably to the constitution; and therefore both branches must be equally the representatives, trustees and servants of the people, and the people are equally the constituents of both.— If the senate are under no control of the people, in any case, neither are the house of delegates. The legislative power by our form of government, is granted in two distinct bodies of men, to operate as checks upon each other; and hence the evident necessity that each body should be entirely and absolutely free and independent of the other; but both bodies must be subject to the instructions of the people, or neither. If there was but one branch of the legislature, as in Pennsylvania, would it be independent of all control from its constituents? I have before observed that our government is a government by representation.— The people appoint representatives in the senate and house of delegates to transact the business of making laws for them, which is impracticable for them to do in person. From the nature of government by representation, the deputies must be subject to the will of their principals, or this manifest absurdity and plain consequence must follow, that a few men should be greater than the whole community, and might act in opposition to the declared sense of all their constituents.

The doctrine, that the representatives of the people are not bound by their instructions, is entirely new in this country, and broached since the revolution, and was never heard of but within these few weeks. You all remember, that under the old government you claimed, and frequently exercised, the right of instructing your members in the lower house of assembly. This right, and the exercise of it, was never questioned under the proprietary government. Astonishing to me, that any man should dare to doubt much more deny, his right under the new government! you also recollect that you claimed no right to instruct the upper house of assembly; and I conceive for this reason, because they were not elected by you, but were appointed by the proprietary; and were, in truth, his representatives. By our constitution, you do appoint the senate, and they are, and have uniformly claimed themselves to be your representatives. If they are your representatives, they are bound by your instructions, or you destroy the very idea of election and of delegated power.

To represent, is to speak and act agreeably to the opinions and sentiments of the persons represented, in the manner as they would do, if personally present; of consequence, therefore, to speak and act contrary to the declared will of the persons represented, is not to represent, but to misrepresent them. "The right of electors in England, to instruct their members in the house of commons, was never controverted," says a late writer, "until the system of corruption (which has since arrived at so dangerous a height) began to predominate in that kingdom; then it was, that arbitrary ministers, and their prostituted dependents, began to maintain this doctrine, dangerous to our liberty, and the representatives were independent of the people"—before that time the constant language in the house of commons was, "whose business are we doing? How shall we answer this to the people? What will the people of England say to this?" &c.

Our law books, and treatises by Sydney, and many other celebrated writers on the English government, inform us, that "not only particular members, but the whole body of the house of commons, often refused to grant money, or to agree to requisitions from the crown, before they consulted with their constituents;" and that "they often adjourned for this purpose." The English history afford innumerable instances of instructions by the electors, in that nation, to their members in the house of commons; and this practice, for above 150 years, proves the sense of the people of that country, of their right to instruct, and their representatives were bound to obey them.

We also find that the members of the house of commons, frequently declared in debate, "that their duty to their electors obliged them to vote as directed." Many of the greatest patriots of the English nation ever produced have declared their opinion, "that it is the duty of the representatives of the people, implicitly to obey the instructions of their constituents." A late judicious writer thus delivers himself, "our representatives in parliament are not the bare likeness or reflection of us, their constituents: they actually contain our power, and are as it were, the very persons of the people they represent. We speak and act by them; we have therefore a right to know what they say and do; and should they contradict our sense or swerve from our interests, we have a right to remonstrate and direct them; by which means we become the regulators of our own conduct, and the institutors of our own laws, and nothing material can be done by our authority and consent." This doctrine, that the constituents have no right to instruct their representatives, in the language of the two patriots, sir John Barnard, and sir William Windham, in the house of commons: "is not only a new and wicked doctrine, but is the most monstrous and most slavish doctrine that was ever heard, and such a doctrine as no man will dare to support within these walls." A celebrated American writer observes

when the right of the people to instruct their representatives is taken from them they may justly complain, as Demosthenes did for the Athenians—"that the representative has now usurped the right of the people, and exercises an arbitrary power over his ancient and natural lord." This writer remarks, "that no mistake can be produced, in which the people have abused this right, nor is there any reason to believe they will ever do it; they act from what they feel; and when that feeling is general it must be real." The virtuous and great Mr. Addison observes, "that the nobility and gentry have many private expectations, and particular interests, that hang like a bias upon their judgments, and may possibly dispose them to sacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortune; whereas the gross of the people can have no other prospects in changes and revolutions, than of public blessings, that are to diffuse themselves through the whole state in general."

I can find but one author who has ventured to assert, that a member of the house of commons is not bound by the instructions of his constituents.— Judge Blackstone has delivered this opinion, and he founded it on a fiction, that after the person is elected, he becomes the representative of the whole kingdom, and not of a particular part. The sophistry of this argument is sufficiently manifest; and if true, it would only follow, that all the members would be bound by the instructions of a majority of all their constituents.

Judge Blackstone is against voting by ballot, in the house of commons, "because the conduct of every member is subject to the future censure of his constituents, and therefore should be openly submitted to their inspection." A late writer observes, on the opinion of Blackstone, "if the members of the house of commons are not obliged to regard the instructions of their constituents, the people of this country choose a set of despots every seven years, and are as perfect slaves as the Turks, excepting at the time of the general election;" and remarks that "he laments that a writer, whose admirable work will be read as long as England, its laws and language remain, should be so sparingly tinctured with the true and generous principles of liberty."

By our constitution, the general assembly are authorized to appoint delegates to represent this state in congress; and you well know that in very many instances, (some of them of the greatest consequence) the general assembly have claimed and exercised the right of instructing them, as to their conduct in their representative capacity. This power is not granted to the legislature by the constitution, and can only be supported on the principle, that the trust is delegated to them by the legislature, and therefore they must have a right to direct their conduct. It is not unworthy of notice, that the proposed instructions most graciously allow the people to interfere with the deliberations of the Senate "when the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered." Where is this exception to the power of the senate to be found? Who is to judge when the senate shall pervert the end of their institution, and endanger the public liberty? The people, I presume. Such a limitation as this on the power of the senate is useless: for if they may act without any control, until their liberties are in manifest danger, it may be too late to resist, and we then could only, exccrate our own folly and blindness in submitting to such a restriction of the power of the senate. The right in the people to resist their rulers when they attempt to enslave them, is paramount, and it supposes a subversion of the government before it can be rightfully exercised; but the right of the people to instruct the legislature is necessarily implied in the establishment, and is the very essence of our government; and is to be exercised in the support and execution of it, according to the nature and principles of it. "Whenever government assumes to itself a power of opposing the sense of a majority of the people, it declares

itself a proper and formal tyranny, in the fullest, strongest, and most correct sense of the word.

If it should be said, that it is no where declared in the form of government, that the people have a right to instruct their legislature, I would observe—that it is not prohibited; and that all power not granted by the people, remains with them. I conceive this right of instructing commenced with the establishment of our government by representation, because it is necessary to that freedom which is the essence of it; and is founded in the laws of justice, and those who are to feel the effects of any measure, should direct in the conduct of it, otherwise they will be wretched tools and slaves.

It is one question, whether the citizens of this state (entitled to vote for delegates and electors of the senate,) have any right, agreeably to the constitution, to instruct the senate, in any case, that materially concerns the prosperity, peace and safety of the state; and that the senate are bound to act according to the instructions freely and fairly given by a majority of such citizens; and it is another and a very different question, whether the people shall exercise this right on any particular occasion. The existence of the right is of the greatest and last importance to the people; the exercise of it may frequently be of very little consequence or wholly improper or unnecessary.

I cannot believe that a majority of the senate, in the legislative capacity, will ever maintain, that they are not bound by the instructions of a majority of the people of this country, freely and fairly given. They are pleased to say, "that our government may with a peculiar propriety, be called the government of the people;" but if they are above any control of the people, in any case, I think with much greater propriety, our government may be called a government by the senate; and in such a case our liberties must finally yield to despotism. An unlimited negative will soon include an absolute affirmative.

Impelled by a sense of duty, I have thus thought proper to put you on your guard, lest you should be taken by surprise, and subscribe a doctrine, which, in my judgment, if submitted to, will in time subvert your free government, and erect a tyranny on its ruin. I am, gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your obedient servant.

SAMUEL CHASE.
Baltimore Town, Feb. 9, 1787.

AGRICULTURAL.
Letter to the Philadelphia Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.

GENTLEMEN—Our farmers in Pennsylvania have hitherto been too much in the practice of depending on the annual decay of weeds, arising in a course of years from their worn-out fields, for the principal source of nourishment to their crops. It is time a different plan should be adopted, if we expect to derive that advantage from our farms, which they will afford by a proper cultivation. This must be effected by giving the ground a good dressing of twenty large cart-loads of good manure to the acre, every seven or eight years; and adapting a rotation of productive crops during that period. In this system, clover is absolutely necessary, as forming the basis of the whole, and without which, no valuable plan of agriculture can be pursued. Clover, well put in, and having a top dressing of Plaster of Paris, six bushels to the acre, will afford, the first year, three tons of good hay to the acre; the second year it may be cut once, and afterwards pastured to the middle of October; the third year it will afford excellent pasture to your hogs, sheep, and milk cows, during the summer. In the month of September, it may be ploughed, and immediately sowed with winter barley, and afterwards with wheat, or other grain, as best suits the inclination, or the interest of the farmer. A plantation, properly divided into fields, for such a rotation of crops, would annually afford a sufficiency of hay, pasture, and a variety of the most useful and profitable crops, without leaving a single acre of ground unproductive.

Considering clover as necessary to the best plan of conducting a farm, it is the duty of every real friend to the necessary science, to promote the propagation of this valuable plant, arises from the extravagant price of the

seed, owing to the difficulty of cleaning it. Could this difficulty be obviated, clover-seed might be sold at one half the price now demanded for it.

I beg leave to communicate to the society some information I lately received from Mr. Henry Wynkoop, on this subject. Mr. Wynkoop says, that in the state of New-York, where they have been long in the custom of raising clover seed for sale, after the hay is threshed, the heads of the clover are put into a hogshead, to which is added a sufficient quantity of water to moisten the whole, in order to induce a fermentation. The farmer should carefully attend to this critical operation, and suffer the fermentation to proceed only as far as to affect the capsules, or chaff, without injuring the seed. After the operation, the clover heads are spread on a barn floor to dry, when a slight threshing will easily extricate the seed. The Germans, in Lancaster county, procure the seed of timothy, by first submitting it to a slight degree of fermentation.—The hay, intended for seed, is bound in small sheaves, and then put up into a stack, having the heads damped with a little water, sufficient to produce a slight degree of fermentation, without injuring the seed.

The above plan appears to me reasonable. I shall therefore make a trial of it, and shall communicate the result of the experiment to the society.—Other members doing the same, a comparison of our observations may tend to throw some light on the subject, and the publication of them, supported by the opinion of the society, may be attended with some advantage to our fellow citizens.

I am, &c.
GEORGE LOGAN.
From the Vermont Republican.

GENERAL STARK.
We are indebted to a respectable correspondent for a copy of the following letter from the honorable Judge Witherell, late of this state, now of Detroit, to the venerable Gen. Stark.

Detroit, May 26, 1811.
Venerable General,

"On examining the fort in this place, a few days past, I perceived in one of the embrasures a handsome brass cannon with this inscription on it—'John Stark—taken at Bennington 16th of August, 1777.' This, together with the situation in which I found it, forcibly drew my mind not only to a retrospect of the revolutionary war, but still further back to the records of transactions too remote for my observation; and I could not but view the fortuitous circumstance of its being placed on these walls, as a sort of pledge for the future safety of this place, as well against those from whose martial bands you wrested it, on the embattled plains of Walloomsack, as the descendants of those savages who felt the chastisement of your arms, near this fort, on the memorable ambuscade of 31st July, 1763. I have often contemplated the spot with horror, where fell by your side the brave Captains Dalvell and Campbell, where the bridge from the blood of 230 out of 300 British troops; & that of 110 out of 200 provincials, is to this day emphatically called 'Bloody Bridge.' I was much gratified with the feeling relation of this transaction by a man of the name of Maxwell, who served under you in that campaign; who, while he related the events, frequently attempted to wipe away the incrustated tears from his furrowed cheek, often exclaimed, 'Ah! is my old captain Stark still living?' But though death is a severe master, you have paried his stroke till he has arrived at the very Z of the revolutionary alphabet, by which you have been enabled to view and contemplate vast portions of your native country freed from the savage knife and from civil tyranny—in effecting which, your having borne so conspicuous a part must remain a fruitful source of consolation, even to the very fragment of your furlough, at the end of which, when summoned to head-quarters, to join the main body of patriots and heroes, who have long since marched for that station; that you may pass a good muster, and finally receive a pension which will support you through the war of elements, is the sincere wish of,

Dear General,
Your most obedient humble servant,
J. WITHERELL.
The Venerable
JOHN STARK, Esq."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Aug. 12.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads, the schr. Lady's Delight, from Lisbon, which place she left the 1st of July. The verbal intelligence is, that there had been no general action, that Lord Wellington was retreating to his former positions before Lisbon, and that at the time the Lady's Delight sailed he had got within sixty miles of Lisbon.

We received by this vessel one paper only, of the 28th of June, which contained nothing worth translating, except the letter of Lord Wellington.

The letter is dated at a small place about 12 or 15 miles north of Elvas, on the river Cava, a small branch of the Guadiana, and about 130 miles from Lisbon.

It will be seen that as the French army of Portugal (late under Massena) marched to the south to join Marshal Soult, the British army in the north of Portugal under Gen. Spencer, marched south to join Lord Wellington.—The army of Gen. Spencer was posted from Aronches, to the British head-quarters, a distance of about 15 miles.

It appears from Lord Wellington's letter that the French army were to concentrate on the 21st of June, at Merida, about 50 miles from the British head-quarters.

All the accounts from Lisbon agree that Lord Wellington would not hazard an action until he should arrive near to Lisbon, consequently we cannot expect to hear of any thing decisive until we have advices to the middle of July.

We have no advices from the north of Portugal, the verbal accounts say there is nothing doing in that quarter, every nerve being strained in the south.

Markets were very bad for provisions, vessels daily arriving, and no sales for their cargoes, nor places to store them. Corn was at one and a half dollar per bushel, and very dull at that, Flour was 13 dollars and no sale.

Lisbon, June 28.
Extract of an official despatch from Lord Wellington to his Excellency Miguel Pereira Forjaz, dated headquarters Quinta de St. Joao, June 20, 1811.

The advance of the enemy, composed of 10,000 men, moved forward to Los Santos, on the morning of the 13th. In consequence of which movement, Lieutenant Streepivitz of the 21st regiment of dragoons was ordered by Sir William Erskine, to reconnoitre the enemy with a small detachment of the 3d hussars, and 3d dragoon guards; this detachment distinguished itself in a charge which it made upon a superior force of the enemy, from which it took some prisoners.

I had given orders, that in case the enemy should advance, to raise the siege or blockade of Badajoz; and that the cavalry of the 2d and 4th divisions of the Anglo-Lusitanian army, and the Spanish troops under General Blake should unite, and I set out that night for Albuera, to superintend the movement of the troops. I also ordered to be put in motion, on the night of the 13th, Gen. Hamilton's division, by withdrawing it from the blockade of Badajoz, as I had determined to give battle to the enemy, if only the army of the south was advancing. On the night of the 14th, Lieutenant Ayling, who had been ordered to watch the enemy's motions, arrived at Albuera, with the information, that the advanced guard of the army of Portugal (late Massena's) had in its march from Castile, entered the city of Truxillo, on the evening of the 13th instant; this information corroborated what I had learned on the 12th, relative to the march of this Army. As the enemy could form a junction with the army of the south, by the 15th, at Merida, I determined to raise the blockade of Badajoz, and accordingly ordered the combined army to recross the Guadiana on the 17th, which was effected, without any difficulty, or loss of any article whatever, at the same time General Blake, with the Spanish army crossed it at Jerumenha.

Since that period the allied army has been encamped in the woods, upon the river Cava, near Torre de Meribo, with its right upon that river; the 3d and 7th divisions with the cavalry under brigadier general Madden at Campo Major. The troops under the command of lieutenant general Sir B. Spencer, on the frontiers of Castile, crossed the Tagus at Villa Velha, while the

enemy crossed at Almaraz, the whole body is at present posted along the Cava, between this place and Aronches.

The enemy's advanced guard appeared this day in the vicinity of Badajoz; and I am persuaded the whole army will concentrate to-morrow at or near Merida.

The enemy has now collected all the forces that were in Castile, in Andalusia, and what is called the Army of the Centre; and the whole force that was in Andalusia, with the exception of what was necessary to maintain his position before Cadiz, and that which General Sebastian occupies the eastern part of Andalusia. I have seen the enemy abandoned both the Cavalry, leaving only a small garrison in Almarid, by which he has collected one grand army in Estramadura.

LONDON, June 24.
The following bulletin of the state of his majesty's health was yesterday exhibited at St. James's:—

"Windsor Castle, June 23.
His majesty continues as well as he was last week." (Signed as usual.)

The Monitor of the 19th has the following note on the assertion of Mr. Percival, in parliament, that for six months the French army in Portugal has received no pay:

"The English believe that France is unable to pay her armies because it has been said the army in Portugal received no pay for six months.

"This has been the case, because it was not thought proper to send the money intended for this purpose through Portugal; and besides, it could have answered no end. But 10,000,000 were reserved at Valladolid for this object.

"Such, however, are the elements of the calculations of the English government."

A vessel arrived on Saturday from the coast of Holland. The passengers state, that the prohibitory system continues to be rigorously enforced, and that fresh failures are daily taking place among the most respectable commercial firms.

June 20.
Art of flying.—The art of rising and moving in the air, by means of wings, continues to engage the attention of a number of persons in Germany. At Vienna, the watchmaker Degen, aided by a liberal subscription, is occupied in perfecting his discovery. He has recently taken several public flights in the Preter. At Berlin, Claudius, a wealthy manufacturer of oil-cloth, is engaged in like pursuits; he rises in the air without difficulty, and can move in a direct line, at the rate of four miles an hour; but his wings are unwieldy, and he cannot turn round in them.

At Ulm, a tailor, named Berlingier, announced, on the 24th of April, that he had, after great sacrifice of money, labor and time, invented a machine, in which he would, on the 12th of May, rise in the air and fly twelve miles.

Paris, June 18.
His majesty the king of Spain has set out on his return to his dominions.

June 19.
Their majesties arrived at the Theresias this evening, as well as the king of Rome.

At 6 P. M. the cannon fired to announce to-morrow's fête.

To-morrow is a rejoicing day to all France and all the towns of the empire will vie with each other in celebrating the baptism of the king of Rome. Edifices and monuments are every where building to perpetuate the remembrance of this great day. The bishops have published circular letters to invite the people to pray to God for blessings on the infant. Every where young girls receive marriage portions with soldiers distinguished for their bravery. Games will take place, horse races, foot races, &c. The shipping will be decorated, and bells and cannon will be heard all day.

Constantinople, May 10.
According to intelligence from Schumla, dated 28th April, the grand vizier had some days before hoisted the horses' tails, which is the signal of the order given for the troops to march from their winter-quarters, and join the camp. The army immediately under his command will daily receive reinforcements from the Romelia and Naxos. His principal force will nevertheless consist in troops from Rome, whose constancy can be depended upon with some security.

The detachments of Russian troops, which were posted upon the right bank of the Danube, continue to pass by the

to the left side. They destroyed Nicopolis previous to quitting it.— There is still in Silesia, a Russian garrison of 1200 men. Those which remain at Rudschuck for the defence of that fortress, and maintain the communication with Guirgwo on the opposite bank, are estimated at about 5000 men. Gen. Saxe has his headquarters at Crjova. It appears that the environs of Widdin are free, and in general we now observe the greatest silence relative to the Servians.

The fleet destined for the Black Sea has begun to go out of the bay of Bujukdere, and it is believed that the captain Pacha will shortly sail with the other ships of war which are to form a part of it.

NEW-YORK, August 10.
Naval Battle.—The following account of a naval battle in the Mediterranean was brought by the Maria Theresa, 44 days from Lisbon:—

An Express had arrived from Admiral Cotton to Admiral Berkeley, stating, that Admiral Cotton had fallen in with a French fleet from Toulon, of 9 sail of the line, of Cape De Gatt, full of troops; and had succeeded in taking seven sail, and in sinking the other two. This account was published in an extra Gazette at Lisbon, by Mr. Stewart, British Ambassador at that place.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.

We have seen a letter from Governor Harrison to a public officer of this territory, informing him of the movements of the Indians: he says that the Ottowatomies who murdered captain Cole's party have claimed the protection of Mampoc, that they will not give them up, nor is there the least probability of obtaining redress, as the whole nation have joined the Prophet, who is preparing to attack the settlements near that part of the Indian country bordering on governor Harrison's jurisdiction, fearing apprehension as the government had taken measures to secure them. They now reside at the Piorias; it rests with governor Edwards to exert his powers in bringing them to condign punishment.

From travellers, from spies, and from every other source of information respect to the hostile Indian country, we have every reason to expect a general attack as soon as the corn is ripe enough for food. We are happy to learn, that the people are placing themselves in a posture of defence by building block houses, and moving into cozier societies. We regret the want of arms among the people, scarcely a fourth house in Illinois can furnish a rifle.

POUGHKEPSIE, N. Y. Aug. 7.
On Sunday morning last, a few hours before day light, the valuable cotton factory of Joseph C. Field, Esq. situated on Wapping's creek, a few miles south of this village, was discovered on fire, and so far enveloped in the devouring elements as to set at defiance all exertion to save any part of the property. The factory, together with the flour and saw mills appertaining thereto, was burned to ashes. The four mills of Messrs. Mesior, and the mill-bridge between these and the factory, took fire several times, and it was with difficulty they were preserved.

The loss of property sustained by Field is estimated at about 1,000 dollars. This is supposed to be a work of incendiary; as it is impossible to conceive by what other means the fire could have been communicated. The building had been closed for eight hours previous to the discovery of the fire. This infant factory had but two days previous been put in operation upon an extensive scale, and had bid fair to become prominent among the similar establishments of our country. Its destruction is therefore matter of serious public regret.

PHILADELPHIA, August 16.
Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant in Lisbon, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated

Lisbon, June 23.
"Lord Wellington is retreating to strong holds. By some fatality through mismanagement is supposed) the siege of Badajoz was raised by the British. A Portuguese officer offered to reconduct the army and secure success. The scaling ladders were too short. Numps! Numps! and the project was abandoned. We have had a small sight within a few days, the arrival of 4 or 500 British soldiers, which was posted upon the right bank of the Danube, continue to pass by the

thigh; others of an arm, and others again mangled in a horrid manner.— The allied army is now near Elvas, and Lord Wellington means, I believe, not to commence the attack, but wishes to get his troops out of a sickly part of the country. By accounts, there are no such fortifications in the world, and should the French even drive the British to their old station they cannot be forced beyond it. My information may be depended upon.—Should the army approach this way, I think markets will rise. You may rely upon our being in perfect security here. Elvas is nearly one hundred miles from this."

CHARLES-TOWN, August 23.

DIED, on Monday morning the 19th inst. Mr. Thomas T. Edmundson, of this town, aged 26 years.

From the National Intelligencer.

Fifty four is the number of American vessels, captured & sequestered at different times by the British, which have been confiscated by the late decision of Sir William Scott under the Orders in Council. Those will now feel, who would not before see, the operation of this anti-neutral system.—As we are not possessed of the means of information, we will thank those who have, any of the Federal prints for instance, to inform us, how many vessels have been confiscated or destroyed under the Berlin and Milan decrees?

After perusing the following articles we shall be obliged to any of the gentlemen to furnish us with a list of vessels confiscated under the British Orders in Council in the Provincial Admiralty Courts, in addition to those condemned in England:—

The brig Tahmahmah, whose capture off the Hook we some time since mentioned, has arrived at Halifax, and has been tried and condemned in the Vice-Admiralty Court, for breach of the blockading orders.

N. Y. Gaz.
More condemnations.—By an arrival at Wiscasset from Ireland, Cork papers are received to 23d of June. They contain nothing in addition to the intelligence already received, except that on the 22d of June all the American vessels received their condemnation that were in the cove of Cork, that had been bound to French ports, on the same ground that Judge Scott condemned the Fox and others, as stated in our last.—So we go.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman, to his correspondent in Baltimore, dated, Halifax, July 24, 1811.

"Although there was no prospect of war for some time, yet as President Madison is so clearly proved to be a Frenchman (by Mr. Smith) it cannot be a popular measure, without some aggression on the part of the British. The frigate Guerrier left this place lately with her name in large letters on her foretop sail. She is one of the finest ships in the British navy, mounts 50 guns."

[We trust this vessel is not intended to do the job to which the Little Belt found herself incompetent. But if she makes the attempt, let it be remembered that she is a fifty-gun ship.]

RAPID EXECUTION.
Lord Somerville has held a large bet, that he will have a Merino sheep shorn, that the fleece will go through all the usual process for the manufacture of cloth—that it shall be actually wrought into cloth, and that he will have a coat made of it, in which he will go to the opera in the evening, all in one and the same day.

CLUMSY LIES—EXPOSED!
Two editions were lately published in New-York of the falsehoods reported by captain Bacon of the ship Spartan; from London.—One stated, that twenty-six American vessels had been captured and burnt" at sea by the French; another that only three were thus destroyed.

But, lo! one of the vessels said thus to have been burnt ("the brig Two Brothers from Lisbon to Boston") arrived safe at Boston about three weeks since!!

Thus we are often impressed, amused, or enraged, at English tales of French burnings and Ocean massacres, which the federal papers proclaim with avidity; and frequently without ever correcting them.

A Boston paper truly remarks on this fabrication, "Englishmen believe like fools, and lie like blockheads."

FOR THE REPOSITORY.
Mr. Williams,
FOR the gratification of R. Smith, our late M.L.CENAS, be pleased to insert in your useful Repository, the annexed fable. "The Bear in a boat" might perhaps have answered quite as well. But Mr. S. may now choose for himself, and take either, or both if he pleases. It must, however be remarked, that Mr. Gay was certainly gifted with no common share of precedence, or he could not have described so very minutely, the person and manners of the ex-secretary.

A. Z.
THE BABOON AND THE POULTRY.
Once on a time an ancient maid,
By wishes and by time decay'd,
To cure the pangs of restless thought,
In birds and beasts amusement sought;
Dogs, Parrots, Apes, her hours employ'd,
With these alone she talked and toy'd.

A huge BABOON her fancy took,
(Alas! a man in size and look)
He finger'd every thing he found,
And nimbly'd all the servants round,
Then too, his parts and ready wit,
Shew'd him for every business fit.
With all these talents, 'twas but just
That Pug should at last be placed of trust:
So to her fav'rite was assign'd
The charge of all the feather'd kind.
'Twas his to tend 'em eve and morn
And portion out the daily corn.

Behold him now with haughty stride,
The mister appears. "The crowd
Now here, now there obsequious bow'd,
This prais'd his parts and that his face,
'T'other his dignity and place:
From bill to bill the flattery ran,
He hears and bears it like a man:
Hence were his hoards of peas and nuts;
We but his sentiments repeat."

If we're too scrupulously just,
What profit's in a place of trust?
The common practice of the great
Is to secure a snug retreat.
So pugman to turn his brain
(Like other folks in place) on gain.
An apple woman's stall was near,
Well stock'd with fruit thro' all the year;
Here every day he cram'd his guts,
Hence were his hoards of peas and nuts;
For 'twas agreed (in way of trade)
His payments should in corn be made.

The stock of grain was quickly spent,
And no account what way it went.
The mister too, the poultry's stary'd condition
Caust'd speculations of suspicion.
The facts were prov'd beyond dispute;
Pug must refund his hoards of fruit:
And tho' then minister in chief,
Was branded as a public thief;
Disgrac'd, despair'd, confin'd to chains,
He nothing but his pride retains.
(Yet hoping to regain his power,
He vents his falsehoods every hour;
R-lying chiefly on the wiles
Of brother Sam and Billy Giles,
And he who, Brocas like, can vary
His form—Rheumatic Wilson Carey.
But all their plans are understood,
Whilst Pug sinks deeper in the mud.)
A goose pass'd by; he knew the face,
Seen every where while in place.
What no respect to reverence shown?
How saucy are these creatures grown!
Not two days since (says he) you bow'd
The lowest of my fawning crowd.
Proud fool! (replies the goose) 'tis true,
Your corn I butting in the dew;
For that I join'd the hungry train,
And sold thee flattery for thy grain.
But then, as now, conceited ape,
We saw in thee thy proper shape.

Witness Colvin's letters.
+ See the flattering addresses presented to Mr. S. dated 14th March, 1809, as printed in the Intelligencer and other papers about that time.
§ Alluding, probably, to the Lighorn Bill.
§ It is suspected, that the lines within crochets, belong not to the original; but that they form an interpolation of a modern date.
¶ What say the addressers to this?

AMENDE HONORABLE.
From the Fed. Republican of Aug. 12.
"The former Editors of the Federal Republican, Mr. A. C. Hanson and Mr. Livermore, owe it to Mr. Irvine, to justice and themselves to declare that the several publications in the Federal Republican of September 9th and 12th, 1809, and some subsequent papers intimating that Baptist Irvine had left his native country to avoid punishment, are discovered, on enquiry, to be utterly unfounded."

The editor of the United States Gazette observes—"Captain Bingham's Letter—The New York Evening Post repeats its assurances to the public that the letter in question is genuine. We do not believe it. If the editor of that paper possesses authentic information upon the subject, it would be better to make it known, than merely to reiterate assertions and use abusive language."

Improvement in Distillery.
[From a correspondent.]—In this country, notwithstanding all that has been said by the natives of Europe in derision of the genius of its inhabitants, men have arisen and displayed, particularly in the arts of mechanism, an originality of invention and a power of intellect not frequently found among

those who have called themselves their superiors. The various models in the patent office of this City will sufficiently manifest the inventive powers of the so much reviled inhabitants of America. By their industry and genius labor has been facilitated and mechanism advanced to a degree unequalled in any other country in the world.

A discovery in the process of distillery has lately been made by Major Gamble, of the city of Washington, which to distillers will be incalculably important. This invention is founded on the known properties of steam, which is used instead of fuel. To those acquainted with the power and efficacy of steam, its application to distillery will be acknowledged to be original and useful. Instead of copper the inventor uses wood, which in point of expence is also a consideration to many of no little importance. I have examined Major Gamble's invention with peculiar minuteness and accuracy, and can without hesitation declare it is infinitely preferable to any other will which I am acquainted, and will, when generally adopted, be found to be unequalled in cheapness and utility, and reflect no inconsiderable honor on its inventor.—G. Nat. Intel.

A NEAT ARTIFICE.

It is a well known practice with Bonaparte to call on his ministers when they do not expect him, either from the restlessness of guilt, or the impulse of that suspicious activity which inevitably marks his character. Such an unexpected visit he lately paid to one of his most confidential agents, whom he found drinking his coffee—"What exclaimed Bonaparte in a rage, "you on whom I may depend, using colonial produce?" "Yes please your majesty" said the other with lucky presence of mind, "but it was burnt."

Trustee's Sale.
WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, 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.
August 23, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by John Youngs, to secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, before the door of Fulton's tavern, a tract of land situated on Isaac's creek, in Frederick county, containing 155 1/2 acres, which tract of land was conveyed to the said John Young by Ardel Howard and Ann his wife, and Thomas Pyc.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee.
Charlestown, August 23, 1811.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 19th ult. a Negro Man, who calls himself JEFFERY—says he is the property of Joseph Fooly, of Millwood, Frederick county, he is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very black, with remarkably white eyes, and from appearance 24 or 25 years of age. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take him out.
GILBERT GIBBONS, Jailor.
August 23, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit,
June Court, 1811.
Willoughby W. Lane, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sheely, & George North, Def'ts.

IN CHANCERY.
The defendant John Sheely not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively; and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the Defendant North be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant Sheely, until the further order of this court.

A copy Teste,
GEO. HITE, CLK.
June 28.

SINGULAR CUSTOM.

The Burning of Indian women.
To the Editor of the Enquirer—

SIR—I have lately visited Indostan in Asia, where I had an opportunity of witnessing the ceremony observed by the Gentoos, in burning the women with the dead bodies of their husbands; and although this custom has been mentioned by some most respectable historians, it is, nevertheless, disbelieved by a great many persons in this quarter of the globe. In narrating the fact to some of my friends, as it actually occurred, it seemed to excite a great deal of interest, and considerable astonishment; inasmuch, that I have thought if the crude observations I have thrown together in my journal were worthy a place in your paper, I would make an extract, and give it to you for publication. The annexed transcript is at your service, to use that way, if you choose.

Yours, very respectfully,
RICHD. POVALL.

On the 28th Dec. 1810, I went to view the heathen rights of sacrificing the living with the dead. A respectable native merchant, aged about seventy years, died last evening at ten o'clock. In the moment of expiring, he was taken from his bed, and placed with his legs in the river Hoogly, (a branch of the Ganges) which the natives worship. His relations, each that was near him, took up a small portion of water with the tip of their fingers, and put it to his mouth. In this situation he consigned his soul to eternity. After his death, he was taken back to the house; and this morning at 8 o'clock, carried without the precincts of the city, to be burned on the shores of the river.

The pile on which he was consumed was constructed in the following manner. A small excavation was made in the earth and a log of wood laid each side of it; across these, were laid others of light, dry, small wood, to the height of two feet; over this was spread a layer of dry reeds about six inches thick, and this smeared over with ghee (or butter); over this was spread a covering of muslin, and on that laid the dead body, lengthwise with the river, with his head to the wind, which was north east. By the side of the pile were driven in the earth two stakes, to which were tied long bamboos, so as to overreach the funeral pile. His wife aged about fifty years, was now brought in a close palanquin to the river's edge opposite the corpse of her husband; where she was set down. She went into the water, and prayed about fifteen minutes; she was then clothed in scarlet, and received some rice in the fold of her garment, which she scattered on the ground as she proceeded from the water to the corpse; she walked three times around the pile, prayed, took some mud from the soles of her husband's feet, and crossed herself in different ways; she then took two small lighted lamps, and placed them on the pile, which were afterwards extinguished, and then laid herself on the left side of the dead body of her husband. Wood was immediately placed along side of her, and on this was spread across her, mingled wood and dry reeds to the height of about 2 feet more. The bamboos were now put across this, and the ends held down by two men, to prevent any accident from the convulsive departure of her separating spirit. Dry reeds were placed under and around the pile, and rosin thrown on them.—The torch was now applied to windward directly at her head; and in an instant the whole was in a flame.

Not one sigh escaped, nor did one feature of her countenance indicate dismay. She met her voluntary fate with inflexible fortitude and resigned her soul to Heaven, with the lifeless body of her husband clasped in her arms.

None were suffered to approach her or assist in this superstitious barbarity, but the relations of the deceased, or some of the same religious cast. The pile was consumed to ashes; water was now carried from the river by the relations, and thrown on the ashes, till they were washed from the shore into the river. No emotions of sorrow were seen to trouble the bosoms of the relations, until the flame was communicated to the pile. They then wept, cried aloud, and fell across each other on the ground. They were helped up again and were soon composed; there was nothing any where to be seen like the silence of death: all was noise, disturbance and confusion. The inter-upted soul of the wretched victim alone

rose magnanimous above the turmoils of life. She was silent! and, with eyes cast down on the ground, modestly accomplished the preliminaries of her destruction.

NOTICE.

AS my son Thomas Bennett has forsaken myself and family, in a most disgraceful manner to himself and much to the dissatisfaction of his parents—This is to forewarn all and every person whatsoever from dealing with him in any manner or case whatever, as I am determined not to pay any of his contracts, nor abide by any bargain he may make after this notice, as he is much under age, & cannot be a judge of what he is doing. I have never given him any thing, nor do I intend to do it until he arrives at full age.
MASON BENNETT,
Jefferson county, Va. Aug. 9, 1811.

Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on the first day of August court, 1811, before Fulton's tavern, in Charles Town, at public sale, to the highest bidder, a Tract of Land, lying on the Shenandoah river, near to and below Keyes's Ferry, supposed to contain ninety-six acres. The terms of sale will be made known on said day. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser. The land will be shewn to any person desirous of viewing it, on application to George North.

GEO. NORTH,
Wm. TATE.

August 9.

50 Cents Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home Joseph Munson, an apprentice boy who eloped from this place on or about the 5th of June last.
JAMES STUBLEFIELD,
United States' Armory,
Harper's Ferry, August 7, 1811.

Wood for Sale.

ON Thursday the 22d instant, the subscriber will attend at Mr. Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, from 10 until 11 o'clock, A. M. for the purpose of offering for sale a considerable quantity of wood, near Charlestown, in lots, to suit purchasers—when the terms will be more particularly made known by
BUSHROD C. WASHINGTON,
August 2, 1811.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, on the 29th of July last, a Negro Man who calls himself TOM, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and from appearance 23 or 4 years old, says he is the slave of Mr. Wm. Weatherly, of Fauquier county, and that he was hired at Mr. Arthur's iron works, about 7 miles from Woodstock, from which place he ran away. The owner is desired to come, pay charges, and take him out.
GILBERT GIBBONS, Jailor.
August 2, 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 Mose's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia.
TH. W. BARTON,
May 10, 1811.

Houses & Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town. They are well situated for tradesmen, and will be sold on reasonable terms.
JOHN ANDERSON,
July 19, 1811.

Hoop Poles Wanted.

The subscriber will give ten dollars per thousand for good hoop poles.
JOHN ANDERSON,
July 19, 1811.

WRITING INK
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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, back of the Court House, 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, July 5, 1811.

Genuine Merino Sheep.

THE subscriber has just received at his Farm, near Shepherd's-Town, and offers for sale,

6 Rams and 18 Ewes,

genuine and full blooded MERINOS of the Cabannas, called Paulais, Negrette and Montarin, as will more fully appear by Royal Authenticated Certificates, attested by the Hon. Don Juan Hookham Frere, Envoy Extraordinary of his Britannic Majesty to his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand the 7th, and shipped by Alexander Brearly, Esq. Captain of the Royal Spanish Navy.

These valuable animals were selected from the interior of Spain, out of flocks the most celebrated and valuable in all that country; and transported by Richard S. Hackley, Esq. American Consul in Cadix. They are considered the finest ever imported into the United States, and are in most excellent health and condition. The extraordinary fineness of their wool, their gentle and prolific nature, and the very little trouble required in raising them, render them objects of the greatest importance to Farmers who wish to improve their breed of Sheep, and produce wool that will readily command from 3 to 4 dollars per lb. They may be viewed at any time at the Falling Spring Place, and will be sold upon accommodating terms and liberal credit.
JACOB MORGAN.

The above Sheep if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at public auction, at the court house in Charles Town, on Monday the 26th August, being Jefferson court day.
July 12, 1811.

The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael M'Kewan, RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN,

which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, relishes, &c. he has large and commodious rooms.

A single man that would superintend the business and had a few hundred dollars, would meet with a good offer and situation, where something handsome would be made by the establishment and certain other branches that would be attached to it.
Martinsburg, Berkeley County,
Virginia, July 4th, 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 giving me information thereof, 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.

Four Cents per Pound

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

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.

Homemade Twill'd Bags, ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread,

Prime Seal, Copper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Call, H. g. and Sheep, Saddle, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Cast Iron Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, Cotton, Poplin and Oak Plisk, Paints, Minerals, Lump and Flux Scent Oil, First quality dingo for dyeing a beautiful blue color, quality Madder, Alum and Copperas, and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (from 4 to 12 filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Hops, Hops, and Mackerel, a new Way of completely short by Capt. Jacob Latree, Sec. with a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are now selling very cheap.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. by the Market House in Shepherd's-Town.
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cent more for clean Tanned Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.
Shepherd's Town, August 3, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
David Harry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Stip, and John Stip, junr. Defts.

IN CHANCERY.
THE Defendant John Stip not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendant do not appear, he be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant, John Stip, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
The defendant John Sheely not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendant do not appear, he be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant, John Stip, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a page, will be inserted four weeks for one dollar for one dollar, and 25 cts for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, at the Avon Mills, now owned by John Evans, Three Negroes, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlain.
PETER CLIMA, Trustee.
August 23, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by John Young, to secure the payment of a debt due Jacob Statton, will be sold, on Saturday the 7th day of September next, before the door of Fulton's tavern, a tract of land situated on Isaac's creek, in Frederick county, containing 155 1-2 acres, rich tract of land was conveyed to the said John Young by Ardel Howard of Ann his wife, and Thomas Pye. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee.
Charlestown, August 23, 1811.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
Billoghby W. Lane, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Sheely, & George North, Defts.

IN CHANCERY.
The defendant John Sheely not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by his Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendant do not appear, he be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by him owing to, or the effects in his hands of the Defendant, John Stip, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson County, to wit.
June Court, 1811.
Abigail Fry, Plaintiff,
vs.
John Fry, acting executor of the last will and testament of L. d. Wick Fry, deceased, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
The Defendants George Fry and Adam Long, and Rachael his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly in this behalf, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: On motion of the Plaintiff by her Counsel, it is ordered that the said Defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the Plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And if after that order the said Defendants do not appear, they be restrained from paying, conveying away, or secreting the debts by them owing to, or the effects in their hands of the Plaintiff, until the further order of this court.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

WRITING INK
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

From the Maryland Republican, Extra.

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 14.

The two following letters are submitted to the candid consideration of every real American. They cannot fail to blast forever the ridiculous charge of "French influence," so often reiterated by the deadly enemies of republican government. The "unexampled wrongs inflicted upon us by the belligerent powers" have drawn our country to an awful crisis. She appeals for support in this hour of trial to the patriotic feelings of all genuine Americans. Shall we then encourage the monstrous pretensions of foreign powers by holding out the appearance of diffidence and division at home, or shall we not rally, firm and united, around the standard of our own country, evincing a determination to transmit, unimpaired, to posterity, those dear and valuable rights which have been handed down to us, consecrated by the blood of our fathers?

Shall idle tales of French influence induce us at a period like this to array the government of the State of Maryland in opposition to that of the union? It cannot be so. The first Monday in September will afford an additional proof to the world, that the Sovereign people are not in reality what a federal member of Congress proclaimed them to be "their own worst enemies incapable of self government."

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 10, 1811.

Dear Sir—At this important crisis in our foreign and domestic concerns, nothing can be more desirable than procuring correct information for the people; with this view, therefore, I have taken the liberty to address you, respecting the conduct of our government in the late negotiation with England. It must be known to you, that every exertion is making by the federal party in this state, to impress a belief, on the minds of the people, that the general government has never shown an honest disposition to settle our differences with England on honorable and fair terms; and that French influence, in our cabinet, is the cause of our present embarrassments. To you, then, sir, who have been the acting and active minister in this negotiation, I look with the fullest confidence for an honest and candid development of facts, and knowing the high estimation in which you are held by the unprejudiced citizens of your native state, I am certain that your statement of facts will be confided in, and your opinion duly appreciated—will you therefore have the goodness to answer as soon as your convenience will permit the following queries?

Have you ever discovered on the part of our government a disposition to delay an accommodation with England, on terms honorable to the nation? On the contrary has it not manifested an ardent desire to settle our differences on any terms that were not incompatible with our rights as an independent nation? Have you, in any situation, or under any circumstances, had reason to believe that an accommodation with England did not take place in consequence of French influence or French partiality?

With sincere respect,
I remain your friend,
and fellow citizen,
EDWARD LLOYD.

To W. Pinkney, esq.

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 13th, 1811.

DEAR SIR—I had this morning the honor to receive your letter of the 10th inst. and have no hesitation in giving an explicit answer to it.
The suggestion that the government of the United States is under "French influence" is so extravagant in itself and does so much violence to probability that it can have no title to credit unless established by the clearest evidence: But I am not acquainted with any, even the slightest evidence in support of that suggestion, and of course do not believe that it has the smallest foundation in truth. My opportunities of knowledge have not been inconsiderable; and I can say with perfect sincerity that so far as the conduct of our government towards France and England has fallen

under my observation, it has appeared to me to be the fair result of purely American views, and the fruit of an unmixed American spirit, I have never had any cause to suspect, and I never have suspected, that severely as your patience has been tried by the unexampled wrongs inflicted upon us by the belligerent parties, it has entertained an undue prejudice against either, in disposing it to just and reasonable accommodation; and I feel entirely confident that its single object in its transactions with both has been to maintain, as they ought to be maintained, the undoubted rights, the honour, and the prosperity of our country.

In my character of American Minister at London, I have seen nothing from our government which did not attest the purity and integrity of its motives, and an honest, and anxious regard for the public good. Whether the system upon which it has acted in the midst of those unprecedented difficulties, with which the injustice of others has surrounded it, was the best and wisest that could have been adopted, I ought not to undertake to say, that as its servant, I second that system with pleasure because I approved it.

Your excellency will not expect me in this letter to enter into details, forbidden by considerations of delicacy and duly connected with my late mission.

I have the honour to be, with sincere respect and esteem, your excellency's most obedient humble servant,
WM. PINKNEY.

His Excellency Edward Lloyd, Governor of Maryland.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 17.
By the arrival this day of the Erie, Robinson, in 38 days from Lisbon, we learn, that the French had succeeded in relieving Badojoz, by a reinforcement of troops, and that such as had not entered, had fallen back to Larena, near Seville. No action had taken place, on the advance of Marshals Soult and Marmon, as the English had taken the precaution to raise the siege and fall back to Elvas; but on the French retiring to Larena, the English had again advanced and invested Badojoz. The Prince of Orange and suite had arrived at Lisbon, from England; and Lord Paget was daily expected. Gen. Beresford was about returning to England. It was reported at Lisbon on the 4th of July, that the advanced army under Gen. Blake had entered Seville on the 28th of June, but it was believed that he would make but a short stay, and return to raise the siege of Cadix. Marshal Soult had detached 20,000 troops to cut off Blake, but his success was considered doubtful. Five transports with troops, under the convoy of a frigate, was entering Lisbon when the Erie came out. It was said to be very sickly at Badojoz and no battles had lately been fought.

By the above arrival we have received London papers to the 27th June inclusive, two days the latest, and Lisbon Gazettes to the 7th of July. Extracts from the London papers follow.

LONDON, June 26.
A gentleman who arrived from Copenhagen yesterday informs us, that according to the accounts received at that city from St. Petersburg, matters were still in suspense between France and Russia; but that a favorable termination of the differences was expected, owing to the state of the latter power's finances. This gentleman had received at Copenhagen a paper purporting to be an official document from France, relative to the complaints of that government against Russia, that she should shut her ports against all trade whatever, until her flag, and that of every other nation, should be respected by Great Britain.

FALMOUTH, JUNE 25.
Sailed the Duke of Kent packet for Halifax and New York; and the Duke of Clarence packet for Lisbon.
COTTESBROUGH, JUNE 17.
Our letters from Stockholm speak in positive terms of war between France and Russia. The Russians are fortifying Aland, where there are 10,000 men. The storm is certainly gathering, and will most assuredly be very severely felt.
The following letter is from a gentleman in an official situation:
Gottenburgh, June 17.
"Our accounts to-day corroborate what appears in the newspapers, viz. a rupture between Russia and France." Add to these letters the fact of the Danish army having been ordered to hold itself in readiness to march—and the circumstance of so large a portion of the French and Rhenish troops moving towards the frontiers of Poland, and also the circumstance of so many of the French generals having been ordered to Paris. Massena, Mortier, Junot, Ney, and others: Generals who would have been kept in Spain if their services had not been wanted elsewhere. To all these facts we must unite the important omissions in Bonaparte's speech—the omission of all mention of Russia—the rage he vents against us for endeavoring to stimulate other powers against France, and the doubtful indecisive manner in which he speaks of the continuance of peace upon the continent."
The Anholt mail has brought us another proof of the benefits which Sweden is to derive from her new Sovereign, and of the sense she has of those benefits.

WELLESBURG, JUNE 25.
A serious insurrection took place among the peasantry in the neighbourhood of Malmo, on the 17th and 18th inst. on account of the conscription; from 12 to 1500 men assembled, armed with scythes, bills, forks, &c.—The military were called in to disperse them: and a dreadful scene ensued, 40 of these peasants were killed, and 130 wounded, besides 200 taken prisoners, the others retired to their homes. Similar acts of insubordination have occurred in other parts of the kingdom, and others visited with death and the severest punishment the law can inflict. It would seem as if these deluded men viewed the conscription not as a measure dictated by motives of national policy and benefit, but as the copy of a similar measure originated by a great continental power, and adopted only from a congeniality of designs and sentiments with that power."

There is a rumor in circulation that sir Joseph York will immediately be dispatched to the coast of America, with a squadron, of which the Vengur, Edinburgh and America, will form a part.
Some letters by the Malta mail announce the important intelligence of peace having been signed between Turkey and Russia.—They add, that an official communication of that event had been received. If that had been the fact, it would have been transmitted to his majesty's government, who have not received any such information.—Yet we do not think the intelligence improbable. The last Paris papers stated that the armistice had not been broken, and we know the anxiety which the court of Petersburg has manifested to put an end to hostilities with the Porte, under the impression that it would soon have occasion to employ its arms in another quarter.

Sometime ago we mentioned that the archduke Francis, one of the emperor of Austria's brothers, had left Vienna secretly, with all the valuables he could collect. We now find that he has made his escape to Malta, from whence he means to proceed to Messina. The motives of his departure from his brother's court and territories are not yet known.
Mr. Wellesley Pole is appointed chancellor of the exchequer for Ireland, and has in consequence vacated his seat in parliament, in order to be re-elected, for which purpose he left town last night for Ireland. He has expressed his determination not to accept any part of the salary or emoluments belonging to that office.

Government have agreed to grant licenses for French ships to come to British ports in ballast, and receive on board cargoes of coffee and sugar; but