

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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[No. 209.]

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 9th instant, continued.

(No. 4.)

Windsor, Vermont, Feb. 19, 1809.

SIR—My last (No. 3) was written at Burlington, the principal town in the northern part of the state of Vermont. I am now at the principal town in the eastern section.

The fallacy of men's opinions when they act under the influence of sensibility, and are strongly excited by those hopes which always animate a rising party, led me to doubt the correctness of the opinions which I received in the northern section of this state; which, from its contiguity to Canada and necessary intercourse with Montreal, has a stronger interest in promoting a good understanding with his majesty's government. Therefore, since my departure from Burlington, I have sought every favorable occasion of conversing with the democrats on the probable result of the policy adopted by the general government. The difference of opinion is thus expressed.

The federal party declare, that in the event of a war, the state of Vermont will treat separately for itself with G. Britain; and support to the utmost the stipulations in which it may enter without any regard to the policy of the general government. The Democrats on the other hand assert, that, in such a case as that contemplated, the people would be nearly divided into equal numbers: one of which would support the government if it could be done without involving the people in a civil war, but at all events would risk every thing in preference to a coalition with Great Britain. This difference of opinion is not to be wholly ascribed to the prejudices of party. The people in the eastern section of Vermont are not operated upon by the same hopes and fears as those on the borders of the British colony. These are not dependent upon Montreal for the sale of their produce nor the supply of foreign commodities. They are not apprehensive of any serious dangers or inconvenience from a state of war; and altho' they admit that the governor, council and three fourths of the representation in congress are of the federal party, yet they do not believe that the state would stand alone and resist the national government. They do not however deny, that should the state of Vermont continue to be represented as it is at present, it would in all probability unite with the neighboring states, in any serious plan of resistance to a war, which it might seem expedient to adopt. This I think is the safer opinion for you to rely on: if indeed reliance ought to be placed on any measure depending upon the will of the rabble, which is ever changing and must ever be marked with ignorance, caprice and inconsistency. As the crisis approaches, the difficulty of deciding upon an hazardous alternative will increase; and unfortunately there is not in Vermont any man of commanding talents, capable of attracting general confidence; of infusing into the people his own spirit; and amidst the confusion of conflicting opinions, dangers and commotion, competent to lead in the path of duty or safety. The governor is an industrious, prudent man, and has more personal influence than any other: but his abilities are not suited to the situation in which a civil war would place him.

A. B.

(No. 5.)
Amherst, New Hampshire, February 23, 1809.

SIR—A gentleman going direct to Canada, affords a safe and favorable opportunity of giving you some further account of my progress. I will not make use of the post-offices, when I can avoid it; because private occasions supersede the necessity of writing in cypher; and the contempt of decency and principle, which forms part of the morals of the subaltern officers of a democracy, would incline them to break seal with the same indifference, that they break their words, when either curiosity or interest is to be indulged. I have not had sufficient time nor evidence, to enable me to form any

opinion for myself of the lengths to which the federal party will carry their opposition to the national government in the event of a war. Much may be inferred from the result of the elections of governors, which within two months will be made in the states of Massachusetts, N. Hampshire, and Rhode Island. From all I know and all I can learn of the general government, I am not apprehensive of an immediate war. The embargo is the favorite measure; and it is probable that other means will be employed to excite England to commit some act of hostility, for the sole purpose of placing the responsibility of war on that country: this I most particularly recommend to the consideration of ministers. The dread of opposition, and of the loss of popularity, will certainly keep the ruling party at Washington inactive. They will risk any thing but the loss of power; and they are well aware that their power would pass away with the first calamity which their measures might bring upon the common people (from whom that power emanates) unless indeed they could find a sufficient excuse in the conduct of Great Britain. This impression cannot be too deeply felt by his majesty's ministers; nor too widely spread throughout the British nation. It will furnish a sure guide in every policy that may be adopted towards the U. States. I have the honor to be, &c. A. B.

(No. 6.)
Boston, March 5, 1809.

SIR—I am favored with another opportunity of writing to you by a private conveyance; and think it probable, at this season, that the frequency of these will render it unnecessary to write to you in cypher.

It does not yet appear necessary, that I should endeavor to any person the purpose of my visit to Boston; nor is it probable that I shall be compelled, for the sake of gaining more knowledge of the arrangements of the federal party in these states, to avow myself as a regular authorized agent of the British government, even to those individuals who would feel equally bound with myself to preserve with the utmost inscrutability so important a secret from the public eye.

I have sufficient means of information to enable me to judge of the proper period for offering the co-operation of Great Britain, and opening a correspondence between the governor general of British America and those individuals who, from the part they take in the opposition to the national government, or the influence they possess in any new order of things, that may grow out of the present differences, should be qualified to act on behalf of the northern states. An apprehension of any such state of things, as is presupposed by these remarks, begins to subside, since it has appeared, by the conduct of the general government, that it is seriously alarmed at the menacing attitude of the northern states. But although it is believed that there is no probability of an immediate war, yet no doubts are entertained, that Mr. Madison will fall upon some new expedients to bring about hostilities. What these may be, can only be deduced from what appears to be practicable. A non-intercourse with England and France will probably supersede the embargo; which, by opening with the rest of Europe a partial legitimate commerce, and affording strong temptations to that which is illegal, will expose the vessel to capture, detention, and embarrassment; will justify the present policy; and produce such a degree of irritation and resentment as will enable the government of this country to throw the whole blame and responsibility of war from its own shoulders upon those of the British ministry. If in this, the party attached to France should calculate with correctness, and the commerce of New-England would greatly suffer,—the merchants, being injured and discouraged, would not only acquiesce in the restrictive system, but even submit to war. On the other hand, should the small traffic permitted by a non-intercourse law be lucrative uninterrupted, the people would be clamorous for more, and soon compel the government to restore the friendly relations between the two countries. While I

offer my opinion upon this subject, I cannot express but a strong hope that if any terms should be proposed by either government, to which the other might think proper to accede, that a principal motive to the adjustment of differences should be understood to arise from the amicable disposition of the eastern states, particularly of the states of Massachusetts. This, as it would increase the popularity of the friends of Great Britain, could not fail to promote her interest. If it could not be done formally and officially, nor in a correspondence between ministers, still perhaps the administration in the parliament of Great Britain might take that ground, and the suggestion would find its way into the papers both in England and America.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, that this country can only be governed & directed by the influence of opinion: as there is nothing permanent in its political institutions, nor are the populace under any circumstances to be relied on, when measures become inconvenient and burdensome. I will soon write again, and am, &c. A. B.

(No. 7.)
Boston, March 7, 1809.

SIR—I have now ascertained, with as much accuracy as possible, the course intended to be pursued by the party in Massachusetts that is opposed to the measures and politics of the administration of the general government.

I have already given a decided opinion that a declaration of war is not to be expected; but, contrary to all reasonable calculation, should the congress possess spirit and independence enough to place their popularity in jeopardy by so strong a measure, the legislature of Massachusetts will give the tone to the neighboring states: will declare itself permanent until a new election of members; invite a congress, to be composed of delegates from the federal states, and erect a separate government for their common interest.

This congress would probably begin by abrogating the offensive laws, and adopting a plan for the maintenance of the power and authority thus assumed. They would by such an act be in a condition to make or receive proposals from Great-Britain, and I should seize the first moment to open a correspondence with your excellency. Scarce any other aid would be necessary, and perhaps none required, than a few vessels of war from the Halifax station, to protect the maritime towns from the little navy which is at the disposal of the national government. What permanent connexion between G. Britain and this section of the republic would grow out of a civil commotion such as might be expected, no person is prepared to describe; but it seems that a strict alliance must result of necessity. At present the opposition party confine their calculations merely to resistance; and I can assure you that at this moment they do not freely entertain the project of withdrawing the eastern states from the union, finding it a very unpopular topic; although a course of events, such as I have already mentioned, would inevitably produce an incurable alienation of the New-England from the Southern states. The truth is, the common people have so long regarded the constitution of the United States with complacency, that they are now only disposed in this quarter to treat it like a truant mistress, whom they would for a time put away on a separate maintenance, but without further and greater provocation, would not absolutely repudiate.

It will soon be known in what situation public affairs are to remain until the meeting of the new congress in May, at which time also this legislature will again assemble. The two months that intervene will be a period of much anxiety.

In all I have written, I have been careful not to make any impression analogous to the enthusiastic confidence entertained by the opposition, nor to the hopes and expectations that animate the friends of an alliance between the northern states, and Great Britain. I have abstracted myself from all the sympathies these are calculated to inspire; because, notwithstanding that I feel the utmost confidence in the

integrity of intention of the leading characters in this political drama, I cannot forget that they derive their power from a giddy inconstant multitude; who unless in the instances under consideration they form an exception to all general rules and experience, will act inconsistently and absurdly. I am &c. A. B.

(No. 8.)

Boston, March 9, 1809.

SIR—In my letter No. 6, I took the liberty to express my opinion of the probable effect of the non-intercourse law intended to be enacted; and of the mode by which Great Britain may defeat the real intention of the American government in passing it. But as the sort of impunity recommended might, in its application to every species of commerce that would be carried on, be deemed by Great Britain a greater evil than war itself, a middle course might easily be adopted, which would deprive France of the benefit resulting from an intercourse with America, without, in any great degree, irritating the maritime states.

The high price of all American produce in France furnishes a temptation which mercantile avarice will be unable to resist. The consequence is obvious. But if, instead of condemning the vessels and cargoes which may be arrested in pursuing this prohibited commerce, they should be compelled to go into a British port, and there permitted to sell them, I think the friends of England in these states, would not utter a complaint. Indeed, I have no doubt that if, in the prosecution of a lawful voyage, the British cruisers should treat American ships in this manner, their owners would in the present state of the European markets, think themselves very fortunate, as it would save them the trouble and expense of landing them in a neutral port, and from thence reshipping them to England, now the best market in Europe for the produce of this country. The government of the United States would probably complain, and Bonaparte become perceptory; but even that would only tend to render the opposition in the northern states more resolute and accelerate the dissolution of the confederacy. The generosity and justice of Great Britain would be extolled, and the commercial states exult in the success of individuals over a government inimical to commerce, and to whose measures they can no longer submit with patient acquiescence.

The elections are begun; and I presume no vigilance or industry will be remitted to insure the success of the federal party.

I am, &c. A. B.

P. S. Intelligence has reached Boston, that a non-intercourse law has actually passed, and that Martinique has surrendered to the British forces.

(No. 9.)

Boston, March 13, 1809.

SIR—You will perceive from the accounts that will reach you in the public papers both from Washington and Massachusetts, that the federalists of the northern states have succeeded in making the congress believe, that with such an opposition as they would make to the general government, a war must be confined to their own territory, and might be even too much for that government to sustain. The consequence is, that after all the parade and menaces with which the session commenced, it has been suffered to end without carrying into effect the plans of the administration, except the interdiction of the commercial intercourse with England and France—an event that was anticipated in my former letters.

Under what new circumstances the congress will meet in May, will depend on the state elections and the changes that may in the mean time take place in Europe. With regard to Great Britain, she can scarce mistake her true policy in relation to America. If peace be the first object, every act which can irritate the maritime states ought to be avoided; because the prevailing disposition of these will generally be sufficient to keep the government from hazarding any hostile measure. If a war between America and France be a grand desideratum, some

(Continued on the 4th page.)

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No. 13.
Boston, May 5, 1809.

Sir—Although the recent changes that have occurred quiet all apprehensions of war, and consequently lessen all hope of a separation of the states, I think it necessary to transmit by the mail of each week a sketch of passing events.

On local politics I have nothing to add; and as the parade that is made in the National Intelligencer of the sincere disposition of Mr. Madison to preserve amicable relations with Great Britain is in my opinion calculated to awaken vigilance and distrust rather than inspire confidence, I shall have nothing more important to write about. I take leave to examine his motives. I am not surprised at his conditional removal of the non-intercourse law with respect to Great Britain, because it was made incumbent on him by the act of congress; but the observations made on his friendly dispositions towards Great Britain is a matter of no little astonishment. The whole tenor of his political life directly and unequivocally contradict them. His speech on the British treaty in '99. His attempt to pass a law for the confiscation of "British debts" and British property. His commercial resolutions grounded apparently on an idea of making America useful as a colony to France. His conduct while secretary of state; all form an assemblage of probabilities tending to convince me at least that he does not seriously desire a treaty in which the rights and pretensions of G. Britain would be fairly recognised. It seems impossible that he should at once divest himself of his habitual animosity and that pride of opinion, which his present situation enables him to indulge; but above all, that he should deprive his friends and supporters of the benefit of those prejudices which have been carefully fostered in the minds of the common people towards England, and which have so materially contributed to invigorate and suggest the democratic party. Whatever his real motives may be, it is in this stage of the affair harmless enough to enquire into the cause of the apparent change. He probably acts under a conviction that in the present temper of the Eastern states a war could not fail to produce a dissolution of the union; or he may have profited by the mistakes of his predecessor; and is inclined to seize the present opportunity to prove to the world that he is determined to be the President of a nation rather than the head of a faction; or he has probably gone thus far to remove the impression on the mind of many that he was under the influence of France in order that he may with a better grace and on more tenable grounds quarrel with Great Britain in the progress of negotiating a treaty. Whatever his motives may be, I am very certain his party will not support him in any manly and generous policy. Weak men are sure to temporise when great events call upon them for decision, and are sluggish and inert at the moment when the worst of evils is in action. This is the character of the democrats in the northern states. Of those of the south I know but little. I am, &c.

A. B.

(No. 14.)
Boston, May 25, 1809.

Sir—My last was under date of the 5th inst. The unexpected change that has taken place in the feelings of political men in this country in consequence of Mr. Madison's prompt acceptance of the friendly proposals of G. Britain has caused a temporary suspension of the conflict of parties; and they both regard him with equal wonder and distrust. They all ascribe his conduct to various motives, but none believe him to be in earnest.

The state of New York has returned to the assembly a majority of federal members. All this proves that an anti-commercial faction cannot rule the northern states. Two months ago the state of N. York was not ranked among the states that would adopt the policy of that of Massachusetts; and any favorable change was exceeding problematical.

I beg leave to suggest that in the present state of things in this country my presence can contribute very little to the interests of Great Britain. If Mr. Erskine be sanctioned in all he has conceded, by his majesty's ministers, it is unnecessary for me, as indeed it would be unavailing to make any attempt to carry into effect the original purposes of my mission. While I think it to be my duty to give this intimation to you, I beg it may be understood that I consider myself entirely at

the disposal of his majesty's government. I am, &c. A. B.

(No. 15.)
Montreal, June 12, 1809.

Sir—I have the honor to inform your Excellency that I received, thro' Mr. Secretary Ryland, your Excellency's commands to return to Canada, and, after the delays incident to this season of the year, in a journey from Boston, arrived here yesterday.

Your excellency will have seen by the papers of the latest dates from the U. States, that a formidable opposition is already organized in congress to the late measures of Mr. Madison; and it is very evident, that if he be sincere in his professions of attachment to Great Britain, his party will abandon him.—Sixty-one members have already voted against a resolution to approve of what he has done; and, I have no doubt the rest of the democratic party will follow the example, as soon as they recover from the astonishment into which his apparent defection has thrown them.

The present hopes of the federalists are founded on the probability of a war with France; but, at all events, this party is strong and well organized enough to prevent a war with England. It would now be superfluous to trouble your excellency with an account of the nature and extent of the arrangements by the federal party, to resist any attempt of the government unfavorable to Great Britain. They were such as do great credit to their ability and principles; and while a judicious policy is observed by Great Britain, secure her interests in America from decay. My fear of inducing a false security on the part of his majesty's government in their efficiency and eventual success, may have inclined me to refrain from doing them that justice in my former letters, which I willingly take the present occasion to express.

I trust your excellency will ascribe the style and manner of my communications and the frequent ambiguities introduced in them, as arising from the secrecy necessary to be observed and my consciousness that you understood my meaning on the most delicate points without risking a particular explanation.

I lament that no occasion commensurate to my wishes has permitted me to prove how much I value the confidence of your excellency and the approbation already expressed by his majesty's minister.

I have the honor to be, &c.
I certify that the foregoing letters are the same referred to in the letter of H. W. Ryland, Esq. dated May 1st, 1809, relating to the mission in which I was employed by Sir James Craig, by his letter of instructions bearing date February 6, 1809.

(Signed) JOHN HENRY.
(To be concluded in our next.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, March 19.

The committee of Foreign Relations, on the subject of Henry's documents.

REPORT.—That although they did not deem it necessary or proper to go into an investigation of the authenticity of the documents communicated to congress on the responsibility of a coordinate branch of the government; it may nevertheless be satisfactory to the house to be informed, that the original papers, with the evidences relating to them, in possession of the executive, were submitted to their examination, and were such as fully to satisfy the committee of their genuineness.

The circumstances under which the disclosures of Henry were made to the government, involving considerations of political expediency, prevented the committee from making those disclosures the basis of any proceeding against him, and from the careful concealment on his part of any circumstance which could lead to the discovery and punishment of any individuals within the United States (should there be any such) who were criminally connected with him, no distinct object was presented to the committee, by his communication, for the exercise of the power with which they were invested, of sending for persons and papers. On being informed, however, that there was a foreigner in the city of Washington who lately came to this country from Europe with Henry (Count Edouard de Crillon) and was supposed to be in his confidence, the committee thought proper to send for him. His examination, taken under oath, and reduced to writing, they herewith transmit to the house.

The transaction disclosed by the message of the president presents to the minds of the committee, conclusive evidence that the British government at a period of peace, and during the most friendly professions, have been deliberately and perfidiously, pursuing measures to divide these states, and to involve our citizens in all the guilt of treason and the horrors of a civil war. It is not however the intention of the committee to dwell upon a proceeding, which at all times, and among all nations, has been considered as one of the most aggravated characters, and which from the nature of our government, depending on a virtuous union of sentiment, ought to be regarded by us with the deepest abhorrence.

Committee of Foreign Relations.

FRIDAY, March 13.

Count Edouard de Crillon sworn.—This deponent knows Mr. Henry—he dined with him at Mr. Wellesley Pool's, in September, and afterwards at Lord Yarmouth's; met with him also at different fashionable clubs; deponent fell in with Mr. H. subsequently by accident; deponent had ordered his servants to procure him a passage for America, they met with captain Tracy, of the ship New Galen, of Boston, at the New London coffee house—after agreeing with him on the terms of the passage, captain T. applied to deponent to know if he was ready to embark the next day, as the ship would sail the following morning; deponent said no—that he should send his servants on board, but should take a post-chaise for Portsmouth and pass over to the Isle of Wight, where he should wait for the vessel. On the day following he went accordingly to Portsmouth, but before his departure he received a letter from captain Tracy, concluded in the following terms:—

"Sir, you must go to Ryde, where you will find a gentleman called captain Henry, waiting for the New Galen, I shall send a boat on shore, for both of you." Deponent went to Ryde, but did not find captain H. there; thence he proceeded to Cowes, and enquired of the American consul "if the New Galen had passed?" fearing that she had sailed without him. The consul informed him that the ship was detained in the Downs by head winds; deponent returned to Ryde and remained there three weeks before captain H. came to him and told him that the ship was badly found, and advised him to go to Liverpool and take the packet; deponent refused, having paid his passage and his trunks being on board—captain H. three days after his arrival fell sick, he kept his bed twenty two days, during which time he was often delirious, frequently uttering the names of Liverpool. The deponent having two servants, one of them attended on Mr. H. during his illness—he was visited by Mr. Powell of Philadelphia, a Mr. Wilkinson, or Dickson, of the British army, and a Mr. Perkins of Boston—he received above 200 letters from a Boston house (Higginson) in Finsley Square, that had lately stopped payment. He refused to take the letters, giving them to the captain. Mr. H. was also visited by a Mr. Bigholt, who brought him letters from Sir James Craig—he refused to receive those letters—he recovered from his sickness—deponent occupying the most agreeable house in the place—Henry's physician asked the favor of an apartment for him till he was ready to embark. After eight weeks detention the wind became fair and the vessel sailed.—The day before her departure Mr. Bigholt arrived at Ryde, with letters from Lord Liverpool to Sir Geo. Prevost, and to Mr. Henry, who, when he saw the seal of the letter addressed to him, said throwing it on the table, "that is a letter from Liverpool, what more does he want of me?" it appeared much agitated and retired to his room. Mr. Bigholt returned that night to London without taking leave: But the wind being fair the next morning the ship sailed. Mr. Edward Grey, and Mr. West, both of Boston, and Mr. Thompson, of London, were passengers in the ship. Henry at first appeared very low spirited, took a cabin to himself and mostly dined alone. One weather he employed himself in shooting pigeons, at which he was very expert. One dark night, about ten o'clock, the witness was walking on deck much dejected, when Henry accosted him, "count Crillon, (said he) you have no confidence in me; you are unhappy; confide your sorrows to me." He spoke so kindly that deponent made him in part acquainted with his situation—he replied, "one confidence deserves another." I will now tell you my situation—I have been very ill treated by the British government—was born in Ireland, of one of the first families in that country, poor because a younger brother—I went to Am rica with expectations from an uncle (Daniel McCormick, Esq. of New York) who possesses a large fortune, is old and unmarried. French persecution had driven from that country many of the respectable families of France. I married a young girl, who died and left me two daughters without fortune—I applied to the assistance of the British minister I was appointed a captain of artillery during Mr. Adams's administration—I had command at Portland and at the fort near Boston, and

while in commission I was employed in putting an inscription among the soldiers, and during my continuance in office I gave general satisfaction. But perceiving there was no field for my ambition I purchased an estate in Vermont, near the Canada line, and there situated lived for five years without stirring from home. I detested republican government, and I filled the newspapers with essays against it.

Saturday, March 14.

Count Crillon in continuation. Deponent says that Henry told him in the course of his interview, which he mentioned in the public prints against republican government, attracted the attention of the British government. "Sir James Craig, quittance, he invited me to Quebec, where I staid some time—thence I went to Montreal, where every thing had to be done, and all I had to hope was disclosed to me—I was surrounded by all the people pointed out to me by the agents who were under my house, gave large parties, made an excursion into the country, and received an order extraordinary from Sir James Craig, to dispose of the fleet at Halifax, and of the troops to further the object of my mission; I required my devotion to the cause was extreme. I exhausted all my funds, I spent many precious years in the service; and was advised to proceed to London. The government treated me with great kindness. I was received in the highest circles; was complimented with a ticket as member of the Pitt Club, without being balloted for. And when I had spent all my money and presented my claims for retirement, the government endeavored to cheat my services, [marclauder] to beat me down—my claims were to the amount of 23,000, sterling. I was told, however, that I should be provided for, by a recommendation to Sir George Prevost, in case I would return to Canada, and continue as before, my mission and services. To exercise the same vigilance over the British government. At the same time the government appointed a friend of mine, an Irish gentleman, attorney general for Canada, through my influence. [Deponent saw this gentleman at Mr. Gilbert Roberts's in New York.] My expectations, I was anxious to proceed to Canada, to sell my estates and library, and to take my revenge against the British government. I knew that if I went to Canada, I must deliver up my despatches, and that I should afterwards be put off by the government. I therefore determined to retain the documents in my possession, as the instrument of my revenge. Determined to extricate myself from my embarrassing connection with the British government, I refused the offer of a passage to Halifax in one of their ships of war; and determined to live privately and retired at Ryde, and take passage for the United States. This is the cause of your meeting me at Ryde."

Deponent represents to Henry, "That England was his legitimate government, that he would render himself the most odious of all characters by being a spy in his (the deponent's) government; had treated him harshly, and that he then labored under its displeasure, but no consideration should induce him to act against it; that we must not resent a parent's injuries." He tells him to have patience, and wait for his reward." Henry then pleaded, in his justification, the wrongs of his native country, Ireland, inflicted by the British government.

Henry came down to Washington, and stopped at Tomlinson's, where deponent saw him. He afterwards removed to Geo. Town, to the house of one Davis, an auctioneer, where deponent visited him every day and found him always occupied in writing.—Deponent waited for his disclosures, not having any disposition to pry into his secrets; but Henry was entirely silent and incessantly sighing very deeply. On the day of general Blount's funeral, deponent took Henry down to Alexandria, in expectation that he might communicate his projects; but he was still reserved—After dinner they returned, and whilst in the carriage, Henry tells deponent "that he has great confidence in him; that he (deponent) has been here some time, and asks his opinion of Mr. Monroe?"

Deponent answered that he was very little acquainted with any body, but thought Mr. Monroe a most virtuous and respectable man.

Deponent remained several days without hearing any thing more until one morning at 7 o'clock Henry came into his apartment and said "Crillon, you must sell me St. Martial (an estate of the deponent in Lebur, near the Spanish frontier) you have the title papers with you; my name will be rescued from oblivion by living near Crillon, the habitation of your ancestors. Deponent answered that he had no objection, and if Henry on seeing the property, was not satisfied he would give orders to his agent in France to cancel the bargain. The conveyance was accordingly made. Henry left deponent, when Mr. Brent, to whom Henry was not introduced came into deponent's apartment. About this time deponent received four anonymous threatening letters, and was advised by his friends that he was surrounded by spies, but he told them he had nothing to fear, that he was "not of their and sons reproach." By one of

my letters I was advised to leave the city before 12 o'clock as a person had just arrived from London with orders to arrest me. Meanwhile rumors circulated very generally to the deponent's prejudice, and he was under the necessity of vindicating his character, and of correcting the author of those reports. The message of the President gave the deponent the state of the transaction. Henry told deponent that Mr. Gellety or Gilkroy from Quebec, had come to him at New York, to persuade him to go to Canada, but Henry said "he would not, that the Rubicon was passed."

Henry kept the first company at Boston. Being questioned if Henry had mentioned the names of any person with whom he had conferred, deponent answered "none."

Deponent landed at Boston, December 24, 1811, staid there about 10 or 12 days, visited governor Gerry twice. Question—Do you know where Henry is now?

Answer—No; by report, I hear he is in New-York. Deponent left Boston in the public stage, Henry was also a passenger.—But at New Haven deponent took a private carriage to himself.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles his secretary to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great Britain to the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

March 10th, 1812. The undersigned his Britannic majesty's Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary to the U. States, has read in the public papers of this city with the deepest concern the message sent by the president of the U. S. to congress on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in those documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly on his own part, the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a mission or of such transaction as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to, and express his conviction that from what he knows of these branches of his majesty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any schemes hostile to the internal tranquility of the U. States.

The undersigned however cannot but trust that the American government and the congress of the U. States will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question; and will suspend any further judgment on its merits until the circumstances shall have been made known to his majesty's government.

The undersigned requests the Secretary of state to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) A. J. FOSTER.

Washington, March 11, 1812. On motion of Mr. Newton the message and documents were referred to the committee of foreign relations, and ordered to be printed. Adjourned.

CHARLES-TOWN, March 27.

A general meeting of the republicans was held at Smithfield, Charlestown & Shepley's town, assembled at the house of Henry Hines, in Charlestown, on Monday the 23rd inst for the purpose of fixing on two fit persons to represent this county in the general assembly. Doctor Joseph W. Davis being called to the chair, and Presley H. M. Duke appointed secretary, they proceeded to adopt the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, that DANIEL MORGAN and WM. P. FLOOD, Esqs. be recommended to the freeholders as fit persons to represent the county of H. H. in the next general assembly of this commonwealth.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and published in the Farmer's Repository.

J. W. DAVIS, Chairman,
P. MARMADUKE, Secy.

Married, on the 19th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Price, Doctor John Briscoe, to Miss Sarah D. Rutherford, both of this county.

A gentleman of this city asserts, on the authority, he says, of a letter from a

member of congress, that several of the names, dashed out with the pen, in Henry's documents, are pretty legible. Perhaps it is the knowledge of this fact that causes some folks to flutter like wounded pigeons. Balt. Whig.

The federalists exult much that they have documents to prove that Henry received from the departments of treasury and state \$50,000; and also that they have escaped exposure; but this does not wipe away the iniquity of Great Britain in her attempts to dissolve the Union. Sun.

From the National Intelligencer.

HENRY'S MISSION.

Had we not almost seen enough of public life and political strife not to be astonished at any folly or extravagance to which the spirit of opposition may give birth, we should be astonished at the attempts made by federal and non-descript prints to screen the British government from the just indignation of every honest or honorable man in the nation, which has been excited by Henry's disclosure of the perfidy of that government. We need no other proof than this to support an opinion we have before advanced, and now confidently repeat, that the federal prints do not speak the language of the federal party; for no individual of respectability in that party will avow any other sentiment in relation to this affair than those which have been expressed by their Representatives on the floor of Congress; and in which we cordially acquiesce.

Upon looking over the various pitiful expedients by which these prints endeavor to evade the force of this development as it affects the British government, we search in vain for a motive, unless we refer their conduct to a consciousness of participation, in the guilt which they defend.

Why is such confusion produced by the event in the federal ranks? What interest, we ask, can they have as a party in interposing their political body as a rampart between the British government and the indignation of an incensed people? This conduct in this end of their destruction of the end of freedom and peace, which has suffered, by necessary and unavoidable inference, to connect their cause with that of any foreign government. The course pursued by these prints, then, is as injudicious as it is odious; and it is much to be lamented that any one or two individuals, now at or about the seat of government, correspondents or editors of federal prints, should have it in their power to subject the federal party to the suspicions, which naturally attach to them from the publications to which we have alluded.

Henry's papers were first declared to be forgeries. This was a wilful untruth, because no one who heard or saw them but was convinced of their authenticity; and it was soon found necessary to abandon this subterfuge.

Allied to this suggestion was that against the character of Mr. Henry.—This might as well have been spared, by the federal editors, as by Mr. Foster. We cannot but admire at the rapidity with which Henry sunk in their affections, immediately after he had developed to the infernalism of the project of Great Britain to destroy us, after he had done our country an invaluable service by detesting the foes to its existence, by exposing the canker in the bud; we could not but admire the rapid change of sentiment, we say, when we reflect that Mr. Henry was in times past been a most strenuous supporter of the federal party; that he has been received by them with open arms; that he has been feasted at their private houses in the neighboring cities—nor did they cease to entertain him until he exposed the schemes in which he had been an authorized agent. If Henry had been so very bad a man, would he have been so credent, as we know he has been—would he have held intimate correspondence with most respectable federal gentlemen, as we have been acknowledged in federal prints?

But it is said that Henry has grossly abused Mr. Madison and all the democratic party, in his letters, and therefore is not to be believed. This is a singular reason to be urged by federalists, because it would equally prove that they themselves are unworthy of credit. But the argument amounts to nothing; it proves neither the one thing nor the other; for political opinion is not to be regulated by any fixed standard. Replete with abuse of him as these papers are, Mr. Madison has nevertheless sent them to Congress;

and if he had not done so, he had deserved the execration of all good men, though he might, by withholding them, have patched up an inglorious peace with certain of his enemies. Fortified in a consciousness of his own integrity, the President may and does look unmoved on this detraction of himself. Why do not others, equally and not more stigmatised by Henry than Mr. Madison, regard these letters with the same equanimity of temper? We leave it to our readers to decide whether the different emotions they display arise from a consciousness of the truth of the allegations, which may form the point of Henry's offence.

Another argument urged as conclusive against the disclosure of the deadly hatred of Britain to this nation, is that the Massachusetts election, is near at hand! We wonder not that those whose whole souls are engaged in contests for political power, who can conceive no object of ambition but office and patronage, should be unable to conceive the pleasures a patriot may feel in detecting conspiracies against his country's existence, and covering with confusion their abettors. This suggestion proceeds from an obliquity of intellect, which cannot conceive of correct motives of action. But how is this disclosure to affect the Massachusetts election? Is it possible that federal writers consent so to identify their party with a foreign government as that the disclosure of its perfidy shall necessarily affect them? And do they therefore grieve at the exposure of treachery? We caution our readers against believing, we call upon all candid federalists to repel, this foul aspersion. Let it not hereafter be said we unjustly depreciate the motives of the federal party, when their own writers, their own officious advocates, impute to them feelings and motives which they universally disclaim, and which in truth we never have charged them with.

More anon.

The death of Sir JAMES CRAIG, late governor general of Canada, is announced in one of our recent London papers. The date is not recollected. It is believed to have been some time in the month of December.

A London paper of the 3d of January mentions, that the Will of Gen. Sir James Craig was opened on the Wednesday preceding, and that he had left the bulk of his fortune to ear Harrington.—ib.

A valuable Blacksmith FOR SALE. WILL be sold, to the highest bidder before the door of John Anderson in Charlestown, on Saturday the 4th of April next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a negro man who is a complete blacksmith, healthy, and not over 28 years of age. He is so valuable that had I not detected him in an act of dishonesty, I would not have taken 1500 dollars for him. He will be sold on 12 months credit, with good security, or the purchaser may have a discount of 10 per cent. on making immediate payment.

Phil. Pap.

JOHN YATES.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, Three or four Journeymen Mill-Wrights,

to whom good wages will be given, by applying to the subscriber in Charlestown, Jefferson county, Virginia. JACOB FISHER.

March 27.

ESTRAYS.

Came to the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, sometime last summer, a dark spotted barrow, marked with a swallow fork and underbit in each ear.

Also, sometime in January last, two ewes, marked with an underbit in the right and a hole in the left ear. The owner or owners are requested to come, or to give property pay charges and take them away.

R. H. L. WASHINGTON.

March 27.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL sell at my present place of residence, on the Shenandoah river, on Thursday the 9th of April, a number of work horses, several fine blooded mares and colts, a number of hogs, a good plantation wagon and gear, several milch cows, a set of blacksmith's tools, and farming utensils of every description. A credit of nine months will be given the purchaser, upon giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

Wm. P. CRAGHILL.

March 27.

Advertisements omitted this week for want of room, shall appear in our next.

The subscriber has for sale, 500 bushels of Rye.

A credit of nine months will be given, upon the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ALSO, A good wagon and four horses, on a credit of 12 months, the like security to be given—or they will be exchanged for colts or young cattle of any kind. T. H. HAMMOND.

March 27.

FARMER'S ATTEND.

THE subscriber has for rent, several tenements on his mountain tract, of very kindly slate land, well adapted to clover and plaster, which he wishes to have cultivated on the Pennsylvania plan—chiefly in fallow crops; and to get these tenements under cultivation, he offers very considerable encouragement to persons able and willing to execute such a plan, who shall come well recommended.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, March 27.
N. B. Of some of those places immediate possession may be had.

UNDERTAKERS ATTEND!

THE subscriber is desirous of engaging with some responsible individual for the building of a four ware house, on the river Potomac, just below Harper's Ferry, and very near to Diggs's Landing, to be completely finished and fit for the purpose, by a certain day, for a certain sum of money, of which a part will be advanced on the contract, if required by the Undertaker.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, March 27.
N. B. I wish also to receive proposals for finishing three rooms above the market house, in Charlestown, according to my lease from the Trustees of that place.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forbid all persons from throwing down my fences, or passing through my fields, drawing wood from said islands, or my plantation, or from committing any species of trespass upon my property, being determined to exercise the rigor of the law upon all such offenders.

WILLIAM VESTAL.

Shenandoah, March 27, 1812.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against making assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to Thomas Nolan, for 72 dollars, (more or less), and assigned by him to Jacob Statten, as I have paid the amount thereof to said Statten. JOSEPH THOMAS.

March 27, 1812.

LOST. On the 25th inst. on the road between my present residence & Charlestown, a check cotton wrapper, with a small rent in the left sleeve. The finder will confer a favor on the subscriber by returning it. ELIZ. DE BOSTON.

Young Lion.

WILL stand this season, on Mondays, Tuesdays and part of Wednesdays at John Conway's tavern, near the burnt mills in Jefferson county, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at Benjamin Beardsley's mill, near Charlestown, and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, if paid within the season, or five dollars if out of the season, which will be due the 1st day of October next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid at the time the leap is taken, and eight dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare proves with foal; removal or parting with the mare, forfeits the insurance.

Young Lion is a handsome dark bay, with four white feet and a star in his forehead full 16 hands high, with bone and body in proportion, possessed of great strength and activity. The following certificates will serve to shew his pedigree, and the repute in which he was held in places where he formerly stood. The season will commence the 1st of April and end the 20th of June next. Great attention will be paid to mares put to Young Lion, but no responsibility for accidents.

JOHN HARRISON.

N. B. Public days excepted.

March 27.

I hereby certify that Young Lion was raised by me; he was got by Old Lion, owned by Nancy Dawson. Old Lion was raised by Col. Barnes, out of an imported horse and mare. Nancy Dawson was a full blooded mare.

THOMAS SPRIGG.

I do hereby certify that Young Lion is allowed by the ablest judges, to be the best foal getter that ever stood in Washington county, his colts are superior to any other in said county. I have two of his colts, for one of them I was offered 200 dollars cash, which was a mare of four years old.

JOHN SWINGLE.

I do hereby certify that Young Lion has stood in this settlement five years, and is allowed by the ablest judges to be the best foal getter that ever stood in Berkeley county; I have several of his colts, which are the best I ever raised.

JOHN MASON.

March 20, 1812.

I do hereby certify that Young Lion is a good foal getter, as ever stood in this settlement. I got three mares to him last season, they are all with foal.

WILLIAM PORTERFIELD.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1812.

[No. 210.]

(Continued from the first page.)

thing more must be done: an indulgent conciliatory policy must be adopted, which will leave the democrats without a pretext for hostilities; and Bonaparte, whose passions are too hot for delay, will probably compel this government to decide whether of the two great belligerents it is to be its enemy.— To bring about a separation of the states, under distinct and independent governments, is an affair of more uncertainty; and, however desirable, cannot be effected but by a series of acts and long continued policy, tending to irritate the southern and conciliate the northern people. The former are agricultural, the latter a commercial people. The mode of cherishing and depressing either is too obvious to require illustration. This, I am aware, is an object of much interest in Great Britain, as it would forever secure the integrity of his majesty's possessions on this continent, and make the two governments, or whatever number the present confederacy might form into, as useful and as much subject to the influence of Great Britain as her colonies can be rendered. But it is an object only to be attained by slow and circumspect progression, and requires for its consummation more attention to the affairs which agitate and excite parties in this country, than Great Britain has yet bestowed upon it. An unpopular war—that is a war produced by the hatred and prejudices of one party, but against the consent of the other party, can alone produce a sudden separation of any section of this country from the common head.

At all events, it cannot be necessary to the preservation of peace, that Great Britain should make any great concession at the present moment; more especially as the more important changes that occur in Europe might render it inconvenient for her to adhere to any stipulations in favor of neutral maritime nations.

Although the non-intercourse law affords but a very partial relief to the people of this country from the evils of that entire suspension of commerce to which they have reluctantly submitted for some time past, I lament the repeal of the embargo; because it was calculated to accelerate the progress of these states towards a revolution that would have put an end to the only republic that remains to prove that a government founded on political equality can exist in a season of trial and difficulty, or is calculated to insure either security or happiness to a people. I am, &c. A. B.

(No. 10.)

Boston, March 29, 1809.

Sir—Since my letter of the 13th, nothing has occurred which I thought worthy of a communication.

The last weeks of this month and the first of April will be occupied in the election of governors and other executive officers in the New England states.

The federal candidate in N. Hampshire is already elected by a majority of about 1000 votes. His competitor was a man of large fortune, extensive connexions and inoffensive manners.— These account for the smallness of the majority.

In Connecticut, no change is necessary, and none is to be apprehended. In Rhode-Island, it is of no consequence of what party the governor is a member, as he has neither civil nor military powers, being merely president of the council.

In Massachusetts, it is certain that the federal candidate will succeed.

A few weeks will be sufficient in order to determine the relative strength of parties, and convince Mr. Madison that a war with G. Britain is not a measure upon which he dare venture.— Since the plan of an organized opposition to the projects of Mr. Jefferson was put into operation, the whole of the New England states have transferred their political power to his political enemies, and the reason that he has still so many adherents is, that those who consider the only true policy of America to consist in the cultivation of peace, have still great confidence, that nothing can force him (or his successor who acts up to his system or rather is governed by it) to consent to war.— They consider all the menaces and "dreadful note of preparation" to be a mere ruse, intended only to obtain concessions from England on cheap terms. From every sort of evidence, I confess I am myself of the same opinion; and am fully persuaded that the force which has been acting at Washington will terminate in a full proof of the imbecility and spiritless temper of the actors. A war attempted without the concurrence of both parties, and

the general consent of the northern states, which constitute the bone and muscle of the country, must commence without hope, and end in disgrace. It should, therefore, be the peculiar care of Great Britain to foster divisions between the north and south; and by succeeding in this, she may carry into effect her own projects in Europe, with a total disregard of the resentment of the democrats of this country. I am, &c. A. B.

No. 11.

Boston, April 13, 1809.

Sir—I send to Mr. R. a pamphlet entitled "Suppressed Documents."—The notes and comments were written by the gentleman who has written the "analysis," which I sent by a former conveyance. These works have greatly contributed to excite the fears of the men of talents and property; who now prefer the chance of maintaining their party by open resistance and a final separation to an alliance with France, and a war with England. So that should the government unexpectedly and contrary to all reasonable calculation, attempt to involve the country in a measure of that nature I am convinced (now that the elections have all terminated favorably) that none of the New-England states would be a party in it. But, as I have repeatedly written, the General Government does not seriously entertain any such desire or intention. Had the majority in the New-England states continued to approve of the public measures, it is extremely probable that Great Britain would now have to choose between war and concession. But the aspect of things in this respect is changed; and a war would produce an incurable alienation of the Eastern states, and bring the whole country in subordination to the interests of England, whose navy would prescribe and enforce the terms upon which the commercial states should carry and the agricultural states export their surplus produce. All this is as well known to the democrats as to the other party; therefore they will avoid a war, at least until the whole nation is unanimous for it. Still when we consider of what materials the government is formed, it is impossible to speak with any certainty of their measures. The past administration in every transaction presents to the mind only a muddy commixture of folly, weakness and duplicity. The spell, by which the nations of Europe have been rendered inert and inefficient when they attempted to shake it off, has stretched its shadows across the Atlantic and made a majority of the people of these states alike blind to duty and to their true interests. I am, &c. A. B.

No. 12.

Boston, April 26, 1809.

Sir—Since my letter No. 11, I have had but little to communicate.

I have not yet been able to ascertain with sufficient accuracy the relative strength of the two parties in the Legislative bodies in New England.

In all of these states, however, Governors have been elected out of the federal party, and even the southern papers indicate an unexpected augmentation of federal members in the next Congress.

The correspondence between Mr. Erskine and the Secretary of State at Washington, you will have seen before this can reach you. It has given much satisfaction to the federal party here; because it promises an exemption from the evil they most feared (a war with England) and justifies their partiality towards Great Britain which they maintain was founded upon a full conviction of her justice and sincere disposition to preserve peace. Even the democrats affect to be satisfied with it, because as they insist it proves the efficacy of the restrictive system of Mr. Jefferson.

But the great benefit that will probably result from it, will be that Bonaparte may be induced to force this country from her neutral position. Baffled in his attempts to exclude from this continent the manufactures of Great Britain, he will most likely confiscate all American property in his dominions and dependencies, and declare war.— Nothing could more than this contribute to give influence and stability to the British party. The invidious occurrences of the rebellion would be forgotten in the resentment of the people against France; and they would soon be weaned from that attachment to her which is founded on the aid that was rendered to separate from the mother country.

While Great Britain waits for this natural, I might say necessary result of the negotiation, would it not be ex-

remely inexpedient to conclude a treaty with the American government? Every sort of evidence and experience prove, that the democrats consider their political ascendancy in a great measure dependent upon the hostile spirit that they can keep alive towards Great Britain, and recent events demonstrate that their conduct will be predicated upon that conviction: it is therefore not to be expected that they will meet with corresponding feelings of a sincere disposition on the part of England to adjust all matters in dispute. They are at heart mortified and disappointed to find that Great Britain has been in advance of the French government in taking advantage of the provisional clauses of the non-intercourse law; and if they show any spirit at the next session of congress towards France, it will be only because they will find Bonaparte deaf to entreaty and insensible of past favors; or that they may think it safer to float with the tide of public feeling which will set strongly against him, unless he keep pari passu with England in a conciliatory policy.

When I began my letter, I intended to make some observations in relation to the boundary line—[Here 10 or 12 lines of the manuscript are erased.] I am, &c. A. B.

(Continued on the second page.)

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 30th instant, at the subscriber's residence, on the road leading from Charles town to Shepherd's Town, the following property, viz. horses, milch cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, grain in the ground, and some household and kitchen furniture. A credit of 12 months will be given on all sums above ten dollars.—The purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock. At the same time and place some negroes will be hired.

RICH'D. DUFFIELD.

March 20.

Carpenters Wanted.

Two or three steady journeymen Carpenters, will meet with employment and good wages, for the ensuing summer, by applying to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN HAINES.

March 20.

For Sale, a very superior toned Harpsichord,

in perfect order, with four stops, and double row of keys, together with a music stand, books of instruction, &c. For further particulars apply to the Editor of this Paper.

March 20.

One Cent Reward

FOR apprehending and bringing home John Cox, who absconded from this place a short time since.

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD.

United States' Army, Harper's Ferry, March 13, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

January Court, 1812.

William Bond, Plaintiff.

vs.

Hezekiah Briscoe and John Briscoe, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe 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; It is ordered, that the said Defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in March 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 John Briscoe be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the Defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, or which may come into his hands as administrator of John McMillan, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jan. 31.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

The useful and well-bred Horse.

YOUNG NONSUCH,

WILL stand this season (public days excepted) at Mr. Henry Hunter's Charles Town on Mondays and Tuesdays, at Mr. Jacob Hiltner's, Martinsburg, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, and he let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars and one half of grain per season, the grain to be brought with the mare, two dollars (cash) the single leap to be paid when the leap is taken, if not then paid, to be considered as engaged for the season, eight dollars for ensuring a mare with foal, parting with or removing the mare is not pun to ally attended with, also for its insurance.

YOUNG NONSUCH is a handsome, well-bred, full sixteen hands high, rising nine years old, is well proportioned, strong and active, and is as well calculated for the colts as highly esteemed, and considered equal to those of any other horse. You're sure was Old Nonsuch, and gave rise to the celebrated Fox Hunter, of Maryland; Young Nonsuch's dam was equal to any mare on the continent. The season will commence the first of April, and end the 25th of June.—Strict attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

WILLIAM KROESSEN.

March 20, 1812.

I certify that I have a colt got by Young Nonsuch, that is equal to any I ever raised.

WILLIAM MORGAN, Sen.

February 11, 1811.

I certify that I have put eight mares to Mr. Kroessen's sorrel horse Nonsuch, and consider him a safe and good foal getter.

RAWLEIGH COLSON.

February 11, 1811.

The elegant and celebrated Horse

TOP GALLANT,

Now in the highest health and condition, will be let out the ensuing season on terms very liberal and advantageous to a person willing to take him on shares.

Application to be made to John Milton, or to Henry S. Turner, who wish to hire a careful and experienced black groom to take charge of the said horse, in case he should not be farmed.

March 13.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Co Partnership which existed in this place under the firm of

R. Worthington, & Co.

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said concern, are requested to make payment as speedily as possible, to R. Worthington, who is authorized to settle the business of said concern. We feel a pleasure in tendering our thanks to all those who have favoured us with their custom during the six years of our business, and now beg leave to inform them and the public in general, that the business in future will be conducted under the firm of

Worthington, Cooks, and Co.

who have now on hand a very considerable supply of

GOODS,

and daily expect an additional assortment, all of which will be disposed of on pleasing terms to the purchaser.

JOHN MORROW,

R. WORTHINGTON,

Shepherd's-Town, March 2, 1812.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by Richard Llewellyn and Philip Harris wife, on the 31st of October 1810, to the subscriber and a certain George Johnson, trustees for Elias B. Caldwell and John Hoyer to secure the payment of several sums of money therein mentioned, to the said Caldwell and Hoyer, the subscriber will sell on the 28th day of March next, a tract of land in the county of Jefferson, on Bullskin, containing two hundred and thirteen acres, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to pay and satisfy such sums of money as are due on said trust, and the charges of carrying the same into execution.—The sale to take place at the dwelling house of the said Llewellyn, at twelve o'clock on that day. The subscriber will convey to the purchaser in character of trustee such title as is vested in him by said deed.

TH. GRIGGS, Junr.

February 21, 1812.

A Negro Man for Sale.

For sale, a negro man between 25 and 30 years old, stout and healthy, and of a tolerable good shoemaker. Inquire of the printer.

Feb. 23.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 9th ult. concluded.

No. V.

Mr. Ryland to Mr. J. Henry, 1st May, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR.—The news we have received this day from the States will, I imagine, soon bring you back to us, and if you arrive at Montreal by the middle of June I shall probably have the pleasure of meeting you there, as I am going with Sir James and a large suite. The last letters received from you are of the 13th April; the whole are now transcribing for the purpose of being sent home where they cannot fail of doing you great credit, and I most sincerely hope they may eventually contribute to your permanent advantage.— It is not necessary to repeat the assurance that no effort within the compass of my power shall be wanting to this end.

I am cruelly out of spirits at the idea of Old England truckling to such a debased and accursed government as that of the U. States.

I am greatly obliged to you for the trouble you have taken in procuring the books, though if Spain falls I shall scarcely have heart to look into them. I can add no more now, but that I am most heartily, and affectionately, yours.

(Signed) H. W. R.

J. Henry, Esq. Boston, Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry, dated 4th May, 1809.

MY DEAR SIR—You must consider the short letter I wrote you by the last post as altogether unofficial, but I am now to intimate to you in a more formal manner our hope of your speedy return, as the object of your journey seems for the present at least, to be at an end. We have London news by the way of the river up to the 6th March, which tallies to a day with what we have received by the way of the States. Heartily wishing you a safe and speedy journey back to us.

I am, my dear sir, most sincerely yours.

(Signed) H. W. R.

Have the goodness to bring my books with you, though I shall have little spirit to look into them unless you bring good news from Spain.

No. VI.

Mr. Henry's memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in a letter to Mr. Peel of the 13th June, with a copy of that letter.

The undersigned most respectfully submits the following statement and memorial to the Earl of Liverpool:—Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and to the political measures in the U. States of America—

[Here is an erasure of about four lines.] Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, when his Majesty's governor-general of British America had reason to believe that the two countries would be involved in a war, and had submitted to his Majesty's ministers the arrangements of the English party in the U. States for an efficient resistance to the General Government, which would probably terminate in a separation of the northern states from the general confederacy; he applied to the undersigned to undertake a mission to Boston where the whole concerns of the opposition were managed. The object of the mission was to promote and encourage the federal party to resist the measures of the general government; to offer assurances of aid and support from his Majesty's government of Canada; and to open a communication between the leading men engaged in that opposition and the governor-general upon such a footing as circumstances might suggest; and finally, to render the plans then in contemplation subservient to the views of his Majesty's government.*

The undersigned undertook the mission which lasted from the month of January to the month of June inclusive, during which period

those public acts and legislative resolutions of the Assemblies of Massachusetts and Connecticut were passed, which kept the General Government of the United States in check and deterred it from carrying into execution the measures of hostility with which Great Britain was menaced.

For his services on the occasion herein recited, and the loss of time and expenses incurred, the undersigned neither sought nor received any compensation; but trusted to the known justice and liberality of his Majesty's government for the reward of services which could not, he humbly conceives, be estimated in pounds, shillings and pence. On the patronage and support which was promised in the letter of Sir J. Craig, under date of the 26th January, 1809 (wherein he gives an assurance "That the former correspondence and political information transmitted by the undersigned had met with the particular approbation of his Majesty's Secretary of State; and that his execution of the mission (proposed to be undertaken in that letter) would give him a claim not only on the Governor General but on his Majesty's ministers) the undersigned has relied, and now most respectfully claims, in whatever mode the Earl of Liverpool may be pleased to adopt.

The undersigned most respectfully takes this occasion to state, that Sir J. Craig promised him an employment in Canada worth upwards of one thousand pounds a year, by his letter (herewith transmitted) under date of 13th Sept. 1809, which he has just learned has, in consequence of his absence, been given to another person. The undersigned objects from commenting on this transaction; and most respectfully suggests that the appointment of Judge Advocate General of the Province of Lower Canada, with a salary of five hundred pounds a year, or a consulate in the United States *sine curia*, would be considered by him as a liberal discharge of any obligation that his Majesty's government may entertain in relation to his services.

Copy of a letter to Mr. Peel, enclosing the foregoing.

No. VII.

Downing Street, 28th June, 1811.

Sir—I have not failed to lay before the Earl of Liverpool, the memorial, together with its several enclosures, which was delivered to me a few days since, by general Loft, at your desire.

His Lordship has directed me to acquaint you that he has referred to the correspondence in this office, of the year 1808, & finds two letters from Sir James Craig dated 10th April, and 5th May, transmitting the correspondence which has passed during your residence in the northern states of America, and expressing his confidence in your ability and judgement, but Lord Liverpool has not discovered a wish on the part of Sir James Craig, that your claims for compensation should be referred to this country; nor, indeed, is allusion made to any kind of arrangement or agreement that had been made by that officer with you.

Under these circumstances, and had not Sir James Craig determined on his immediate return to England, it would have been Lord Liverpool's wish to have referred your memorial to him, as being better enabled to appreciate the ability and success with which you executed a mission, undertaken at his desire. Lord Liverpool will, however, transmit it to Sir James Craig's suc-

cessor in the government, with an assurance, that from the recommendations he has received in your favor, and the opinion he has formed on your correspondence, he is convinced that the public service will be benefited by your active employment in a public situation.

Lord Liverpool will also feel himself bound to give the same assurance to the Marquis Wellesley, if there is any probability that it will advance the success of the application which you have made to his Lordship.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) ROBERT PEEL.

John Henry, Esq. 27 Leicester square.

Mr. Henry to Mr. Peel, September 24, 1811. No other answer than a despatch to Sir George Prevost and the letter marked B.

No. VIII.

London, 4th Sept. 1811.

SIR—I have just now learned the ultimate decision of my Lord Wellesley, relative to the appointment which I was desirous to obtain; and find that the subsisting relations between the two countries, forbid the creating a new office in the United States, such as I was solicitous to obtain. In this state of things I have not a moment to lose in returning to Canada, and have taken my passage in the last and only ship that sails for Quebec this season.

As I have not time to enter de novo into explanations with the gentleman who is in your office, and as I have received assurances from you, in addition to the letter of my Lord Liverpool, of the 27th June, that "his Lordship would recommend me to the governor of Canada, for the first vacant situation that I would accept;" I beg the favor of you to advise me how I am to get that recommendation, without loss of time.

I have the honor to be, &c. J. H.

Robert Peel, Esq. &c. &c.

Copy of the letter written by Lord Liverpool to Sir George Prevost furnished by the under Secretary of State. Original in the despatch to the Governor General.

No. IX.

Downing Street, 16th Sept. 1811.

SIR.—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, a copy of which I herewith transmit, and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurance which I have given, of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgement which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial; and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation, in which you should think proper to place him.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c. Mr. Ryland to Mr. Henry.

No. X.

Tuesday evening July 2d, 1811.

DEAR HENRY.—It gives me real pleasure to find that the apprehension I had formed with respect to the fulfillment of your expectations, is likely to prove erroneous. As every thing which passed relative to your mission was in writing, I think you will do well in submitting to Mr. Peel all the original papers. I, myself, could give no other information relative to the subject than what they contain, as you and I had no opportunity of any verbal communication respecting it, till after your mission terminated, and I never wrote you a letter in the Governor's name, which had not previously been submitted to his correction.

The impression I had received of your character and abilities made me anxious to serve you, even before I had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, and the same desire has operated on me ever since; I am, therefore, entitled to hope, that any opinion which I may have given you, as to your best mode of obtaining an employment under government, will be received with the same candor that gave

rise to it. I think you will do well to persevere as you propose. I have no doubt that every letter from you which Sir James sent home, will be found in Mr. Peel's office, as the established practice there is to bind the dispatches and enclosures yearly up together.

Sincerely wishing you every success, I am, most faithfully, yours.

(Signed) H. W. RYLAND.

John Henry, Esq.

LORD LIVERPOOL'S DISPATCH

To Sir George Prevost, Governor-General of Canada, with its enclosures, dated 16th Sept. 1811.

Downing Street.

SIR.—Mr. Henry, who will have the honor of delivering this letter, is the gentleman who addressed to me the memorial, (a copy of which I herewith transmit,) and to whom the accompanying letter from Mr. Peel was written by my direction.

In compliance with his request, I now fulfil the assurances which I have given of stating to you my opinion of the ability and judgement which Mr. Henry has manifested on the occasions mentioned in his memorial, and of the benefit the public service might derive from his active employment in any public situation in which you should think proper to place him.

I am, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

(Signed) LIVERPOOL.

To Sir George Prevost, Bart. &c. &c. Mr. Henry's Memorial to Lord Liverpool, enclosed in Lord Liverpool's Dispatch.

To the right honorable the Earl of Liverpool, the undersigned most respectfully submits the following memorial.

Long before and during the administration of your Lordship's predecessor the undersigned bestowed much personal attention to the state of parties and political measures in the U. States of America, and had an opportunity*

[Here is an erasure of 10 or 12 lines] and to unite the [An erasure here of 2 or 3 lines] the information transmitted by the undersigned to Sir James Craig, and by him to Lord Castlereagh, met with his Lordship's approbation; and when the hostile preparations in the United States suggested to Sir James Craig the necessity of making corresponding arrangements of precaution and defence, for the security of his Majesty's colonies, he applied to the undersigned to undertake a secret and confidential mission to the northern states to the party already mentioned; to direct their operations, and transmit regular information of the same, and to endeavor to render their plans subservient to the interests of Great Britain.† The undersigned readily undertook the mission, and spent five months in the active and zealous discharge of the duties connected with it [An erasure here of 20 to 25 lines] which deterred the general government from the purpose already mentioned, and from a coalition with France; while the information to Sir James Craig, probably saved the trouble and expense of arming the Canadian militia. All this the undersigned performed without ever showing his commission or appearing as an authorized agent—from a thorough conviction that a discovery of his mission would furnish the French party with the means of destroying the influence of the party adhering to Great Britain in every quarter of America, and enable the general government to go to war upon popular and tenable ground.

In the application of Sir J. Craig to the undersigned to undertake the mission aforesaid, he says, "The information and political observations re-

* See the letters of Mr. Henry addressed to the Secretary of Sir James Craig, and by him transmitted to Lord in the month of April, 1808.

† See document No. 1, herewith submitted.

‡ See document No. 1 and 2, herewith submitted.

§ See letter No. 1, of the series transmitted by Sir J. Craig, to the Colonial Department, under date Feb. 14, 1809.

¶ See the remainder of the aforesaid letter.