

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1812.

[No. 213.

### LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st of March, 1812.

- A. John Anderson, Mary Anderson.
- B. Enoch B. Benson, Thos. Brown, John Bowen, Minty Bowen, Sarah Bingley, James Barson, Benjamin Beeler, John Buckmaster.
- C. Robert Christy, Edward Clark, Reuben Cooper, David Conklyn.
- D. James Davis, Joseph Doddridge, Michael Duro, John Dutt, William Davenport.
- F. Lucy Fisher, W. P. Flood, Geo. Fetter, William Fattestaterney.
- H. Henry Garnhart, James Garrot, William Glen, Judith S. Graham, Samuel Griffith, Larkin Grubb, Robert Gwyn, Gabriel T. Greenfield.
- H. James Heath, Thomas Hill, Geo. Hite, Frederick Harrison, John Hess, E. Harren, Samuel Hammond.
- J. John Jiams, David Jester.
- K. John H. Kassady, Th. Keyes.
- L. Alexander Latta, Ester Lashells, William Lemen, John N. Lane.
- M. Jesse Moore, Hezekiah Maddox, John Miller, Francis M'Guirar, John M'Pherson, Preseley M'Kallass.
- N. Thomas Neil.
- O. Nathan W. Osgood, John O'Donnell.
- P. Jacob Parson, 2; William Paten, Charles M. Perry.
- R. Betsy Ripple, George Rardall, John Ripple, Joseph Robinson.
- S. Mary B. Saunders, Jesse Stall, Nicholas Stary, Sally F. Sangster, William Shubridge, Stephen Simmons, Francis Smith, Seth Smith, John Swayne, 2; Henry G. Saunders, Patrick Sprint, Eliza Stokely, John Swearingame, sen.
- T. Samuel Tillitt, Francis Tillitt, Samuel Taylor, Joshua Tracy.
- V. Alanson Virdew.
- W. Thomas Wood, 2; Francis W. Washington, 2; Aquilla Willitt, Benjamin Wilson, Henry Watson, Martha Worthington, Samuel Washington, George War, James Wright, Mathew Whiting, Jacob Wedle, Lucy Wilford, Garrison Wiley.
- Y. Daniel Young.

### FOR RENT,

#### A valuable Mill,

with about five acres of land, lying on the road from Charlestown to Shepherd's-Town, Jefferson county, Va. and between one and two miles from the former place. The mill is situated on a never failing stream, with a saw mill and houses necessary for a family annexed to it. It will be rented for a term of years to a man of good character, with qualifications for the business. For terms apply to Col. Morrow, in Shepherd's-Town, or Doctor Grayson, Winchester. April 10. tf.

### Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a deed executed by James Conway and William Conway, to the undersigned, and now of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, conveying to him all the interest of the said James and William in a certain tract of land lying in the said county, near Charlestown, formerly held and occupied by Cornelius Conway, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on Saturday the 13th of June next, before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the said premises (supposed to contain about 210 acres,) when the undersigned will make such title to the purchaser as is vested in him by the deed abovementioned. TH. GRIGGS, junr. April 10.

### LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st of March, 1812.

- Philip Byrnes, Geo. A. Cram, John Downey, William Graham, John or David Grove, Julia Hinkle, Thomas King, Thomas Melvin, Edward L. Miles, Philip Strider, Able Smith, William Shubridge, Nancy Stalley, Samuel Smith, Samuel Williams, Joseph Watkins, John Wilkins.

### FOR RENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent his store house on the main street in Charlestown, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph E. Lane. Possession may be had on the 20th of this month. JOHN KENNEDY. April 10. tf.

### Apprentices Indentures

For Sale at this Office.

### Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have been for some time engaged in opening a

#### Supply of Goods,

consisting of almost every article that can now be obtained in the market. Every pains were taken by one of the concern to purchase them on the very lowest terms, and on like terms are they now offered to the public. They feel thankful for the liberal encouragement that the present concern has met with, and pledge themselves that every exertion will be made use of, to merit a continuance of the same, and to give general satisfaction to those who may be disposed to do business with them.

Purchasers coming from a distance will find it worth their attention to call on them. Shepherdstown, April 10.

### FOR SALE,

#### A small Farm,

containing 100 acres. Of this land 40 acres are cleared and under good fencing—the remainder is covered with as fine timber as any in the county. This land has the convenience of a good farm house and excellent water.

Also, the place on which I now reside, near Shepherd's-Town; and (in the town) one frame dwelling house and several brick tenements.

A liberal credit may be had (on good security) for any part of the above property.

DANIEL BEDINGER.

April 10.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, near the White House, on the 2d inst. a brown Horse, about 15 hands high, six years old this spring, has some marks of the gears on him, his mane has a natural curl, was shod before, if any shoes on behind they were old. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.

SAML. MENDENHALL.

April 10.

#### A Weaver Wanted.

Constant employ and liberal wages will be given to a good journeyman weaver, by applying to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charlestown.

DAN. M'LAUGHLIN

April 10.

### POTTERY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel Snavely, deceased, in Shepherd's-Town, where they intend carrying on the above business in the most extensive manner. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, they flatter themselves to be able to execute their work in the most complete and handsome manner. Store keepers and others can be supplied on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN DALRUMPLE.

April 3.

#### Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a number of masons for the ensuing season, to whom good wages will be given. Inquire of Mr. Wm. Somerville, Martinsburg.

JABEZ ANDERSON.

April 3.

#### 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 into such use, 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.

### Shepherd's-Town Post-Office, Va.

A list of letters on hand, on the last day of March, 1812.

- A. Elisha Athey.
- B. John Banks, Henry Bowe, William Bradley.
- C. Charles Crim, care of Sarah Jones.
- E. Sally Eaty, Michael Engle.
- F. Thos. Flemming, Widow Froy.
- G. Michael Grove, James Glen.
- H. Samuel Hill, Maria Hilderhand, John Hasy, Nicholas Haynes.
- J. Sarah Jones, 2.
- K. James Kerney, 2.
- L. Jacob Long, Alexander Lindessy, Mahlon K. Lancaster, Joseph Lancaster.
- M. James M'Kee, Samuel M'Nutt, Henry Miller, William Morgan, John Motter.
- N. Nelly, at Mr. Kearsley's, James Nixon.
- P. William Parrott.
- R. William Rush, Samuel Roberts, Solomon Rab.
- S. Henry Simonds, Jacob Smurr, Polly Saider, Rebecca Snebely, Samuel Swearingen.
- T. Adam Titlow, Anthony Turner, Samuel Trig.
- V. James Vance.
- W. James Wallingford.

JAMES BROWN, r. x.

March 31.

### 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.

#### 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.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

March 27.

### FARMERS ATTEND!

#### TANNER'S BARK

#### WANTED.

THE subscriber will give Five Dollars per Cord for Black Oak, Six Dollars for Spanish Oak, and Seven Dollars for Chestnut Oak BARK, for any quantity that shall be delivered to him in good order at Shepherd's-Town this year.

JOHN KEARSLEY.

March 6.

#### For Sale, a very superior toned

#### Harpisichord,

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.

#### Carpenters Wanted.

Two or three steady journeyman Carpenters will meet with employment and good wages, for the ensuing summer, by applying to the subscriber, in Charlestown.

JOHN HAINES.

March 20.

#### 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' Land; 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.

### BLANK BOOKS

CONSISTING OF LEDGERS, JOURNALS, RECORD, DAY BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, &c.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Henry Garnhart's, near Charlestown, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Henry Barnhart's, two miles from Charlestown, and the remainder of the week at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars a season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, two dollars and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, but if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal—removal or parting with the mare, or not attending regularly every eighth day, forfeits the insurance. The season has commenced, and will end the last day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.

IRISH GRAY is a beautiful apple gray, full 17 hands high, 5 years old this spring, and well proportioned.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

April 10.

I do hereby certify that the Irish Gray Stud Colt, this day sold by John Sanders to William Davis, has been raised under my inspection, and that he has come from a good stock of horses for the farmer's use as an Irish Gray. He has never stood a season, but what few colts he has gotten in the neighborhood, promise equal to any in the county.

ABIEL JENNER.

### Caution.

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

WILLIAM VESTAL.

Shenandoah, March 27, 1812.

### 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 Beeler'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, 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, out of Nancy Dawson. Old Lion was raised by Col. Barnes, out of an imported horse and mare. Nancy Dawson was a full blooded mare.

JOHN 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 SWINCLE.

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 sure foal getter as ever stood in this settlement. I put three mares to him last season, they are all with foal.

WILLIAM PORTERFIELD.

Jefferson County, to wit, March Term, 1812.

Leonard Y. Davis, Thos. W. Davis, and William W. Davis, Complainants,

vs. Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington 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 complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, 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 Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or secreting any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.

A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK.

### Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given that an election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, on Monday the 27th inst. for the purpose of electing two persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

DANL. COLLETT, Sheriff.

April 17.

### Windsor Chairs.

#### WILLIAM KAIN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlestown, and its vicinity, that for their accommodation he has left chairs with Mr. Gibbs, in Charlestown, for sale, of the newest fashion, and finished in the best manner, where they can at any time be supplied, or by applying to himself in Shepherd's-Town.

He will also do painting at the shortest notice.

Shepherd's-Town, April 17.

### Stud Horse for Sale.

ON the first day of the Court to be held for the County of Jefferson in this present month, which will be on Monday the 27th inst—I will sell at public auction, before the door of Capt. John Anderson's tavern, in Charlestown, the beautiful and thorough bred stud horse, Young Wild Medley; he is a beautiful blood bay, measures upwards of fifteen hands two inches high, with uncommon powers, and will be six years old about the 20th May next; his pedigree may be seen on the day of sale, which cannot be excelled.—A liberal credit will be given the purchaser on giving bond with good security.

JOSEPH CRANE.

April 15.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

Lost on Sunday the 12th instant, a red morocco pocket book, containing a twenty dollar bank note, one five dollar note, and a quarter of a dollar; also a receipt from John Anderson, and a note of hand given by the subscriber to John M'Daniel. Whoever has found the above pocket book, and will return it with its contents, shall receive the above reward, and no questions asked.

FRANCIS M'KINEY.

April 17.

### Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 83 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bullskin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by Capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.

April 17.

### Beatty's new improved

### threshing machine.

This machine is now complete, and answers the utmost expectations of the inventor, and those persons whom he has furnished with them. The inventor has returned to Charlestown, and will build them for any person who may think proper to employ him. This machine has the greatest character of any ever known, by a number of gentlemen of respectability. Two men with one horse can thrash and clean from 60 to 80 bushels per day. A complete model may be seen, at Mr. Paris's, Charlestown.

The whole expense of the machine and fan will not exceed 230 dollars.

THOS. BEATTY.

April 17.

### For Sale.

ON Saturday the 26th of May next, will be offered for sale at Mr. John Lyon's Mill, on Bullskin, cheap and handsome MARBRY FURNITURE, for cash.

JOHN GANTT, junr.

April 16th, 1812.

### FOR SALE,

#### A small Farm,

containing 100 acres. Of this land 40 acres are cleared and under good fencing—the remainder is covered with as fine timber as any in the county. This land has the convenience of a good farm house and excellent water.

Also, the place on which I now reside, near Shepherd's-Town; and (in the town) one frame dwelling house and several brick tenements.

A liberal credit may be had (on good security) for any part of the above property.

DANIEL BEDINGER.

April 10.

### POTTERY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have taken the shop lately occupied by Samuel Snavely, deceased, in Shepherd's-Town, where they intend carrying on the above business in the most extensive manner. Having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, they flatter themselves to be able to execute their work in the most complete and handsome manner. Store keepers and others can be supplied on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN DALRUMPLE.

GEO. CHRISSENGER.

April 3.

### 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.

### 100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my plantation, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the night of the 15th instant, a negro boy named GEORGE, aged about 19 or 20 years, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, square built and somewhat bow legged, has had a part of one of his great toes and the toe adjoining it chopped off with an axe, has lost two or three of his upper front teeth, which perceptibly affects his speech, and has a scar on his chin. He had on a new drab coloured homemade cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat, yarn stockings, & coarse strong shoes; his other clothing not particularly recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.

M. RANSON.

January 31, 1812.

#### 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.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

March 27.

### FARMERS ATTEND!

#### TANNER'S BARK

#### WANTED.

THE subscriber will give Five Dollars per Cord for Black Oak, Six Dollars for Spanish Oak, and Seven Dollars for Chestnut Oak BARK, for any quantity that shall be delivered to him in good order at Shepherd's-Town this year.

JOHN KEARSLEY.

March 6.

### Apprentices Indentures

For Sale at this Office.

### THE EMBARGO.

The following is a copy of a letter addressed to Gen. Robert Brown, a Representative from Pennsylvania, together with a letter of reply from Jonathan Roberts, Esq. from the same state, to whom Mr. Brown was requested to shew the letter. We are gratified at this opportunity of exhibiting the weakness of federal sophistry in vivid contrast with the strength of Republican truth and argument. Nat. Intel.

LETTER TO GEN. ROBERT BROWN.

Philadelphia, April 6, 1812.

The Hon. Robert Brown,

SIR,—I address you at the request of a number of your constituents, Millers at Easton, in order that you may distinctly understand that the Embargo, as imposed, for ninety days is productive of very injurious consequences to them, and if followed by war, as is expected, will occasion their ruin.

An Embargo merely for one month, at this season of the year, inasmuch as it delays shipments until their arrival in Europe is so near the European harvest that the prices are affected, would be highly detrimental; continue it ninety days, you produce most serious loss; if followed by war inevitable ruin results.

You will do me the justice to believe, that in this address I have no intention to question the propriety of any vote you may give; my intention is solely to point out to you the consequences to your constituents. When they shall find themselves precipitated from the heights of prosperity to beggary, they will question. You will no doubt have fortified yourself with sufficient reasons; it may however not be ill-timed to forewarn you, that nothing known to the world will answer. Being bound in honor to France, is a veil of gauze distinctly seen through by

mitigation of the injury done it, has completed the climax of aggression! To the above cited efforts to obtain even a forbearance on the part of Britain from further injuring our commerce, restrictions of a pacific character have been applied with as little success. Under such circumstances, when the essential principles of that independence which was achieved through tremendous perils, rather than pay a three-penny duty on tea is violently and pertinaciously attacked by that very nation whose shackles were then so gloriously broken; are the councils of the nation to be influenced by any consideration less than one that involves the vital interests of the whole American people? I trust not. In the contemplated state of war, the coffee-house may not have its present influence; particular branches of business, perhaps, must suffer; a considerable amount of industry may be taken into military pursuits; some sacrifices of profit and convenience the nation must make, but they will be offered on the altar of public good and national independence.

The administration with long continued and unceasing efforts has sought to avoid war by negotiation and pacific appeals to the interest of the British nation, until oppression and violence have by turn incorporated themselves into the permanent policy of her government. In the recent debates in their Parliament the ministerial speakers did not confine themselves in their defence of the orders in council to the principles of retaliation on their enemy, but assumed the ground that they were a part of an obvious policy to weaken or at least prevent the growth of a commercial rival in the United States.—We then have no choice but open war or submission to a doctrine of absolute feodolization. On such an occasion there can be no doubt which of the alternatives will be chosen by the high spirited people composing the American Commonwealth.

I value the spirit of enterprise of our merchants as highly as any man, and no one could feel more disposed to foster and encourage it, could it be done without a surrender of that proud spirit of independence and high sense of justice which would be ill exchanged indeed for the commerce of the world. The American people, I feel confident are incapable of bartering virtue for gain, and that now, as in 1776, in their estimation nothing is valuable in the absence of the dear-bought gem of independence.

I shall now, sir, notice more particularly some parts of your letter. You ask it of us as justice, that we should not consider you as questioning the propriety of any vote we may have given, and in the sequel of the same paragraph you observe that the orders in council have neither injured the interests nor the happiness of our constituents only "as both have been involved by a crooked insidious policy pursued by Mr. Madison in the face of truth & supported by a majority in Congress." Let me request you to pause over this sentence and ask your conscience if a man of truth and candor could have penned it? You commence with declaring you do not impeach our motives; you conclude with saying a majority, to which two of those you address are proud to belong, have involved the interest and happiness of those for whom you act, by pursuing a crooked & wicked policy in the face of truth. I twice in your letter you say you do not impeach our motives, & yet you charge us, being of the majority of Congress, with pursuing a wicked policy in the face of truth, destructive of the interests and happiness of those whose interests & happiness it is our official duty as it ought to be our care to conserve. This charge lies particularly against Gen. Brown, supposing you to refer more particularly to time past. It would be an unnecessary task for me to defend Gen. Brown's character against your imputations. His whole life has been one continued display of amiable and useful virtues. The bitterness of party asperity cannot fix a blemish on his character. In the present disputes with Britain he differs from you in opinion—so would he have done, very possibly, at the era of independence, had you been mature enough to have formed one. His virtue was then tested by an imprisonment under the British at New-York, incurred by his being found in arms in defence of his country's rights; and not a single act of his public or private life since has been at variance with his conduct at that time.

We utterly disclaim your assumption that any obligation to France either ought or does influence us to vote for

measures preparatory to a war with England. To France the U. States owe nothing. She owes them much in indemnity for spoliations committed on their commerce, which she has hitherto unjustly withheld. But whence, sir, this solicitude to brand a majority of Congress with alien partialities—where else? Further to press this part of your letter I forbear, than just to observe that your charge of wickedness on Congress and on the President, as affecting the interests of the citizens, while you deny that the orders in council have produced such an effect, discloses something like foreign partialities, not for one foreign nation more than another, but for a foreign government in preference to our own. In your insinuation that an ambition to possess Florida actuates us to vote for war with England, you cut up your own argument. In seizing Florida, we should be as likely to incur a dispute with France as England, if not more so. To such arguments, sir, we shall not recur in defence of our votes. Be assured we have neither acted without consulting our consciences nor without a due regard to our responsibility to those who have constituted us their representatives. We at all times hold ourselves accountable for our stewardship to them. Even on very slight evidence of your authority to act for any of them, we do not plead irresponsibility to you.

It will be obvious to you that in this reply I have not sought to be over courteous with you—your letter released me from that obligation. I trust you will not accuse me of a failure to fulfil my promise to deal freely and candidly with you.

In taking leave, suffer me to intimate to you, that to the very doctrines set forth in your letter, held and promulgated by a few who think with you, we owe very much, if not entirely, our necessity at this time to go to war. A belief on the part of Great Britain, which she has sufficiently disclosed to the world, that she had many partisans in America who are able so to divide and paralyze our councils, as to make us unequal to self defence, has invited and encouraged her aggressions, and still encourages a persistence in them in face of the most imminent hazard of a war.

While your letter, sir, proves that there are a few persons out of Congress who are ready to succumb to British domination and outrage; yet, from the acceptance of honorable and responsible military commissions by the most respectable members of the federal party, it must be manifest that the nation is assuming an attitude for a resistance as formidable as its wrongs have been monstrous and long continuing.

In your own words, I wish you to lay these things to your understanding and to your conscience, and then act as you think right before God and man.

With American feelings,  
Your fellow citizen,  
JONATHAN ROBERTS.  
Mr. Paschal Hollingsworth.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Monday, March 13.**  
Mr. McKim offered a resolution, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, making the judges of the supreme and inferior courts removable by a joint vote of the two houses of congress—laid on the table.

Mr. Davis, Mr. Widgery and Mr. Fitch had leave of absence, the former for one week, and the two last to the end of the session.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, the papers laid on the table some days since, relative to the burning of the ship Asia and brig Gershom, were referred to the secretary of state.

Mr. Wright called for the order of the day on his bill relative to seamen. The House refused to take it up.

The House in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill incorporating Moses Austin and others into a lead company.

Before the Clerk had read the bill through, a confidential message was announced from the Senate, the Speaker resumed the chair, the galleries were cleared and doors closed, and remained so about half an hour, when the doors were opened and the consideration of the bill again resumed.

Mr. Roberts and Mr. Troup were opposed to the bill on constitutional grounds, and Mr. Troup moved to strike out the first section, carried—43 to 35.

The committee rose and reported the bill as amended. And the House took up the report of the committee of the whole and concurred, Ayes 46—Noes 43.

Adjourned at half past 2 o'clock.

**Tuesday, April 14.**  
Mr. McKim presented a petition from sundry merchants of Baltimore, praying a modification of the non-importation act, in order to afford them an opportunity to get their funds home from England.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations reported a bill making further provision for the support of the army of the U. S. Referred to the committee of the whole and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Two gentlemen from Massachusetts had leave of absence, Mr. Seaver a member of the committee of foreign relations and Mr. Quincy a member of the committee of ways and means, from Monday next till the end of the session.

**Wednesday, April 15.**  
Mr. Mitchell presented a petition praying permission to import goods purchased prior to the President's proclamation of Nov. 1810. Referred to the committee of the whole who have that subject under consideration.

Mr. Seyber presented the memorial of 145 mechanics of Philadelphia praying permission to import goods, wares and merchandise from Great Britain in payment of debts due them in that country. Referred to the same committee.

Mr. Calhoun from the committee of foreign relations, reported a bill authorizing the departure of ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the United States in certain cases.—Read twice and referred to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Taggart had leave of absence from the 27th instant, and Mr. Rodman from Monday next, till the end of the session.

An engrossed bill for the relief of Aaron Greely was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Sturges had leave of absence from Monday next till the end of the session.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, the report of the committee of the whole house, on a bill altering and establishing certain post offices and post roads, with amendments. The house concurred and ordered the bill to a third reading.

The doors were closed about half past 2 o'clock, and remained closed till past 3, when they were again opened, and it appeared the injunction of secrecy was taken from the following law:

*An Act to prohibit the Exportation of Specie, Goods, Wares and Merchandise for a limited time.*

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That it shall not be lawful during the continuance of the Act entitled "an Act laying an Embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time," to export from the U. States or the territories thereof in any manner whatever, any specie, nor any goods, wares or Merchandise of foreign or domestic growth or manufacture; and if any person shall with intent to evade this law, export or attempt to export, any specie, goods, wares or merchandise, from the United States or the territories thereof, either by land or water, such specie, goods, wares or merchandise, together with the vessel, boat, raft, cart, waggon, sleigh or other carriage in which the same shall have been exported, or attempted to be exported, shall together with the tackle, apparel, horses, mules and oxen be forfeited, and the owner or owners of such specie, goods, wares or merchandise and every other person knowingly concerned in such prohibited exportation, on conviction thereof, shall each respectively forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars for every such offence; Provided however that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the departure of vessels which according to the act last above mentioned are, or may be permitted to depart in the manner and under the restrictions provided by the said act.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That it shall be lawful for the President of the U. States or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ any part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the United States or of the territories thereof as may be judged necessary for the purpose of preventing the illegal

departure of any ship or vessel, or the illegal exportation of any specie or of any goods, wares, or merchandise contrary to the provisions of this, or of the last above mentioned act, and for the purpose of detaining possession of and keeping in custody any such ship or vessel, specie, goods, wares or merchandise.

**Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,** That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, shall and may be prosecuted, sued for, recovered and distributed, and may be mitigated & remitted in the manner provided by the act entitled an act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States for a limited time; and also, that the penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, may be recovered subsequently to the expiration thereof, in the same manner as if this act had continued in full force and virtue.

**Thursday, April 16.**  
Mr. Wheaton laid before the house, a letter from John and James Howland, merchants of New-Bedford, Mass., covering a deposition and protest relative to the capture by the French and loss of their brig Comet, on a voyage from Savannah to Chatham, (Eng.) laden with pine timber and staves, also a certified copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Prince Allen, master of said brig. He moved that the papers be referred to the secretary of state.

This motion gave rise to debate, but was agreed to by a large majority.

About a quarter past 12 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Burwell, the house adjourned, in consequence of the death Miss Claxton, daughter of Mr. Thomas Claxton, principal door-keeper to the house of representatives.

**Friday, April 17.**  
A bill from the Senate to incorporate the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, was read twice, and referred to a select committee of five.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill authorizing the departure of certain ships and vessels from the ports and harbors of the U. States.

The committee rose, reported the bill, and the house ordered it to a third reading this day.

The bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

And the house adjourned to Monday.

**BOSTON, APRIL 11.**  
**LATEST FROM ENGLAND.**  
The ship Lothaire, Jackson, from Liverpool in 20 days, arrived at this port on Sunday last. She brings London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 18th ult. They contain nothing of importance. The orders in council were still in operation, and no prospect appeared of their repeal, though they had been again the subject of discussion.—The king was alive, and as well as at the last dates. Mails from Anhalt state, that Bonaparte is to take the command of the French army in the North in person. It is divided into four grand detachments of 50,000 men each. Massena commands the first; Davoust the second; Oudinot the third; and Berthier the fourth.—The French troops have left Hamburg for the Polish frontiers. Hamburg is to be garrisoned by the Danes.

The accounts respecting Prussia are contradictory—some assuring us that she will join France, others that she will unite with Russia, that she has positively rejected all the demands of Bonaparte to admit French troops into Colberg, and that her army is in excellent condition.

The Swedish government has published full details of the hostile treatment which Swedish Pomerania has experienced from the French. A joint declaration of war from Russia, Prussia and Sweden, is the prevailing expectation at Stockholm.

A manufactory has been established in Naples for extracting sugar from chestnuts. The first trials have produced sugar which is in no degree inferior to that produced from the cane.

**NEW-YORK, April 15.**  
Yesterday afternoon, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the United States frigates President, Com. Rodgers, and Essex, sailed from this port on a cruise.—When the frigates got opposite Castle Williams, they fired from 6 to 8 twenty-four pound shots at the castle, for the purpose of trying its strength, which we are happy to state was found to be ball proof, and more than answers the most sanguine expectations. Three balls were fired into one of the embra-

zures, which did little other damage, than shattering the gun carriage—One 24 pound shot struck the wall of the castle, a little above the second tier of guns, and made an indentation, in a stone nearly 6 inches without defacing it in any other manner. The frigates then proceeded on their course and in the evening came to anchor at the watering place, Staten Island. We understand the Commodore will try a similar experiment on Fort Richmond, when he passes the Narrows.

Mer. Adv.

**LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.**  
By the ship Canton, Allen, which arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Lisbon, we learn verbally, that Lord Wellington at the head of 20,000 troops was near Elvas, which place he would reach about the 10th of March; and that the French army under Gen. Marmont, consisting of about 69,000 men, was within 70 miles of Badajoz. A great battle between the two armies was expected to take place before the 20th of March.

**CHARLES-TOWN, April 24.**  
The rev. Mr. Price will perform divine service in the church near Mr. John Briscoe's, on Sunday the 3d of May next.

By the returns of the Massachusetts Election which have come to hand, it appears probable that the federal candidate, CALES STRONG, Esq. is chosen Governor. When the whole returns are received, we shall lay them before our readers.

Recruiting for the additional military force has commenced, and promises to progress vigorously and with much success, if we judge from the facts which have come to our knowledge.—By the 30th March, we learn, on enquiry, that recruiting instructions and money for bounties, &c. were forwarded to every quarter of the country.—The appropriations for the support of the additional military force were made on the 21st of February; on the 24th of February near 600 nominations of officers for that army were made to the Senate; on the 12th of March those nominations were confirmed by the Senate, & within three days thereafter the mails carried official notices of appointment to the officers in every section of the country. The law for the establishment of a Quarter-Masters Department did not pass until the 28th ult.—immediately after which the recruiting orders were issued. We have collated these facts, in order to explain, to those brave spirits whose ardor cannot brook delay, the reason why the hour of preparation has seemed to them to "limp so tediously along."

**Nat. Intel.**  
*An American frigate and crew.*—The U. S. is commanded by commodore Decatur, who is but 33 years of age, and has a crew, which he has been about two years in training, every man of which (excepting an old seaman who saved his life at Tripoli) is younger than himself, and a native American citizen, and one third of which have been from two to six years on board of British men of war. Such a vessel will not disgrace her flag.

Advices from Paris, as late as the 14th of March, have been received in Philadelphia, which state that all matters in dispute between the U. States & France, have been satisfactorily adjusted, and that a treaty of commerce has been likewise agreed upon, and was to be forwarded by the H-met. Some other important matters were also said to be mutually agreed upon in a separate treaty. We have seen several letters, all concurring in this information—and there remains not the least doubt on our mind of its authenticity.

Aurora.

**From the Alexandria Herald.**  
We have been politely favored with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cornwall, (Eng.) to his brother in this town:—"As the Orders in Council constitute the bone of contention between the two governments, I copy the following paragraph from the West Briton of this morning, [a paper printed in Truro, Cornwall.] "On Monday a deputation of Birmingham merchants waited on Mr. Perceval, by appointment, with a statement of the mischiefs resulting from the Orders in Council. The minister admitted, in the presence of Mr. Rose, that no stronger case had been presented to him; that it should have

its due weight; but he added, that he would not flatter those hopes which might eventually be disappointed."—You may be assured, however, the Orders in Council will not be rescinded. I therefore expect nothing but war.—Your government will probably wait the event of the Prince Regent's unrestricted hostilities, and of which it will be informed before this reaches you. An American war is not a popular measure in this country.—The non-importation act has paralysed the China Clay Factories in St. Stephens, (Cornwall) and numbers who had been employed therein are now reduced to great distress.—If war take place I should not at all be surprised to hear of an expedition sailing up the Potomack and attacking Alexandria and the Federal City.—A number of ships of war are equipping and a general press has taken place.—It is believed that these measures are taken in the expectation of war with the United States.

**IMPORTANT INDIAN NEWS.**  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Fort Madison, March 8, 1812.  
We receive assurances every day by friendly Indians, that we are to be attacked at this post, by several nations, as soon as the river opens. I am convinced that an attack will be made here some time in the spring, and it is my opinion that the Indians will take this post, and murder every white person at it, unless we are reinforced in a very short time.

We are at this time surrounded by scouting parties, who watch our movements; and one of those parties, a few days past, caught one of the soldiers near half a mile from the fort, and most inhumanly murdered him. He was absent two days without our knowledge what had become of him—afterwards he was found by some friendly Indians who brought him in. The sight was enough to chill the blood of any feeling heart. His head was severed from his body, both his arms cut off, and his heart taken out!

The Indians are no doubt stimulated by the British to acts of such horrid barbarity. Several Americans have escaped death by selling the savages that they were Englishmen! The Indians have said that the English gave them a high price for every American's scalp they could bring in!

Our situation at this time is truly unpleasant, and from appearances we are to get no relief! Our numbers are so small, that if an Indian was to come in view of the garrison and massacre a man, we could not spare men to pursue and take him!

On the first of this month, five discharged soldiers, and a man that Mr. G. had hired, left this place for St. Louis. I sent my horse by the man, who agreed to take care of him in the neighborhood of St. Louis, until I arrived there. I am however apprehensive that the Indians have killed all the men and taken my horse, as a Sac Indian informed me to day, that he saw a large horse's track near this, which appeared to be going up the river.

I am very apprehensive, that boats ascending the river this spring will be robbed, and of course the crews killed.

It is reported that the Indians are about to cut off all communication between this place and St. Louis, both by land and water, so that we cannot be reinforced.

A very friendly chief of the Sac nation told Mr. J. and myself, that unless we were reinforced within a short time, we should be massacred without discrimination! and that there were five nations had joined to take this fort and Fort Chicago, on Lake Michigan. He mentioned four of the nations, viz:—Winnibagoes, Pottawatamies, Shawanese, and Delaware's—that they wait for the river to open, so that they can descend in canoes. From appearances, the ice will break in the course of a few days.

**IMPRESSMENT.**  
From an article in a late Albany Register, on the sad subject of impressment, we extract the following.  
"We have several documents on hand, and among others the following which forms a case not before hinted at. MR. EASTERLY, to whom the following letter is directed, is an old resident of this city. We have known him eighteen years, and Mr. Webster has known him much longer. The letter is from Mr. Easterly's son, who has been eight years in British bondage. We give it word for word and letter for letter. It is the artless tale of an honest American tar, and will excite the sympathy of every heart not

callous to feelings of humanity. He who can read it without emotion is fit for "treason, stratagem and spoil."

"It is indeed a picture to move a heart of marble. A young American cut off in the bloom of manhood from all that his soul held dear and precious. Eight years of his life wasted in heinous slavery, which if spent in the pursuit of honest industry might have procured him wherewith to make himself happy as well as to soothe the declining years of his beloved parents. But happiness in this life is not for him: no more shall he behold the beings who gave him birth, and whose tender protection shielded his infancy from harm. In vain does he strive to forget the wretchedness of his condition, the severity of his fate; each returning day brings with it an accumulation of sorrow; and no night of tranquil rest gives a momentary oblivion to his woes; for scarcely is he lulled to slumber by the melancholly music of the billows that beat upon the sides of his floating prison, when the forms of his bereft and aged parents his beloved sisters and brothers, visit his distempered dreams, and wake him again to the anguish of despair! When we contemplate a scene like this, we can derive consolation only from the hope, "that there is another and better world."

"*Sheerness, Great Britain, Nov. 26, 1808.*  
"DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER,  
"I embrace this opportunity of writing you a few lines, to inform you that I was impressed on board his majesty's ship La Franchise, about two years and a half ago, and my protection was taken from me when I was taken. I have wrote to you several times when I was in the West-Indies, but I expect that the letters miscarried. I have wrote to Mr. Wm. Lyman, the American consul in London, and he says he cannot do nothing for me without a protection or some other proof of my being American; and therefore I wish you would get a protection or a certificate, to prove that I am an American born, and enclose it in a letter and direct it to Mr. William Lyman, American consul; No. 21, Birching Lane, London, and he says that if he receives it, that he will get my clearance from a man of war, and if you get this letter I hope you will make no delay.—I should wish to hear from you, but the ship is just come from the West-Indies, and I expect we will be removed from ship to ship, and therefore I can't give you no intelligence how to direct your letters to me. I have enjoyed a good state of health since I have been here, thanks be to God for it, and hope that you and all the rest of my friends and relations is in the same, but I am weary of being in a man of war. I would write you a good deal more, but I am in a great hurry to send this letter away.

No more at present,  
But I remain your dutiful Son,  
THOMAS EASTERLY, jun.  
Mr. Thomas Easterly, Albany,  
State of New-York, North America."

**BURLINGTON, VT. April 2.**  
It is stated by a gentleman who has arrived in this place direct from Montreal, and who resides at the latter place, that the noted capt. John Henry was a few days previous to the publication of his disclosures at Washington, appointed by the Governor of Canada, high sheriff for the district of Quebec; an office said to be worth at least, 10,000 dollars a year. From a knowledge of the gentleman who brings the information, we have no doubt of the truth of the statement. Thus it seems, that the man who is cried down by a certain party as one of the most abandoned villains on the whole face of the earth, has been appointed to one of the most important and lucrative offices in the gift of the Canadian government.

**NEW-ORLEANS, March 9.**  
We are informed from a respectable source, that Gen. W. Hampton has received orders to hold himself in readiness to take possession of Mobile in case any foreign troops are landed there; and in case any foreign troops are landed in Pensacola, to drive them from thence and display the American flag on the ramparts. No person who is not resident of this country, can form an idea of the many difficulties we labor under by the Spaniards occupying one of the most advantageous positions for commercial business on the waters of the Mobile. The custom-house officers are so strict, that it is impossible to procure any one article from there, without paying high duties or incurring the penalty of the law.

**Accounts from St. Louis, L. T. to the 21st ult.** speak of continued hostile movements amongst the Indian tribes. By the two following paragraphs, from the Louisiana Gazette of that date, we find that the law, passed at the present session, for raising six companies of mounted rangers, has been already executed to a valuable purpose.

"The new company of Rangers now doing duty in the district of St. Charles, are, perhaps, as fine a body of hardy woodsmen as ever took the field.—They cover, by constant and rapid movement, that tract of country from Salt river on the Mississippi to the Missouri near Loure.

"The company of Rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of capt. Whitesides, have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier; report says they are as fine a company as ever trod the tented field."

The ravages of the Earthquake on the west bank of the Mississippi are described as having been very destructive, completely impeding all travelling in some cases.

Nat. Intel.

**More New Goods,**  
*West of the Market House, in Charles Town.*  
The subscriber has just received and now ready for sale,  
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF  
**Spring & Summer Goods,**  
all of which have been purchased to as good advantage as any in the market, and he hopes will enable him to supply those who may please to call on him, on moderate terms. His assortment consists in part of the following articles:—  
A few pieces broad cloth,  
Cotton Cassimeres assorted,  
Grandrells ditto,  
A quantity of best Nankins, short and long pieces,  
Cotton Jeans,  
Chambray muslins,  
Country stripe cotton and chambray,  
Ladies damask shawls,  
Ditto habit kid gloves,  
Ditto extra long ditto ditto,  
Ditto long silk ditto,  
Black silk hosiery,  
Silk for ladies dresses,  
Bandanna hdkfs.  
Vesting assorted,  
Cartridaries and Seersuckers,  
Muslins assorted,  
Dimities assorted,  
Cotton shawls,  
Homemade linen,  
Best Spinning cotton,  
Fur and wool hats,  
Wrought and cut nails.

*Also, a good assortment of*  
**Groceries and Potter's Ware.**  
He again returns his sincere acknowledgments to the public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuance of public patronage.  
JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.  
April 24.

**NOTICE.**  
A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held on Saturday the 16th of May next, at Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherd's Town. All persons concerned are desired to attend.  
J. BROWN, C. O. P.  
April 24.

**Line for Sale.**  
The subscriber has a fresh kiln of lime burnt, and for sale.  
JOHN HENKLE.  
April 24.

**DANCING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he purposes recommending his dancing school, as soon as a sufficient number is subscribed. He intends also to attend in Shepherd's Town, as soon as sixteen scholars offer.  
JAMES ROBARDET.  
April 24.

**One Cent Reward.**  
RAN away on the 31st of March last, an apprentice to the tanning business, named Alexander Reiley. Whoever brings home said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no thanks. All persons are cautioned against harbouring said apprentice, as we are determined to prosecute such to the utmost of the law.  
Wm. M. SHERRY & CLARK.  
Smithfield, April 24, 1812.

Accounts from St. Louis, L. T. to the 21st ult. speak of continued hostile movements amongst the Indian tribes. By the two following paragraphs, from the Louisiana Gazette of that date, we find that the law, passed at the present session, for raising six companies of mounted rangers, has been already executed to a valuable purpose.

"The new company of Rangers now doing duty in the district of St. Charles, are, perhaps, as fine a body of hardy woodsmen as ever took the field.—They cover, by constant and rapid movement, that tract of country from Salt river on the Mississippi to the Missouri near Loure.

"The company of Rangers raised in the Illinois, under the command of capt. Whitesides, have marched to the most exposed section of their frontier; report says they are as fine a company as ever trod the tented field."

The ravages of the Earthquake on the west bank of the Mississippi are described as having been very destructive, completely impeding all travelling in some cases.

Nat. Intel.

**More New Goods,**  
*West of the Market House, in Charles Town.*  
The subscriber has just received and now ready for sale,  
A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF  
**Spring & Summer Goods,**  
all of which have been purchased to as good advantage as any in the market, and he hopes will enable him to supply those who may please to call on him, on moderate terms. His assortment consists in part of the following articles:—  
A few pieces broad cloth,  
Cotton Cassimeres assorted,  
Grandrells ditto,  
A quantity of best Nankins, short and long pieces,  
Cotton Jeans,  
Chambray muslins,  
Country stripe cotton and chambray,  
Ladies damask shawls,  
Ditto habit kid gloves,  
Ditto extra long ditto ditto,  
Ditto long silk ditto,  
Black silk hosiery,  
Silk for ladies dresses,  
Bandanna hdkfs.  
Vesting assorted,  
Cartridaries and Seersuckers,  
Muslins assorted,  
Dimities assorted,  
Cotton shawls,  
Homemade linen,  
Best Spinning cotton,  
Fur and wool hats,  
Wrought and cut nails.

*Also, a good assortment of*  
**Groceries and Potter's Ware.**  
He again returns his sincere acknowledgments to the public generally for the liberal encouragement he has received, and solicits a continuance of public patronage.  
JOHN ANDERSON, & Co.  
April 24.

**NOTICE.**  
A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held on Saturday the 16th of May next, at Thomas James's tavern, in Shepherd's Town. All persons concerned are desired to attend.  
J. BROWN, C. O. P.  
April 24.

**Line for Sale.**  
The subscriber has a fresh kiln of lime burnt, and for sale.  
JOHN HENKLE.  
April 24.

**DANCING.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown and its vicinity, that he purposes recommending his dancing school, as soon as a sufficient number is subscribed. He intends also to attend in Shepherd's Town, as soon as sixteen scholars offer.  
JAMES ROBARDET.  
April 24.

**One Cent Reward.**  
RAN away on the 31st of March last, an apprentice to the tanning business, named Alexander Reiley. Whoever brings home said apprentice shall have the above reward, but no thanks. All persons are cautioned against harbouring said apprentice, as we are determined to prosecute such to the utmost of the law.  
Wm. M. SHERRY & CLARK.  
Smithfield, April 24, 1812.

**IMPRESSMENT.**  
From an article in a late Albany Register, on the sad subject of impressment, we extract the following.  
"We have several documents on hand, and among others the following which forms a case not before hinted at. MR. EASTERLY, to whom the following letter is directed, is an old resident of this city. We have known him eighteen years, and Mr. Webster has known him much longer. The letter is from Mr. Easterly's son, who has been eight years in British bondage. We give it word for word and letter for letter. It is the artless tale of an honest American tar, and will excite the sympathy of every heart not

callous to feelings of humanity. He who can read it without emotion is fit for "treason, stratagem and spoil."

"It is indeed a picture to move a heart of marble. A young American cut off in the bloom of manhood from all that his soul held dear and precious. Eight years of his life wasted in heinous slavery, which if spent in the pursuit of honest industry might have procured him wherewith to make himself happy as well as to soothe the declining years of his beloved parents. But happiness in this life is not for him: no more shall he behold the beings who gave him birth, and whose tender protection shielded his infancy from harm. In vain does he strive to forget the wretchedness of his condition, the severity of his fate; each returning day brings with it an accumulation of sorrow; and no night of tranquil rest gives a momentary oblivion to his woes; for scarcely is he lulled to slumber by the melancholly music of the billows that beat upon the sides of his floating prison, when the forms of his bereft and aged parents his beloved sisters and brothers, visit his distempered dreams, and wake him again to the anguish of despair! When we contemplate a scene like this, we can derive consolation only from the hope, "that there is another and better world."

## THE COTTAGE CHILDREN.

GOD bless you, ye sweet little sons of the hut,  
Why startle and run from your play?  
Do the sound & the sight of a stranger affright?  
Then surely but few pass this way.  
Yet sweet is your cottage that stands all alone,  
And smooth is the sward of your vale;  
And clear is each crook of the wimp-ling brook  
That murmurs each moment fare-well.  
And high are the hills that enclose you around,  
Where your flocks ever peacefully feed!  
And blue is the sky that attracts your young eye,  
As it rests on the green mountain's head.  
Here meek meditation might love to reside,  
To silence and solitude given:  
And calm as they glide might the moments divide  
Between her mild house and the heaven.  
Dear children, but small in this valley of yours,  
Is this all the world that you know?  
Yet behind this high mound, lies a world without bound,  
But alas! tis a world full of woe.  
From the top of the hill looking onward, afar,  
The landscape may charm by its smile;  
But approach it more near, it will rugged appear,  
And lost is each scene with the toil.  
Then quit not your cottage, ye sons of the wood,  
And still of your cottage be fond,  
For what do you lose, but a myriad of woes  
By knowing not what is beyond.  
Let the moss-covered seat, and the shade of the thorn,  
Which were dear to your fathers, be thine;  
And the hut that now rears your infantile years,  
Let its roof shade your hoary decline.  
And sleep with your fathers—how soothing the thought!  
When the sun of life is gone by;  
Give your clay to the sod, and your souls to the God,  
Who dwells in yon bright azure sky.  
[London Courier.]

## ON A SEGAR.

WHO can blame the generous leaf,  
Balmy antidote of grief?  
Why the mild Segar despise,  
In which such hidden virtue lies?  
It soothes and aids us when we think,  
Gives a zest to wine we drink,  
Infuses pleasure; sends despair  
Serpenitizing into air.  
It heightens converse; and it warms  
The heart to social pleasure's charms;  
Aids to the song; and every joke  
Shines brighter through a cloud of smoke.  
With a Segar, in pensive mood,  
I moralize in solitude?  
In its decrease I read my end—  
Dread lecture of a dying friend.  
Like thee at first, from earth I came,  
Received a form; was given a name—  
After a few short puffs, I must,  
Moulder like thee to native dust.  
Admonition to the Ladies.  
MYRTILLA, rising with the dawn,  
Steals roses from the blushing morn;  
But when Myrtilla sleeps till TEN,  
Aurora steals them back again.  
(U. S. Gaz.)

## BON MOT

Of the Vice Chancellor of Trinity Church, Dublin.  
The Vice-Chancellor was remarkably fond of Ham. He frequently asserted, that he thought men ought to adhere to the principles in which they were educated, and abide by the customs which belong to the creed of their fathers. His worship being once present at a table where a pork Ham was brought into the room, the flavour

seemed to delight him; but before he could make an incision, one of the company requested he would answer the following question: "If you, Sir, had been educated a Jew, how would you have acted, if when you were very hungry, such a ham as this had been placed before you?" "Sir," replied he, "I would have pulled off my hat, made a low bow, and said with Agrippa, ALMOST THOU PERSUADEST ME TO BE A CHRISTIAN."

The late Mr. Opie, the painter, was pleased at the difficulties which prevented so many idle and unfit admirers of it from making it a profession; and by way of elucidating their advantage, he, in one of his lectures, tells the following story:—Two Highwaymen were crossing a heath, who observed a gibbet, one said to his companion, "curse those gibbets! if it were not for them ours would be the best trade in the world." "You are a fool," cried the other, "there's nothing better for us than gibbets—come, I don't mean to be hanged upon one; but really if it were not for gibbets, every body would turn highwaymen, and we should be ruined."

The annals of hoaxing will not for a long time, receive a more splendid embellishment than in the record of what passed here last Monday week. It was quietly, yet industriously announced, that an English officer, for a bet of 500 guineas, was to walk across the Tagus, at a place about five miles from Lisbon. The credulity was so entire, that not a doubt arose upon the subject. If any one expressed astonishment at the boldness of the attempt, or ignorance of the possibility of the deed, he was referred to the adventurous character of the English; and shown, upon infallible principles, that it was quite easy. The morning came; the fineness of the day added to the attraction; Lisbon was emptied. Boats, carriages, horses, mules, asses, were all employed. Parties were formed for the day. The great were equally infatuated with the small. The British envoy, and his suite, Marshal Bessford and staff, General Peacock, Admiral Berkeley, the members of the regency, in short, the nobility and the populace, with a common resolution, were present, to see wonders. They enjoyed a most delightful suspense for many hours, and at last turned towards Lisbon, filled with anger, shame and resentment. So complete a thing, I suppose, was never known; the quart bottle man could not boast half so many illustrious dupes.—Lisbon pap.

## FOR RENT.

A valuable Mill, with about five acres of land, lying on the road from Charlestown to Shepherd's Town, Jefferson county, Va. and between one and two miles from the former place. The mill is situated on a never failing stream, with a saw mill and houses necessary for a family annexed to it. It will be rented for a term of years to a man of good character, with qualifications for the business. For terms apply to Col. Morrow, in Shepherd's Town, or Doctor Grayson, Winchester.  
April 10. tf.

## Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed executed by James Conway and William Conway, to the undersigned, and now of record in the office of the county court of Jefferson, conveying to him all the interest of the said James and William in a certain tract of land lying in the said county, near Charlestown, formerly held and occupied by Cornelius Conway, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on Saturday the 13th of June next, before the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charlestown, proceed to sell to the highest bidder, for cash, the said premises (supposed to contain about 210 acres,) when the undersigned will make such title to the purchaser as is vested in him by the deed abovementioned.  
TH. GRIGGS, junr.  
April 10.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, on the 31st March, 1812.  
Philip Byrnes, Geo. A. Cram, John Downey, William Graham, John or David Grove, Julia Hinkle, Thomas King, Thomas Melvin, Edward L. Miles, Philip Strider, Able Smith, William Shuebridge, Nancy Stailey, Samuel Smith, Samuel Williams, Joseph Watkins, John Wilkins.

## FOR RENT.

The subscriber wishes to rent his store house on the main street in Charlestown, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph E. Lane. Possession may be had on the 20th of this month.  
JOHN KENNEDY.  
April 10. tf.

## LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post-Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 31st of March, 1812.  
A. John Anderson, Mary Anderson.  
B. Enoch B. Benson, Thos. Brown, John Bowen, Mintey Bowen, Sarah Bingley, James Barson, Benjamin Beeler, John Buckmaster.  
C. Robert Christy, Edward Clark, Reuben Cooper, David Conklyn.  
D. James Davis, Joseph Doddridge, Michael Duro, John Dust, William Davenport.  
F. Lucy Fisher, W. P. Flood, Geo. Fetter, William Fattesterny.  
H. Henry Garnhart, James Garrot, William Glen, Judith S. Graham, Samuel Griffith, Larkin Grubb, Robert Gwyn, Gabriel T. Greenfield.  
H. James Heath, Thomas Hill, Geo. Hite, Frederick Harrison, John Hess, E. Harren, Samuel Hammon.  
J. John Jiams, David Jester.  
K. John H. Kassaday, Th. Keyes.  
L. Alexander Latta, Ester Lashley, William Lemen, John N. Lane.  
M. Jesse Moore, Hezekiah Maddox, John Miller, Francis M'Guirar, John M'Pherson, Presley M'Kallass.  
N. Thomas Neil.  
O. Nathan W. Osgood, John O'Donnell.  
P. Jacob Parson, 2; William Paten, Charles M. Perry.  
R. Betsy Ripple, George Rardalt, John Ripple, Joseph Robinson.  
S. Mary B. Saunders, Jesse Stall, Nicholas Stary, Silly F. Sangster, William Shubridge, Stephen Simmons, Francis Smith, Seth Smith, John Swayne, 2; Henry G. Saunders, Patrick Sprint, Eliza Stokely, John Swearingame, sen.  
T. Samuel Tillitt, Francis Tillitt, Samuel Taylor, Joshua Tracy.  
V. Alanson Virdeu.  
W. Thomas Wood, 2; Francis W. Washington, 2; Aquilla Willitt, Benjamin Wilson, Henry Watson, Martha Worthington, Samuel Washington, George War, James Wright, Mathew Whiting, Jacob Wedle, Lucy Wilford, Garrison Wiley.  
Y. Daniel Young.  
J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

## Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have been for some time engaged in opening a Supply of Goods, consisting of almost every article that can now be obtained in the market. Every pains were taken by one of the concern to purchase them on the very lowest terms, and on like terms as they now offered to the public. They feel thankful for the liberal encouragement that the present concern has met with, and pledge themselves that every exertion will be made use of, to merit a continuance of the same, and to give general satisfaction to those who may be disposed to do business with them.  
Purchasers coming from a distance will find it worth their attention to call on them.  
Shepherdstown, April 10.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, near the White House, on the 2d inst. a brown Horse, about 15 hands high, six years old this spring, has some marks of the gears on him, his mane lies on the near side, has one hind foot white, and is a natural trotter, was shod before, if any shoes on behind they were old. Whoever takes up said horse and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable charges.  
SAML. MENDENHALL.  
April 10.

## BLANK BOOKS

CONSISTING OF LEDGERS, JOURNALS, RECORD, DAY BOOKS, MEMORANDUM, &c.  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Caution.

I hereby forbid all persons from throwing down my fences, or passing through my fields, drawing sand from my lands, or removing wood from said lands, or trespassing upon my property, being deterred by the rigour of the law upon all such offenders.  
WILLIAM VESTAL.  
Shenandoah, March 27, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.  
March Term, 1812.  
Leonard Y. Davis, Thomas W. Davis, and William W. Davis, Complainants, vs.  
Mary Davis, Joseph W. Davis, Nancy Davis, Clementius Davis, and Aquila Davis, an infant, by Joseph W. Davis, his next friend, and William Worthington, Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendant William Worthington 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 county by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in May next, and answer the bill of the complainants, 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 courthouse of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant Joseph W. Davis be restrained from paying away or conveying any money, goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant William Worthington, until the further order of this court.  
A Copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

## IRISH GRAY,

WILL stand this season (public days excepted) on Mondays and Tuesdays at Henry Garnhart's, near Charlestown, on Wednesdays and Thursdays at Henry Barnhart's, two miles from Shepherdstown, and the remainder of the week at Leonard Davis's, and be let to mares at six dollars the season, payable the first of September next, but may be discharged with five if paid within the season, two dollars and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is covered, but if not then paid to be considered as engaged for the season, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare proves with foal—removal or parting with the mare, or not attending regularly every eighth day, forfeits the insurance. The season is commenced and will end the last day of June. The greatest attention will be paid, but no responsibility for accidents.  
IRISH GRAY is a beautiful dapple gray, full 17 hands high, 5 years old this spring, and well proportioned.  
WILLIAM DAVIS.  
April 10.

I do hereby certify that the Irish Gray Stud Colt, this day sold by John Sadder to William Davis, has been raised under my inspection, and that he has come from as good a stock of horses for the farmer's use as any in Loudoun county: He has never stood a season, but what few colts he has gotten in the neighborhood, promise equal to any in the county.  
ABIEL JENNERS.

## RICH SILKS,

Now opening, consisting of Rich Lutestrings, ditto Levantines, ditto Double fonce, ditto Taffes, ditto Sattin and Saracettes, Superb figured velvets & plaid silks, Ditto lace caps, handks and veils, Silk shawls, handks and silk velvets, Beautiful selection of ribbands, Ladies' and gentlemen's silk hose and gloves, Silk gauze, Sewing silk and twist, Millinery—trimmings, &c. &c.  
ALSO, Superfine linen cambric and cambric handks, Black, white and coloured crapes, Long and short kid gloves, Fine white Russia Dawls, White and Brown Russia sheeting, Raven's duck and bedtrekking, First quality Irish lins, Ditto shirting and table diaper, Superfine cloths and cassimeres, &c. Old London particular Madeira & other wines, Old Cogniac 4th proof brandy and other spirits, Teas of a superior quality, First quality coffee, New Orleans sugar and spinning cotton, &c. &c.  
He will be regularly receiving and opening goods of every description, for several weeks in succession, all which will be sold very cheap.  
As usual, he constantly keeps Leather of all kinds for sale; and pays the highest price for all kinds of Hides and Skins, and Tanner's Bark.  
JAMES S. LANE,  
Corner Store by the Market house, in Shepherd's Town.  
March 20.

## A Weaver Wanted.

Constant employ and liberal wages will be given to a good journeyman weaver, by applying to the subscriber at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charlestown.  
DAN. McLAUGHLIN,  
April 10.

## CONDUCTIONS 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 arrears 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.

## THE BRITISH.

They make title to oppress all nations through usage of long antiquity. That they have long been the scourge of nations, is not questioned, but it is a usage by which this nation is not bound. We [Americans] have fought for our freedom, and will again fight to maintain it. If there be any where such usage, it is time it should be abolished. It is surely a preposterous mode of argument to search in history for all the crimes that have been committed, and offer them as arguments for perpetrating more. They tell us of their protection. Impudent mockery! who have they ever protected but to ruin and desolation. For the last twenty years of their history, how many have been blotted out of the great community of nations, not by pestilence or famine, nor any convulsion, or calamity of nature, but by simple, and natural operation of their protection. Where are now the kings and princes of Europe whom they have protected. For centuries they warred against the Bourbons; they were not able to destroy them, though to that end, they pledged all future generations to an enormous debt. But from the fatal day, that they avowed themselves the protectors of that devoted race, then fell that race to rise no more. They protected the king of Sardinia till he was banished from the continent of Europe. And him of Naples, till he followed the example. At Naples their illustrious Nelson first offering amnesty, and then dealing death, gave to friend and foe, the measure of British atrocity, and perfidy.—They protected Spain, till her king became a captive, and lost at once his crown, in the old world, and his dominions in the new. Portugal they protected, till his miserable prince fled across the Atlantic; and the king of Prussia, till half his territory was seized to the profit of their enemy. Holland, till her territory was incorporated with that of the conquering foe, and till her statholder was added, together with so many other potentates and princes, to the ever growing list of British puppets. The great sovereignty of the German empire they protected, till he abdicated his imperial diadem, and ransomed the remnant of his dominions, and his existence, by the person of his fair daughter. From the alliance of that daughter with the victorious enemy, has sprung the infant king of Rome, for whom is destined the throne of the Caesars, and the Roman empire. We have seen this protecting monarch, the sworn oppressor of the catholic faith, his crown bound on his brows with chains of bigotry, at one and the same time, prescribing the catholic subjects of his own dominions, and protecting the pope, who shuts the gates of heaven against him, and would not turn the key to save his soul. And where is now his holiness? by virtue of that same desolating protection, like all other crowned men who have been affected with it, a captive or a wandering fugitive! We have seen the frantic Paul, sited "the magnanimous ally," protected and assassinated. The Indian nabobs, the rajahs, and bejums; and have they not been protected? Has not famine, slaughter, spoliation, and slavery been the bitter portion of the protecting Indians? And Oh! Ireland! with what a memorable protection hast thou been protected; all this reminds me of the saying of the boy Andes to Don Quixote, "For the love of God, though you see they are beating me to pieces, never succor me again, for my misfortune cannot be so great but a greater may follow from your worship's aid."

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

April 15, 1812.

To His Excellency, the Governor of the State of Virginia:

SIR,—I am instructed by the president of the United States, to call upon the Executives of the several States to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective portions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, by virtue of an act of congress passed the 10th instant, entitled, "An act to authorise a detachment from the militia of the U. S." This, therefore, is to require of your Excellency to take effectual measures, for having twelve thousand of the militia of Virginia, (being her quota) detached and duly organized in Companies, Battalions, Regiments, Brigades, and Divisions, within the shortest period that circumstances will permit, and as nearly as possible in the following proportions of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, viz: One twentieth part of Artillery; one twentieth part of Cavalry; and the residue Infantry. There will, however, be no objection on the part of the President of the United States, to the admission of a proportion of Riflemen, duly organized in distinct corps, and not exceeding one tenth part of the whole quota of the states respectively. Each corps should be properly armed and equipped for actual service.

When the detachment and organization shall have been effected, the respective corps will be exercised under the officers set over them; but will not remain embodied, or considered as in actual service, until by subsequent orders, they shall be directed to take the field.

Your excellency will please to direct, that correct Muster Rolls and Inspection Returns be made of the several corps; and that copies thereof be transmitted to this department as early as possible.

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
WILLIAM EUSTIS.

RICHMOND, April 20.

The following patriotic Letter has been addressed to the Commandants of Regiments within this Commonwealth, by Governor BARBOUR:

RICHMOND, March 31st, 1812.

SIR—I have thought proper by and with the advice of the Council of State, to direct the distribution of so many Arms as will be sufficient to arm completely (they being the most expended to danger) the following counties, to wit: Accomack, Charles City, Dinwiddie, Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Gloucester, Isle of Wight, James City, King William, King George, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nansemond, Northampton, Northumberland, Norfolk, Princess Ann, Prince George, Prince William, Richmond, Southampton, Stafford, Spotsylvania, Sussex, Warwick, Mathews and Westmoreland.

Instructions are given to forward the quota assigned each regiment to the most convenient place for distribution, which you will cause to be placed in the hands of the militia, without a moment's delay. The residue of the public Arms will take the direction prescribed by law, and be distributed equally amongst all the regiments in proportion to their numbers, unless directed from that channel by some emergency occasion. I must require of you, forthwith upon the receipt of this letter, to cause an inspection to take place of all the arms heretofore delivered to the Regiment under your command; and that you will, with the least possible delay, by post or otherwise, report their condition to this department.—You will also report the strength of the cavalry and artillery (if any) attached to your regiment. Whosoever a delinquency has occurred, either in the distribution or safe keeping of the public arms, you will take immediate and effectual steps to bring to notice such delinquents, that they may be exposed to such penalties as the law inflicts.—The preservation of the public arms is

an object of such primary importance, that the necessity of an unwearied attention and an unceasing vigilance to this subject, cannot be too strongly inculcated. Whilst, on the one hand, we cannot too highly applaud that wisdom, under the guidance of which Virginia procured arms to be placed in the hands of her citizens, who might thereby be prepared in any exigency to defend their birth-right: On the other, we cannot but deplore the negligence and listlessness (which all agree in saying) have marked the conduct of but too many of those to whose care has been confided their preservation. Let those who have been guilty of such unpardonable negligence recollect, that when the day of reckoning shall arrive (and come it will) the vengeance of an abused and injured people will fall heavily upon the heads of those who have betrayed the confidence of their country.

It is far from my intention to excite any premature or unnecessary alarm; and I wish you distinctly to understand that I am in possession of no other information than that which is common to every citizen.—Yet, under my present impressions, arising from the probable course of events, I should be wanting in my duty, were I not to call your serious attention to the threatening posture of our Foreign Relations. It is time we should be upon the alert; that we shake off the supineness which paralyzes every manly effort; that we should be sensibly alive to and prepared for, the approaching crisis.

It seems that no alternative is left, but an appeal to arms or an ignominious submission. America will not even deliberate which to choose. How long shall we sit with our arms folded together, and still hope for the continuance of peace—when by a long series of acts, such hope is proved to be illusory; There was indeed a time when such a hope might well have been indulged. Separated as we are from the Old World by a mighty expanse of ocean; quietly pursuing our honest and legitimate avocations; impartial in our feelings and irreproachable in our conduct towards all nations; with justice for our guide and peace for our object, I repeat again, we might well have hoped to have been exempt from those calamities with which, as with the besom of desolation, an angry God has swept the face of Europe. But rational as that hope once was, it would be madness any longer to indulge in it. The measure of our sufferings is full; that of our patience is exhausted. The high seas, the common inheritance of all nations, have been usurped by our implacable enemy, the disturbers of the peace of mankind, who contemptuously disregards those laws which had justice for their basis, and the universal consent of all the nations of the earth for their authority. Our vessels have been seized and confiscated upon no other pretext than that which is common to every spoiler. Our lawful commerce, with the products of our labor, moistened with the sweat of our brow, has been exposed to continual spoliation—our native born citizens have been carried into captivity to endure hardships, at the enumeration of which humanity recoils; and to complete the black catalogue of wrongs, the nation that has done these things, in the very moment when she was professing ardent friendship and a desire for peace, with a perfidy peculiar to herself, audaciously laid her bloody and unwholesome hands upon the Ark of our political salvation—the union of these states—and, by means the most flagitious, sought its destruction. She who boasts, that she is fighting the battles of civilized man & form the only rampart against universal despotism—she who aspires to the proud and enviable character of feeding and keeping alive the holy lamp of Liberty—coolly and deliberately plots the subversion, through all the horrors of civil war, of that government which furnishes the only asylum, and constitutes the last hope of oppressed humanity. To all this we returned nothing but mild remonstrances.—These have been treated with silent neglect—or if answered, with undisguised contumely. What alternative have we left but (animated with one com-

mon sentiment,) to rally around our government; which, confiding in the justice of our cause and on the aid of Providence, will probably make the last solemn appeal of nations!

Remember, that the spirit which the approaching crisis demands, is widely different from that which evaporates in empty resolves. We must act! Let us place before our eyes the history of the revolution, and endeavor to emulate the bright example of our ancestors. Be not content with a cold compliance with the requisites of the law. Do more! Inculcate upon the mind of every man, that upon his own arm in every man may devolve the protection of his fire-side from outrage; his property from pillage, and his country from invasion. Rouse a military ardor—Involve your regiment to volunteer musters—If practicable, attend them yourself—Impress upon their minds, that we know not the day nor the hour when they will be called upon to act.—Should such an occasion occur, let them be able to exhibit to the world the sublime spectacle of a free people, with arms in their hands, regularly disciplined, prepared to defend the invaluable inheritance which they received from their ancestors, and to transmit it unimpaired to posterity. Be what your country anticipates—a safe defence in every emergency—and receive, as your reward the solace of an approving conscience, and the tribute which always awaits the defenders of their country.

With sentiments of high respect,  
I am your fellow-citizen,  
JAS. BARBOUR.

## LATEST FROM LONDON.

New-York, April 21.

Late last evening arrived at this port the ship, General Hampton, Captain Gantly, in 29 days from Liverpool, which port he left on the 21st March.

The king remained as well as usual. Capt. Gantly favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, with London papers and Lloyd's Lists of the 19th March, and a Liverpool paper of the 21st, from which we have made the following extracts:

Peterwaraden, February 12.  
Letters from the Turkish frontiers, for the authenticity of which we do not pledge ourselves, state, that the Russians have abandoned Belgrade and descended the Danube. A report is likewise in circulation, that Czarni Georges has offered to submit to the Porte provided his demands were allowed, the principal of which was, his being named Pacha of Servia.

Hamburgh, February 28.  
An order of government has been published here, by which all vessels proved to have had communication with Heligoland shall be seized and the commanders of such vessels punished with death.

Vienna, February 24.  
According to the latest intelligence from Hungary, the general in chief, Count Kutusov, is ordered to Peterburgh, and has given up the command of the army; we are ignorant of the reason for this. General Count Langeron has succeeded him as general in chief.

The Turkish plenipotentiaries were still at Bucharest, but quite prepared to set out; they only waited the arrival of a Courier from Constantinople to pass to the right of the Danube.

February 20.  
The new general in chief of the Russian army, Count Langeron, has notified to the Servian Senate, that the armistice was at an end; and that, therefore, the Servians should place themselves in a situation to recommence the war, and act in concert with the Russian armies. This news has produced a dreadful sensation at Belgrade, the country being drained of provisions, men and money, and the Servians no longer evince the same ardor. It is added, that Czarni Georges, has been obliged to employ very severe measures.

LONDON, March 19.  
FRENCH SQUADRON AT SEA.  
Four sail of the line and a frigate, belonging to the enemy, have eluded the vigilance of our numerous fleet, and