

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1812.

[No. 218.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern, in SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of Rich Silks and other fancy articles, Galicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Ozonburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather, Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Serious-Ludicrous-Tragic-Comic Tale," written by

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?

Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality, and a quantity of whiskey, some of which is upwards of three years old and of excellent quality—Every article of which is bought with cash, and with the greatest care and attention, and will be offered low for ready money—and such produce as will suit our markets. May 8.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

John Hinkle, Complainant,

vs.

Forney, Hughes, and Co. Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover. SAM. WASHINGTON. May 8.

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, Jr. April 10.

WOOL.

The Opegun Manufacturing Company will purchase fleece wool, and give from 30 to 40 cents per pound, in cash, (according to the quality) delivered in Winchester to either of the subscribers, or to Mr. David Humphreys. The wool to be washed before shearing, the hairy locks and tags taken off, and each fleece to be kept entire, rolled up and tied, with a label on each, describing the different kinds, viz. rams, suckling ewes, lambs of the first shearing, wethers, &c. Four or five days should elapse after washing the sheep before they are shorn. JOHN HAVENPORT, jun. LEWIS OFFEN. Winchester, April 27, 1812.

The subscriber will sell

sixty barrels of corn, on a credit to the first day of October next; he will also sell work horses, of which one is excellent for the cart; or mares and colts, and a stud colt uncommonly fine, now two years old, gotten on a fine mare by the horse North Star, which stood in Charles town three years ago, on a credit of eight months. ALEX. STRAITH. May 1.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have on hand, and for sale, a few barrels of excellent old WHISKY and APPLE BRANDY. May 8.

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 Falton'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.

Land for Sale.

Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 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.

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, 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.

Carding of Wool

WILL be executed in a superior style, on the first rate machinery at Beeler's mill, two and a half miles from Charlestown, where the utmost attention and dispatch will be observed to customers.—It is expected that the wool will be sent cleaned from any thing that may injure the cards, otherwise there will be an extra charge on the customary price. JOHN HOGE LAND. May 1, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.

April Court, 1812.

George Hite, Complainant,

vs.

John Briscoe and Hezekiah 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: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, 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 any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court. A Copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

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 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.

Pasture to Rent.

Stock will be received by John Boley, living on the Harewood estate, the former residence of the late Mrs. Washington, to pasture in a field containing between 250 and 300 acres, through which water runs—on the following terms:—One dollar and a half per month for horses, and one dollar for cattle. Persons wishing to put stock in said pasture must leave their names and the quantity with Mr. Boley, who will attend to receiving them. None will be received for a less time than one month, and the money for that paid in advance to said Boley.—Any stock left there more than one month will be considered as entered for two months, &c. Persons entering stock for more than a month to pay when they are taken away. The fences are in good order, but I will not be responsible in any way whatever for any property that may be put in said field. Any person trespassing upon said estate by throwing down the fences, or in any other way, may expect to be punished according to law. J. B. HENRY. May 1.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against hunting or fowling on the subscriber's plantation, cutting down the timber, or trespassing in any manner upon his land, as he is determined to prosecute such offenders with the utmost rigor of the law. DANIEL ALLSTADT. May 1.

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 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.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Tanner's Bark, delivered to the subscriber in Charlestown. JACOB E. PARSON. May 1.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having arms in their possession belonging to the 55th Regiment of Virginia militia, are requested to deliver them immediately to captain Buckmaster, Charlestown, or to captain Staley, Shepherd's-Town. If it should be discovered that any person is so base as to withhold any arms belonging to the public, they may rest assured of being dealt with according to law. J. CRANE, Lt. Col. 55th Regt. May 15.

NEW STORE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received and opened a handsome assortment of

Groceries & Dry Goods, suitable for the present season, in the corner house formerly occupied by Davenport and Willett, which he will sell on very low terms for cash. CHARLES GIBBS. Charlestown, May 1.

Blue Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to have the Blue Dying business carried on extensively this season, at his stand, near the Methodist Meeting house, Shepherd's-Town—His price for deep blue is forty-seven and a half cents, middle thirty-seven and a half, pale twenty-five. He hopes that from his arrangements, low prices, and unremitting attention that he means to pay to his profession, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom. THOMAS WHITE. May 8.

Money Found.

A ten dollar bank note near the entrance of one of the streets in Charlestown. Upon describing the note, and paying the expense of this advertisement, the owner shall have it, on application. Inquire of the Printer. May 7.

More New Goods,

West of the Market House, in Charles Town.

The subscribers have just received and now ready for sale,

A NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer Goods,

all of which have been purchased to us at good advantage as any in the market, & they hope will enable them to supply those who may please to call on them, on moderate terms—their assortment consists in part of the following articles: A few pieces broad cloth, Cotton Cassimeres assorted, Grandrells ditto, A quantity of best Nankeens, 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 hose, Silk for ladies dresses, Bandanna hdkfs. Vesting assorted, Carradaires and Seersuckers, Muslins assorted, Dimities assorted, Cotton shawls, Home-made linen, Best Spinning cotton, Fur and wool-hats, Wrought and cut nails.

Also, a good assortment of

Groceries and Potter's

Ware.

They again return their sincere acknowledgments to the public generally for the liberal encouragement they have received, and solicit a continuance of public patronage. JOHN ANDERSON, & Co. April 24.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

If the people of this country require any new evidence of the existence of a party in our national councils whose zeal for the interests of a foreign power, and whose indiscriminate affection for the subjects of the British monarch, can make them neglect the sacred duty which they owe to their own country, and forget the respect which is due to their fellow citizens, the letter of the hon. Harrison Gray Otis, to his friend in London, will furnish them with confirmations, strong as proofs of holy writ.

In the beginning of this letter, he says "You will perceive by the papers that our government profess the intention to assume a very warlike attitude." [The sarcastic insinuation which Mr. Otis here throws out against his government, discovers the malignity of his mind, and is well calculated to defeat the purpose of his letter; for no good effect could be expected from an intimation which evidently means that there is only a profession of an intention to do that which ought already to have been done.] "And that the sentiment of indignation throughout the country at the continuation of the orders in council is loud and universal from both parties."

[If Mr. Otis could have found in his soul patriotism enough to stifle the flame of party animosity, and to sever his British "ties," for the general good of his country, he might have given the British government practical proofs of this—his mere say-so will hardly make his good friends, the British, believe that he or his party can feel any "sentiment of indignation" against them. Half the pains which this letter cost Mr. Otis could have produced that unanimity with the name only of which, he has attempted to bring the British government to its senses, and which he well knows would be a most cogent and successful negotiator for America.] "The motives which induce your government to continue them are quite incomprehensible to the best friends of Great Britain in this country." [It is to Mr. Otis, and such as him, that the incomprehensibility of these "motives" is owing. The rebellious clamour and the mad hopes which "the best friends of Great Britain in this country" have exhibited towards republican government, have led them to believe that by a persevering course of irritation and refusal of justice, they might render that government unpopular with a considerable party, and in the moment of discontent, step in to "divide and conquer" us. We trust that such "fond hopes" will ever prove to be "vain." "And the effect will be to make every man edacious who dares to express a wish for your success and prosperity." [Here, whilst Mr. Otis trembles for the British party, he makes a feeble attempt to intimidate England; "a sentiment still common to our best men, but which an adherence to this system will impair and destroy." [If Timothy Pickering and the associates and accomplices of Henry are "our best men," then indeed, this may be true, and if an adherence to "this system" will destroy all such sentiments as theirs, in this country, it is most devoutly to be prayed for.]

"It is too true, that the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees has been less formal than it should have been, and that our administration have become willing dupes to the insidious policy of Napoleon." [Scarcely had Mr. Otis swallowed the reluctant admission of the repeal of the French decrees, when he vomits up a falsehood in the face of truth. "But why should your government mind that?" [what a plaintive and coaxing whine of supplication! what a gentle and philosophic tone of remonstrance! what a sublime spectacle—(give me the pencil of Kuelter to preserve it!) an American Legislature on his knees for British justice! "Why should they not embrace any pretence for restoring harmony between our countries, especially as it will of consequence be followed by hostility on the part of France?" [this is nothing but the old system of alliance with England under "any pretence," and of implacable hostility to France. How soon these people forget (or had

it convenient to forget) the advice of Gen. Washington, whom, with sinister designs, they once affected to revere. What does his valedictory address tell us about foreign connections and partialities—

"Nothing is more essential than that permanent hostility exist against particular nations, and passionate attachment for others should be excluded; and that in place of the just and amicable feelings towards all should be cultivated." "A passionate attachment of one nation for another produces a variety of evils. Sympathy for the favorite nation, facilitating the illusion of an insidious common interest, in cases where no real common interest exists, and infusing into one the animosities of the other, betrays the former into a participation in the quarrels and wars of the latter, without adequate influence or justification. And it gives to ambitious, corrupted, or deluded citizens (who devote themselves to the favorite nation) facilities to betray the interests of their own country. Such attachments are particularly alarming to the truly enlightened and independent patriot. How many opportunities do they afford to tamper with our passions (without Henry's mission) to practice the arts of seduction, to get the British bank of the U. S. to mislead public opinion, [see the Baltimore F. R. Repu: the Boston Centinel, the New York Evening Post, the U. S. Gazette and others] to influence or awe the public Councils!"

Of this last we have an example in the circular of Otis, Phillips and Sullivan—three gentlemen highly perfumed with the civet of federalism and aristocracy. The candid reader will compare the sentiments of Mr. Otis with the maxims inculcated in the above quotations. Weigh them in this once favorite balance and say if they are not found "wanting" in American principle. But let us go on with the letter. "Napoleon will renew his outrages the moment we are friends; and the natural ties which cement Great Britain and America will be drawn closer." [The prospect of French outrages seems to revive his spirits, and in the intoxicating moment of his elation, he fancies himself already in the fraternal embrace of my Lord Liverpool, cousin Castlereagh, or friend Canning.] "On the contrary, the scrupulous adherence of your cabinet to an empty punctilio, will too probably unite the whole country in opposition to your nation, and sever for generations, perhaps forever, interests which have the most natural affinity, and men who ought to feel and love like brethren." [Here Mr. Otis pays his party a pretty compliment. "He does not blush to remind them of their traitorous degradation in supporting, by refusing to resist, the adherence of Britain to an empty punctilio which has for more than five years barraged and now almost ruined the commerce of the U. States. He grieves over the probability that the whole country will be united in opposition to England!—where is the heart of patriotism, of honesty, of pride, that does not wish for such an union! It would be the greatest event that ever blessed our country. We do not want a perpetual and insatiable opposition—such as Mr. Otis and his coadjutors want against France—we shall welcome its termination when our wrongs are redressed, and a pledge shall be given that our rights shall be respected. Mr. Otis ends his letter in strains which if we could believe that they emanated from philanthropy, would do honor to his heart. But he has given us too much cause to doubt that he possesses any such feeling. In July 1797 an amendment was proposed in Congress to the stamp duty bill, contemplating a charge of twenty dollars for a certificate of citizenship. This would have been most cruel & oppressive to poor emigrants, many of whom, perhaps, had not saved that much from the voracious requisitions of a tyrannical and extravagant government. But Mr. Otis said he did not wish "a horde of wild Irishmen to be let loose upon us" he "wished a bar to further migrations, and he did not think 20 dollars too much." This must have been a mortifying and heart chilling reception to the honest and industrious husbandman or mechanic who had just landed in America with a cheering hope of finding among the citizens of a free government, congenial sentiments of liberty, and that toleration and protection which the despotism of the British government had de-

nied him. But perhaps he was one of "those" (according to Mr. Otis) "who had unfurled the standard of rebellion at home," and this was enough for the order-loving, revolution-hating gentry. After all this, when Mr. Otis talks of national affinity and brotherly love, we cannot help believing that he only borrows the expressions of noble and generous sentiments to cloak the most narrow and unnatural political prejudices.

The only anxiety which dictated this letter, seems to have been its authors fears for the fall of the British faction, but it shows that even federalists are sensible that it is vain to look for satisfaction from the justice of the British government. It is to the people of Nottingham, of Manchester, of Birmingham, and of Sheffield that we must appeal—they will speak to the ministry with a voice louder than our cannon. The measures which have been authorised by the Legislature will make this appeal; and it is confidently hoped that the Executive will carry them into operation with vigour and with expedition. The first blast of war will have the salutary effect of shaking such caterpillars as H. G. Otis from the tree of republicanism, and when the calm of peace shall return, it will flourish with equal luxuriance and beauty on the North and on the South, on the East and on the West. Even this alone, will be a most happy achievement, and abundantly reward us for all the perils and expense of a conflict, to the brink of which we have been drawn with reluctance, but which the ravings of the federal party and the aggressions of G. Britain have conspired to render unavoidable. And there is not the possibility of a doubt that the issue will gloriously perpetuate the patriotism of every true AMERICAN. May 20.

FROM THE NORFOLK HERALD.

Mr. O'CONNOR—You will confer a favor on one of your subscribers, and may probably benefit your country, by inserting in the Herald the following information relative to enlistments. Congress has laid out three millions of acres of land, on the Mississippi, for the purpose of paying the bounties of land due to soldiers who shall have served the five years for which they have engaged. This bounty is certainly the largest which was ever given in any country upon any occasion. The land is amongst the best in that part of the world, and supposed at a moderate calculation, to be worth five dollars per acre. The one hundred and sixty acres of land, would at this low average price amount to eight hundred dollars; which with the additional bounty in money, pay, rations, and clothing, would make the considerable sum of \$1,750 for the five years. Now, sir, look at the industrious, laboring men of our country, and point out but few whose earnings will amount to more.

It is impossible for any man, who is a real friend to this country, to look on with indifference at the languor and lethargy which seems to pervade us—Our good Old Dominion will probably be invaded, and we appear to be asleep. Our land is to be polluted by the foot of a British enemy; and who voluntarily steps forward to prevent it? few, few indeed. It is time we had arisen from our slumbers, and be a wake for the occasion. The first landing of the enemy will be like the thunderbolt, dreadful in its fall, and resistless in its power. Then, for heaven's sake! sleep no more, and be prepared to defend your wives and your children, your birth rights, and your independence. Many will be the widow and the orphan, unless we seize the present moments. It is true the governor has called out the quota from this state, but there are other ranks to be filled, and without them, they cannot be an effective force.—The eye of the world is on us, and let us act like men. What will Europe say, when she observes an apparent unwillingness in the sons of Columbia to turn out, and defend this second heaven. Be Virginians, emulous of your ancient deeds, and remember the battles of 1796, one half of which stock was ad-

tain. Look at our brothers in the eastern states; an offer to enlist, is accepted as an invitation to honor and fame. As many as six hundred men have been enlisted in one day, and three thousand in one week. Mark the difference, what apathy has taken possession of us; shall it be said we are afraid? No, that would be a reflection which the sons of Virginia could not & would not submit to. Then let us be active, or we may merit such disgrace. We have yet to tread the ground where Montgomery fell. A VIRGINIAN. May 12, 1812.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 18.

Mr. Rodman presented sundry petitions from the interior of Pennsylvania, against the embargo, which were ordered to lie on the table.

The following letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, through the hands of the chairman of the committee of ways and means.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

May 14, 1812.

SIR—Subscriptions were opened on the first and second instant to the loan of eleven millions of dollars authorised by the act of the 14th March last, in conformity with the enclosed notice (A.) It was left optional with the Banks which were disposed to subscribe, either to receive stock or to loan the money by special contract.—The enclosed circular letters (B. C. D.) shew the instructions transmitted and the manner in which the proposals were made to the several banks. It was thought most eligible not to limit in any place the amount of subscriptions to any specific sum: for which reason the loan was kept open only for two days, in order that the general result might be ascertained, and a reduction, if necessary, be made. All the returns have now been received, and an abstract (E.) is herewith transmitted. From these it appears that \$6,118,900 were subscribed in those two days, viz. \$4,190,000 by Banks, and \$1,928,000 by individuals. This last sum is greater than the aggregate of all the loans at 6 per cent. ever before obtained by the government from individuals in the United States; and, considering the price of stocks, and various obstacles which at this time have impeded the subscriptions, the amount is as great as might have been expected within so short a period. The unsubscribed residue will now be apportioned among the several places according to the apparent demand in each, and subscriptions will be received or stock sold, until the sums thus respectively apportioned shall have been disposed of. It is confidently believed that the amount which remains unsubscribed for will thus be filled as the money will be wanted for the public service. In order, however, to prevent the possibility of disappointment, and to remove doubts and erroneous expectations, I beg leave to submit the propriety of authorising the issue of Treasury notes on the following principles, viz: 1. Not to exceed in the whole the amount which may ultimately not be subscribed to the loan; that is to say, that the amount received on account of the loan and that of the Treasury Notes shall not together exceed eleven millions; which limits therefore the greatest possible amount of Treasury notes to less than 4,900,000 dollars. 2. To bear an interest of 5 and 2-3 per cent. a year, equal to 1 & 1-2 cent. per day on a one hundred dollar note. 3. To become payable by the Treasury one year after the date of their respective issues. 4. To be in the mean while receivable in payment of all duties, taxes, or debts due to the U. States. I have the honor to be, &c. ALBERT GALLATIN.

*The only two six per cent. loans obtained from individuals in the U. States by this government are 1. On account of the Loan of 5,000,000 dollars authorised by act of 31 May, 1796, one half of which stock was ad-

vertised for sale for several weeks without any offer being received, and of which at last only 80,000 dollars were sold at private sale. 2. The Navy 6 per cent. loan authorised by act of June 30, 1798; which made the money subscribed applicable on the spot, to a favorite object, and left the management and application of the fund in the hands of the subscribers. The amount of this stock issued, in the whole, was \$711,700.

Hon. LANGDON CHEVES,
Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The letter was, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed. The bill for the relief of Anna Young, representative of Col. John Durkee, deceased, was read a third time and passed by yeas and nays.

Tuesday, May 19.
The Clerk having informed the House that the Speaker was absent from indisposition, the House adjourned to-morrow.

Wednesday, May 20.
The Speaker being yet absent, the House adjourned to-morrow.

LONDON, April 14.

Northern War. Letters from Riga, of the 16th of March, state that the emperor Alexander was expected soon to join the army, should no satisfactory adjustment take place with France. The generals appointed to command under his majesty were Wittgenstein, Kutusow, and Essen. A report had reached Riga, as the post was departing, that the Russian troops had entered the Prussian territory.

April 16.
America. Report says, that Mr. Ruffe, who is the bearer of dispatches from ministers to Mr. Foster, at Washington, carries out proposals of a very conciliatory nature, which it is expected will remove many of the differences at present subsisting between our government and that of the U. States. It is said, an arrangement has been suggested for opening to the Americans, under certain regulations, a trade to the West India Islands.

Disturbances at Sheffield. It is with extreme regret that we communicate to our readers another of those instances in which a misguided populace commit acts of outrage, thus aggravating the evils which they would remove or alleviate. The following letter was received this morning by one of the first Sheffield houses in the city. It was written in pencil, the reason of which will be found stated in the letter itself. The silence of the Sheffield press is accounted for by the circumstances of the paper, though dated and published on the 14th, being printed and made up for publication the day before.

"I am in the midst of rioters and soldiers, and not without apprehensions of the windows, &c. being destroyed, where I am writing. The rioters have taken and destroyed the arms at the magazine, &c. The price of provisions is the cause. I leave the letter open to give you further particulars.

"Eight o'clock at night.
Cannon planted, loaded with grape in front of the windows, soldiers coming from all parts; a dreadful night expected, but a more dreadful Saturday, being market day.

"The house so confused that I cannot get pen or ink, and write with a pencil.

These are all the particulars that had transpired at a late hour this morning. We received this morning the following account from Manchester, where, we are glad to state, no further disturbances have taken place:

"Manchester, April 14.
"Since Wednesday evening the town has been peaceable and free from alarm; but the more effectually to preserve good order, and prevent the renewal of the shameful conduct of Wednesday, the constables sent a circular letter (of which the following is a copy) to every publican in the town:

"Sir—We are desired by the magistrates to order all the public houses to shut by 7 o'clock in the evening, so long as the riotous disposition which manifested itself yesterday shall continue, to which we request your strict attention.
Edward Lloyd, } Cons.
James Kearley, }

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, April 12.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

Mr. Wilboforce presented two petitions from Hampshire and Sheffield, in Yorkshire, against the Orders in Council—ordered to lie on the table.

Sir C. Merdant presented a peti-

tion from Birmingham against the Orders in Council.

Mr. Baring felt it to be impossible, when such petitions were presented from our most populous manufacturing towns, to refrain from calling the attention of the house to the subject. These, it was to be observed, did not come from persons who were influenced by a desire to obstruct the measures of government, but from persons who had not come forward, till their own ruin and the starving state of those under them forced them to come to that house, and state the fatal results of the system which had of late unhappily been pursued. The honorable gentleman proceeded to comment on the evils which had been brought on this country by the stoppage of the trade with America, and on the failure of our Orders in Council, which had ended in our granting licenses to permit the importation of nearly all the manufactures of the enemy, which it was our interest to prohibit.

Mr. Whitbread said, the accounts which he daily read of the rising of the people at Sheffield, at Manchester, at Leeds, and at Huddersfield, were such, that if they came from Ireland, that would be said they were in a state of rebellion, while from their novelty in this country, they seemed to be considered but of little importance. He hoped, however, that because they were famished, they would not be treated with severity, and he hoped, if a man wrote a temperate letter calling on his fellows to apply to parliament and to the prince regent for relief, if to afford it were possible, that a treasonable intention to excite others to violence would not be imputed to him.

The chancellor of the exchequer said, he did not rise to enter into any general discussion on the orders in council; but after what had passed, he felt himself called on to make a few observations. He would say however, that not only our difficulties had not increased since the adoption of these Orders, but that the whole trade of the country was in a better state. He was surprised to find the honorable gentleman's knowledge of trade so far overborne by his zeal against the measures of government as to say the Orders in Council were to prevent neutrals from trading with the enemy. He would maintain that the end was to open all trade even to France itself, if France would trade with G. Britain. France had prohibited trade with G. Britain, and G. Britain had prohibited all trade to France but what should go through G. Britain. The result was a pressurer upon France, such as compelled her to open her ports to the trade of this country. He would state that the very system of licenses which was pretended to be a departure from the Orders in Council, was a proof of their efficacy and effect.

From the Journal de Paris of April 10.

"If we take a view of the French empire, we see that it now offers a development of force, perhaps unexampled. At the moment when near 500,000 men are marching from Hamburg, the Wessel, Mayence, Verona, Munich, Dresden, and Berlin, to take positions upon the Oder and the Vistula: whilst 50,000 men form camps of reserve for the protection of the coast of France, Italy, the kingdom of Naples, and the Illyrian provinces, and that six armies, amounting to nearly 800,000 men, are in the Peninsula, fifty battalions are in march from different points, to replace in Spain, 7 or 8 regiments which have been recalled, and some detachments of the imperial guard; 6000 cavalry have set out from the depots to reinforce that same army, and all this is done without effort, without extraordinary means, without bustle: at the same time, considerable fleets are equipped and armed, several vessels will in the course of the summer, be completed in Toulon; several are constructing at Venice; one has been launched at Genoa, many others are upon the stocks at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Cherbourg, and Rochefort.

"The funds to be appropriated to ships, roads, canals, bridges, new basins, and dock-yards, are, as we are assured, more considerable than that of last year; the construction of a new basin at the mouth of the Loire is talked of; the road from Hamburg to Wessel will this year be finished; thus a route of more than 80 leagues, costing more than two millions, will have been finished in less than two years.

"The road from Amsterdam to Antwerp, occupies three depots of workmen, six of the same are employed from Bordeaux to Bayonne, across

ed upon that which coasts the Mediterranean from Nice to Rome, that the cause-Les Landes, will be finished this season. Roads which will cross the Barri in different directions, are, it is said, in contemplation, and the establishment of a direct communication with Saragosa by levelling the Pyrenees at a great number of points.

"The basin of Flushing will be completely finished before the month of June, 30 vessels completely armed will be able to enter it, an advantage which the old basin did not possess, in which ships could not enter without having their guns taken out.

"This year the Elbe has been soundered, and it is understood that river possesses similar advantages to those possessed by the Sheldt, it has fine harbors, basins, and an arsenal for building will be established there.

"The works of the strong fortresses are pursued with equal activity. Three forts have been constructed at the Helder; Vorts Morlands, Dugominur, & La Salie, are entirely completed, and covered by inundations. Batteries defend the passage of the Helder and protect the squadron; a basin and a maritime establishment have been decreed, and will be commenced this year; already would three months open trenches be required to take the Helder, that key of Zuderzee and Holland."

HELIGOLAND, April 9.
A gentleman arrived here the day before yesterday from Hamburg, on whom the greatest reliance can be placed. He informs me that a war between Russia and France may be depended upon as certain, & he does not doubt that the next arrival in England from the north will bring accounts that hostilities have commenced. He further adds, that official accounts were received at Hamburg, of French divisions having actually entered Berlin on the 28th of March, and being immediately quartered on the inhabitants, who received them with the greatest friendship. The letters from Vienna received there say that there is no appearance of a peace between Russia and the Turks.

BOSTON, May 18.
LATEST FROM LISBON.
Yesterday arrived here, ship Columbia, Jennison, 30 days from Lisbon, Mr. S. A. Wells, passenger in the above vessel reports, that Badajoz, after an investment of 21 days, 13 of which was employed in close firing, capitulated to the English on the 6th April; he adds that the assault of the city was most horrid, that the breaches were stormed, and the walls scaled; and that the castle was the first point carried. The killed and wounded on the part of the French was not ascertained; the prisoners were from 2 to 3000; the loss of the English was great, among whom were 5 or 6 generals, 6 or 7 colonels, and a considerable number of other officers; during the siege the garrison had blown up two mines. Our next accounts from Lisbon will probably furnish the official particulars of this important event. Mr. Wells also reports, that just before he sailed, a report was in circulation, that General Ballasteros had on the 7th April, surprised and taken the city of Seville.

CINCINNATI, (Ohio) May 6.
A letter from a respectable authority at Detroit received by last evening's mail dated 10th April gives the following information.
"Our neighbors, the British, are making preparation for war. They are erecting at Amherstburgh (Malden) some additional fortifications of considerable strength, and are also building a sloop of war. These preparations, together with the liberal presents made to the savages and the great attention paid to them, induce me to believe, that they are determined to defend that post to the last. There is a British regiment of regular troops arrived at Niagara and will be shipped for Amherstburgh, so soon as the navigation is open. Should the governor of Canada be convinced, that war with us is inevitable, I am fearful they will attack us before we are ready, as no reinforcement is expected here before the latter end of May. Col. Kingsbury is, at this period, about starting from Carlisle; should he come by land, it is calculated he will have a brush with some of the Indian tribes, as they have again manifested their hostility by killing, in cool blood, two Ameri-

cans travelling between Cleveland and Sandusky. [This is in the state of Ohio, and the murders are understood to have been on the river Huron, New Connecticut.]

The commandant of this post has received orders to build two six gun batteries at the water's edge, opposite the town. We have no armed vessels—the British have three. We feel uneasy as to the first onset; the British in front and the savages on every other side, place us in a very perilous situation, & we look forward with extreme anxiety.

The governor has been busily engaged the week past in making provision for the comfort and convenience of the detachments, who are going to Detroit. After using every exertion in different parts of the western country to procure blankets, it was found that there were scarcely any to be found for sale. In this state of things governments or Meigs thought proper to issue the following address, which has had the desired effect. It is believed more than five hundred blankets have been already collected.

A CALL ON THE PATRIOTISM OF CINCINNATI.

The situation of our country has compelled the government to resort to precautionary measures of defence. In obedience to its call, 400 men have abandoned the comforts of domestic life, and are here assembled in camp, at the distance of some hundred miles from home, prepared to protect our frontier from the awful effects of savage and of civilized warfare. But the unprecedented celerity with which they have moved, precluded the possibility of properly equipping them. Many, very many of them, are destitute of BLANKETS; and without those indispensable articles, it will be impossible for them to move to their point of destination. CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI! this appeal is made to you—let each family furnish one or more BLANKETS, and the requisite number will be easily completed. It is not requested as a boon: the moment your blankets are delivered, you shall receive their full value in money—they are not to be had at the stores. The season of the year is fast approaching, when each family may without inconvenience part with ONE.

Mothers! Sisters! Wives!—recollect that the men in whose favor this appeal is made, have connections as near and as dear as any which can bind you to life. These they have voluntarily abandoned, trusting that the integrity and patriotism of their fellow citizens will supply every requisite for themselves and their families, and trusting that the same spirit which enabled their FATHERS to achieve their INDEPENDENCE, will enable their SONS TO DEFEND IT. To-morrow arrangements will be made for their reception, and the price paid.

R. J. MEIGS,
Governor of Ohio.

NEW-YORK, May 20.
Arrival of the Hornet.

Last evening arrived at this port the United States' sloop of war Hornet, captain Lawrence, in 21 days from Cherburgh, with despatches from Mr. Barlow, our minister in France, for government.

Captain Lawrence left Paris on the 21st of April, and Cherburgh on the 27th, and has politely favored the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Paris papers to the 25d ult. inclusive, which, upon a hasty perusal, we find do not contain any news of importance, being mostly filled with extracts from London papers, and our Congressional proceedings.

Our verbal information by the Hornet leads us to believe, that the contents of Mr. Barlow's despatches will not meet the expectations of our government.

We have not been able to learn, that Mr. Barlow had effected a treaty with the French government, or any other satisfactory arrangement.

All our information by the Hornet is verbal, and is such as induces us to believe that our affairs with France remained, when the Hornet sailed, as Mr. Barlow found them.

The ship Congress, Clarke, from Baltimore for England, captured and sent into France, had not been tried or condemned, but the French government had ordered her cargo to be landed, and had distributed it amongst the inhabitants in the interior, where a scarcity prevailed.

In Brittany, we learn, that the people were in a state of insurrection, de-

reasoned by the scarcity of provisions and dullness of trade.

The Emperor Buonaparte was in Paris the 21st of April, but was preparing to set out for the North, to head his vast army assembled there.

War had not been declared between France and Russia.

No news from Spain and Portugal. The Berlin and Milan Decrees remained as per last advices.

The U. States sloop of war Wasp was at Cherburgh, where she arrived on the 5th of April from this port.

Passenger in the Hornet, Sir James

Jay. Capt. Lawrence landed a Messenger the day he left Cherburgh, on board of a pilot boat, off the Isle of Wight with despatches from Mr. Barlow, for Mr. Russell, charge des affairs at London.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.
May 21.

By the arrival this morning, of the ship Criticism, capt. Bowden, in 30 days from Portsmouth, England, we have received London papers to the 17th of April inclusive—2 days later than were before received. From the latest paper, we have copied extracts of a debate on the orders in council, which took place in the house of commons on the 17th of April.

The "Sun" of the 18th says—"The Mackerel, schooner, sailed from Falmouth on the 15th inst. with despatches for New York." Mr. Ruff, the Messenger, whose departure from London, for the United States was mentioned in one of the latest papers before received, is doubtless on board the Mackerel, and his arrival at this port may be daily expected.

QUEBEC, April 20.

The Season.—The fields round this city are still in great part covered with snow; along the fences it is generally between two and three feet deep; and the river St. Charles remains frozen over. The St. Lawrence, between the Island of Orleans and the North Shore, broke up only on Tuesday. On Saturday evening it rained, lightened and thundered, and in the night, there was a hard frost, which has continued every night since. On Monday morning the ice formed during the night was sufficiently strong to bear a man.

WASHINGTON, May 18.
In pursuance of a notice given to the Republican Members of Congress generally, eighty-two members of Congress convened in the Senate Chamber at the Capitol, viz.

SENATORS.—Messrs. Anderson, Brent, G. W. Campbell, Condit, Crawford, Cates, Gregg, Howell, Leib, Pope, Robinson, Smith of (N. Y.) Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varium, Washington.—17.
REPRESENTATIVES.—Messrs. Bartlett, O. Hall, Harper, Green, Seavey, Turner, Fisk, Shaw, Mitchell, Sage, Simmons, Boyd, Condit, Morgan, Richardson, Hymenian, Anderson, Bard, Brown, Crow- ford, Davis, Findlay, Lacey, Lyle, Piper, Smith, G. Smith, Ringgold, Wright, Bassett, Burwell, M. Clay, Dawson, Cholson, Goodwyn, Adams, Tallafrejo, McCoy, Nelson, Newlin, Pleasant, Alston, Cochran, King, Pickens, Butler, Calhoun, Earle, Moore, Wion, Bibb, B. Hall, Troop, H. Clay, Desha, Johnson, McKee, Ormsby, New, Grundy, Abner, Morrow, Poindexter, Jennings, Sevier.—63.

10th 182.
The meeting was opened at seven o'clock.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, the Hon. J. B. VARNUM was appointed Chairman, and R. M. JOHNSON Secretary of the meeting.

Mr. Findley having briefly explained the object of the meeting—
On motion of Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, it was

Resolved, That the meeting do now proceed to recommend proper persons as candidates to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, for the term of four years from the 3d day of March next.

The meeting first proceeded, on motion of Mr. Anderson, to ballot for the candidate for the Presidency; and Messrs. Mitchell and Tate being appointed Tellers, it appeared, on counting the ballots, that the votes were as follow:

For JAMES MADISON, 82.
No other person being voted for.
The meeting then proceeded, in like manner, to ballot for a suitable person to be supported for the office of Vice-President for a like term. On counting the ballots, it appeared that there were

For JOHN LANGDON, 64
ELBRIDGE GERRY, 18
Scattering 2
On motion of Mr. Campbell of Tennessee, it was then

Resolved, As the sense of this Meeting, that JAMES MADISON, of

the state of Virginia, be recommended to the people of the U. States as a proper person to fill the office of PRESIDENT, for four years, from the 3d day of March next: And that JOHN LANGDON, of the state of N. Hampshire, be recommended as a proper person to fill the office of VICE-PRESIDENT for the same term.

Resolved, That in making the foregoing recommendation, the members of this meeting have acted only in their individual characters, as citizens; and that they have been induced to adopt the measure from a deep conviction of the importance of union to the republicans, throughout all parts of the U. States in the present crisis of our public affairs.

On motion of Mr. Findley, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of correspondence and arrangement, viz:

Mr. CUTTS of N. Hampshire, Mr. VARNUM of Massachusetts, Mr. How- ell of R. Island, Mr. Robinson of Vermont, Mr. Sage of N. York, Mr. Condit of N. Jersey, Mr. Smilie of Penn- sylvania, Mr. Ringgold of Maryland, Mr. Burwell of Virginia, Mr. Pickens of N. Carolina, Mr. Taylor of S. Carolina, Mr. Crawford of Georgia, Mr. Anderson of Tennessee, Mr. Pope of Kentucky, Mr. Morrow of Ohio, Mr. Promentia of Louisiana, Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, Mr. Jennings of Indiana.

And the meeting adjourned.

J. B. VARNUM, Chairman,
R. M. JOHNSON, Sec'y.

A letter was received from Mr. Blackledge, of the House of Representatives, expressive of his regret at being confined by indisposition, and asking to be permitted to vote by proxy for James Madison. The vote by proxy was not deemed admissible.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 29.

The rev. Mr. Mines, of Leesburgh, will preach in the court-house in this place to-morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Messrs. Biddle and Tayloe, two young officers of the American navy, charged with the care of despatches to England and France, and back, reached Washington City on Friday last.— They arrived at New-York in the Hornet, in 21 days from Cherburgh, which place they left on the 27th ultimo. We understand that they brought official advices from Paris down to the middle of April.

The arrival of the Hornet has much increased public anxiety, and excited an unusual degree of curiosity. Her long detention in France, attributable, perhaps, to flattering prospects held out to Mr. Barlow, has in no small degree contributed to produce this state of feeling in the public mind. We have no doubt that anxiety will soon be relieved, and curiosity gratified.

It was said at Washington on Saturday morning, that a cabinet council was to be held, to deliberate on the contents of the despatches received the day before. And we know that it was yesterday the opinion of those who were in the most intelligent circles at the seat of government, that the president would send a message to congress in a day or two. Alex. Herald.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, dated May 14.
"The Packet from England has just arrived in 23 days—brings accounts of the Russians having declared war against France—that seven ships of the line and fourteen frigates with troops on board are on their way for this place and may be daily expected, the object of their being sent here is not known. The squadron coming out here is under the command of admiral Sir J. B. Warren."

Despatches from England.—We have been frequently asked, whether Mr. Ruffe, the messenger, came out in the Bramble? It may not be recollected by all our readers, that Mr. R. did not leave London till the 10th April for Plymouth, where, no doubt, he embarked in a ship of war, and sailed for the Chesapeake, where he may, ere this, have arrived. The Bramble sailed on the 2d of April with despatches, but brought out no messenger.— Mr. Ruffe is a regular "king's messenger," and from the disturbed state of the manufacturing towns in England at the time he was sent off, may be reasonably concluded, (as the London editors do) that propositions of a pacific complexion have been sent out in his charge. N. York p.p.

AMELIA ISLAND.

We learn, (says the Savannah Ledger of May 7.) by a gentleman who left Amelia Island early on Sunday morning last, that the former commandant of that place had made his appearance in full uniform, (a circumstance which had not occurred since the surrender of the Island) that the soldiers and inhabitants appeared unusually cheerful in consequence of it; and the Spanish flag, it was understood, was to be hoisted that day, at 12 o'clock, on the island. The custom-house established at Amelia under the auspices of General Mathews, was shut up; and the embargo, on the American side, was so rigidly enforced, that all vessels and boats (except passenger) were precluded communication with the opposite shore.

The Massachusetts Assembly will consist of about 720 members, of which the federalists have a majority of about 80. The physical force of this regiment will be neutralized by a republican senate.

Federalists call the troops now raising, "A Standing Army." They are "mistaken in the goods." It will be a moving, fighting, conquering, army—and as soon as its duty is done, it will be disbanded. We have no sedition or alien laws to enforce that require a standing army. Trenton American.

The following is an extract from a Paris paper, received by the schooner Benjamin Franklin, arrived at New-York, from Bayonne:

"CONSERVATIVE SENATE.
SITTING OF THE 10TH MARCH 1812.
His excellency, the Duke of Bassano, minister of exterior relations, communicated the following report to his majesty the emperor and king.

"As long as the British Orders in Council shall not be withdrawn, and the principles recognised by the treaty of Utrecht towards neutrals restored in full force, the Decrees of Berlin and Milan must continue towards those Powers who shall suffer their flags to be denationalised.

The ports of the continent must not be opened neither to these denationalised flags, nor to the English merchandise. It is necessary that the whole disposable forces of France should be distributed in such a manner as to prevent the English flag, the denationalised flag, or those conveyed by English ships of war, from landing."

HIGHLY PATRIOTIC.
The inhabitants of LYNN deserve the highest praise for their patriotism.— In Town meeting on Monday last, they passed an unanimous vote to pay those who are, or may be drafted, (if called into actual service) seven dollars per month, in addition to the allowance made by the United States.

New-York, May 20.
The Funeral Procession, in honor of the late Vice-President of the U. States, took place yesterday; when every solemn expression of regret which the occasion afforded was visible amongst all classes, without distinction of party. The Funeral Oration of Gouverneur Morris, Esq. which was delivered in the Wall-street church, to a crowded audience, was eloquent, impressive and appropriate. Guz.

Bullston, Spa. N. Y. May 13.
We are informed that gen. Dearborn waited at Albany from Monday till Friday, for the arrival of troops; but being disappointed he then departed for Niagara in great haste—report says the combined Canadians and Indians headed and led on by toria, threatened a descent on our frontiers in that quarter; and we are apprehensive there may be some thing in the report, by the general's departing in such haste.

Boston, May 16.
A CARTEL.—On Thursday arrived at this port the ship Cyrus, Captain Thompson, with a full cargo of unfortunate American seamen, whose vessels have been captured and carried into England, under the British Orders in Council. The federal papers make no mention of this. Had these unfortunate men been the victims of French instead of British injustice, all the federal magistrates in town would have been employed in taking the depositions of the sailors. But these are a class of citizens for which those gentlemen "who are above the dull pursuit

of civil life" feel but little sympathy—and for whose sufferings they never even counterfeit sorrow, unless on the eve of an important election.

Monthly Magazine.

The subscribers to this work are respectfully informed, that the first number is now in the press, and will be ready for delivery on the first of June.— Circumstances beyond the control of the Editor, have delayed its appearance; every obstacle, however, is now removed, and it will progress without interruption.

Winchester Races.

Will be run for on Thursday the 11th of June over the Winchester Race Course.

A Purse of 120 Dollars.

And on Friday the 12th, a Purse of SIXTY DOLLARS.

Free for any horse in the U. States. May 29.

Superfine Calicoes,

ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto
ditto

Chintzes,
Gingham,
Cashmere Robes,
Cambricks,
Dimities,
IRISH LINENS,
Leno Muslins,
Men's & Women's Cotton Hose,

Homemade Tow Linen, &c. &c.
ALSO,

WALDRON'S prime CRADLING Scythes, English & German Grass do. Hugh Long's warranted SICKLES, and WEAVER'S SEEDS of all kinds, Knives and Forks, a few pair of SHEEP-SHEARS, Glass, Queen's, China, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware.

ALSO.
London Particular Madeira Wine of the vintage of 1807, first quality HERINGS by the barrel, &c. &c.

His assortment at this time is perfect in almost every article which this neighbourhood and country requires, (the greater part of which were bought previous to the late high prices of Goods) and are now offered to the public at the old cheap rates, by the market house in Shepherd's Town.

JAMES S. LANE.
May 22, 1812.

P. S. As heretofore a liberal allowance will be made to those who buy to sell again. And while Goods are both extremely scarce and high in the different seaports, large dealers will do well to call, and view my assortment.

Please Take Notice,

THAT I have employed Mr. William P. Orrick, to collect in all the debts due to the late firms of James and John Lane, and James S. Lane, Brother, and Co. Those in arrears who do not call and discharge their respective balances immediately, may expect him to call on them.

JAMES S. LANE.

800 Dollars Cash

Will be paid for 100 Cords clean Tanner's BARK, delivered at the tannery, or the same rate for a less quantity. JAMES S. LANE.
Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscribers will give employment to seven or eight journeyman masons for the present season.— Liberal wages will be allowed, and punctually paid.
WILKINS & WIDOWS.
Charlestown, May 29.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's land, a dark Gray Horse full 15 hands high, blind of the right eye; no other particular mark perceivable, supposed to be about 12 years old.— Appraised to 35 dollars.

THOMAS H. GRADY.
Charlestown, May 29.

All Persons

Holding receipts of mine for grain of any kind, are requested to bring them forward for settlement before the first day of July next, as there are a number of receipts of mine out, and the grain delivered, and the receipts not returned.— Therefore, I take this method of bringing such accounts to settlement at the close of grinding.
JOSEPH BELL, junr.
May 24.

THE SELFISH MAN'S PRAYER ON THE PROSPECT OF WAR.

By ST. JOHN HONEYWOOD.
Again the clouds of battle loom
With terror and dismay;
Protect me, all disposing power,
In this disastrous day!

As in the camp the soldiers learn
To riot, curse and swear,
'T would give my pious soul concern
To have my boys go there!

Then while my neighbors & their sons
Are call'd to war and arms,
Grant that my boys, secure from guns,
May cultivate my farms!

And while with taxes and expense
My kindred are distress'd,
O grant that all my hard-earn'd pence
May slumber in the chest!

And should the [English] gain the day,
And all their foes condemn;
Then may I wash my hands, and say
I ne'er opposed them!

Yet, if by thy disposing will,
My country gains the cause,
O may I find a shelter still
In her indulgent laws!

And should she dissolve my word,
May I upon thee call
To witness I ne'er drew my sword,
Or fir'd a gun at all.

For since from frailty and mistake
No carnal mind is free,
I wish no active part to take,
But leave the whole to thee!

Though impious pirates on the seas
Our merchant's ships despoil;
Yet shall my spirit rest in ease
Till foes invade the soil.

Then let the fiends of battle rave,
My peaceful vales shall sing;
And oxen, corn, and all I have,
Full thrice their value bring.

O may my lands yield twenty-fold,
The army to supply;
May fat contractors, fraught with gold,
My copious harvests buy!

May continental rags no more
Usurp the place of coin;
But crown my basket and my store
With blessings from the mine.

What tho' the fig-tree shall not bloom,
Or oxen seek the stall;
What though it be thy righteous doom
That half our youth shall fall!

Yet if thou wilt thy servant bless,
And my posterity,
I'll joy in my own righteousness,
To perpetuity.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held at Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles town, on Monday the first of June next. All persons interested are desired to attend.

JAMES BROWN, C. O. P.
May 22.

Darkesville* Factory.

THE subscriber has had his machines put in order by an experienced hand, and expects to be able to card wool in a complete manner. It is expected that the wool sent to the machine will be greased and picked clean from any thing that will injure the cards. He will card, spin, weave and full for those that wish to have their wool manufactured into cloth at his mill.

JONA. WICKERSHAM,
May 22.
* Bucklestown.

Mechanics' Bank.

THE Commissioners appointed under an act of congress incorporating the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria give notice that the books will be opened for subscriptions thereto at the Court House in Alexandria on MONDAY the first of June next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. May 18.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have on hand, and for sale, a few barrels of excellent old WHISKY and APPLE BRANDY.
May 8.

FOR SALE,
A likely Negro Man,
aged about 23 years. He is offered for sale for no other reason than that he ran away without cause. The purchaser must agree to remove him at least 300 miles from this place. Inquire of the Printer.
Jefferson county, May 15. 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.

Land for Sale.
Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 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.

NEW STORE.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has just received and opened a handsome assortment of
Groceries & Dry Goods,
suitable for the present season, in the corner house formerly occupied by Davenport and Willet, which he will sell on very low terms for cash.
CHARLES GIBBS.
Charlestown, May 1.

Blue Dying.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he intends to have the Blue Dying business carried on extensively this season, at his stand, near the Methodist Meeting house, Shepherd's-Town—His price for deep blue is forty-seven and a half cents, middle thirty-seven and a half cents, middle five. He hopes that from his arrangements, low prices, and unremitting attention that he means to pay to his profession, to merit the patronage of all those who may favor him with their custom.
THOMAS WHITE.
May 8.

Jefferson County, to wit.
April Court, 1812.
John Hinkle, Complainant,
vs.
Forney, Hughes, and Co. Defendants. In Chancery.

THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

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.

Land for Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell the farm whereon he now resides, lying on the Bullskin run, containing three hundred and thirty seven acres, one hundred of which are in wood. It is conveniently situated, being within a quarter of a mile of a good merchant and saw mill. It is also well adapted to grass. About 70 acres of the above land is now sown in clover.
SAM. WASHINGTON.
May 8.

James Brown and Co.
Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern, in SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,
An assortment of
MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Home-made Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "A Serious-Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," written by
THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?
Wines, Brandies, Spirits, Holland Gin, and Rum, all of superior quality, and a quantity of whiskey, some of which is upwards of three years old and of excellent quality—Every article of which is bought with cash, and with the greatest care and attention, and will be offered low for ready money and such produce as will suit our markets.
May 8.

Carding of Wool
WILL be executed in a superior style, on the first rate machinery at Beeler's mill, two and a half miles from Charlestown, where the utmost attention and dispatch will be observed to customers.—It is expected that the wool will be sent cleaned from any thing that may injure the cards, otherwise there will be an extra charge on the customary price.
JOHN HOGELAND.
May 1, 1812.

Jefferson County, to wit.
April Court, 1812.
George Hite, Complainant,
vs.

John Briscoe and Hezekiah 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: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, 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 any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.
A Copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

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, Clementis 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.

Tanner's Bark Wanted.
THE highest price in cash, will be given for any quantity of Tanner's Bark, delivered to the subscriber in Charlestown.
JACOB E. PARSON.
May 1.

FOR RENT,
THE yellow house on Congress street, in Charlestown, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. The house is large and very convenient, with three rooms below & three above stairs, exclusive of two neat pantries. There is a full lot of ground attached to the house, with a kitchen, smoke house, corn house, stable, &c. For terms apply to
JOHN KENNEDY.
tf.
May 15.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Shepherds-Town, held on May 5, 1812, Ordered that notice be given to the public, through the medium of the Charlestown & Martinsburg newspapers, that the following laws are in force in said Town, to wit:

A law prohibiting any person from galloping a horse or mare, through the streets or alleys of said Town, in a disorderly manner, also the driving of horses in waggons faster than a walk.
A law prohibiting hogs running at large in said Town, imposing a fine on the owners for suffering it.
A law prohibiting the firing of fire arms in said Town, unless on a muster-day, on which day it is allowed while mustering and parading the streets.
A law respecting stud horses in said Town.
A law prohibiting persons from throwing filth or dirt into said streets or alleys, that may occasion a nuisance so as to endanger the health of any inhabitant.

A law prohibiting any brush or trash being burnt in said Town.
Ordered that Jacob Long be and is hereby empowered and directed by the Trustees, to take notice from this date, of all persons violating any of the foregoing laws, or any other law enacted by them, and to take proper steps to bring all offenders to justice to be dealt with as the law may direct.
By order of the board of Trustees,
JOHN WINGARD, Presr.
Attest,
JAMES LEGGET, jun. Secy.

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 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.

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, 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 home made 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.

CONGRESS.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.
I communicate to Congress, for their information, copies and extracts from the correspondence of the Secretary of State, and the Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris.—These documents will place before Congress the actual posture of our relations with France.
JAMES MADISON.
May 26, 1812.

LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
No. 1.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1811.
I seize the first occasion to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce. I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month and arrived at Paris the 19th. The Emperor has been residing for some time at Compeigne and it unfortunately happened that he set out thence for the coast and for Holland the day of my arrival here.

The duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Relations, came the next day to Paris for two days only, when he was to follow the Emperor to join him in Holland. Gen. Turreau, and others who called on me the morning after I reached Paris, assured me that the Duke was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible and with as little ceremony.

On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which of course had no other object than that of delivering credentials. I expressed my regret at the Emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business as was rendered particularly urgent by the necessity of sending home the frigate and by the approaching session of Congress, as well as by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the exhibitions which I was charged to make on the part of the President of the United States.

He said the Emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done by dispensing with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the Emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months and was disposed to do every thing that I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.

The Duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the Emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with him two hours the next day.

I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the President on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.

He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavored to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested were new to him and were very important; that he should lay them before the Emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression, desired me to reduce them to writing to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the Emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

(No. 2.)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, OCT. 29, 1811.
The Emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected.—Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th of Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate Constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the Emperor was to have reached Fontainebleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.

As the minister of Foreign Relations and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward to advantage any propositions on the great objects of my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons mentioned in my first despatch, that these objects can be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.

My correspondence with the Minister therefore has been hitherto confined to incidental matters not worth troubling you with.

It is now so fully believed that the Emperor will be here about the 10th of November, and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by capt. Hull as well as myself that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russell and return to Cherbourg for my dispatches for you.

(No. 3.)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, NOV. 21, 1811.
"On the 9th of this month the Duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, and signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th November.

My intention was, if possible, to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further development than it would be convenient to give in writing.

"Not finding the duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have learnt, through other channels, that they are discussing in the Emperor's councils of commerce and of state the principal points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall probably have an answer, of some sort, before many days."

(Inclosed in No. 3.)
MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano.
Paris, 10th November, 1811.
"For all these considerations, and others which I have had the honor to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his Majesty the Emperor and King should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 5th of August and 2d of November, in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the U. States imposed upon themselves, by excluding the productions of Great Britain and her dependencies, should be as far as circumstances will allow, compensated by a free access to those of the continent of Europe, and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry, those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies, will furnish."

Should his Majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out.

First, let the American ships and cargoes now under seizure, capture or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold, which are now reserved for the party having right, be immediately restored to their owners, and they declared free to depart thence with their country.—This article is not intended to embrace any thing but genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations.

"Second, such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be restored, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French Treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention."

"Third, a signification of his Majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the United States, on principles of reciprocity both with respect to the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling, entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on, the produce of their respective countries, colonies, territories and dependencies."

"One principal reason why a system of this kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, and of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect: our honor, as well as interest, is concerned in suppressing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, and agree with the French government on the marks, signals and other measures most proper to attain the end."

"I beg your Excellency not to consider it improper or indiscreet in me to close this note by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedily an answer to the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the President will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the results of these propositions, and it happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the Emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."

(No. 4.)
MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.
Paris, 19th Dec. 1811.
"Since the date of my last (21 November) I have had many interviews with the Duke of Bassano. I have explained several points and urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th as its very serious importance will allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candor and solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the Emperor had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer."

"But he says the Emperor's taking so long a time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the Emperor has read the note repeatedly and with great attention, and he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with his continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove.

"From what the Emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.

"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the captain writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time.

"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall dispatch the messenger Mr. Morris, in five or six days at latest.

"I send this by a Mr. Odlin, of Boston by way of England.—I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches, and he goes by Morlaix without expence to the United States."

(No. 5.)
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.
PARIS, DEC. 31, 1811.
"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.

"This answer if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the Emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the U. States, arising from recent injuries,

and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.

"Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.

"My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method.

"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the Emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the United States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American Merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, not inconsistent with the Emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.

"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the Emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the Emperor's decision precisely to the following effect; "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as if it were signed; for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates of origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the U. S. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on the simple certificate of origin, without a special license."

"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department, to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers.—The Emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.

"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licenses, repeating what I had often stated before, the just objection that the President had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the President desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the Emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the United States, provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.

"He always insists upon it that the special licenses are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships—