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Superfine Calicoes,

ditto Chintzes,
ditto Ginghams,
ditto Cashmere Robes,
ditto Cambricks,
ditto Dimities,
ditto IRISH LINENS,
ditto Leno Muslins,
ditto 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 REEDS of all kinds, Knives and Forks, a few pair of *SHEEPSHEARS*, Glass, Queen's, China, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware.

ALSO,

London Particular Madeira Wine of the vintage of 1807, first quality HERRINGS by the barrel, &c. &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 tanyard, or the same rate for a less quantity. JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

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.

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, May 23.

Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscribers will give employment to seven or eight journeymen 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 a settlement at the close of grinding.

JOSEPH BELL, junr.

May 24.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

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 Charles-Town & 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, Prest.
Attest,
JAMES LEGGET, jun. Sect.

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.

May 15. tf.

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.

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.

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.

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, Homemade Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "*A Serio-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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, 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.

ROCKVILLE ACCADEMY

LOTTERY,

Will commence drawing on Monday the 18th inst. at Montgomery court house, Maryland.

By authority of the State of Maryland.

Scheme of a Lottery for erecting an Academy at Rockville.

			Dolls.	Dolls.
1 Prize of	5 000	is		5 000
1 do	2 000			2,000
1 do	1,000			1 000
2 do	500			1,000
10 do	100			1,000
10 do	50			500
50 do	10			500
102 do	5			510
2,830 do	3			8,490
3 007 prizes				20,000
4,993 blanks				

8,000 tickets at 2 dollars and 50 cts.

☞ Not 1 1 4 blanks to a prize.

Prizes payable sixty days after the drawing shall have been completed, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

First drawn ticket entitled to a prize of 500 dollars. First drawn 2,500 blanks each entitled to 3 dollars.

All prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing of this Lottery, will be considered as donations to the Academy.

1st drawn ticket 6th day, a prize of 100 dols.
1st do 7th do 500 do.
1st do 8th do 1,000 do.
1st do 9th, 10th & 11th each 100 do.
1st do 12th do 5,000 do.
The last drawn ticket 100 do.

RICHARD ANDERSON,
UPTON BEALL,
HONORE MARTIN,
SOLOMON HOLLAND, } Comm'rs.

Tickets for sale at J. Milligan's Bank Store, Georgetown, and by the Commissioners at Rockville.

Rockville, May 1, 1812.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1812. [No. 220.

DOCUMENTS

Communicated by the President to both Houses of Congress on the 26th ult.

(CONCLUDED.)

[Inclosed in No. 5.]

The minister plenipotentiary of the U. States and the undersigned minister of foreign relations, being respectively authorised and now ready to negociate and conclude a treaty of commerce between the two countries, and as several months must elapse before such a treaty can be completed and ratified, during which time their commercial interest may suffer loss from the uncertainty now existing in the U. S. relative to certain points that are intended to enter into that treaty, the undersigned declares it to be the emperor's pleasure that in this interval the commerce of the U. S. in their own produce, and that of the French colonies, shall be free in his ports: That is to say, the formalities necessary to prove the property and origin of the goods shall be as simple and expeditious as the nature of the cases will permit.

No cause whatever shall warrant the capture or detention of an American vessel at sea, or her seizure in a French port, or in any other port by French authority, but a well grounded suspicion of forgery in her papers.

No other papers shall be required but the passport and clearance, by the American authorities, and a certificate of origin by a French consul; and the French consuls in the United States are ordered to give such certificates.

His majesty will cause the liberation of all the remaining ships and cargoes now in his ports belonging to American citizens, as fast as the necessary enquiries now going on shall prove them to be such.

(Enclosed in No. 5.

Translation of a Letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated,

PARIS, Dec. 21.

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you that his majesty the emperor, by a decision of the 12th of this month, has ordered to be placed at the disposition of their government 23 Americans, whom the town of Dantzic had by mistake comprised in a levy of sailors it had to furnish to France. These sailors had been sent to Antwerp, and afterwards to Rochefort; and these successive removals having rendered impracticable the immediate proof of their citizenship, every decision on that subject was necessarily deferred. The usage is to deliver to the nearest consul those who are claimed by his government. Therefore, the 23 American sailors could not be sent directly from Rochefort to Cherbourg, as you desired; but the minister of marine has directed the maritime prefect of Rochefort to have them struck off the rolls, and to send them to Rochelle, there to be put at the disposition of the consul of the U. States.

I hasten, sir, to apprise you of this, and I have the honor to renew the assurance of my high consideration.

THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.*

Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.

Paris, January 4th, 1812.

SIR—Though Mr. Morris has been gone 36 hours, I send this by the mail to take its chance of reaching Cherbourg before the sailing of the frigate, just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the messenger by the Hornet, has reached me. I have scarcely had time to open the packets, but shall lose no time in obeying your instructions as far as I am able, as soon as I find what they are; and I hope not to detain the Hornet after her return from England.

With great respect and attachment,
Your obedient servant,
J. BARLOW.

*Not No. by Mr. Barlow.

[TRANSLATION.]

Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano, to Mr. Barlow.

Paris, 8th January, 1812.

SIR—You did me the honor to apprise me on the 15th December, that a certain number of Americans, making part of the crews of different vessels captured and carried into our ports, found themselves detained in France as prisoners of war. Evidence taken on their persons, and on board the vessels in which they served, denotes that eight among them have been seized under a neutral flag. These named Joel Wicker, Judah Swift, Herman Dickenson, served on board the American ship Friendship: Littleton Addison, William Banks, Martin Kelly, and Richard Miller, belonged to the American ship Spanish Lady; and John Beadley, to the Pappenburgh vessel the Catharine.

His Majesty the Emperor, upon the report which I have presented to him, has ordered that these eight seamen, whatever may have been the causes of the capture of their vessels, be placed at the disposition of their government.

The ancient decisions applicable to all seamen making part of the crew of an enemy vessel, whatever may be their citizenship, [*nationalite*] do not permit to be extended to American seamen, found under such circumstances, the friendly measure of which I have the honor to inform you.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my high consideration, &c. &c.

(Signed)
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

No. 6.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

Paris, January 28, 1812.

"In consequence of the note of the Minister of Foreign relations (of which I had the honor of sending you a copy by the frigate, and now send another copy) announcing that he was authorised to negociate and sign a treaty of commerce, on principles of perfect reciprocity, I had some personal conferences with him on the nature of those principles. I then drew up the project of a treaty and sent it to him on the 17th instant.

"I have reason to presume that in a short time, say three or four weeks, the work may be finished and the treaty ready to be submitted to the President. This being a matter of so much importance in itself, so essential, when finished, to have it dispatched as soon as possible, by the safest and swiftest conveyance, and so improbable that at the time contemplated I shall be able to find any such conveyance, but by a public ship, that I have concluded to detain the Hornet.

"Having ventured on this resolution, I am now anxious to impart it to you, with the copies above mentioned, as soon as possible, and for this purpose I send the Hornet with this dispatch to England, desiring Mr. Russell to forward it with such expedition and safety as may be in his power, as none can be had at present from this country.

"The affair of the Acastus now terminated will be at least one more proof that the obnoxious decrees are in good faith annulled.

"The ship Acastus, captain Cottle, loaded with tobacco, and bound from Norfolk to Pennington, was boarded by an English frigate, and afterwards taken by a French privateer, and brought into Fecamp, for the fact of having been thus boarded. As soon as the Emperor was informed of this by my letter of the 2d December to the Duke of Bassano, he ordered the ship and cargo to be restored to her owner, all which I have had the honor to state to you, and I now state it to Mr. Russell."

No. 7.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated

Paris, February 8th, 1812.

"Having an opportunity to send to London, which cannot be entirely relied upon for safety, I shall do little more than send you a copy of my last dispatch.

"Since its date I have had several conversations with the Minister of Foreign Relations relative to the progress of the treaty. He is at work upon it, and probably in good earnest; but the discussions with Russia, and the other affairs of this continent, give him and the Emperor so much occupation, that I cannot count upon their getting on very fast with ours.

"But he endeavors to assure me that it shall not suffer much delay, and that most of the essential points that I insist upon will be agreed to. These declarations, however, are not sufficiently precise to be relied on.

"The Hornet sailed from Cherbourg the first of February, and may be expected back in a very few days."

No. 8.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated March 3d, 1812.

"The Hornet returned to Cherbourg, the second time, about the 15th of February, where she yet remains, and where I am under the painful necessity of detaining her still longer, or of sending her home without the treaty. The alternative is disagreeable, but I do not hesitate, under all circumstances, to detain her. It is in the hope that we shall bring the affair to a conclusion in time for her to arrive with the treaty before Congress will adjourn.

"Be assured that I spare no pains and omit no argument in urging forward this business.

"Mr. Russell has written me again for additional proofs of the decrees. I have the honor to inclose to you a copy of my answer to him of yesterday, which I shall send by the same ship that takes this dispatch, (the Neptune, for New York.) The captain, Hopkins, has promised to put the messenger, Mr. Frear, of South Carolina, on shore in England without expense to the government."

(Inclosed in No. 8.)

Mr. Barlow to Mr. Russell.

2D MARCH, 1812.

It seems from a variety of documents that I have seen, and among others the decision of Sir Wm. Scott in the case of the ship Fox, that the British government requires more proof of the effectual revocation, by the French government, of the Berlin and Milan decrees. Though it is not easy to perceive what purpose such additional proof is to answer, either for obtaining justice or for shewing why it is refused, yet I herewith send you a few cases in addition to what have already been furnished.

Among these, I believe you will find such as will touch every point that was contemplated in those decrees, to prove them all to have been removed. If not, and still further proof after this should be deemed necessary, I can doubtless furnish it; for the subject is not exhausted, though your patience may be.

1st. The schooner Fly, Adams, of and from New York, loaded with cotton, sugar and coffee, bound to St. Petersburgh, taken by an English cruizer and carried into Cowes, thence released, came into Havre, declared the facts as above, entered, sold her cargo, re-loaded with French goods, and departed without molestation.

2d. The brig Ann Maria, of and from New York, D. Campbell master, bound to a port in France, loaded with pot-ash, cotton, staves, put into Falmouth, then came to Morlaix, entered, sold, bought, re-loaded, and departed, as above.

3d. The ship Neptune, Hopkins, bound from London to Charleston, in ballast, taken, brought into Dieppe, restored by a decree of the Emperor, and departed again in ballast.

4th. Ship Marquis de Someruelos, with indigo, fish, cotton, bound to Civitta Vecchia, boarded by a British frigate, arrived at her port, declared the fact, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for the U. States.

5th. Ship Phœbe, from Boston to Civitta Vecchia, colonial produce, boarded as above, arrived, entered, sold, and is now re-loading for departure.

6th. Ship Recovery, of Boston, with pepper, boarded, arrived, entered, and treated above at the same place; now selling her cargo.

7th. Brig Star, bound to Naples, with colonial produce, taken and carried into Toulon, for having touched at Gibraltar, under pretence of a violation of the decrees, and restored by the emperor, on the express ground that the decrees no longer existed, as applicable to the United States.

It would be wrong to allege that any of these vessels were protected by special licences. In the first place, only three of the seven had licences; those were the Fly, Phœbe, and the Recovery. Secondly, it is well known that licenses are not and never were given as protections against the effects of those decrees. The object of the licences given to vessels of the U. States is distinctly defined to be merely to guard against false papers, and to prove the regularity of the voyage.—They are used only for colonial produce, and not at all for the produce of the United States, and we see in every instance, that a vessel loaded wholly with the produce of the United States, or in ballast, is respected by the government here. At least I know it has been so, in every instance, since my arrival in September last; and there have been, I doubt not, 30 or 40 such vessels in France within that period. But a vessel loaded with colonial produce and sailing without a licence, would be certainly confiscated, whether she had violated the supposed decrees or not. Indeed, the regulation about licences is not a maritime regulation, and it has nothing to do with neutral rights. It is, strictly speaking, *a relaxation of the French navigation act*, in favor of such particular persons as obtain them, to enable such persons to bring goods of an origin foreign to the United States into France.

It is the same as if a vessel of the U. States, should, by a special relaxation of the English navigation act, obtain a licence to bring Brazil sugars or French wines into England. Such a licence would surely not be considered as a breach, on the part of England, of our neutral rights, neither would it be a breach of such rights to confiscate our vessels carrying such articles into Eng. without a licence. The violation of the navigation law, either of France or England, is not a neutral right, and therefore the punishment of such violation is not a breach of neutral right.

I have taken the liberty to be thus particular on this head, because in several instances, during the discussion with the ministers of the British government, I have seen a disposition in them to confound with the French maritime decrees not only this affair of special licences, but several regulations merely fiscal and municipal, bearing no relation to neutral rights, or to the decrees in question.

I will terminate this statement by repeating the solemn declaration that I made to you in my letter to you of the 30th January, (and there is no impropriety in the repetition, since a greater length of time has given a wider scope to the declaration,) that since my arrival in September last, there has not been a single instance of the application of the Berlin and Milan decrees to an American vessel or cargo, and that I have not heard of their having been so applied, since the first of November, 1810, though many instances have occurred within the period, in which they must have been so applied, had they been in vigor.

It is difficult to conceive, probably impossible to procure, and certainly insulting to require, a mass of evidence more positive than this, or more conclusive of every unprejudiced mind.

[Signed,] JOEL BALOW.

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Inclosed in No. 9, of the 16th March.]

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated the 6th of Feb. 1812.

My Lord—I understand that the brig Belisarius, of New-York, Capt. Lockwood, and her cargo is about to be confiscated, after report made to his Majesty, because this vessel and her cargo are liable to the decree of Milan, of the 17th December, 1807.

As I know positively that this American vessel left *New-York the 17th of June*, 1811, seven months after the revocation of the decrees of Milan and Berlin, with *permitted articles, the produce of the soil of the United States*, I am unable to account for this decision, without attributing it to *an error of date* committed in the report, in which it is possible that the year 1810, has been taken for the year 1811.

I take the liberty, therefore, to submit this remark to your excellency, well persuaded, if there has been an error in the report, the justice of his Majesty will order a revision of the affair. I pray your excellency, &c.

(Signed) JOEL BARLOW.

(*Concluded on the 4th page.*)

IMPORTANT DECLARATION.

LONDON, April 22, 1812.

This morning the following Declaration was published by his Majesty's Government:—

"The Government of France, having by an official report, communicated by its minister for foreign affairs to the conservative Senate on the 10th of March last removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that Government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and Commercial interest of the British Empire, than inconsistent with the rights of neutral nations; and having thereby developed the inordinate pretensions, which that system, as promulgated in the decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness' determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the Government of France openly avows its purpose to impose by force upon the world, as the law of Nations.

"From the time that the progressive injuries and violence of the French government, made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of rights of war within their ordinary limits, without submitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his crown, his Majesty has endeavored by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable: and which his majesty has at all times professed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations be restored to its accustomed course.

"At a subsequent period of the war, his majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the orders in council of Nov. 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions, thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The orders in council of April 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operations to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

"The United States of America remained nevertheless dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed by the enemy, who has pretended, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the decree affecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce; and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

"But the enemy has at length laid aside all dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those decrees still continue in force, but they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he further announces the penalties of those decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, "denationalized."

"In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British orders in council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral;—that neutral property under the flag of an enemy shall be treated as hostile; that arms and warlike stores alone (to the exclusion of shiptimber & other articles of naval equipments) shall be regarded as contraband of war; and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested or besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [*en prevention dietre pris*] and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

"By these and other demands, the enemy in fact requires, that Great Britain, and all civilised nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure the ordinary and indisputable rights of a maritime war; that Great Britain in particular shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, whilst the subjects of Great Britain are to be in effect proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world, to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

"Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under the cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unassailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade or to incorporate with her own dominions all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and in abdication of their just rights to adopt a code by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British from their dominions.

"The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact in the treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which in the last treaty of peace between the same powers had not been reviewed, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

"It is needless for his royal highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law; it is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alledged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America; and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British orders in Council.

"His royal highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, persuaded that so soon as this formal declaration, by the government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in America, the government of the U. States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recal those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

"To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare:

"That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed: then and from thenceforth, the Orders in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be wholly and absolutely revoked; and further, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French decrees, although antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage which under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French government, shall, without any further order or declaration on the part of his Majesty's government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty or any Court of Vice Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful, as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors, such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to in the judgment of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's government at the time of such capture.

"His royal highness however deems it proper to declare, that, should the repeal of the French decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy; and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced or revived by the enemy, Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to neutral powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

"Westminister, April 21, 1812.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES.

A copy of a Letter from Samuel Goode Hopkins, Esq. to his Excellency Cha. Scott, dated Town of Henderson, K. May 9th, 1812.

MY DEAR GENERAL,

The vicinity of my residence to the unpleasant scenes every day occurring in the Indiana territory, enables me to sketch a faint gleam of its disagreeable and alarming situation.

This day two weeks, I recounted the particulars of the murder of old Mr. Meeks, in the attack made on his family by the Indians. Since that period, constant accounts have been coming to us, by the fugitive inhabitants of the territory, announcing some new insolence or outrage; the whole opposite country is in a state of consternation; its inhabitants are hourly flocking over to our shore—abandoning, at this important season of the year, their crops and property to utter destruction. They present a state of dismay and suffering that would excite the sympathy of the most obdurate.—Many, availing themselves of stronger settlements, are erecting block-houses, and determined in them to brave all the fury of the impending storm.

A great portion of the country is too thinly populated to admit even of this advantage; such sections have sought refuge with us—during the last week I had fully twenty applications to rent land for the present year's cultivation.

Many families have gone quite back to the states from whence they originally emigrated. Unless an immediate check is put to this alarm, the extent of the injuries both to the individuals and the government will be immense. The 4th regiment of infantry is ordered to Detroit. Governor Harrison is left in Vincennes, with a force composed of men, women, and children, to the number of two or three hundred. With these, good reasons exist to authorise a belief that he will soon have to encounter Tecumseh at the head of two thousand Indians.—The known address, talents, & prowess, of this inveterate enemy to our people, will doubtless insure him the utmost success in collecting forces to serve his purposes. He is evidently the instigator of the murders and hostility of the Indians on the Missouri. Mrs. Harrison and the defenceless members of the Governor's family arrived here by water last evening. They were accompanied by the sick and wounded of the 4th regiment, whose disabilities would not admit of their accompanying the regiment on their march by land.

The Governor, disdaining a retreat as the semblance of defence is left him, is busily engaged in fortifying his house, and exhorting the inhabitants to use their efforts to protect themselves and property. Having long lived his neighbor, I well know the worth of this inestimable man—I am happy to find, in the hour of peril, that even those whose constant exertions have incessantly been to defame and injure him are willing to look to him as their shield—indeed, were he to abandon the territory, I verily believe nine-tenths of the inhabitants would follow. I hope another battle will terminate in the total discomfiture of these savage assassins. The contemplation is truly painful, nay, shocking to humanity; but I greatly fear, so long as G. Britain, by her possessions on our continent and her bribes and largesses, retains the means of controling the conduct of the whole of the Lake Indians, nothing less than *extirpation* will permanently tranquilise our frontier.

Having accepted a captaincy of light dragoons in the army of the United States, being required by the Secretary at War to make arrangements for immediate service, and constrained to go to Lexington to do so, I am prevented from attempting to organise a volunteer corps to aid the Governor. With your permission, I will order a detachment from this regiment, (the command of which devolves on me in the absence of the Colonel, and which I have retained for the special purpose,) to be in readiness to march at the first alarm. Be so kind as to signify your wishes on this subject as soon as convenient, and they shall be obeyed.

We are deeply interested, from our vicinity, in the success of the territorial war. The Ohio is our only barrier against the same ruthless invasion that it is now sustaining.

I have commenced writing since the arrival of the mail. It is just closing. I beg you to accept my best respects and believe me most sincerely your friend.

SAMUEL G. HOPKINS.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the army of the United States, dated,

"FORT HARRISON, May 3, 1812.

"There are no families living within 60 miles of this, place, except Barnabas Lambert, his son and two sons in-law who not long since removed from your county—and they are compelled to live in the Fort, in consequence of the hostile manœuvres of the Indians towards us. About 5000 Indians are now in council in Miscinique, about one hundred and fifty miles from this place. I am fully persuaded they are for war. We hourly look for an attack from the Indians on this fort; and so sure as it is made, so sure are we all killed. Yesterday, lieut. Albright received orders to repair to Fort Knox with capt. Posey's detachment, which will leave us here in the wilds of the territory, in a miserable constructed fort, with about fifty men, all of which are entirely new recruits."

Gen. Duncan M'Arthur has been elected lieut. Col. Colonel James Denny, First Major, and William Trimble, Esq. Second Major, by the volunteer troops lately assembled at Dayton.—We understand that they march in a few days for Detroit.

Georgetown, May 21.

VOLUNTEERS.—We understand that Major T. Herndon, will this day leave this county with a company of about 100 volunteers, who are to be joined by about 50 from Franklin county—the whole company to march to the Indiana Territory, for the purpose of relieving the frontier inhabitants, who are at this time in eminent danger of being murdered by the savages.

Frankfort, (K.) May 27.

On Thursday last, the company of Volunteers raised in this county for the purpose of marching immediately to the Indiana territory, assembled in this place, to the number of between 50 and 60, and elected John Arnold capt. Anthony Crockett, lieut. and Berry Searcy, ensign. In the afternoon of the same day they left this place for Louisville, where we understand they arrived and crossed the Ohio on Saturday, and proceeded directly to Vincennes, to receive their orders from Gov. Harrison.

The enthusiasm and zeal manifested by this patriotic band of soldiers affords a proud example of the spirit of freemen. The company is composed of stout active men, well armed with rifles, &c. and should they be brought into action, we have no doubt that, under the command of their brave and experienced officers, they will acquit themselves with honor, and render eminent service to their country.

St. Louis, May 9.

Some days ago, the chiefs of the Great and Little Osage, the Sacs, Renards, and the Shawanoes and Delawares who reside in this territory, met here in order to accompany Gen. Wilkins Clark to Washington city. On Tuesday week last, they held a council to compose their differences, and endeavor to bury the tomahawk. With the Shawanoes and Delawares the Osages made peace by promising to cover the dead bodies of the Shawanoes, with such remuneration as would be acceptable—with the Sacs and Foxes no treaty could be made, as the Sacs, &c. said, they did not come here for that purpose, nor had they taken the opinion of their nation on the subject. The Osages appeared to be anxious for peace, and the Sacs evaded every thing on that head, by remarking, that their numerous neighbors were determined on war with the Osages, and they could not restrain their young men from joining the hostile parties.

On the 5th inst. Gen. Wm. Clark left this place for Washington city, with the chiefs of the abovementioned nations.

Louisiana Rangers—Since our last, the Governor has received information from Fort Mason that the Indians are still lurking on our frontier. A small party of the rangers a few days ago discovered the trail of some Indians about 10 miles from the fort, and pursued them so closely that they were obliged to throw away some of their baggage; just before dark this happened, and they were no doubt saved by night closing in—during the night a heavy rain fell, which rendered it impossible to follow the trail further. Capt. Boon has given a good account so far of those who have visited our frontier, and no doubt will continue to do so.

Knoxville, May 25.

Extract of a letter from Governor Edwards to a gentleman in this place, dated Randolph county, I. T. April 12.

"News has just arrived, that about 500 Winnebagoes (or Puants) are marching to attack us, and, unwell as I am, I set out to-morrow morning to oppose them; and it is very probable that I shall have a fight before I return. My rangers took two of their spies and killed another, as I learn from an official communication just received. I have also understood, from a gentleman from the upper part of the territory, that another encounter took place between some of them and the rangers, in which it is believed the Indians sustained considerable loss. War is inevitable."

CHARLES-TOWN, June 12.

We have no congressional news for this week's paper. Both Houses have been in secret session for several days past. Report says a declaration of war against England has passed the house of representatives and sent to the senate for their concurrence.

John Langdon has declined standing as a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

GRIPES AND SMILES,

OR

PARLIAMENTARY HUMBUG.

While thousands of manufacturers in Great Britain are imploring their government to save them from ruin and starvation, and the only step which they desire for this purpose is the abandonment of an "*empty punctilio*," there are members of that government so destitute of reason, of fellow feeling and of common prudence as to deny their distresses, or to reply to their complaints with unseasonable levity. It may not be long before such *rulers* will discover, to their sorrow and confusion, that "*there is no joking with the belly.*"

On the 17th of April, a petition from Birmingham, praying the repeal of the Orders in Council, was presented by sir C. Mourdant to the House of Commons. Mr. Baring made some observations on the impolicy and inefficiency of these orders, and adverted to the evils which the British people experience by the stoppage of trade with America. He was replied to by the flippant ministerialist, who wickedly pleased himself with this *most humane and generous* consolation—"If much was felt here, much also was felt on the other side of the Atlantic. An American cannot shave himself, nor catch his mice, for want of our commodities."! What poor and pitiful stuff! This *honorable* baronet must be either an impostor or a fool. He means to impose upon his own country, or, he is so ignorant of the American character as to expect that we will desert the cause of our impressed citizens, and give up the benefits of neutral commerce and the rights of a sovereign people, for *English razors and mouse traps!*

I'd rather that the filthy mice
Should nestle in my unshorn beard,
Than truckle to such baseness.

If, however, the British manufacturers could make *traps* to catch *Spies and Tories*, those rats that gnaw upon the rope of our political union, & work "tooth and nail" to scuttle the ark of our safety as independent freemen, it would be worth our while to open a trade with them, under almost any restrictions and regulations, but I fear that the British government, foreseeing the havock which such articles would make upon their secret Regiments of Division in the U. States, would soon prohibit them to America, as *contraband of War!*

NO JOKER.

The President of the United States yesterday communicated to Congress two letters from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, and replies thereto by the Secretary of State, which have passed within the last week. Of these documents we have not been able to obtain the perusal; but we learn that they embrace, on the part of the British minister, an amplification of the principles contained in the "Declaration" published in our last, and on the part of the Secretary a nervous exposition of their real character, and incompatibility with our rights and the law of nations.—These documents we will endeavor to publish in our next. *Nat. Intel.*

Most of the absent members of congress have returned to their seats.—Three members only of the Senate are yet absent, and not more than ten or twelve of the House of Representatives. *ibid.*

From the Boston Chronicle.

Singular complaints of public distress.

——In European countries, the price of flour, corn, bread stoff, and provisions in general, is the thermometer by which the distress and happiness of the people are estimated. When the poor are crying for bread, and the corn markets are destitute of supply—when there is no ox in the stall, and pastures are destitute of cattle—then a general complaint ensues, and mourning and lamentation take place. But in the U. States our distresses arise from plenty and the abundance of the bounty of Providence. Our troubles increase in proportion to the fertility of our soil, and the supply of our markets. How affrontive to Heaven to complain, because the poor can be fed with bread at a cheaper rate than in other countries—that our merchants are not exchanging the staples of life for brandy, and other articles of luxury and dissipation—that we are not deprived of flour to feed ourselves, instead of sending it away to feed the enemy—that provisions of all kinds are so plenty, that the forestaller and the avaricious cannot monopolise the necessaries of life for their exclusive benefit. It must be considered a most singular complaint among heathen nations, in case the late missionaries should take our federal papers with them, to find a christian people complaining of the low price of bread, and exciting a civil war against the government, because the bounties of Heaven are so liberal among the people. In the present state of Europe, how happy would the respective nations be, if there was a plenty of provisions.—Would they call upon their subjects to commence hostilities among themselves, because they had bread cheap? The conduct of the federalists is affronting to Heaven, to urge that as a grievance which all other parts of the world estimate as a blessing.—How disgraceful for those who are ever boasting of their christian piety, who establish bible societies—who send out missionaries to preach the gospel, to exhibit such a contradiction of conduct and precept. That those who pray "give us this day our daily bread," should calumniate those who take measures to feed the children of our own family instead of strangers and enemies. Either keep your bible at home, and practice upon its injunctions, or else act worthy the character you profess, and the religion you inculcate. While we are so ungrateful to heaven as to abuse its blessings, we may expect to be visited by those judgments which have so long dessolated other countries. We can only say that for twenty years back there is not a spot in the world which has enjoyed such distinguished mercies as the U. States; and yet there is not a public paper printed in any part of the globe which has held up more disquietude and more internal distress among the people than our anglo-federal papers.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Boston, May 30.

Captain Mayo arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, from Gottenburg. Spoke on the 13th inst. ship Richard and Margaret, captain Sisson, 11 days out from Bristol, E. of whom he received London papers to the 27th of April. One of the papers, we understand, contains a state paper of great length, in which the prince regent declares his intention to persevere in the *Orders in Council in the most rigorous manner, so long as the French Decrees are in force.* A paper of the 27th contains the President's message to Congress, relating to *Henry, the British Spy.* The editor says, *he cannot believe the information to be true.* He doubtless, before this, has found his mistake. Misery and want pervades all England; open rebellion rages, and people are daily falling at the point of the bayonet—*Rule Britannia, happy land!* Captain Mayo says, it was believed at Gottenburg that Russia had declared war against France. This is a rumor that has often been afloat.—Business was very dull when he left there. Several additional captures have been made under the Orders in Council, for particulars of which the reader is referred to the marine list. *Patriot.*

New-York, June 1.

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION.

A meeting of the Democratic Members of our State Legislature was held at Albany on Friday last. Present 87 Members of both Houses. They proceeded to nominate a candidate for President of the United States, when the Honorable DE WITT CLINTON had the votes of all present.

June 5.

Arrived at the Watering Place yesterday, His Britannic Majesty's Sch'r. Mackarel, (late lieut. Carter, who was killed on the 2d of May, by a man falling on him from the mast head.)—Sailed from Falmouth on the 15th of April—Passenger, Mr. WILLIAM RUFF, a King's messenger, who is the bearer of despatches for Mr. FOSTER, the English Minister.

TO FRANKLIN.

I have seen your publication in the Repository of last Friday, and as I seriously believe the period is again at hand that will test the patriotism of the citizens of this country, it would perhaps be advisable for you to communicate to your fellow citizens who the "Jacobinical disciples of anarchy" are, who acted as leaders in the scene to which you allude in the paragraph, in your publication, which begins with the following words, viz. "The same intolerant spirit, &c." I ask this because I cannot get access to any of the gazettes to which you respectfully refer. As I am a free spoken sort of a body, and have no regard for the feelings of the real enemies of my country, I should be glad to have a clue which would lead to the knowledge of those gentry that I might talk at them a little now and then. If you can with propriety pop those leaders into public notice, I think you will oblige the community, and I know you will oblige an INQUIRER.

Carding Machine.

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

JACOB F. SEIBERT, & Co.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

Good Old Apple Brandy,

by the cask only. Also LIME just burnt, of the best quality; and some also that is slaked, (but strong and good) at a reduced price, for ready money. Apply to my Overseer.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shan. Hill, June 12.

N. B. I would sell also a first rate *DINING ROOM SERVANT*, who is young and healthy.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

Fresh Teas, Rice, Molasses, and almost every other article in the Grocery line, also, China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Tin and Wooden wares, Castings, consisting of Pots, Kettles, Ovens and Skillets.

LIKEWISE,

50 barrels of good WHISKEY, and a few barrels of APPLE BRANDY, with a general assortment of other Liquors,

Cradling and Grass Scythes, English and German Whetstones, Hugh Long's Sickles, Herrings by the barrel, Men's strong Leather Shoes,

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

many of which have just been received and are now opening, and they feel no hesitation in saying that there are very few assortments that exceed theirs, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or on a credit to punctual customers.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

Family Bibles,	Stephen's War,
Davis's Sermon's,	Parent's Friend,
Wesley's Sermons,	Deapon's Voyages,
Village Sermons,	History of Ireland,
Doddridge's ditto,	Revolutionary Plutarchs,
Saurin's ditto,	Forsythe on Fruit-trees,
Christian Researches in Africa,	Stranger in France,
Rise and Progress in Religion,	Stranger in Ireland,
Spiritual Treasury,	Morse's Gazetteer,
Practical Piety,	Walker's do.
Christians great Interest,	Memoirs of Cumberland,
Walk of Faith,	Jesuit's Letters,
Triumph of Faith,	Junius Letters,
Reign of Grace,	Ovid's Art of Love,
Scott's Essays,	Man of Feeling,
Holy War,	Thinks I to myself who,
Ancient Israelites,	Scottish Chiefs,
Harvey's Meditations,	Thadeus of Warsaw,
Confession of Faith,	Exiles of Siberia,
Devout Exercises,	Ella Rosenberg,
Faber on the Prophecies,	Celibs in Search of a Wife,
Gaston's Collections,	Modern of Griselda,
Butler's Analogy,	Self Controul,
Serious calls to the unconverted,	Prince Eugene,
Glad Tidings,	Tales of Fashionable Life,
Guide & Refuge,	Corinna,
Simpson's Plea,	Refusal,
Smith's Essays,	Vicar of Wakefield,
Pilgrim's Progress,	American Lady,
Dick and Pany on Inspiration,	British Spy,
Thornton Abbey,	Cowper's Task,
Hive,	Campbell's Poems,
Watt's Psalms and Hymns,	Walter Scott's Poems
Wesley's Hymns,	Burns' Poems,
Life of Wesley,	Thompson's Seasons,
Ramsey's Life of Washington,	Solitude Sweetened,
Weem's ditto,	History of America,
Life of Dr. Franklin,	Morse's Geography,
Life of Col. Gardner,	American Nepos,
Life of Dr. Darwin,	Natural History,
Modern Europe,	Gass's Journal,
Domestic Encyclopedia,	Walker's Dictionary,
Gillis's History,	Murray's Introduction,
Leo 10th,	—— Key,
Lorenzo de Medici,	—— Exercises,
Malthus on Population,	—— Sequel,
Select Speeches,	—— Grammar,
	Scott's Lessons,
	Enfield's Speaker,
	Young Man's Companion,
	Fisher's Companion,
	American Guide,
	Gough's Arithmetic,

together with many more on various subjects, too numerous for insertion—any book that may be called for which they have not, they will undertake to furnish upon the shortest notice.

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

Stray Horse.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living near Charlestown, on the 5th instant, *a brown Horse*, three of his feet partly white, about 14½ hands high, supposed to be from 6 to 9 years old. Appraised to 45 dollars. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEO. RIELY.

June 12.

Stray Mare.

Taken up by the subscriber living at Harper's Ferry, on the 29th ult. a *dark gray mare*, 5 years old, about 14 hands high, and shod all round—no perceivable flesh mark. Appraised to 25 dollars.

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

June 12.

(Concluded from the 1st page.)

MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano, dated March 12 1812.

The undersigned, Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States, has the honor to transmit, here enclosed, to his excellency the Duke of Bassano, minister of foreign relations, copies of the protests of Thomas Holden, master of the American brig Dolly, of N. York, and Stephen Bayard, master of the American ship Telegraph, of N. York, by which his excellency will learn that these vessels have been met with at sea, by his imperial and royal Majesty's ships, the Medusa, capt. Racé, and the Nymph, capt Plassaw, who, after having plundered them of a part of their cargoes, destroyed the remainder by burning the ships.

It is a painful task to the undersigned to be obliged so frequently to call the attention of his excellency to such lawless depredations. It appears to him, that in the whole catalogue of outrages on the part of the cruisers of the belligerents of which the U. States have such great and just reasons to complain, there are none more vexatious and reprehensible than this.

Upon what ground can such spoliations be justified? Will it be alledged that the destruction of these vessels was necessary in order to prevent their carrying information to the enemy, and thereby endanger the safety of these frigates upon a trackless ocean? This would be a poor defence. After boarding these peaceful traders, they might easily have laid their course south, when they intended to go north.—They could even have maintained their assumed character of British ships, under which it seems they began the commission of these flagrant acts, and thus have prevented all information of their cruising in those latitudes.

But it appears that plunder and not safety was the object for which they have thus disgraced the imperial flag. For his excellency will probably have learnt from Brest, where the frigate entered, that the twenty boxes of spices, and other articles taken from the Telegraph, were smuggled on shore, and, it is said, were sold for the benefit of the equippage of the Medusa.

Thus is the property of citizens of the United States seized, condemned and sold by officers in the imperial navy, who became at once captors, judges and venders of the property of unoffending neutrals. Such disgraceful violations of every principle on which nations consent to live in peace, ought never to go unpunished, and surely in this case they will not.

The undersigned, therefore, most earnestly calls on his excellency, the Minister of Foreign Relations, as the official guardian of public right, to lay a statement of this outrage before his majesty in such a point of view as shall produce a speedy compensation to the captains Holden and Bayard, and the owners of the ships and cargoes, for the losses they have sustained; and his majesty will doubtless take measures to avenge the dignity and signalize the justice of his government by pursuing such a crime in a manner to prevent its repetition.

The valuation of the Dolly and her cargo, and of the Telegraph and her cargo, is herewith enclosed; the delay in obtaining these valuations has retarded for some weeks the presentation of this letter: and the undersigned cannot but indulge the hope that his excellency will now give as early attention to the whole of the case, as its importance manifestly demands.

The undersigned begs his excellency, &c. &c.

(Signed) J. BARLOW.

[Enclosed in No. 9. of 16th March.]

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated Paris, 15th March, 1812.

SIR—I have had the honor of informing you that the case of the ship Belisarius was terminated, and that I had advised the Minister of Commerce of the intentions of his majesty.

It having been ascertained on the first examination of this affair, that the ownership *(lepour sompte)* of a great part of the cargo was not proven; and this irregularity, as well as the insufficiency of the papers on board, being a formal contravention of the rules of navigation generally adopted and established, at all times, the decision to which this point of the cargo might be liable had at first extended beyond it. But on a circumstantial report which I had the honor of presenting to the Emperor, his Majesty, who likes to carry into the examination of all the affairs on which you address me friendly dispositions, has ordered that the different questions which were submitted to him should be separated, to the end that a decision may be had in the first place on those which present themselves under the most favorable aspect.

In consequence, sir, the vessel and the part of the cargo of which the ownership *(lepour compte)* is proven, will be given up to the proprietors: and as to the other articles of the cargo, which are not accompanied with the same kind of proof, the necessary time and facilities will be given to establish the fact of their being American property, conformably to their ancient rules.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) THE DUKE BASSANO.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Sunday the 31st ult. *William Johnston*, an apprentice to the blacksmith business. It is believed that said Johnston is harbored by Thomas Smallwood, of Charlestown. Any person taking up and returning said apprentice, or placing him in the common jail, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all expences.

TH. H. GRADY.

N. B. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring the said apprentice, as I shall certainly avail myself of the benefit of the law against such offenders. T. H. G.

June 5.

MILL WRIGHTS.

WANTED three or four journeymen Mill Wrights, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

ARCH: STEWART.

June 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the Barracks at this place on Tuesday the 25th inst. a soldier named

ROBERT TAYLOR,

born in Chester County Pennsylvania, aged 22 years, five feet eight inches high, of fair complexion, blue eyes, light hair, and by profession a miller & mill-wright. When he left the Barracks he had on a drab cloth coat, cassimere pantaloons, striped waistcoat, a pair of half boots much worn, fur hat, and wore a black silk hankerchief around his neck. The above reward, together with all reasonable charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me, or any officer in the United States Army.

JOSEPH KEAN,
LIEUT. LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Winchester Rendezvous,
May 30, 1812. tf.

Stone Masons Wanted.

THE subscribers will give employment to seven or eight journeymen 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 a settlement at the close of grinding.

JOSEPH BELL, junr.

May 24.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, Homemade Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "*A Serio-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.

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.

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 above mentioned.

TH. GRIGGS, junr.

April 10.

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.

May 15. tf.

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.

Superfine Calicoes,

ditto Chintzes,
ditto Ginghams,
ditto Cashmere Robes,
ditto Cambricks,
ditto Dimities,
ditto IRISH LINENS,
ditto Leno Muslins,
ditto 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 REEDS 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 HERRINGS by the barrel, &c. &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.

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800 Dollars Cash

Will be paid for 100 Cords clean Tanner's BARK, delivered at the tanyard, or the same rate for a less quantity. JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1812. [No. 221.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks to non-subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

FROM ST. VINCENTS.

The Bridgetown Gazette Extraordinary of the 6th of May, 1812, contains the following melancholy account of the late VOLCANIC ERUPTION, in the Island of ST. VINCENTS.

"*Mercury Office Bridgetown,*
BARBADOES, May 6, 1812,
(Six o'clock P. M.)

"In order to relieve the public anxiety, and remove all doubts as to the nature and origin of the late Phenomenon, we publish the following melancholy account of a Volcanic Eruption of Mount Souffriere in the Island of St. Vincents, which happened on the morning of Friday last. The intelligence was received here this afternoon.

Amongst the evils, natural and experimental which this Island did already most woefully experience, it has now to enumerate this awful visitation of an eruption of the Souffriere Mountain; which, in its symptoms and effects, surpasses the most terrific picture we can possibly draw of it. The following, as far as we have yet ascertained, are the particulars:

"On Monday last, a loud explosion of the volcanic mountain took place, followed by an immense column of thick sulphurous smoke, which suddenly burst over the vicinity of the crater, and in the course of a minute discharged vast quantities of volcanic matter. The whole surface became covered with ashes, which presented an alarming appearance; and the noise which proceeded from the bowels of the mountain, threw the whole neighbourhood into the utmost consternation.—But this is not all:—the amazing scene remains yet to be told!—The eruption, continuing, with increased violence, presented on Thursday night, and yesterday night, and yesterday morning, one of the most awful sights human imagination can form an idea of. The mountain burst forth in most tremendous blaze, throwing up huge spouts of fire and burning stones, accompanied with the most frightful thundering noise, at the same time sending down its sides torrents of burning matter and scattering in the air, large pieces of rock, which in their decent made a dreadful ravage among the cattle, &c.—Some idea may be formed of this awful conflagration, when stated, that showers of volcanic particles continued pouring for several hours all over the Island, accompanied at intervals with violent shocks of earthquake; and at times, from the dreadful aperture of the mountain, were shot off rocks of enormous size, which, in their fatal fall, have done the most calamitous injury;—and such has been the destructive impetuosity of the liquid fire, that its baneful effects are of the most serious nature.

The brilliancy of the flames, which majestically rose from the mouth of the crater, had a most sublime and awful effect, and the burning stones which darted in the air resembled the stars in rockets. The vivid flashes of lightning which shot forth with a noise far exceeding the heaviest artillery, resembled in colour and brightness what is usually seen in a tempest: and the curling sheets of smoke so obscured the sky, that yesterday morning until ten o'clock, was nearly involved in nocturnal darkness. So dreadful were these appearances, that our terrors added new horrors to the scene;—the whole island was in a state of trepidation, and the people filled with supplication and dread, precipitately retreated from their homes to places of shelter.

About noon yesterday, the wind blew from the south east, the sun made its appearance, and the heavens began to brighten. The eruption we find has abated considerable in its violence; but we understand that the leward and windward plantations are covered all over with torrents of melted matter.

"We have not been able as yet to ascertain correctly the extent of damage done, or of the number of lives lost; but the principal rivers of the island (those particularly within the influence of the volcano) are all dried up. The Negro provision grounds for miles around are completely destroyed, and the pastures on the windward and leward side of the island, are so covered over with ashes and vitrified stone, that there is not left a bit of ground in appearance for the cattle to feed upon. Every means should instantly be resorted to, to express the calamities likely to ensue from so distressing a catastrophe; and we trust the legislature will immediately adopt such measures as will ensure the importation of dry provisions, sufficient for the call of the inhabitants.

"Accounts from the Post at Owia, have just reached town, they report that that part of the island presents nothing but objects of desolation.—The stupendous block house there having fallen to the ground, and the range of the mountain on the windward side split open—from which issued torrents of lava, consuming in its course every tree and shrub that impeded its way; and the surface of the hills and vallies in that quarter covered all over several inches thick with a sort of volcanic matter, resembling the dross that is thrown from a smith's forge. The noise from the mountain has been so violently felt there, that to give an idea of it, one may imagine a mixed sound made up of the raging of a tempest—the murmur of a troubled sea—and the roaring of thunder and artillery confused altogether."

RICHMOND, June 1.

At a meeting of the citizens and inhabitants of Richmond, Manchester, and their vicinities, convened at the Capitol, on the morning of Saturday, May 30th, 1812.

His Excellency JAMES BARBOUR, Governor of the Commonwealth was unanimously called to the Chair, and WILLIAM MUNFORD appointed Secretary.

Alexander M'Rae, Philip Norborne Nicholas, Robert Greenhow, William Foushee, senr. Thomas Ritchie, Geo. Hay, William Wirt, Samuel Pleasants, Peyton Randolph, Peter Smith, John Brockenburgh, James Wood, Peter V. Daniel, Gervas Storrs, Thomas H. Prosser, and William Brown were appointed a Committee to prepare Resolutions expressive of the sentiments of this meeting on the present state of public affairs, and make Report at 5 o'clock this afternoon.—

The committee accordingly reported the following resolutions, which after full consideration and discussion, were approved, and adopted by a very large majority of the meeting:—

Whereas the present critical situation of our affairs is calculated to seize the attention of every one who loves his country; and it may be important that the voice of the people should be heard on those measures which may affect the future prosperity and honour of the U. States;—Therefore

Resolved, 1st. That we have long viewed with the keenest sensibility the aggressions committed by G. Britain on the rights of the United States; we have seen with the most glowing indignation the rights of person and property ruthlessly wrested from us, under almost every shape; our fair and legitimate commerce arrested under pretext of *paper* blockades; all trade to her enemies' ports cut off, without distinction, by her orders in council, and the sons of our soil forbidden to export the productions of their own farms to their natural markets; whilst the same articles, when wrested from *us* by British free booters, are *licensed* to visit the very same markets for the benefit of the British merchant:—We have seen, with feelings which baffle all description, our very coasts infested; our own harbours imperiously blockaded by her ships of war; and our brave tars, torn from their country's colors and their homes, cast in British ships, and compelled in their turn to exercise the very same cruelties upon the rest of their countrymen—till the catalogue of her victims is now swelled to no less than *six thousand:* and to crown the whole we have seen a serpent in the shape of a spy stealing to our fire sides and altars, and attempting to sting us in the very heart of our Union—We have seen these things, until the blush of shame has tinged our cheeks at their disgraceful repetition.

Resolved, 2d. That the government of the United States, true to the feelings of the people, have remonstrated against the wrongs of Britain, in a spirit of forbearance which was calculated to invite redress from a just and generous nation; but that their remonstrances have been heard with such a proud indifference as forbids further repetition. We may say, indeed, as the fathers of our revolution have said before us, that, "in every stage of oppressions, our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury."—Our brave countrymen are yet continually dragged into captivity; and terms have been set forth as the conditions of the repeal of the orders in council by Great Britain which defeat all hopes of adjustment; terms that involve demands which neither we nor any other nation have a right to press upon France; terms, which too well prove the interested and jealous views of her nefarious orders; terms, which, if in the slightest degree recognized by us, would justify Great Britain in arresting our trade with the continent, until her own trade was also admitted. For in theory she declares that we ourselves shall not carry on our trade, until she enjoys the same privilege herself; and her *practice* proves that, while she forbids our carrying our own articles, in their fair channel of trade to the enemy, she carries on the very same trade by licences, and a system of forgeries, which is worthy only of the most unprincipled nations.

3d. *Resolved*, That though peace is dear—very dear—the rights and honor of our country are still dearer, to our hearts—that, to avert the extremity of WAR, we have tried every means of conciliation; our government has exhausted every proposition of compromise, as well as every other expedient of policy, and exhausted them in vain. It is time, therefore, to fly to arms; to employ what may be emphatically styled the *last* resort of *republics*, and to wrest that reparation from G. Britain which we have so long sued for in vain.

4th. *Resolved, therefore*, That a prompt, open and vigorous WAR against Great Britain is the only expedient now left us to save the sinking honor of the nation; and that, if our government will strike the blow, we will aid it to the utmost of our power. And we solemnly pledge ourselves that no privations shall disconcert, and no danger daunt us.

5th. *Resolved*, That we have viewed with high feelings of resentment the various wrongs of the government of France, by repeated and numerous spoliations on our commerce, arrestations and imprisonments of our seamen;—by haughty, perfidious and contemptuous disregard of our remonstrances and demands of justice;—and especially, that the recent burnings of our ships on the high seas by an armed squadron, and at a moment too when she promised a pause in her hostilities, and a reparation for her wrongs, reflect disgrace on the government that countenances, and on the government that would submit to them,—that they call forth but one sentiment in our bosoms,—a *spirit of vengeance*;—and that, unless the negociations now pending should speedily eventuate in an honorable adjustment of these aggressions, we trust that our government will in due season, mete out the same measure to France, which they are about to mete out to Great Britain.

6th. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to all those members of congress who have stood by their country at this crisis, and are preparing to strike a blow at her enemies.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be addressed to the president of the United States, and to the speakers of both houses of congress.

J's. BARBOUR, Chairman.
Wm. MUNFORD, Secretary.

OHIO PATRIOTISM.

When the Indian disturbances first commenced on our frontiers, Congress passed a law for raising several companies of rangers, two of which were to be taken from Ohio. Captains Manary and Perry were commissioned to command them. In a few days the companies were filled by voluntary enlistment, and proceeded to the place of destination. Soon after, in April, the governor of Ohio received orders from the Secretary at War to call out 1200 militia, who were to march immediately for Detroit; the zeal and promptitude with which this second call was met, and the orders executed, reflect the highest credit upon the militia of Ohio. The governor dispatched expresses to the several brigades, and in less than two weeks the requisite number tendered their services, and were on the march to Cincinnati, the place of rendezvous; there they received their arms and uniform, and were in readiness to march with every thing necessary, blankets excepted, and these could not be procured from the stores in the western country. On this occasion governor Meigs made a pathetic appeal to the patriotism of the ladies of Cincinnati, stating the object for which the troops were assembled, their being destitute of blankets, & that the means was in their power to relieve them, by parting with one or more from each family, without inconvenience to themselves. The governor was successful. The next day more than five hundred blankets were sent into the camp—the number necessary to supply the deficiency. It is but justice to say, that the best blood in the state is engaged in the expedition—merchants, lawyers, farmers and mechanics, promiscuously filled the ranks. Political distinctions were unknown. The party names of *republican* and *federalist* were completely absorbed in the more proud exclamation of *American*. In addition to the above requisitions, the state has to furnish 4,500 militia, being her quota of the one hundred thousand, which it is presumed will be raised without a draft.

Gallant sons of Ohio! your virtues, ardor, and military zeal, do honor to your agricultural state. At the call of your country, you voluntarily exchanged your dwellings for the camp—your domestic ease for the rough pressure of arms. Go chastise the savage hirelings and their still more savage abettors! [*Aurora.*

NASHVILLE, May 19.

INDIANS.

The party under the command of general Johnson, that we mentioned in our last paper, about to start against the Sandy river Indians mustered about 800 men we are told, on Friday last, at Humphreys court house. These men are the flower of the sixth brigade of militia of this state. Our informant states they were not as well armed as he could have wished; but much better than any body of the militia he has seen for many years. He represents this little army to be in fine spirits, and manifesting much eagerness to meet their adversaries.

Some spies had returned from the head of Sandy, who stated they did not go to the new town, but that they met some Chickasaw Indians who stated that Tecumseh, the brother of the Prophet, was at the town, and that he was anxious for the whites to come on, as he said he was prepared for them—that he had 600 warriors, the best of the Shawanese, Wyandots, Creeks, and Cherokee nations, and he defied the whole power of the United States,

This report fired the breasts of the little army. They pressed for expedition. About Thursday if they have no delays they will probably arrive at the new town on the head of Sandy.

We may therefore by next Tuesday probably hear something from that quarter of an interesting nature. Col.