

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1812.

[No. 219.]

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

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

As in the camp the soldiers learn  
To riot, curse and swear,  
I would give my pious soul concern  
To have my boys go there!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### NOTICE.

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

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

### Darkesville\* Factory.

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

JONA. WICKERSHAM,  
May 22.  
\* Bucklestown.

### Mechanics' Bank.

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

May 18.

### Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

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

May 8.

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

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

**Land for Sale.**  
Lancelot B. Lee will sell his small tract of land, containing by survey 88 acres, the nearest approximating point of which is as he supposes about three quarters of a mile from the main Bullskin, and bounded on the south by the tract formerly leased by capt. Greenfield, and the west and north by the tract of Mr. Henry S. Turner, and on the east by said Turner and Lancelot Lee. For terms apply to him.  
April 17.

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

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

**Jefferson County, to wit.**  
April Court, 1812.  
John Hinkle, Complainant,  
vs.  
Forney, Hughes, and Co. Defendants. In Chancery.  
THE defendants Forney, Hughes, and Co. not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county.  
A Copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

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

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

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

**Carding of Wool**  
WILL be executed in a superior style, on the first rate machinery at Beeler's mill, two and a half miles from Charlestown, where the utmost attention and dispatch will be observed to customers.—It is expected that the wool will be sent cleaned from any thing that may injure the cards, otherwise there will be an extra charge on the customary price.  
JOHN HOGELAND.  
May 1, 1812.  
Jefferson County, to wit.  
April Court, 1812.  
George Hite, Complainant,  
vs.  
John Briscoe and Hezekiah Briscoe, Defendants. In Chancery.  
THE defendant Hezekiah Briscoe not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the fourth Monday in June next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house of said county: And it is further ordered that the defendant John Briscoe be restrained from paying away any monies, by him owing to or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, until the further order of this court.  
A Copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

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

**100 Dollars Reward.**  
RAN AWAY from my plantation, near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va. on the night of the 15th instant, a negro boy named GEORGE, aged about 19 or 20 years, five feet 7 or 8 inches high, square built and somewhat bow legged, had a part of one of his great toes and the toe adjoining it chopped off with an axe, has lost two or three of his upper front teeth, which perceptibly affects his speech, and has a scar on his chin. He had on a new drab coloured home made cloth coat, tow linen shirt, wool hat, yarn stockings, & coarse strong shoes: his other clothing not particularly recollected. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend said negro and bring him to me, or secure him in any jail so that I get him again.  
M. RANSON.  
January 31, 1812.

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

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

**At a meeting of the Trustees of Shepherds-Town, held on May 5, 1812, Ordered that notice be given to the public, through the medium of the Charlestown & Martinsburg newspapers, that the following laws are in force in said Town, to wit:**  
A law prohibiting any person from galloping a horse or mare, through the streets or alleys of said Town, in a disorderly manner, also the driving of horses in waggons faster than a walk.  
A law prohibiting hogs running at large in said Town, imposing a fine on the owners for suffering it.  
A law prohibiting the firing of fire arms in said Town, unless on a muster-day, on which day it is allowed while mustering and parading the streets.  
A law respecting stud horses in said Town.  
A law prohibiting persons from throwing filth or dirt into said streets or alleys, that may occasion a nuisance so as to endanger the health of any inhabitant.  
A law prohibiting any brush or trash being burnt in said Town.  
Ordered that Jacob Long be and is hereby empowered and directed by the Trustees, to take notice from this date, of all persons violating any of the foregoing laws, or any other law enacted by them, and to take proper steps to bring all offenders to justice to be dealt with as the law may direct.  
By order of the board of Trustees,  
JOHN WINGARD, Presr.  
Attest,  
JAMES LEGGET, jun. Secy.

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

**LETTERS FROM MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.**  
No. 1.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1811.  
I seize the first opportunity to announce to you my arrival, though I have very little else to announce.  
I landed at Cherbourg the 8th of this month and arrived at Paris the 19th. The Emperor has been residing for some time at Compeigne and it unluckily happened that he set out thence for the coast and for Holland the day of my arrival here.  
The Duke of Bassano, Minister for Foreign Relations, came the next day to Paris for two days only, when he was to follow the Emperor to join him in Holland. Gen. Turreau, and others who called on me the morning after I reached Paris, assured me that the Duke was desirous of seeing me as soon as possible and with as little ceremony.  
On the 21st I made my first visit to him, which of course had no other object than that of delivering credentials. I expressed my regret at the Emperor's absence, and the consequent delay of such business as was rendered particularly urgent by the necessity of sending home the frigate and by the approaching session of Congress, as well as by the distressed situation of those American citizens who were waiting the result of decisions which might be hastened by the exhibitions which I was charged to make on the part of the President of the United States.  
He said the Emperor had foreseen the urgency of the case and had charged him to remedy the evil so far as could be done by dispensing with my presentation to his majesty until his return; and that I might immediately proceed to business as if I had been presented. He said the most flattering things from the Emperor relative to my appointment. He observed that his majesty had expected my arrival with some solicitude for several months and was disposed to do every thing that I could reasonably ask to maintain a good intelligence between the two countries.  
The Duke then proposed a second interview for the next day, which he said he hoped would be long and leisurely, that we might go over the whole range of business that was likely to come into discussion between us, declaring that he should be justified by the Emperor in delaying his journey one day for that purpose only, and that he had no other business to detain him in the capital. I accepted the invitation and was with him two hours the next day.  
I explained to him with as much precision as possible the sentiments of the President on the most pressing objects of my mission, and threw in such observations as seemed to arise out of what I conceived to be the true interest of France.  
He heard me with patience and apparent solicitude, endeavored to explain away some of the evils of which we complain, and expressed a strong desire to remove the rest. He said that many of the ideas I suggested were new to him and were very important; that he should lay them before the Emperor with fidelity, and in a manner calculated to produce the most favorable impression, desired me to reduce them to writing to be presented in a more solemn form, and endeavored to convince me that he doubted not our being able, on the return of the Emperor, to remove all obstacles to a most perfect harmony between the two countries.

**CONGRESS.**  
(No. 2.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, OCT. 29, 1811.  
The Emperor stays in the north much longer than was expected.—Having been assured by the minister that he would return by the 15th of Oct. and that during his tour he would make no stay in any one place, I concluded, as I had the honor to state to you before, not to follow him. The frigate Constitution did not return from Holland until about the time that the Emperor was to have reached Fontainebleau, and during the last fourteen days the public has been in constant expectation of his arrival.  
As the minister of Foreign Relations and indeed most of the other ministers are with him, it has not been in my power to bring forward to advantage any propositions on the great objects of my mission. For I was convinced, for reasons mentioned in my first despatch, that these objects can be treated to the best advantage in presence, when frequent conversations can be mingled with formal and official notes.  
My correspondence with the Minister therefore has been hitherto confined to incidental matters not worth troubling you with.  
It is now so fully believed that the Emperor will be here about the 10th of November, and it seems so important that something of a decisive nature should be communicated to you by the frigate, that it is thought best by capt. Hull as well as myself that she should first go over to Cowes with Mr. Russell and return to Cherbourg for my dispatches for you.  
(No. 3.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, NOV. 21, 1811.  
"On the 9th of this month the Duke of Bassano arrived in Paris, and signified his arrival by a circular to the foreign ministers here. The next day, at one o'clock, I called at his house, having in my pocket the note dated 10th November.  
My intention was, if possible, to have an interview with him before he should read the note, to prepare his mind on some points which, being new to him, might be susceptible of further development than it would be convenient to give in writing.  
"Not finding the duke at home, I left the note, inclosing with it a written request for an interview after he should have read the note. As yet I have no answer, but having met him once since, he assured me that a very great press of business occupied him every day at St. Cloud. He gave me no other reason for the delay thus far, and I have learnt, through other channels, that they are discussing in the Emperor's councils of commerce and of state the principal points in my note. If this discussion is in good earnest, I shall probably have an answer, of some sort, before many days."  
(Inclosed in No. 3.)  
MR. BARLOW TO THE DUKE OF BASSANO  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Duke of Bassano.  
Paris, 10th November, 1811.  
"For all these considerations, and others which I have had the honor to explain to your excellency in conversation, I am confident that I shall urge nothing contrary to the true interests of France, when I propose that his Majesty the Emperor and King should order a prompt and effectual execution of the arrangement of the 5th of August and 2d of November, in the true and liberal spirit in which it was proposed, so that the privations which the U. States imposed upon themselves, by excluding the productions of Great Britain and her dependencies, should be as far as circumstances will allow, be compensated by a free access to those of the continent of Europe, and that they may carry thither such means of purchasing those productions as their own soil and industry, those of other neutral nations, and those of the French colonies, will furnish."  
Should his Majesty adopt this principle, the means of arriving at the end are so obvious that it will not greatly add to the length of this note, if I here point them out.  
First, let the American ships and cargoes now under seizure, capture or sequestration, and the proceeds of such as have been sold, which are now reserved for the party having right, be immediately restored to their owners, and they declared free to depart thence with their country.—This article is not intended to embrace any thing

**CONGRESS.**  
(No. 4.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, SEPT. 29, 1811.  
"I beg your Excellency not to consider it improper or indiscreet in me to close this note by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedily as possible the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the President will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the results of these propositions, and it happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the Emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."  
(No. 4.)  
MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.  
Paris, 19th Dec. 1811.  
"Since the date of my last (21 November) I have had many interviews with the Duke of Bassano. I have explained several points and urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th as its very serious importance will allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candor and solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the Emperor had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer.  
"But he says the Emperor's taking so long a time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the Emperor has read the note repeatedly and with great attention, and he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with his continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove.  
"From what the Emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.  
"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the captain writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time.  
"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall dispatch the messenger Mr. Morris, in five or six days at latest.  
"I send this by a Mr. Odlin, of Boston by way of England.—I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches, and he goes by Morlaix without expence to the United States."  
(No. 5.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.  
PARIS, DEC. 31, 1811.  
"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.  
"This answer if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the Emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the U. States, arising from recent injuries,

and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.  
"Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.  
"My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method.  
"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the Emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the United States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American Merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, not inconsistent with the Emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.  
"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the Emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the Emperor's decision precisely to the following effect; "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as if it were signed; for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates of origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the U. S. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on the simple certificate of origin, without a special licence."  
"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers.—The Emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.  
"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licences, repeating what I had often stated before, the just objection that the President had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the President desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the Emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the United States, provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.  
"He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships—

out genuine American property as protected by the acknowledged law of nations."  
"Second, such property acknowledged to be American, as has been confiscated and no longer in a state to be restored, will remain to be paid for in some manner the least onerous to the French Treasury, to be determined on by a separate convention."  
"Third, a signification of his Majesty's pleasure, if such it be, to form a new commercial treaty with the United States, on principles of reciprocity both with respect to the rate of duties (as far as the different nature of the objects of our mutual commerce will permit) and the facility of buying and selling, entering and departing with such articles as shall be agreed on, the produce of their respective countries, colonies, territories and dependencies."  
"One principal reason why a system of this kind has been deferred so long, has doubtless been the difficulty of distinguishing American from English property, and of ascertaining the origin of produce. We regret as much as you can the frauds that have been committed in this respect: our honor, as well as interest, is concerned in suppressing them. We are ready to enact and inflict penalties, and agree with the French government on the marks, signals and other measures most proper to attain the end."  
"I beg your Excellency not to consider it improper or indiscreet in me to close this note by suggesting a cogent reason for desiring as speedily as possible the principal propositions as the other weighty concerns of your department will admit. The frigate which brought me to France is detained only for this answer. Congress is now beginning its session, and the President will be anxious to lay before it as early as possible the results of these propositions, and it happened unluckily that my arrival here at the moment of the Emperor's departure has already occasioned considerable loss of time."  
(No. 4.)  
MR. BARLOW TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.  
Paris, 19th Dec. 1811.  
"Since the date of my last (21 November) I have had many interviews with the Duke of Bassano. I have explained several points and urged every argument for as speedy an answer to my note of the 10th as its very serious importance will allow. He always treats the subject with apparent candor and solicitude, seems anxious to gain information, declares that neither he nor the Emperor had before understood American affairs in the light in which they now appear, and always assures me that he is nearly ready with his answer.  
"But he says the Emperor's taking so long a time to consider it, and make up his decision, is not without reason, for it opens a wide field for meditation on very interesting matters. He says the Emperor has read the note repeatedly and with great attention, and he told him the reasoning in it was every where just and the conclusions undeniable; but to reconcile its principles with his continental system presented difficulties not easy to remove.  
"From what the Emperor told me himself at the last diplomatic audience, and from a variety of hints and other circumstances remarked among the people about his person, I have been made to believe that he is really changing his system relative to our trade, and that the answer to my note will be more satisfactory than I had at first expected. But the unexpected and unreasonable delay has almost discouraged me of late.  
"I am extremely anxious to dispatch the frigate, and had I imagined the delay would have been so great, I would not have ordered her to return after landing Mr. Russell in England. There is however a kind of consolation thus far; the captain writes me that had she been ready to sail three weeks ago, the weather has been such ever since that she could not have left the port by this time.  
"I hope and am pretty certain now that I shall dispatch the messenger Mr. Morris, in five or six days at latest.  
"I send this by a Mr. Odlin, of Boston by way of England.—I have given him a passport as bearer of dispatches, and he goes by Morlaix without expence to the United States."  
(No. 5.)  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State.  
PARIS, DEC. 31, 1811.  
"I have now the honor to send you the answer of the Duke of Bassano to my note of the 10th of November, accompanied by a triplicate copy of that note.  
"This answer if understood in its most liberal sense, may doubtless be considered full and satisfactory as a basis for the future commercial relations between the two countries; for we can ask nothing better than a perfect reciprocity of advantages in those relations. But although an official declaration of the Emperor's intention and readiness to conclude a treaty on such principles may be fairly taken as an adoption of the principles; yet considering the irritation of the public mind in the U. States, arising from recent injuries,

and the difficulty with which it can be brought to believe in a change of system so suddenly adopted and so vaguely announced, I thought it best to obtain, if possible, a more precise declaration as to certain points which had created so much difficulty.  
"Accordingly I asked an interview with the Duke for the 28th. I went to him on that day with a paper in my hand, of which I here enclose a translation.  
"My intention was to induce him to sign that paper, or the principles it contained, either in its present form or such other form as he might deem more consonant with the dignity of his government, such as putting them into the answer to a letter which I might write him, if he should think that the most eligible method.  
"After we had read over the paper together, and I had explained the motives of my proposition, he replied that every one of those principles was adopted by the Emperor and would enter into the treaty, and therefore it would be useless to announce them in a separate declaration. I endeavored to convince him of the advantages that would result to France as well as to the United States from an immediate restoration of confidence among the American Merchants. The great want of flour in France as well as Spain, and the accumulation of French produce perishing on hand for want of foreign commerce, were sufficient reasons for seizing the first occasion, not inconsistent with the Emperor's general system, for giving activity to neutral capital in the ports of the empire.  
"He then copied the heads of my paper and said he would lay the proposition before the Emperor, and give me an answer the next day. I did not however get this answer till last night. He then invited me to an interview; and after reading over the paper as before, and commenting on every clause, he declared the Emperor's decision precisely to the following effect; "It is not proper for me to sign this declaration; but you may notify it to your government, word for word, as if it were signed; for the principles are all adopted, and from this day forward they will be in operation. I have given the order to the chief of the customs for what concerns his department; the court of prizes is ordered to expedite its part of the business, and I shall instruct the consuls to give the certificates of origin. But you will observe this regards only the produce of the U. S. Colonial produce cannot for the present be admitted, even in a French vessel, on the simple certificate of origin, without a special licence."  
"I then desired him to cause one more order to be given from the proper department to the effect of repressing the rapacity of privateers.—The Emperor owed it to his own dignity to order his courts to subject, at least, to cost and damages, the owners of such privateers as should capture innocent ships without a pretext, a business that was long known to be carried on, as well it might be under the present system of certain impunity, with the sure prospect of a great deal of partial plunder, and the hope of an advantageous compromise with the claimants. He acknowledged that something ought to be done in the case.  
"His observation on colonial produce induced me to bring up again the subject of special licences, repeating what I had often stated before, the just objection that the President had instructed me to insist upon against that system. He said that if the President desired it, it should be discontinued; but they had not yet been able to find a substitute. He declared to me, as he has often done before, that the Emperor would do any thing on this subject that should be most agreeable to the United States, provided it did not open a door to the introduction of English produce.  
"He always insists upon it that the special licences are a clear advantage, as far as they go, to the commerce and navigation of the United States. The system is an extension of favor to them inasmuch as it relaxes the principle of the French navigation act, which confines the carrying trade of the colonies to French ships—

"He added that the Emperor did not pretend that this was out of pure friendship to the Americans. "We have need of coffee and sugar. We can get our supply in this way, but if you can point out another that shall be more agreeable to the President, without giving us the produce of English colonies, we shall adopt it."

"Thus I think, sir, you have the whole idea before you. And I should be glad to receive your further instructions on the subject."

"Should it be the intention of the President that I should proceed in the treaty of commerce, it will be necessary likewise to give me instructions as precise as may be on all the essential points that you wish to enter into it."

[Inclosed in No. 5.]

Translation of a letter from the Duke of Bassano to Mr. Barlow dated Paris, 27th December, 1811.

The undersigned, minister of foreign relations, has laid before his majesty, the emperor and king, the note which Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States of America, addressed to him on the 10th of last month.

If since the revocation of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, the commerce between France and the U. S. has had but little activity, the cause must be sought for in the outrages which the British government has exercised against the flag of the U. States and against the French flag, and in the cruises (Crosieres) which it has established on the ocean and in the Mediterranean, on the coasts of France and on those of America.

The undersigned has in his bureau a memorandum of a great number of American vessels taken at the entrance of the rivers of France, and the English papers every day mention that these vessels are condemned and delivered up to the captors for having violated the blockade of 1806, or other Orders of the British Council.

Those American vessels which have escaped the enemy, and have entered the ports of France, have sold their merchandise to advantage, have taken return cargoes and realised a profit on them, notwithstanding the enormous insurance they have been obliged to pay on account of the risk they run from British cruisers.

If the flag of the United States was respected, if it enjoyed the rights guaranteed to the navigation of neutrals by the law which has existed from time immemorial on this subject, and of which the treaty of Utrecht has specially recognised the principles, the commerce between the two countries would have its full development, and the relations of the citizens of the U. States with the empire would open to their activity sources of considerable profit.

In fact, the tariff of the 5th August established duties which are paid by the consumers, and which can have no other influence than on the price of the articles. The duties of 200 or 300 per cent. laid in England on wines, on teas, and on many other articles, for a long time past, are, in like manner, nothing more than duties of consumption, which have no other effect than to raise the price, without in any manner injuring the commerce in them.

The Merchants of the United States are not subjected in France to any duties, or to any obligations that are not equally imposed on French commerce, of which they moreover partake all the advantages. And whilst, in the U. States cargoes imported in French vessels pay 10 per cent. more than if they had been imported in American vessels, the flag of the United States is treated in France as the Imperial flag.

Nevertheless, a treaty of commerce, bottomed on the principle of a perfect reciprocity, could not fail to be entirely advantageous to both countries. The undersigned is authorised to negotiate, conclude, and sign, such a treaty. It is with a lively satisfaction, that he makes known to the Minister plenipotentiary of the U. States the intentions of his majesty on this important object. The U. States will be entirely satisfied on the pending questions (question actuelles,) and there will be no obstacle to their obtaining the advantages they have in view, if they succeed in making their flag safe.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Barlow, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed)  
THE DUKE OF BASSANO.

[Finding it impossible, from the length of these documents, to get them in this day's paper, we have culled from

the residue the three last letters of Mr. Barlow to our government, which will afford a pretty good idea of the state in which the despatches by the Hornet left our affairs at Paris. The publication of these documents will be concluded in our next.]

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, PARIS, MARCH 15, 1812.

"I have scarcely been able to get an interview with the Duke of Bassano for the last 15 days, though he has appointed several. He has disappointed me in most of them, and I am sure with reluctance. Last evening I obtained a short audience, in which he declared that his great work of this continent was finished, and he would be able after to-morrow to devote himself very much to the treaty with the U. States, till it should be completed.—And I left him rather with the hope than the full expectation, that he will have it in his power to keep his promise."

(No. 9.)

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to the Secretary of State, dated PARIS, MARCH 16, 1812.

"Since I had the honor of writing to you yesterday, the Moniteur has come out with the Senatus Consultum of which I spoke. This I now enclose. This despatch goes by a safe hand for Bordeaux, there to be confided to some passenger to go by one of our fast sailing schooners. You will notice that the minister, in his report, says nothing particular of the United States, and nothing more precise than heretofore of the revocation of the decrees."

"This furnishes an additional motive for using all efforts to get the treaty through, carrying with it an unequivocal stipulation that shall lay that question to rest. Its importance is surely sufficient to warrant my detaining the Hornet."

"The Emperor did not like the bill we have seen before Congress for admitting English goods contracted for before the non-importation law went into operation."

"I was questioned by the Duke of Bassano on the bill, with a good deal of point, when it first appeared, and I gave such clear and decided explanations, as I thought at the time would remove all uneasiness. But I have since heard that the Emperor is not well satisfied. If Congress had applied its relieving hand to individual cases only, and on personal petition, it would have excited no suspicion."

"In consequence of my repeated remonstrances in cases of condemnation of American cargoes, on frivolous or false pretences, I think the career is somewhat arrested, and they now shew a disposition to revise the judgments. The Betsey, the Ploughboy, and the Ant, are ordered for revision. The Belisarius is in progress, and is likely to be liberated, as you will learn by the correspondence I now have the honor to enclose respecting that case."

Note. Mr. Barlow's of the 15th and 16th March, are both marked No. 9. by him.

No. 10.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Barlow to Mr. Monroe, PARIS, April 22, 1812.

"I am obliged at least to dismiss the Hornet without the expected treaty, which I should have regretted more than I do if your despatches, which I have had the honor to receive by the Wasp, had not somewhat abated my zeal in that work."

"It really appeared to me, that the advantages of such a treaty as I have sketched would be very great, and especially if it could be concluded soon."

"It is true, that our claims of indemnity for past spoiliations should be heard, examined, and satisfied, which operation should precede the new treaty or go hand in hand with it. This is dull work, hard to begin, and difficult to pursue." "I urged it a long time, without the effect even of an oral answer. But lately they have consented to give it a discussion, and the minister assures me that something shall be done to silence the complaints, and on principles that he says ought to be satisfactory."

"I shall not venture to detain the Wasp more than two or three weeks. And I hope by that time to have something decisive to forward by her."

"From some expressions in your letters, I am in hopes of receiving soon some more precise instructions on these subjects."

"My communication with England by Morlaix is almost entirely cut off.

It is not so easy to send to London, unless by one of our own public ships, as it is to the United States. I now send your despatches and my own to Mr. Russel, by a messenger in the Hornet, whom I shall desire to captain Lawrence to put on shore or into a pilot-boat on the coast of England."

"This messenger with Mr. Biddle will leave Paris this night for Cherbourg, where the Hornet is ready to receive them."

From our Western Frontier.

ST. LOUIS, L. T. MAY 2.

Governor Howard has received information that two of his Rangers, Jesse Vanbibber and Lewis Jones, being detached from Captain Boons' company as spies, met a few days ago, above Fort Mason, two Winnebagoes: the Rangers attacked them without hesitation; the result was, that both the Indians were killed, and neither of our men hurt; they were killed the first fire. It is believed that those Indians were crossing the Mississippi, as spies, in advance of a large party; we expect hourly to have further news from Fort Mason.

Dayton, May 14.

Governor Meigs left town on Sunday last for Cincinnati. His excellency is expected to return in a few days in company with Governor Hull.

By the direction of Governor Meigs, General Munger, with a small number of the Dayton troop of horse, performed a tour to Greenville last week, to inquire into the situation of the frontier settlements. The General returned on Sunday. He states, among other things, that the Indian trader, by the name of Conner, who resides at Fort Recovery, had been advised by the friendly Indians to move in—that the Prophet was within seventy miles of Greenville, and that an attack would be made in about six weeks.

It is said that the Prophet is engaged in rebuilding his town, and that his party is as strong as ever.

The governor has ordered a company of riflemen, completely equipped, from General M'Arthur's corps, to Greenville, and another to Piqua, to protect the frontier inhabitants, who are flying in every direction. They have both marched to their place of destination. It is supposed that not less than one hundred families have fled from Miami & Dark counties, in consequence of the late hostile conduct of the Indians.

Young Kill Buck, the supposed murderer of the white man that was killed near Greenville, has been taken by the whites.

It appears that the two Indians that were killed near Greenville were Putawatimies; one of them had a scar on his leg, apparently just healed; from this circumstance it is supposed he was in the battle of Tippecanoe. By an express from Fort Wayne we are informed that the wounded Indian had arrived there: the only wound which he received, was in one of his hands, which it was supposed he would lose. The killing of those two Indians had excited more sympathy than all the numerous depredations committed by the savages on our defenceless frontier for many years; we are glad to be able to state, that this impression is wearing off, and that our countrymen are beginning to manifest some sensibility for their white brethren.

Mr. Johnson, by order of the governor, held a council with the Shawanoe chiefs from Wapakannetta, on the 8th inst. at Piqua. The chiefs as usual made great professions of a friendly disposition; and Mr. Johnson expresses much reliance in their sincerity. The affair of Tippecanoe should have destroyed all faith in Indian sincerity. Mr. Murray, who resides in the Indian country, and is perfectly acquainted with them, assures us, that messengers have been constantly passing and repassing between the Prophet and Wapakannetta. We most fervently hope that our countrymen may not again fall a sacrifice to Indian duplicity. It is in vain to council with them, or talk any longer to them about extermination; they have learnt that it is all blustering.

Yesterday, Generals Gano and Cass arrived with between six and seven hundred men. The army now at this place consists of about fourteen hundred troops, a large majority of which are volunteers. We expected to have been able to lay before our readers, an accurate and separate statement of the number of volunteers and drafts; after taking considerable pains to procure such statement, we found the task impracticable for this week's paper.—

Capt. Mansfield's light infantry company, and Capt. Sloan's troop (both volunteers) and two companies of regulars from the eastward, are expected here in a few days.

Governor Hull, of the Michigan Territory, who has been appointed a Brigadier General in the new army, has arrived at Cincinnati from the city of Washington. Governor Hull immediately despatched an express to Vincennes to hasten the departure of Colonel Boyd's regiment of regulars; they are expected here in a few weeks, and it is supposed the troops will not march from this town, until after their arrival.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 5.

Married, on Thursday the 28th ult. by the rev. Mr. Myers, Mr. John O'Neal, to Miss Susannah Wilson, both of this town.

Died, on the 26th ult. at his seat in Berkeley county, Major Andrew Waggener, in the 70th year of his age. On Tuesday last, Mr. Jacob Strider, of this county.

Public Sentiment.—A general and numerous meeting of the Republicans of Philadelphia, estimated at twelve thousand, assembled in the state house yard on Wednesday the 20th ult. and passed a strong and spirited address and resolutions in favor of the general government, and of war against England. A similar meeting has been held in Baltimore.

New York Election.—In the Assembly of N. York the federalists have a majority of 8—and in the senate the republicans have a majority of 16—this will give the republicans, in joint ballot, a majority of 8.

Chief Justice MARSHALL decided, a few days ago, in the Supreme Court of North Carolina, that the proclamation of the President of the United States of the 9th of August, 1809, (after the disavowal of Erskine's arrangement) interdicting commerce with G. B. was not legal. An appeal was of course taken to the Supreme Court.

Gen. WILKINSON left this place on Saturday morning last, for New-Orleans, to resume the command of the troops on the Mississippi. Nat. Int.

The Loan.—We perceive, by an advertisement in the Baltimore papers, that the books are to be opened at that place (and probably in all the other cities) for subscription to so much of the loan as is yet unsubscribed. The portion allotted to Baltimore is Five Hundred Thousand dollars: the books to be opened on the first day of June, and to remain open until the whole sum allotted to that place is subscribed, or public notice shall be given of the subscription being closed. Lid.

An arrival at New York on Sunday last furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 21st ult. The following is the most important article of information which they afford:

LONDON, April 20.

Flag of Truce from France.—Yesterday morning a flag of truce arrived off Dover, with despatches, which have since reached London. The receipt of this intelligence this morning had a visible effect upon the funds, which our readers will see by our list have somewhat advanced. From this it may be presumed, that the general impression was, that the despatches might be considered as tending to lead to some proposal for pacific negotiation; but of the nature of their real contents not a single word has been suffered to transpire from the government offices.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

To the Editor of the Martinsburgh Gazette.

WERE I to estimate the politeness, candor, or moderation of the federal party, by the character of your animadversions upon the Jefferson Petition, my pen would fall from my hand in the trembling of indignation and despair, and your puny malignity might glide undisturbed through the fishy channels of its circulation, whilst the "hand of scorn," should point its way to oblivion. But, if some men's heads are surfeited with the fumes of a wicked heart, and if there are others who

grape in the gloomy abodes of jealousy and prejudice for dark constructions of the fairest deeds, and misrepresent things which they it still to be hoped, but understand; it is honest and enlightened that there are honest and enlightened men, even on the list of your patrons, who have seen that the plain and open meaning and intent of the petition was to discourage the mutinous attempts which have been made "to contract the regular deliberation and action of the constituted authorities," against the "fatal tendency" of which, General Washington has so fervently and so affectionately admonished us; and to afford our mite of the "essential prop" of public opinion to an administration which we approve. From such men, we have a right to expect a correction of the gross deceptions which you have contributed your paltry efforts to propagate.

The petition, Sir, will admit of no other estimation but from what is "apparent upon its face," and I have an irresistible propensity to suspect that if your meaning and object were as fully and as distinctly marked upon your face, it would lead to an estimation not very flattering to your patriotism, and too unequivocal to harmonize with your self-complacency; it might lead, too, to a just appreciation of the motives of some others of the same order. The upright and well meaning people who (owing to the impenetrable hypocrisy of false pilots) have been deluded by the most treacherous artifices, under the mask of a common interest, would tear the lion skin from the ass, and extricate their faculties from the web with which sophistry, misrepresentation and falsehood had insidiously entangled them, they would look back with horror and abomination upon those whom they had been seduced to regard as wise, sincere, and virtuous; they would wonder that they had ever been blind to the simple truths upon which their dearest rights are founded, and that they had suffered men, no wiser than themselves, to direct the shape and cur of their opinions, they would zealously embrace republican principles as the only ones which guarantee political security, and all the blessings which flow from it, and in the enjoyment of these comforts, they would accord their approbation and support to the advocates of equal rights, and feel that the sceptre of rational government is in the hands of the people—that the men who manage the concerns of our government are nothing more than officers, whose commission is the constitution of the people.—They would then recollect who those men were that would have cancelled this sacred commission by placing their sceptre in the hands of unborn block-heads, and they would find no difficulty in tracing the affinity between them and their present selfish and unprincipled leaders.

You must despair, sir, utterly despair of any thing political from the pen of the gentleman who drew up the petition, that will be agreeable to your feelings and principles: his exertions are devoted to "other and better things." When the fig tree bears thistles, and the vine shall yield hemlock, you may, possibly, catch something from his pen "worthy of the medium of the Gazette." But as the petition was not "calculated to excite any sentiment either of contempt or indignation," it really seems much out of place in the columns of your paper, and is indeed a "Rara avis"—among federalists; or, it looks like a lilly of the valley growing in a broken vessel which had been used to guests of a different "water." My heart, I am afraid sir, is too unsympathetic, to feel for some of my fellow citizens, the loss of your "accustomed respect"; it is like a gourdful taken out of a full bucket and which we lose without regret because it enables us to carry that which we wish to carry with the more steadiness and ease; and if I were to guess at the grade and quality of their affliction, I should hit upon something, "I conceive," very much like that which you feel for the loss of a ten years subscriber who has paid you nothing. Where you speak of the manner in which the petition was circulated, you expose that illiberal insinuation and pitiful cunning which have ever been the favorite resorts of all the worthless of your party; you have gratified your hatred at the expense of truth, or, you have listened to the fabrications of some corrupt and contemptible informer: and there is no other alternative, unless some supporter of the petition whose ardor, exceeding his discretion, might have induced him to employ the protean agency of one of the

sub-functionaries of the busy body managers of your party who would naturally fall into his usual habits and practice all those arts of low finesse and vulgar intrigue for which he had so often received the applause and approbation of his masters. In this possible way, sir, the circulation of a single petition might have excited the "disgust" of every lover of order and decency.—Facts, however, do not admit of this possibility, and you must extricate yourself from the dilemma in your own way. For, only a few copies of the petition were made out: one of them was placed in a public store in Shepherd's Town, and the others were given to gentlemen as "sound heads, and as pure hearts" and of as irrefragable dignity of deportment as any "among us."

As one of the subscribers to the petition, I shall not arrogantly raise myself above the frankness of an explanation to all persons of liberal and unbiased minds: Yet to them it is due rather as a mark of deference, than from necessity. They know that there are federalists who hold civil offices under a republican government—they know that federalists have accepted high military commands, commissioned by a republican president—they know that they themselves and a majority of their party would devote every thing to the safety of their country, regardless of mere political opinion. With so great and respectable an exception will they commit the foolish absurdity of applying the allusion of our petition to the whole federal party? No, sir, their feelings and their reputation forbid it. They will disdain to fall into the ranks at your parade. They know that the petition was intended only as a "counter-current" to an opposition to the constitutional will of the majority, which at this time is peculiarly embarrassing to our representative body, and none but knaves or dunces will take it in any other sense. Respectable and discreet men will not wear the cap which you have forcibly and wantonly stuck upon their heads, and which they were not made for them. But if you, or any others, choose to snatch up the cap of "disaffection" and place it on your own nodules, you must expect the ridicule which Merry Andrews deserve, and if it fits you, you are welcome to wear it.

But sir, setting all this aside, what is there in the petition to excite so much sensation? Is the right to petition a privilege, or is it a common right? If it is a common right, why do you approve by your silence, the petitions of a noisy opposition, and frown upon the honorable efforts of those who support the government of their country? Your hatred of that government furnishes the only solution of this question.—But perhaps the truth pressed too hard upon the springs of your conscience, and the word "transport," which was used in its simple sense to carry, startled your fears against the appropriate punishment of disaffection. All your uneasiness is produced by that little unguided spot.

The menacing emphasis which dwells upon the words "Let them beware!"—hurries the mind back to the troubled reign of terror, intolerance, and persecution, when the harmless John Fries was doomed by the solemn sentence of a federal judiciary, to be hanged, for honestly expressing his opinions.—He was saved by the timely intercession of a "compuncion" of John Adams. "God forbid" that our happy country should ever be again afflicted with the "glorious uncertainty" of such a state of things!

I will close this letter by appealing to candor, (not to your candor, sir) to say whether the petition of Jefferson county, or the resolutions of the Trenton federal meeting, which you have conspicuously printed in the same paper, are most likely to excite "an agitation."

But it has afforded some designing people an opportunity to raise a dust favorable to the prosecution of their own plans, and upon them will be the blame of any agitation that may arise. They ought to have recollected what suspicions sometimes fall upon those who first cry "thief!"

A REPUBLICAN PETITIONER.  
June 1.

TO THE FEDERALISTS OF JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Fellow Citizens,  
IT appears from several corroborating circumstances that certain evil disposed persons in the neighborhood of Shepherd's Town, have sent to the Editor of the Martinsburgh Gazette, a copy of the petition which was lately

circulated by the friends of administration in this county: accompanied by certain introductory remarks. These remarks can only be considered as another attempt to keep alive the political animosities which have but too long existed amongst citizens of the same community; and therefore, require some little notice.

They say of the petition in question, that "estimating it by that only which is apparent upon the face of it, we should have considered it a harmless 'pleasantry,' &c. "But we are sorry to hear that it is a serious production," &c. &c. Here these righteous expounders of difficulties, permit occasional proof to be turned out of court by hearsay testimony; and the "harmless pleasantry," is suddenly converted into a "goblin damn'd"! Thus fellow citizens, through the instrumentality of a little pharisaical legerdemain, this wonderful metamorphosis is effected by five plain words, "we are sorry to hear! Surely these men must be hard run for materials to work upon when reduced to such shifts.

But they go on with their assumptions, and assert that "by the persons 'disaffected towards the government' of their country, these genry undoubtedly mean the federalists."—And then follows a menace, which would be too contemptible for notice, did it not uncover the vindictive, intolerant spirit by which it is dictated. This spirit we have long since been acquainted with, and therefore recognise it without the smallest degree of surprise.

But to return to this illfated petition. The republicans in the most temperate language, submit to the consideration of Congress the propriety of modifying the embargo so far as to permit the sailing of a number of vessels, sufficient to transport all the disaffected "who may wish to avail themselves of such permission." Now, if it is true that the federalists, one and all, wish to avail themselves of such permission; then there may be some colour of plausibility in the above assumed application.—But if not, it is evident that this part of the petition was not intended for the federalists exclusively. And it therefore necessarily follows that this is not the crime for which the republicans have been so seriously denounced and threatened. No—that crime, in all probability, is to be found in the declaration, "that they have the most full and entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the government of their country." This is the unpardonable sin which so highly inflames and exacerbates the rancour of those little misers, who wish to direct the conduct of a party numerous and respectable.

When it is known to every man in the community, that our government has, for many months past been engaged in selecting measures for the preservation of the honor, safety and independence of our injured and insulted country. When efforts are made to vindicate our rights and retrieve the national character—then, it would seem, the friends of that government are not to appropriate such efforts! They are not to exercise the right of petitioning "in common with their fellow citizens from other sections of the country." No—they are to remain idle, passive spectators, and see the unprincipled, intolerant leaders of an internal faction openly come forward with efforts to aid our external enemy in his outrages on our national and unalienable rights! I say leaders, because it is evident to every liberal mind, that the great majority of the federal party is decidedly faithful to the country. But the hypocritical, arrogant, self created leaders, are a different description of men. They ought to be distinctly known. Indeed the time has arrived when it is of the utmost importance to separate the goats from the sheep. The question then is, who are these leaders?

That same intolerant spirit, which peeps through every crevice of the abovementioned threat, distinctly becomes them to be the very men, who during the administration of "that great statesman, Adams," encouraged the outrages of an armed association upon their fellow citizens, under the shallow pretext of guarding against a foreign invasion. They are the same men, who in the paroxisms of their infuriate zeal to subvert a wicked faction in power, could forget all the obligations of decency, so far as to drag youth, beauty and innocence into the boisterous scenes of a political controversy, in order, deliberately and publicly, to insult such of their neighbours as could not perceive the finger of heaven pointing to war! They are men, who could publish to the world,

the abominable libel, that two young ladies of unblemished morals and manners, had publicly delivered a political address, replete with the most indecorous language. Men who, with malicious intent, could frame an answer to that pretended address, which, for brutality of stile, surpasses every thing to be found in that sink of iniquity, the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Such, fellow citizens, are the leaders in question—and in order that all men may be assured, that the picture here given, is not too highly coloured, they are respectfully referred to the news-paper, printed in Martinsburgh on the 9th of January, 1799. It will there be found, that the republicans (who soon after dismissed Mr. Adams and his army of excision) were designated as "the few degraded and deluded." They were denounced as "domestic, insidious, apostatising traitors! And they were 'consigned to the lashes of a guilty conscience, the better to prepare them for the cross!'"

It is acknowledged with pleasure, that the great body of federalists had nothing to do with such disgraceful transactions, but that the odium attaches itself exclusively to those few hypocrites, who now whine most pitiously because truly, the friends of government have exercised the right of petitioning. The petition of these very men, has also been put into circulation, and however exceptionable the stile and matter may be thought to be, yet no republican has so far "degraded" himself, as to misrepresent and pervert its plain meaning, either verbally or in writing—or to insult and menace any one for exercising an acknowledged right. No—the common disturbers of the public tranquility alone, are qualified for such work. And therefore, fellow citizens—Federalists! you are earnestly entreated to dismiss such men from your confidence. Manage your political concerns in your own way. Consult your own hearts, and the good of your country; and you will immediately bring about the restoration of public harmony. We shall then again become one family, and the jacobinical disciples of anarchy, will sink into their original insignificance.

FRANKLIN.

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 expenses.

T. 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 journey-men Mill Wrights, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.  
ARCH: SFEWART.  
June 5.

Ten Dollars Reward.  
DESERIED 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 halfboots much worn, fur hat, and wore a black silk handkerchief 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.

For Sale,  
A quantity of Corn and Rye. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.  
J. W. DAVIS.  
May 1.

### Superfine Calicoes,

ditto Chintzes,  
ditto Gingham,  
ditto Cashmere Robes,  
ditto Cambricks,  
ditto Dimities,  
ditto IRISH LINENS,  
ditto Leno Muslins,  
ditto Men's & Women's  
Cotton Hose,  
ditto  
Homemade Tow Linen, &c. &c.

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.

London Particular Madeira Wine of  
the vintage of 1807, first quality HER-  
RINGS 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 allow-  
ance will be made to those who buy to  
sell again. And while Goods are both  
extremely scarce and high in the differ-  
ent seaports, large dealers will do well  
to call, and view my assortment.

Please Take Notice,  
THAT I have employed Mr. Wil-  
liam P. Orrick, to collect 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.

800 Dollars Cash  
Will be paid for 100 Cords clean  
Tanner's BARK, delivered at the tan-  
yard, or the same rate for a less quan-  
tity.  
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 re-  
spectfully informed, that the first num-  
ber 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 appear-  
ance; every obstacle, however, is now  
removed, and it will progress without  
interuption.  
Winchester, May 23.

Stone Masons Wanted.  
THE subscribers will give employ-  
ment 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 sub-  
scriber'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 meth-  
od of bringing such accounts to a set-  
tlement at the close of grinding.  
JOSEPH BELL, junr.  
May 24.

BLANK DEEDS  
For Sale at this Office.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Shep-  
herd's-Town, held on May 5, 1812,  
Ordered that notice be given to the  
public, through the medium of the  
Charles-Town & Martinsburg news-  
papers, 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 dis-  
orderly 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  
mustered 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 inha-  
bitant.

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 fore-  
going 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, jr.  
May 15.

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 mar-  
ket. 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 exer-  
tion 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 busi-  
ness with them.  
Purchasers coming from a distance  
will find it worth their atten-  
tion to call on them.  
Shepherdstown, April 10.

Darkesville\* Factory.  
THE subscriber has had his ma-  
chines put in order by an experi-  
enced 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, jr.  
April 10.

### 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 ad-  
mit of—consisting in part of Superfine  
Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant col-  
lection of rich Silks and other fancy ar-  
ticles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins,  
coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheet-  
ings, Tickenburgs, Oznaburgs, Home-  
made Linens, a general assortment of  
Domestic Manufactured and Spun  
Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common  
Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other  
BOOKS, among which is "A Serio-  
Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale," writ-  
ten 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 Bullsrun, containing three hun-  
dred and thirty seven acres, one hun-  
dred of which are in wood. It is con-  
veniently situated, being within a quar-  
ter 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 pur-  
chaser must agree to remove him at  
least 300 miles from this place. In-  
quire 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 Bull-  
srun, and bounded on the south by the  
tract formerly leased by Capt. Green-  
field, 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 Con-  
way, to the undersigned, and now of  
record in the office of the county clerk  
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, former-  
ly held and occupied by Cornelius Con-  
way, dec'd, in trust for the benefit of  
Jacob and Daniel Allstadt, he will, on  
Saturday the 15th of June next, before  
the door of Robert Fulton's tavern, in  
Charlestown, proceed to sell to the  
highest bidder, for cash, the said pre-  
mises (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.  
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  
this 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 ap-  
pear here on the fourth Monday in June  
next, and answer the bill of the com-  
plainant, 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 ab-  
sent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, un-  
til the further order of this court.  
A Copy. Teste,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

ROCKVILLE ACADEMY  
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 Aca-  
demy at Rockville.  
Dolls. Dollars.  
1 Prize of 5 000 00 is 5 000  
1 do 2 000 00 2 000  
1 do 1 000 00 1 000  
2 do 500 00 1 000  
10 do 100 00 1 000  
50 do 10 00 500  
102 do 5 00 510  
2 830 do 3 00 8 490  
2 007 prizes  
4 943 blanks  
8 000 tickets at 2 d. dollars and 50 cts.  
Not 11 4 blanks to a prize.  
Prizes payable sixty days after the draw-  
ing shall have been completed, subject to  
deduction of 15 per cent.  
First drawn ticket entitled to a prize of  
500 dollars.—First drawn 2,500 blanks  
second drawn 3 dollars.  
All prizes not demanded within twelve  
months after the drawing of this Lottery,  
will be considered as donations to the Aca-  
demy.  
1st drawn ticket 6th day, a prize of 100 dolls.  
1st do 7th do do 500 do  
1st do 8th do do 1,000 do  
1st do 9th, 10 h & 11th each 100 do.  
1st do 12 h do do 100 do.  
The last drawn ticket do 100 do.  
RICHARD ANDERSONS,  
URSON BEALL,  
HONOR MARTIN,  
SOLOMON HOLLAND, } Comm'rs.  
Tickets for sale at J. Milligan's Book  
Store, Georgetown, and by the Commis-  
sioners at Rockville.  
Rockville, May 1, 1812.

Blank Books  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### 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 Da-  
venport 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  
this 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 ap-  
pear here on the fourth Monday in June  
next, and answer the bill of the com-  
plainant, 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 ab-  
sent defendant Hezekiah Briscoe, un-  
til 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-Da-  
vis, Cleasanthus Davis, and Aquila Da-  
vis, 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 as-  
sembly and the rules of this court, and it  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that he is not an inhabitant of this com-  
monwealth: On the motion of the com-  
plainants by their counsel, it is ordered  
that the said defendant do appear here on  
the fourth Monday in May next, and an-  
swer 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 fur-  
ther 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.

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 disposi-  
tion of their government 23 Ameri-  
cans, whom the town of Danzig had  
by mistake comprised in a levy of sail-  
ors 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 Ameri-  
can 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 as-  
surance 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 his chance of reaching Cher-  
bourg before the sailing of the frigate,  
just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the mes-  
senger by the Hornet, has reached me.  
I have scarcely had time to open the  
packets, but shall lose no time in obey-  
ing 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.  
[TRANSLATION.]  
Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano,  
to Mr. Barlow.  
Paris, 8th January, 1812.  
Sir—You did me the honor to ap-  
prise 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 ves-  
sels 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 Ameri-  
can ship Friendship; Littleton Ad-  
dison, William Banks, Martin Kelly,  
and Richard Miller, belonged to the  
American ship Spanish Lady; and  
John Beadley, to the Pappenburgh ves-  
sel 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 Ameri-  
can seamen, found under such cir-  
cumstances, 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 23, 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 author-  
ized to negotiate and sign a treaty of  
commerce, on principles of perfect re-  
ciprocity, I had some personal con-  
ferences 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 im-  
portance 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 resolu-  
tion, 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 for-  
ward 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 termi-  
nated 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 Penning, was boarded by  
an English frigate, and afterwards  
taken by a French privateer, and  
brought into Pecamp, 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. Rus-  
sell."  
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 re-  
lied 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 For-  
eign 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 suffi-  
ciently precise to be relied on.

DOCUMENTS  
Communicated by the President to both  
Houses of Congress on the 25th ult.  
(CONCLUDED.)  
[Inclosed in No. 5.]  
The minister plenipotentiary of the  
U. States and the undersigned minis-  
ter of foreign relations, being respect-  
fully authorized and now ready to ne-  
gotiate and conclude a treaty of com-  
merce between the two countries, and  
as several months must elapse before  
such a treaty can be completed and ra-  
tified, during which time their com-  
mercial interest may suffer loss from  
the uncertainty now existing in the U.  
S. relative to certain points that are in-  
tended to enter into that treaty, the un-  
dersigned declares it to be the emper-  
or'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 per-  
mit.  
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 suspi-  
cion 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 Ameri-  
can citizens, as fast as the necessary  
enquiries now going on shall prove  
them to be such.  
(Inclosed in No. 5.)  
Translation of a Letter from the Duke  
of Bassano to Mr. Barlow, dated,  
PARIS, Dec. 21.

Blank Books  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### DOCUMENTS

Communicated by the President to both  
Houses of Congress on the 25th ult.  
(CONCLUDED.)

[Inclosed in No. 5.]  
The minister plenipotentiary of the  
U. States and the undersigned minis-  
ter of foreign relations, being respect-  
fully authorized and now ready to ne-  
gotiate and conclude a treaty of com-  
merce between the two countries, and  
as several months must elapse before  
such a treaty can be completed and ra-  
tified, during which time their com-  
mercial interest may suffer loss from  
the uncertainty now existing in the U.  
S. relative to certain points that are in-  
tended to enter into that treaty, the un-  
dersigned declares it to be the emper-  
or'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 per-  
mit.

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 suspi-  
cion 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 Ameri-  
can citizens, as fast as the necessary  
enquiries now going on shall prove  
them to be such.  
(Inclosed 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 disposi-  
tion of their government 23 Ameri-  
cans, whom the town of Danzig had  
by mistake comprised in a levy of sail-  
ors 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 Ameri-  
can 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 as-  
surance 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 his chance of reaching Cher-  
bourg before the sailing of the frigate,  
just to say, that Mr. Biddle, the mes-  
senger by the Hornet, has reached me.  
I have scarcely had time to open the  
packets, but shall lose no time in obey-  
ing 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.  
[TRANSLATION.]  
Copy of a letter from the Duke of Bassano,  
to Mr. Barlow.  
Paris, 8th January, 1812.  
Sir—You did me the honor to ap-  
prise 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 ves-  
sels 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 Ameri-  
can ship Friendship; Littleton Ad-  
dison, William Banks, Martin Kelly,  
and Richard Miller, belonged to the  
American ship Spanish Lady; and  
John Beadley, to the Pappenburgh ves-  
sel 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 Ameri-  
can seamen, found under such cir-  
cumstances, 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 23, 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 author-  
ized to negotiate and sign a treaty of  
commerce, on principles of perfect re-  
ciprocity, I had some personal con-  
ferences 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 im-  
portance 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 resolu-  
tion, 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 for-  
ward 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 termi-  
nated 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 Penning, was boarded by  
an English frigate, and afterwards  
taken by a French privateer, and  
brought into Pecamp, 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. Rus-  
sell."  
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 re-  
lied 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 For-  
eign 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 suffi-  
ciently precise to be relied on.

licenses are not and never were given  
as protections against the effects of  
those decrees. The object of the li-  
cences 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 pro-  
duce, 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 gov-  
ernment 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 pe-  
riod. 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 regulati-  
on about licences is not a maritime re-  
gulation, 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 Brazilsugars 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-  
land 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 viola-  
tion is not a breach of neutral right.  
I have taken the liberty to be thus  
particular on this head, because in se-  
veral instances, during the discussion  
with the ministers of the British gov-  
ernment, I have seen a disposition in  
them to confound with the French ma-  
ritime decrees not only this affair of  
special licences, but several regulations  
merely fiscal and municipal, bearing no  
relation to neutral rights, or to the de-  
crees in question.  
I will terminate this statement by re-  
peating the solemn declaration that I  
made to you in my letter to you of the  
30th January, (and there is no impro-  
priety in the repetition, since a greater  
length of time has given a wider scope  
to the declaration,) that since my ar-  
rival 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 oc-  
curred 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 in-  
sulting to require, a mass of evidence  
more positive than this, or more con-  
clusive of every unprejudiced mind.  
[Signed.] JOEL BARLOW.  
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 Mil-  
an, of the 17th December, 1807.  
As I know positively that this A-  
merican 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 pro-  
duce 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,