Money Found.

WAS found on the 29th ult. in Martinsburgh, a pocket book containing a sum of money. The owner may have it again upon describing it, and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber living on Back creek, about 5 miles from Gerrard's-Town.

DÁNIEL GANO.

June 26.

Stray Horse.

Taken up on the 12th inst. trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Muse's mill, a *dark gray horse*, right hind foot white up to the hock, 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high. Appraised to 60 dollars.

ALEX. CLEVELAND.

June 22.

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.

Carding Machine.

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

JACOB F. SEIBERT, & Co.

June 12.

FOR SALE,

Good Old Apple Brandy,

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

F. FAIRFAX.

Shan. Hill, June 12.

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

Land for Sale.

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

SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 8.

FOR RENT,

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

JOHN KENNEDY.

May 15. tf.

Stray Horse.

Came to the subscriber's farm, near the Rock's Ferry, Jefferson county, about two weeks past, a *brown horse*, about 6 or 7 years old, 14 or 15 hands high—no brand or mark perceivable. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Wm. M'ENDREE.

June 21.

WANTED,

TWO smart lads about the age of 13 or 15 years, of respectability, as apprentices to the *Watchmaking* and *Silversmithing* business.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, June 19.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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

JOSEPH KEAN,
Lieut. Light Dragoons.

Winchester Rendezvous,
May 30, 1812. tf.

John Anderson, and Co.

West of the Market House in Charles Town,

Have just received a number of articles suitable for the present season, all of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and they are now selling them as low as any goods of the same quality can be procured in this part of the country, their assortment consists in part of the following articles.

Broad Cloths,
Best double milled Cassimer,
A large quantity of cotton Cassimer,
Ditto ditto Granderills,
A quantity of best Nankeens short and long pieces,
Ladies damask shawls assorted,
Ditto elegant habit kid gloves,
Ditto ditto extra long ditto,
Ditto long silk ditto,
Gentlemen's elegant black silk hose,
Silk for Ladies dresses,
Bandanna, fancy fringed and black silk handkfs assorted,
Cotton shawls and handkfs ditto,
Callicoes ditto,
Muslins coarse and fine by the piece or smaller quantity,
Leno ditto,
Coarse linens assorted,
Suspenders assorted,
Spinning cotton best quality,
Fur and wool hats assorted,
Men's coarse leather shoes assorted,
Wrought and cut nails almost every size,
Window glass by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,

A quantity of good whiskey by the barrel or gallon,
Spirits, Wine, and country Gin,
Herrings, and shad,
Loaf sugar, first and second quality,
Brown ditto,
Coffee, tea, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as advantageous as possible.

They wish to return to the public their sincere thanks for the many favors they have received and solicit a continuance of their favor.

June 19, 1812.

BLANK BOOKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

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

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

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

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

LIKEWISE,

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

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

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

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

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Stray Mare.

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

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

June 12.

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.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern,

IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,

An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Homemade Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "*A Serio-Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale,*" *written by*

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO!

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

May 8.

Superfine Calicoes,

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

Homemade Tow Linen, &c. &c.

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

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

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

JAMES S. LANE.

May 22, 1812.

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

Please Take Notice,

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

JAMES S. LANE.

800 Dollars Cash

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

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.

MILL WRIGHTS.

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

ARCH: STEWART.

June 5.

BLANK DEEDS

For Sale at this Office.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1812. [No. 224.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *Farmer's Repository* is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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

From the Newark Centinel (a Republican paper.)

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

"*Firm united let us be,*
"*Rallying round our liberty—*
"*As a band of brothers joined,*
"*Peace and safety we shall find.*"

The vastly interesting question which hath occupied the deliberations of Congress for several days past, is now settled. That honorable body, after solemn debate and consideration, have decided that peace can no longer be maintained with Great Britain except at the expense of our invaluable rights. Therefore they have raised the arm of resistance to her encroachments—and like our fathers in '76 resolved to draw the sword, and no longer tamely to submit to man stealing, *plunder* and insult.

This solemn question having been decided on by the legitimate authorities of our country, may we not hope that the disgraceful dissentions which have sprung up in every part of our country will be banished? May we not hope that all party spirit will be sacrificed on the altar of patriotism, and all political distinctions lost in the proud name of AMERICANS! Notwithstanding the difference of sentiment that hath prevailed on this subject, we cannot but indulge this pleasing hope. In a government like ours, different opinions are to be expected; it is a natural consequence, where conflicting interests clash, and where every man is a politician and prides himself on the freedom of speech and of opinion. But on a question of war with ANY foreign nation, after it has been declared, there should be but *one voice*, and that voice should be in support of the government. The minority must submit to the *will* of the majority. Otherwise the principles of republican government are at an end.

But do some say that war against G. Britain is wanton and unnecessary?—We know there are *some* from a conscientious belief of its truth. This was also the case in the revolutionary war. Men were found who preached up "passive obedience and non-resistance"—who painted the horrors of war a thousand times worse than the encroachment on our rights and the surrender of our liberties. It was so *then*, and must it not, in a greater or less degree, be expected *now?* Be this however as it may, we aver that this war with England is not a war of our government's seeking. We sincerely believe they have sought to avoid it—they wished to avoid it. There is scarce a man to be found who will not acknowledge that England has given us cause of war more than four years ago. But our government hath dreaded the calamities of war. Failing in this, restrictive measures were adopted and proposition after proposition has been made, but with no better success. The arrangement made with Erskine, and the readiness with which it was accepted, is conclusive evidence of the peaceable temper of our government. But finding the British government deaf to our remonstrances, and hardened in her injustice, they have like independent freemen resolved to risk their popularity and forego the blessings of peace, to a sense of DUTY and the dearest interests of the nation. It has come to this—WAR OR SUBMISSION. Can we hesitate which to choose! If we do, we are unworthy of the valor and patriotism of our forefathers,

There are others who object to this war for fear of our nation, whilst it is escaping the mouth of the *lion*, will be rushed into the fangs of the tiger. We believe these fears are imaginary.—We believe our government, as well as its citizens in general, are sufficiently aware of the treachery of the French government, and will not be caught by its wiles. We shall be greatly deceived if any close alliance with her is formed. Indeed, the intimation of the President on this head is plain enough. If an honorable treaty with France can be effected, and trade with her be resumed on reciprocal principles, be it so—we wish it—it will continue open to us all the ports of the continent of Europe, and afford invaluable harbors for our enterprising privateersmen.

To conclude—As our government have solemnly resolved that they will no longer be tampered with in negociation—no longer patiently put up with the wrongs of G. B. and have really drawn the sword to avenge our wrongs under the blessing of Providence, let us no longer be stigmatised as a DIVIDED PEOPLE—but in truth and reality become "ALL REPUBLICANS, ALL FEDERALISTS." Let Great Britain no longer calculate upon our divisions, and upon a party in our own bosom.—Let every AMERICAN rally round the standard of his country. Those who *now* calculate upon divisions on this great national question, because we have *hitherto* been divided on minor questions, will find themselves deceived. To such we recommend the anecdote of the English nobleman, who resided in France at a certain period of history. It seems England was greatly convulsed by parties. Says a French visitant to the English nobleman, now is the time for France to subjugate England. Not so fast, sir, says the Englishman—please walk with me into my yard. Two bull dogs were unkennelled from separate apartments. They fought in a most dreadful manner. In a few moments the Englishman drove into the same yard a bull. No sooner did the dogs perceive the bull than they both abandoned their quarrel—and with great violence attacked the bull. The application is easy. We venter to predict, that British politics will not meet with a better fate with *all Americans*, than the bull did with the bull dogs!

From the New-York Columbian.

TARRING & FEATHERING.

A circumstance which occurred on board the frigate Essex this morning, having excited considerable anxiety in town, we have taken the pains to ascertain the facts, at the navy yard, and detain the press to give them to the public.

JOHN IRVIN, the man who was tarred and feathered, has been known by his own account before and since he belonged to the navy, as a native of Salem, Ms. in which town he says he served his apprenticeship with Mr. Lane, a sail maker. He entered on board the Essex, at Boston, about ten months since, signed the articles, and took the oath of allegiance. Having behaved well in the service, he was made sail maker of the ship.

On Sunday last capt. Porter called his crew together, communicated to them the declaration of war against England, and requested that any man among them who wished to leave the service would hand in his name and receive his discharge; to which he received in answer three hearty cheers from every man of the crew. This morning, in consequence of three or four men having straggled from their work and returned, captain Porter called all hands again and addressed them on the subject of the war, repeating his wish that any man who was unwilling to continue in the service would give in his name and receive his discharge; to which the crew, as before, replied with three unanimous cheers. Shortly after he ordered up the men in their respective gangs, and tendered them the oath of allegiance, which was cheerfully taken by every man on board excepting Irvin, who refused, and declared himself an Englishman. Upon this, the petty officers and crew of the ship, to whom capt. Porter has uniformly submitted the award of punishing offences committed on board his ship, requested permission to inflict severe corporal punishment on the offender, which the captain, with his characteristic humanity refused, and suffered them to dismiss him with a coat of old fashioned yankee manufacture, with appropriate labels, in which he appeared in our streets; where he excited so much curiosity, that the police interfered and took charge of him to prevent a riot.

From the Aurora, of June 29.

PHILADELPHIA MILITIA LEGION.

This corps of volunteers, which has so long, and under all vicissitudes, maintained a high reputation for patriotic ardor and correct subordination, has answered the public expectation at this eventful crisis. On Friday evening last, the board of officers, with the joyous concurrence of the members of this legion, unanimously resolved to offer the services of the corps to the governor of this commonwealth, as a part of the quota of Pennsylvania. The legion, which, in the piping times of peace, necessarily had its ranks unfilled, can nevertheless, at this time, muster about five hundred men; and there is no doubt, but that the numerous volunteer corps now forming will attach themselves to the legion, and that its numbers will be doubled in a very short time.

This is the second tender of service of any magnitude, which has been made from this district: the regiment of cavalry under the command of gen. Robert Wharton, and consisting of individuals of every party, some time ago unanimously offered their services. Indeed, we are happy to be able to say, that in this district party feelings are no longer apparent, if we except the men, or the descendants of the men, who fraternized with the British during the revolutionary struggle—men, who abhor the form of our government, yet impudently call themselves disciples of Washington—men who applaud or excuse the outrages of our enemy, yet call themselves American Republicans—men who, notwithstanding all the blessings of British government, yet persist in submitting to the privations and misfortunes of Americans.

This crisis, in fact, unites all hearts who feel for their country, and will unite all hands that are worthy to defend it. Those who do not feel, or will not defend, are so contemptible in numbers and degenerate in character, that they cannot cause alarm within, or excite hopes without.

From the Charleston City Gazette.

UPPER CANADA.

By the late accounts we have received, it appears that gen. Hull, an active and experienced officer, has embodied an army of 4 to 5000 effective men, completely armed and disciplined, who wait only for orders to march and take possession of Upper Canada. We presume this will be the first territorial blow struck against Great Britain, and from its deficiency in point of military strength, it will fall an easy prey to the activity and vigilance of the U. States' troops. From the contiguity of situation between Upper Canada and the country inhabited by various tribes of savages, from the disposition evinced by the British in furnishing arms and ammunition to these remorseless wretches, and from the co-operation which has lately been afforded them in their late inhuman murders, it becomes an object of imperious necessity that the U. States should take immediate measures to possess themselves of this portion of the British colonies in North America.

A short topographical description of Upper Canada will not be considered useless at the present crisis. Canada was divided into Upper and Lower Provinces, by an act of parliament, in the 14th year of George III.—Upper Canada is bounded to the eastward by the United States, in a line from the 45th degree of north latitude, along the middle of the river Iroquois into Lake Ontario, and so in various lines to Lakes Erie, Superior, Huron, Long Lake, Lake of the Woods, from the north western point of which it takes a westward direction to the river Mississippi. To the westward and to the northward, west of the Mississippi its boundaries have been vaguely defined. To the Northward it is bounded by Hudson's Bay, in the 49th parallel of north lat. extending due west indefinately. Upper Canada is considered the most temperate climate as well as the most fertile soil, belonging to the British in that quarter. The rapid improvements in agriculture and the advancement of manufactures, are justly attributed to the activity and enterprize of the American farmers; who, from grants of crown lands have been induced to settle in great numbers in that Province. Indeed Upper Canada would be considered as a territory belonging to the United States, from the immense difference which exists between the industry of its inhabitants and those of Lower Canada—from their manners, habits and appearance—and from the value of their farms and the luxurious appearance of the crops. Several Scotch settlements are formed there, whose farms are in a high state of cultivation. Upper Canada is divided into 19 counties. York, the seat of government, is in about 43 degrees and 45 minutes of north latitude. It is handsomely laid out, and has an excellent harbor, which discharges its waters from the Don and Humber into Lake Ontario, within two miles of the city. York is furnished with commodious block-houses, arsenal, &c. which are principally built on a peninsula called Gibraltar Point. Vessels of all sizes may be built here. Several British vessels of war have already been finished at this point, which now navigate Ontario.

Kingston, at the head of the St. Lawrence, may be considered as the next important town in Upper Canada. It is situated in 44 degrees and 8 minutes of north latitude, and in 75 degrees 41 minutes of west longitude.—It has barracks for troops, with several store and block houses. The king's ships winter at this place, and likewise all the batteaux which navigate the St. Lawrence and convey military stores from Montreal. In 1804 the British had but three or four vessels of war, carrying from 10 to 20 guns; the number we believe is increased to ten, the command of which is given to a commodore. The military force and power of Upper Canada are objects of the least attention. Possessing no important point or key to the province, the forts and other armaments are scattered in various directions; and none of them possess sufficient strength and importance to hold out against a superior and active force. Fort Malden is the first point of any importance to which the activity and courage of the Americans will be directed. Fort George and the fort at Niagara are in a like manner weak and inefficient. To subdue Upper Canada with little loss, will demand an effectual force, whose operations being directed to many points, will have to be prompt and decisive to insure success. All enterprizes wherein the subjugation of a country is contemplated, should be carried on with little or no delay, when once undertaken. Military operations, when prosecuted with vigor, spirit and determination, if correctly planned, will generally prove successful; and from the situation of Upper Canada, no doubt exists of its falling immediately into our hands, if the force is of sufficient magnitude and conducted by experienced officers. It is essentially necessary that Upper Canada should be the first object of attack, in order to exterminate, at one bold, determined and decisive blow, the horde of remorseless savages and their inhuman abettors, whose massacres and barbarous murders have lacerated the feeling heart, and aroused the vengeance of an injured country.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

The subscriber has it in contemplation to write the life of the late venerable *George Clinton*. He believes that among the worthies of United America, and especially among that class of them whose genius and whose valor contributed to her emancipation and

the establishment of civil and political institutions, few if any have better deserved the first place in the affections of their country, or a more elevated niche in the Temple of Fame, than the late Vice President: And he feels earnestly solicitous of contributing to hand down to posterity, the memory of a man whose life was devoted to their service, as well as to that of the present age.

Sensible of the difficulties under which he will labour, and well aware of the delicacy, importance and responsibility of the task, he will approach it with great diffidence, if not with trembling anxiety—but with the purest and firmest intention to make truth the guide, and public utility the object of his work.

He has from an invaluable friend, the promise of many important documents, illustrative not only of the life of his HERO, but of the history of his time: And there are doubtless many others, especially in this state, who have it in their power to oblige the subscriber, and at the same time perform a public duty, by furnishing him with *anecdotes, private and public correspondence*, and various *official documents*, such as are essential to the success of his undertaking. From all those, therefore, who may have it in their power thus to contribute, he takes the liberty of soliciting communications; assuring them, that for the least favor the most appropriate and suitable acknowledgment shall be made.

S. SOUTHWICK.

Albany, June 5, 1812.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, June 24.

Mr. Baker presented three petitions or memorials signed by sundry persons of Jefferson county, Virginia, which he observed had been forwarded to him as the representative from that district, with a particular request to present them. After stating the substance of those memorials, Mr. Baker said he thought it proper to state he had at first felt some difficulty about the propriety of presenting them; not, he begged it to be expressly understood, because the memorials were approbatory of measures, some of which he voted against—by no means, sir; but because it was thought by some gentlemen to whom he had shewn them that there might be something improper in the concluding part of them; but he observed as the language of the memorialists was at least respectful as it regarded this house, and he had been particularly required to present them, he thought it not for him to pass judgement on them, but to be his duty to lay them before the house to be disposed of as they might think proper. Mr. Baker further remarked that he thought it but just to say, that from his knowledge of some of the persons whose names appear on those memorials, he could not suppose that they would intentionally and seriously sanction a memorial by their names, if they thought it to be incorrect.

The memorialists state that they have the most full and entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of their government, and believe that the measures pursued during the present session are calculated to preserve and defend the honor, &c. of the country—that they have heard with surprise that some of their fellow-citizens are discontented and disaffected to the government—they recommend the propriety of repealing, amending or modifying the embargo law, so as to permit the sailing of a number of vessels sufficent to transport all the disaffected who may wish to avail themselves of such permission, together with their effects from the United States to any other part of the world, &c. Laid on the table.

PITTSFIELD, (Mass.) June 20.

Our flourishing village begins to assume a *warlike attitude*. A purchase has been made of 14 acres of land, beautifully situated, for the purpose of an encampment, and for the erection thereon of barracks, an hospital, &c. which are already commenced with spirit, and to be completed within 60 days from the time of contracting.—Two thousand stand of arms, camp kettles, cloathing, &c. &c. for the northern army, arrived in town on Thursday. A fine company of cavalry, (100 strong) are expected here in a few days, and a large body of infantry very shortly It looks like defending our rights which have been too long trampled upon with impunity.

The recruiting service for captain Bucklen's company, which is stationed in this town, has far exceeded the expectations of our tory opponents, and is highly gratifying to our most sanguine friends; upwards of 70 fine looking and spirited men have already enlisted for the glorious purpose of defending our rights, and maintaining our Independence. The company will be completed, it is presumed, in a week or two.

SAVANNAH, June 22.

A letter from a person high in office, at St. Mary's dated 16th inst. says—"We have accounts from Augustine, that 500 troops have arrived there from Havannah, with a new Governor, to command the Province, and that he sent a flag to *Col. Smith*, ordering him to retire from the territory, or he would drive him out," which he refused until compelled by force.

A gentleman recently from St. Marys' informs, that the VOLUNTEERS, from this City, arrived there, previous to his leaving—in good health and spirits.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.

Arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, the brig Pallas, capt. Cole, in 30 days from Laughswilly (Ireland) with passengers. On the 24th June, in lat. 40, N. long. 66, 30, W. at 4 P. M. fell in with the British frigate Belvidere, and was informed that, the evening before, she had been attacked by an American squadron of five sail, and succeeded in making her escape by throwing her boats over board, cutting away her anchors, and staving her water casks, having received much damage, and several shot between wind and water.

The following is an extract from the log-book of the Pallas, giving the particulars as related by the captain of the Belvidere.

June 24th, lat. 40, N. long. 66, 30, W. the brig Pallas, Edward Cole, master, from Loughswilly, Ireland, bound to Philadelphia, was at 4 P. M. boarded by the Belvidere frigate, who ordered capt Cole to lower down his boat and come on board with his papers.—Capt. Cole went on board the frigate, and was informed by the captain of the frigate, that there was war declared by the Americans against the British government, and that he had an engagement the day before, with all the Yankee navy and commodore Rodgers at their head, and that all the Yankee navy could not take the Belvidere—Capt. Cole saw that the Belvidere was much shot to pieces, and her carlines in the cabin cut away by the shot. The captain of the frigate informed capt. Cole, that he had one man killed and two wounded, and likewise, that he should send in all American vessels he came across with cargoes. He took, in sight of the Pallas, the brig Malcolm, capt. Jordan, of Portland, bound to Boston from Madeira, with wines, and sent her for Halifax. He impressed four men passengers, out of the brig Pallas, named Charles Algra, James M'Ginley, Thomas Orr and Owen Linard. The captain of the Belvidere spoke with a great deal of disdain of the American navy, saying that they were so cowardly that they dare not come up along side, but kept yawning about across his stern, and firing. The Belvidere had started her water, and cut away her anchors to lighten the ship, having some shot holes between wind and water."

The above rhodomontade from the captain of the Belvidere, must be received with the usual allowance of "errors excepted!" It is literally impossible that he could have beat off five sail of the American navy, and make his escape.

We have been informed by an intelligent passenger in the Pallas, that Capt. Cole found the captain of the Belvidere lying on the settee in the cabin, severely wounded, and unable to rise. That on leaving the frigate, one of the crew (one of the fifteen men lately impressed on Board the Belvidere from the brig Retrieve, Hunt, off the Capes of Delaware) whispered to him that they had been engaged with a frigate and a brig, and had *thirty* men killed and *fifty* wounded.—This last account we believe to be the truth.

Capt. Stevenson, a passeger in the Pallas, informed us, that there was a newspaper on board, of May 27, containing the repeal of the orders in council, signed by the Prince Regent, and that, before he sailed, orders had been received to liberate all American vessels and cargoes, which had been carried in under those orders. We endeavored to procure this paper, but Capt. Cole would not part with it, as he intended it for the editor of the morning democratic paper.

We cannot however believe that the orders in council are repealed, & capt. S. must allude to the manifesto or state paper, lately issued by the Prince Regent in Council.

The above engagement took place on Tuesday, June 23, evening, off George's Bank, about 250 miles from New-York and 120 from Boston.—Commodore Rodgers sailed from Sandy Hook on Sunday afternoon, June 21, with the frigates President, United States and Congress, the Hornet sloop of war, and Argus brig. It is possible the Belvidere of 38 guns, may have been engaged with the sloop Hornet of 18, and brig Argus of 16 guns, while the others were in pursuit of the Jamaica fleet.

We understand that the Belvidere at first intended to consider the Pallas as a prize, but finding she had no cargo, and was as well as the frigate, short of water concluded to let her go.

The day before the engagement, the Belvidere captured the ship Alexander, from Londonderry, bound to N. York, and sent her for Halifax.

Boston, June 29.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Mr. Austen, who came passenger in the Mentor, from Londonderry to New-York arrived in town yesterday, having left that vessel off the Capes.—He has politely furnished us with a paper containing London dates to May 20, but which is principally occupied with the examination, trial and execution of Bellingham, the murderer of Mr. Perceval. In consequence of the death of Mr. Perceval, there had been necessarily some changes in the administration. Lord Liverpool had been called to the head of the treasury, and Mr. Vansitart to act as chancellor of the exchequer. Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning refused to enter into any arrangement with the present ministry; as also had earl Moira. The king continued to enjoy uninterrupted bodily health; no amelioration or modification of the orders in council had been determined on; nor had there been any important changes in the political character of England. With characteristic liberality, the parliament had provided for the education and support of Mr. Perceval's family; and for the erection of a monument to his memory.

The latest accounts from the continent state, that Bonaparte had set out for the army of the north, and that the emperor of Russia was also on his way to join his army.

A Londonderry article of May 26, states that a severe & wanton impressment had been made in that port by lieut. Morgan, of the schooner Barbara; that the occurrence had excited considerable emotion in the town, as the circumstances attending it were of an unjustifiable and lawless character.

Execution of Bellingham.—This unhappy man was executed on the 21st of May, without the occurrence of any tumult, or the expression of any other sentiment than that of pity for his delusion. He endeavored to the last moment of his existence, to justify the act which caused his untimely end. He disavowed all personal enmity towards Mr. Perceval, and even lamented that he had fallen in his way instead of lord Leveston Gower, whose life he most ardently sought; but the justice and propriety of avenging his private grievances by the assassination of some of his majesty's ministers or servants, was unutterably rooted in his mind.

Johnstown, N. Y. June 23.

[The following letter to the Editor, seems to convey an idea that his majesty's subjects in Canada are not more anxious to defend that province from an invasion by the Americans, than many of his loyal, federal subjects in the U. States.]

Extract of a letter from an officer in the United States' Army to the Editor, dated

Champlain, June 13, 1812.

"The Legislature of Canada have lately passed a law to raise an army by way of draft or conscription from the militia, composed of unmarried men from the age of 18 to 30 years; the drafted are not allowed to procure substitutes, but to be embodied immediately, for two years, without respect to person or property; which causes great uneasiness among his majesty John Bull's most loyal subjects.

"By a respectable gentleman direct from Montreal, I learn that about forty miles above Montreal, a body of men have collected together, composed of about four hundred with a determination not to comply with the above mentioned law, but to resist to the last extremity; that on the arrival of this news at Montreal, the king's attorney had issued his warrants and sent a bailiff to apprehend certain of the ring-leaders; he being more prudent than courageous, did not venture within eight or ten miles of the main body, where he found one of the unfortunate rebels, and confined him in Montreal jail. Since writing the above, by a gentleman from the same place, who states that about 20 leagues below Montreal, four parishes had arose en masse, with a resolution they would not take up arms to support tyranny; that one of the principal ring-leaders was put under arrest; the inhabitants, by way of committee, made known to the civil officers that if the prisoner was confined they were determined to level the walls of the jail to the ground.—The priests have interfered to have the commonality comply with the law, but of no avail; they were resolved not to wear red coats to please his majesty.

"There are daily numbers of young men coming into the states from the province to evade the law."—*Monitor.*

CHARLES-TOWN, July 10.

THE 4TH OF JULY,

A day which will ever be dear to Americans, as the birth day of their Independence, and the beginning of their liberty and happiness, was celebrated by a social meeting of a few citizens at WHIG SPRING, on the farm of Daniel Morgan, Esq. of Jefferson county.

After partaking of a dinner in republican style, that is, without parade or formality, the following toasts were drank, interspersed with patriotic and other songs;

"And every soul's according glee,
"Was blended into harmony."

1. The Day—It is a Jubilee, even in Heaven, for the spirits of departed patriots rejoice to see the holy flame which lighted their path to glory, rekindled amongst their sons.

2. Columbia—She rises from the altar of peace with the tear of sorrow on her cheek, and leaning on the arm of Justice, she invokes the patriotism of her sons, and unfurls the banners of war.

3. The Freemen of *America*—In peace, citizens; in war, soldiers—they fly to the standard of their country.

4. The contest—It will close forever with the cement of unanimity, those chinks in the ark of union, through which we have seen an insidious foe *winking at faction.*

5. The Declaration of Independence—The stains of foreign encroachment, and the polluting hand of unresisted violence have rendered it almost illegible. It is about to be reprinted in imperishable characters that may be read across the Atlantic.

6. The Olive Branch—It has drooped in the pestilential atmosphere of submission: The spirit of 'seventy six will revive it, and make it worthy the acceptance of foreign nations.

7. The President of the U. S.—The virtuous and enlightened citizen—the friend of liberty and his country.

8. James Monroe—The undeviating patriot, the upright and able statesman.

9. The Congress of the U. States—They have obeyed the voice of the people. They have ventured to defend the nation's rights and to avenge its wrongs. They have done like good and faithful servants."

10. The heroes of the revolution—Their examples are spread wide before us: we cannot shun them without disgrace.

11. Our brethren who march to the North Western frontier—They go to protect the poor, the fatherless, and the widow; and to wrest the bloody tomahawk from the hand of a *civilized* foe—May success crown their humane and honorable efforts: but Heaven alone can *reward* such deeds.

12. The army—Guided by honor and patriotism, and inspired by liberty, its march will lead to success and glory.

13. Our gallant Navy—Undaunted by a superior force; and, gun for gun, invincible.

14. The Fair Sex—Love extends not her arms to him who fears to extend his for the honor of his country.

15. The discord of parties is lost in the harmonious sounds of *amor patriæ.* "We are all Federalists—we are all Republicans" *in the common cause;* and "he who is not for us is against us."

16. The friends of Liberty.

17. Louisiana—Welcome to the union.

The Senate have postponed to Monday the further consideration of the resolution passed by the House for adjournment on that day. So that it is probable Congress will not adjourn on Monday, as was supposed. From the number of absentees from the city, we are apprehensive there will scarcely remain a quorum of the House on that day. *Nat. Intel.*

The bill imposing an additional duty of 100 per cent. on all foreign imported goods has become a law.—*Nat. Intel.*

Col. Burr—once so celebrated for his talents, and lately so much talked of for his sufferings—lately arrived in Newburyport from France and England, and passed through Boston on his way to New York. *Centinel.*

INDIVIDUAL AND COMMERCIAL PATRIOTISM.

The merchants of Philadelphia having it under consideration to build a *Ship of War*, and loan her to the U. States have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for that purpose. The first person applied to was Mr. JACOB GERARD KOCH, a gentleman who has underwritten largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea.—What think you was the answer of this right worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed *five thousand dollars*, and then said "This I subscribe as a *gift*, "but if it is intended to *loan* the ship, "*I will build a ship of war myself for* "*the government.* *Press.*

Something for honest men to look and reflect on.

A gentleman of the federal party, one of the most prominent and distinguished, in conversing with a gentleman of the republican party, on the subject of the late declaration of war, expressed the following liberal and magnanimous sentiments, which we notice with much satisfaction, as being indicative of the ascendency which a sense of patriotism and national pride, in times of peril and exigency, will always maintain in elevated minds, over that party prejudice by which too many of the unthinking, inconsiderate portion of the community are influenced. The gentleman alluded to observed that it was now too late to speculate upon the various causes which may have tended to produce the present rupture with England; that however he may heretofore have disapproved of many of the measures of our government, and however he might deplore the existing state of things, he nevertheless considered it to be his duty since war had been declared to aid the government to the utmost of his power in maintaining it; that in his opinion, Great Britain had afforded sufficient ground to justify the declaration; at any rate, that the president and congress of the United States were constitutionally the only competent judges on that point; that having sworn, as a citizen, to support the constitution and laws of the United States, he should consider himself as nothing more or less than a perjured traitor were he now, since the question of war had been thus determined, to oppose or hesitate to support the measure.

The gentleman who advanced the above magnanimous sentiments, is the HON. SAMUEL DEXTER.

This gentleman has been considered by the Boston federal party, in point of intellect and integrity second to none. *Bos. Chron.*

Lord *Holland*, in the British House of Peers, on the 5th of May, redeemed the pledge he had given to move for the production of papers relative to the mission of captain Henry. The ministry refused to produce them. They justified governor Craig for employing Henry, on the ground that the Americans were at the time making such military movements about Boston as indicated an intention to molest Canada. Earl *Grey* replied, that admitting such to have been the case, it could have authorised sir James Craig only to adopt military measures of precaution and defence. It could not have justified him in endeavoring to seduce any portion of the Americans from their allegiance; and nothing could satisfy America, or the honor of England, except an absolute disavowal of the affair by ministers, or a condemnation of it by Parliament. The language of lord Liverpool is calculated to sustain the conduct of Craig and Henry in every point of view. He avowed that he considered it his duty to reward the agent; and among the arguments he urged in favor of Craig's employing Henry, he states "that an opinion generally prevailed that in the event of a war, some degree of separation would take place here. Had there been no other cause of war, this unprincipled affair of Henry's mission would have warranted the expulsion of British power from the North American continent. *American.*

Norfolk, June 26.

The British schooner Patriot, was yesterday brought up to this place by the Revenue Cutter, Captain Ham.—She was from Guadaloupe, with a cargo of Sugars. *Ledger.*

Washington City, June 30.

Mr. FOSTER, the British Minister, left this city a few days ago for New-York, where, we understand he proposes to embark for England.

Mr. Baker, his Secretary, we understand, remains here a few days for purposes distinct from those of a diplomatic nature.

The following British armed vessels, according to Steel's List for April, 1812, are on the Halifax and Newfoundland station:—

On the Halifax station.—Africa, admiral Sawyer, of 64 guns; Eolus, lord Townsend, 32; Atalante, Hickey, 18; Belvidere, Byron, 36; Bream, Brown, 4; Chub, Innes, 4; Cuttle, Patterson, 4; Emulos, Mulcaster, 18; Fierre, ——, 4; Guerrier, Davies, 38; Goree, Bying, 18; schr. Hunter, ——; Juniper, Vassal, 8; Lyna, 18; Paz, Pring, 10; Recruit, Sennouse, 18, Spartan, Bronton, 38; Somers, Dickens, 10; Tartarus, Paseo, 20; Centurion, receiving ship, 50.

At Newfoundland.—Hazard, Corksley, 18; Alert, ——, 16.

List of American Frigates, &c.

	Rated.	Mounting.	Employed
Constitution,	44	58	Capt. Hull
United States,	44	58	Decatur
President,	44	58	Com. Rodgers
Chesapeake	36	44	Ordinary
New York,	36	44	do.
Constellation,	36	44	do.
Congress,	36	44	Capt. Smith
Boston,	32		Ordinary
Essex,	32		Capt. Porter
Adams,	32		Ordinary
CORVETTE.			
John Adams,	26		Capt. Ludlow
SHIPS OF WAR.			
Wasp	16	18	Capt. Jones
Hornet,	16	18	Lawrence
BRIGS.			
Siren,	16		Lieut. Carroll
Argus,	16		Crane
Oneida,	16		Woolsey
SCHOONERS.			
Vixen	12		Lieut. Gadson
Nautilus,	12		Sinclair
Enterprize,	12		Blakeley
Viper,	12		Bainbridge
170 GUN BOATS,	20 at New Orleans,		Capt. Shaw.
BOMBS.			
Vengeance, Spitfire, Ætna, Vesuvius,			Ordinary.

New York, June 27, 1812.

For the REPOSITORY.

Mr. Williams,

I am very loath to trouble you again upon a subject which I am sure, can afford no pleasure to any of your readers; and if your snivelling "*brother editor*" will oply keep his sneering impertinence to himself, I promise that this shall be the last intrusion on my part upon their patience: For I do not know what good purpose is permanently promoted by disputations which are apt to overthrow private friendships, to embitter personal animosities, and to inflame the spirit of party. There certainly can be none sufficient to expiate the evil of such consequences. But human nature cannot remain silent under unjust imputations; and, although I feel no disposition to use the license which has been generously granted me, to "rail without molestation," I will not "sit idle in my cabin, an advocate for peace," when principles which should be dear to every freeman are assailed, nor when my motives of action are impeached, even by the blustering arrogance of falschood and impudence. A time, however, is arrived when the heat of party passions should be quenched in the dew of brotherly love, when all differences of opinion should be mingled in the single principle of patriotism; when those who are disaffected to their government cannot claim to be distinguished from the enemies of liberty and their country. Of such, it is believed, there are but few; and unless their unnatural zeal should betray them into treason, or push them into intolerable insolence towards those who support their country's cause, their only punishment will be the scornful finger and indignant frown of every good citizen.

It will be recollected that because the diction of the Jefferson Petition did not happen to suit the critical sensibility of certain touch-me-not gentry: because the approbation of a republican administration did not chime with their sentiments: because the reprehension of the attempts to embarrass the deliberation of the constituted authorities, was not modulated to the sulky tones of their patriotism, or, because of other reasons which are better known to themselves, the supporters of the petition were maliciously accused of the odious intent to denounce all their *neighbors* who differed from them in political opinion, and to disturb the public tranquility: And because these indignities and injuries were not suffered to sleep in "dull forgetfulness," a huge mountain is prepared to overwhelm all resistance; and when this is analized, and proved to be a farrago of calumny and deception, a most ridiculous and contemptible air of superiority is affected. The unprovoked and unwarrantable attack upon the motives and feelings of the petitioners, and the subsequent treatment of their vindication, brings to mind a verse in the book of Job,

"They conceive mischief, and bring forth vanity, and their belly prepareth deceit.

It is true, this was applied to "*the congregation of hypocrites*;" but that circumstance does not seem to weaken its present application.

Of those

"Wha are sae guid thimsel,
Sae pious and sae holy,
They've nought to do but mark and tell
Their neebour's faults and folly"

I would merely enquire how they managed to parry the intrusion of certain sacred precepts, when they were engaged in collecting "*evidence*" of a *factitious and slanderous* charge against some of their fellow citizens? It was never doubted that those who were dishonest enough to make that charge were qualified to support it against the deepest blushes of truth and candor.—And if there are persons who carelessly signed the Jefferson petition without knowing its contents, it will not be very wonderful if *other papers* have been signed *by persons who knew not their contents:* nor will it be *unaccountable* if other persons should unwillingly become the props of "a slander utterly void of truth." A perfect conviction that no "artifice was used" to obtain signatures to the republican petition, inspires us with the calmest contempt for all the "evidence" which the affidavit-mongers can produce.

Upon the assumption that the petition contained a quotation from Mr. Baker's speech, it was said that it was *intended to insult him;* (a mode of arguing, by the way, which instead of going successively through the three links of the syllogistic chain, strides over by a bold assertion, from the first to the third) and when the premiss is proved to be false, it is mighty *liberal*, to be sure, to "hasten to correct it," without a word of acknowledgement or apology for the unjust conclusion which was drawn from it. But we cannot expect "wool from a hog's back." These are words of a coarse texture; but, says Timothy Pickering, 'Moral, like natural deformities, require their appropriate traits and colours." It will at once be seen that I do not quote this authority through admiration of its literary elegance, but solely because it cannot fail to be entirely unexceptionable to those for whom it is intended.

Whatever my opinion may be of the political sentiments of the representative, or of any other man; or whatever doubts I may entertain of his *usefulness to his country*, I shall never, upon these grounds alone, call in question the integrity of his motives. If Mr. Baker feels unpleasant in seeing his name introduced into a controversy, in which he can have no interest or concern, the meddlers who wantonly and wickedly accused the petitioners of an intent to insult him, are alone to be blamed.

As to myself, I have indeed been *honored.* My adversaries, duped by their supercilious conceit, have become the heralds of their own disgrace. Under these circumstances, I retire with pleasure from a contest into which the malevolent misrepresentations of falsehood challenged me reluctantly to enter. Truth has prevailed and I am contented, whilst the toothless adders hiss in the foolishness of their impotence.

THE REPUBLICAN PETITIONER.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 30th day of June, 1812.

A. Jane Austen.

B. Martin Belmyre, Benjn. Boydstone, John Banks, John Boyers.

C. Mary Calhoon, Jacob Craft.

D. Abel Dunham.

E. Edward D. Emberson, Martin Endler, George Endler, Daniel Endler, Joseph Engle, 2.

G. David Gray, Mrs. Daphny Graceau, care of col. Joseph Swearingen.

H. John Hays, Widow Jane Hendricks, Jacob Haynes.

K. Captain James Kerney, Henry Kime, Jacob Kensel, William Kain, William Kerney.

L. Capt. Samuel Lane, 4; Abraham D. Long, 2; James Long, Conrad Leitchlider, James M'Ilwrath, George Lafferty, 2; Jacob Long, Michael Lali.

M. Jonas M'Pherson, Rawleigh Morgan, junr. William M'Elroy, Merrian & Kellog, William Morgan, Geo. Miller, Mary M'Can.

N. Mary Matilda Newman.

P. John Philips.

R. George Robinson, John Robinson, William Robinson, Philip Ripple, George Reynalds, Samuel Ray, Edmond Randall, 2; Isaac Rhoads.

S. Henry Sellars, Martha Swift, Philip Schoppart, Alexander Sayers, Robert Stevens.

T. William Taylor, 2; Margaret Thomson, Joseph Thomson, Adam Titlow, John Telford.

V. James Vardier.

Y. James Young, Saml. T. Young, 3.

W. A. Wyncoop, Elizabeth Wair, William Welsh.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

July 1.

MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

MESSRS. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Antibilious Pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, &c. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name. DANIEL CONN,

Alsquith st.

Balt. June 26, 1810.

MESSRS. Michael Lee, & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your Antibilious Pills, and am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, &c. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases. G. C. COLLINS.

Balt. July 13, 1810.

LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant should no worms exist in the body.

MESSRS. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing, (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, &c. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say, that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use. TH. PETERS,

Of the late firm of Peters & Johnson.

Balt. July 1, 1810.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers &c.

Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, &c.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application, (without mercury.)

Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Indian Vegetable specific, for the Venereal.

Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.

Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, &c.

Lee's Eye Water.

Lee's Tooth Ache Drops.

Lee's Damask Lip salve.

Lee's Corn Plaster.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir for the cure of head aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.

The above celebrated medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and ANN FRAME,

Charlestown.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of MICHAEL LEE, & Co.

☞ At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets, containing cases of cures, whose length prevent their being herewith inserted.

July 10.

LIST OF LETTERS

In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. on the 30th June, 1812.

A. James Anderson.

B. Moses Blackburn, Daniel Buckles, Robert Bond, Weldon Brinton, Benjamin B. Bernard, John and Danforth Brown, Richard Baylor, Henry Buckles, John Bryan, Wm. Blackburn, Ben. Beeler, 2; John Burgoyne, Margaret Burn.

C. James Coyle, Henry Conklin, David Conklin, Joseph Crane.

D. Michael Dutro, 2; Joseph Duke, Ann Drew, 2; Rosanah Daugherty.

E. Thomas Escott, Mathias Ebberts.

F. Robert Ford, Ann Frame, Robert Fulton, James Fulton, Ferdinando Fairfax.

G. Jane Graham, James Gardner, 2; Curtis Grubb, James Glenn, Wm. Gibbs's Administrator.

H. Sarah F. Howard, 2; Ellen J. Hunter, H. Hughes, Samuel Holmes, Jacob Hale, Jacob Haynes, John Hendry.

I. Henry Isler, 2; Benjamin Jacobs, Alexander L. Jones, Jailer of Jefferson.

L. Thomas W. Little, William Lock, Martha B. Lee, James Lemen.

M. William M'Clellan, Jacob H. Manning, John Myers, Benjamin Melvin, John M'Gowen, Sarah Mitchel, Jona. M'Comb, Jane M'Pherson, Ames M'Laughlin, John Markwood, Richard Morgan, Cavalier Martin, James M'Cray, Moses M'Cormick.

N. Elizabeth Nappertandy.

P. James Plunkett, 2; Jacob Parson, 2: John Patterson, John Packett.

R. Mrs. Robardett, Jesse Rhonemus, Edward Riley, James Ramsey, Anthony Rosearry, Christopher Ridenhour, Meridith Richardson.

S. Nancy Spangler, Robert Sherley, George Slosser, Fanny Sweenny, Samuel Swayne, Henry Smith, Samuel Sinnirt, David Selle, Smith Slaughter.

T. Robert Tillett, Patrick Tiernan, Thomas Toyse.

V. Benjamin Van Amburgh.

W. Elizabeth Whiting, Thomas Wilson, Mathew Whiting, John B. Weaver, Maria Washington, Michael Wysong, Benjamin Wiltshire, Aquilla Willett.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

July 3.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near muse's mill, Jefferson county, Va. on the 29th ult. a NEGRO MAN named SYPHAX, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, very black, has a down look, and a large wart on his forehead very perceivable, has lost a tooth near the eye teeth, and is about 23 years of age. Ten dollars will be given if taken within the county, and the above reward if out of the county, and secured in any jail so that I get him again.

ALEX. CLEVELAND.

July 3.

FOR SALE,

A well broke riding horse, that is young—Also a horse that is inferior to none as a gig horse, both of which will be warranted sound to the purchaser.

ROBERT G. HITE.

Charlestown, July 3, 1812.

Money Found.

WAS found on the 29th ult. in Martinsburgh, a pocket book containing a sum of money. The owner may have it again upon describing it, and paying the expense of this advertisement, by applying to the subscriber living on Back creek, about 5 miles from Gerrard's-Town.

DANIEL GANO.

June 26.

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.

Stray Horse.

Taken up on the 12th inst. trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Muse's mill, a *dark gray horse*, right hind foot white up to the hock, 5 years old, 14 or 15 hands high. Appraised to 60 dollars.

ALEX. CLEVELAND.

June 22.

FOR RENT,

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

JOHN KENNEDY.

May 15. tf.

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

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

ROBERT TAYLOR,

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

JOSEPH KEAN,

LIEUT. LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Winchester Rendezvous,

May 30, 1812. tf.

WANTED,

TWO smart lads about the age of 13 or 15 years, of respectability, as apprentices to the *Watchmaking* and *Silversmithing* business.

SAMUEL YOUNG.

Charles-Town, June 19.

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.

James Brown and Co.

Are now receiving and opening at their store, corner of the Globe Tavern,

IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN,

An assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

as general as the time present will admit of—consisting in part of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, an elegant collection of rich Silks and other fancy articles, Calicoes and Chintzes, Muslins, coarse and fine, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Ticklenburgs, Oznaburgs, Homemade Linens, a general assortment of Domestic Manufactured and Spun Cottons, Kid, Morocco and common Leather Shoes, SCHOOL and other BOOKS, among which is "*A Serio-Ludicro-Tragico-Comico Tale,*" *written by*

THINKS-I-TO-MYSELF, WHO?

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

May 8.

John Anderson, and Co.

West of the Market House in Charles Town,

Have just received a number of articles suitable for the present season, all of which were purchased on the lowest terms, and they are now selling them as low as any goods of the same quality can be procured in this part of the country, their assortment consists in part of the following articles.

Broad Cloths,
Best double milled Cassimer,
A large quantity of cotton Cassimer,
Ditto ditto Grandevills,
A quantity of best Nankeens short and long pieces,
Ladies damask shawls assorted,
Ditto elegant habit kid gloves,
Ditto ditto extra long ditto,
Ditto long silk ditto,
Gentlemen's elegant black silk hose,
Silk for Ladies dresses,
Bandanna, fancy fringed and black silk handkfs assorted,
Cotton shawls and handkfs ditto,
Callicoes ditto,
Muslins coarse and fine by the piece or smaller quantity,
Leno ditto,
Coarse linens assorted,
Suspenders assorted,
Spinning cotton best quality,
Fur and wool hats assorted,
Men's coarse leather shoes assorted,
Wrought and cut nails almost every size,
Window glass by the box or smaller quantity.

ALSO,

A quantity of good whiskey by the barrel or gallon,
Spirits, Wine, and country Gin,
Herrings, and shad,
Loaf sugar, first and second quality,
Brown ditto,
Coffee, tea, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold as advantageous as possible.

They wish to return to the public their sincere thanks for the many favors they have received and solicit a continuance of their favor.

June 19, 1812.

Superfine Calicoes,

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

Homemade Tow Linen, &c. &c.

ALSO,

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

ALSO,

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

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

JAMES S. LANE.

May 22, 1812.

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

Please Take Notice,

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

JAMES S. LANE.

800 Dollars Cash

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

JAMES S. LANE.

Shepherd's-Town, May 22.

FOR SALE,

Good Old Apple Brandy,

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

F. FAIRFAX.

Shan. Hill, June 12.

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

6500 lbs. COFFEE.

The subscribers have on hand the following articles:

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Loaf & Brown Sugars,

6500 lbs. Coffee,

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

LIKEWISE,

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

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

Together with a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

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

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, June 4.

Worthington, Cookus, and Co.

Have for sale the following books, viz.

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

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

Shepherd's-Town, June 5.

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.

Stray Mare.

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

JOSEPH BLACKBURN.

June 12.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. V.] FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1812. [No. 225.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the *Farmer's Repository* is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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

Important to agriculturalists.—A gardner at Glasgow practices a mode of destroying caterpillars, which he discovered by accident: a piece of woolen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush; and when taken out was found covered by the leaf-devouring insects. He immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every part of his garden and found the next day that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousand every morning.—*Bell's W. Messenger of April 6.*

HONORABLE.

From the Charleston (Federal) Courier.

The die is cast. After a peace of nine and twenty years, our citizens *must* gird their loins with the armour of war, and exchange the ploughshare for the sword. Whether the present war might, or might not have been avoided with honor by our rulers, is not now the question; but our duty and our business now is, to carry it on with vigor, with unanimity, and we most sincerely pray, with glory and success.

Much as we deprecate an offensive war, yet, the proper authorities of our country having, by a public act, declared war against G. Britain, we deem it to be the duty of all, and every one, to join the standard of our country, to rally around the rulers of the nation, and to use every means which we possess to aid in bringing it to a speedy and honorable conclusion. It is a feeling natural to the American heart, to wish our country triumphant and happy, although we may have differed about the means to be adopted and the course to be pursued, to obtain these desirable objects. The government having taken their stand, it is the duty of the people to support them. If a change of measures is, at any time, deemed to be essential to the welfare of the nation, that change must be produced by our elections, and not by opposition to the laws. This is federal doctrine.—These are American principles. Those who calculate upon any portion of our community not using their utmost exertions in support of the government, in the protection of our country during the continuance of the war, are unacquainted with the American character. The liberty of opinion, the freedom of speech, upon every question in which the dignity and welfare of our country are at stake, are secured to us by our inestimable constitution; but the laws will be obeyed and the country protected. All minor local questions; all party feuds and bickerings must be laid on the alar of Patriotism, and the only question be who will serve his country best? We sincerely hope that but one spirit will animate every portion of our country, and that the unity and force of our exertions will ensure victory to our arms and safety to our country.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, July 6.

Arrived yesterday the ship Manchester, Ogden, from Plymouth, England—sailed the 24th May, and brings London papers of the 21st. Provisions in England were scarce and dear. The riots still continued in several parts.

The London papers mention, that further particulars of the Russian conspiracy had transpired, and that the plot was wholly French, and that the plan was to seize upon the person of the emperor Alexander and the royal family, and convey them in to France.

The prince regent, has issued a proclamation, offering a free pardon, and a reward of 1000l. for the discovery of the person or persons who wrote certain seditious letters addressed to him and col. M'Mahon. One of the letters was in the following words:—

"George, prince of Wales—Take care of yourself, for your life is in danger, you shall meet the same fate as Mr. Percivall if Bellingsham is hung before this reach you. You blackguard you shall be shot before three months is elapsed if Bellingsham is hung, you shall be shot as sure as—I remain an enemy to all the damned royal family."

The latest intelligence from the continent, indicated the immediate commencement of hostilities between the emperors of France and Russia. Both of these emperors were on their way to take command of their respective armies. Intelligence of events the most momentous may therefore very shortly be expected from the Vistula, on which the great contest will commence.

The Courier of the 20th of May, states, that the Moniteur, (French official paper) has published the late English declaration, with copious notes.—With respect to the Berlin and Milan decrees, the Moniteur declares, "that those decrees were only revoked with respect to the Americans really and without restrictions, on the 28th April, 1811." The Courier then remarks, that this is "affording another proof that had we acted upon the belief that they were repealed in Nov. 1810, we should have been most egregiously duped. But (he asks) are they repealed now? The Moniteur declares to us distinctly that they are not to be revoked till our orders in council are revoked. It is impossible to put any other construction on the concluding sentence of these notes in the Moniteur. "Let England revoke her new legislation of blockade and her orders in council, and the Berlin and Milan decrees *will* be annulled, and all neutrals treated in France as they were previous to the present war."

Nine outward bound East Indiamen, under convoy of the Montague 74, left Plymouth 15th May.

The Quebec fleet sailed from Plymouth May 20. Also a fleet for Halifax and Newfoundland, with the 103d regiment on board.

The Bloodhound, gun-brig sailed from Plymouth the 28th May, with a king's messenger and dispatches for America.

COWES, May 19.

Arrived the United States sloop of war the Wasp, from Cherburg. Bonaparte left Paris with his empress on the 9th instant, for Germany. Capt. Jones, commander of the Wasp, saw him at the Opera at Paris, on the 5th.

CADIZ, April 21.

The English ship the Argo has arrived, and will shortly proceed to Constantinople, with Mr. Liston, Mr. Frere, and sir Robert Wilson. In the Grampus have come commodore Cockburn and Mr. Sydenham, commissioners on the part of their government for the adjustment of the difference with our Americas, whither they will instantly proceed after having conferred with our goverment. Four boats have arrived in Huelva in thirteen hours, the masters of which state, that at the time of their sailing, several vessels had been embargoed for the purpose of conveying a corps of English troops which were in Mertola, and were to act in the county of Neibla; they likewise assert that the allies had beaten a French corps consisting of 7000 men, commanded by Soult, and made a great number of prisoners.

April 26.

It is confidently reported that our government and the British have entered into a treaty by which we receive 100,000 muskets, 100,000 sets of clothes, and 10,000 equipments for horses every year, and 100,000 rations daily.

Yesterday a French flag of truce went on board the British admiral's ship with despatches from gen. Villatte, commandant of the French line of blockade, for the Spanish general commanding in the Isla, to whom they were forwarded. The object was to propose an exchange of prisoners. General Elio sent in writing the following reply, which has been approved of by the regency of the Spanish.

General—It is far from my intention to intercede with the regency to agree to the exchange of prisoners, which you propose to me in your letter of the 22d instant; not prisoners, but slaves of your's, all are good Spaniards who have the misfortune of being under your cruel bayonets.

"The voice of humanity which you call upon in your letter, comes with an ill grace from the mouth of a chief who has the misfortune of commanding monsters who are destined to destroy with the bayonet, or cause to perish with hunger, the innocent Spanish people, who have committed the crime of defending the land in which they were born, the legitimate king whom they have sworn to obey, and the religion of their forefathers.

"The exchange which I, on my part, offer your excellency, is the assurance that a million of Spaniards are ready cheerfully to die, provided they take in their company an equal number of their oppressors, who in vain attempt to subjugate Spain, and that this is the most favorable view the state of the cause you defend offers your excellency. *Elio.*

New-York, July 9.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Atlas, capt. Congar, arrived here yesterday from Ireland, brings a Belfast paper of the 27th May, containing London dates of the 23d.

A motion brought forward in the British house of commons on the 21st of May by Mr. Wortley, produced an animated debate, "For an humble address to his royal highness the prince regent, praying that he take such measures as should lead to the forming of a strong and efficient administration." This motion was seconded by lord Milton. After a heated discussion, the house divided—for the previous question, 170; against, 174—majority against ministers 4. Mr. Wynne moved that the address should be carried up by *Mr.* Wortley, the mover, and by lord Milton, the seconder, only. The gallery was cleared for a division on this motion, but it was agreed to without that resort.

Bonaparte had reached Dresden with an army of 400,000 men, and was marching for Warsaw, in Poland.

BELFAST, May 27.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

This very important circumstance is thus announced in two of the London papers of Friday:

SECOND EDITION.

Courier Office—Half past six.

"We have just learnt that his majesty's ministers have all sent in their resignations this afternoon."

SECOND EDITION OF THE GLOBE.

"Ministers resigned this day. The whole cabinet is out. This is certain.

PACKET BY EXPRESS.

The London journals of Saturday have arrived by express from Donaghadee, bringing the following additional particulars respecting ministerial arrangement, besides other articles of interesting intelligence:—

LONDON, Saturday, May 23.

We stated in a second edition last night that the prince regent, in answer to the address of the house of commons requesting he would be pleased to form an efficient ministry, stated that he would take the same into his serious and immediate consideration. In the course of the evening, lord Castlereagh communicated to the principal members of the opposition, that ministers were all, in fact, out, and that they only continued to hold the seals until the formation of a new ministry. His royal highness, we understand, last night sent a message to marquis Wellesley, inviting his lordship's attendance to Carlton-House this day to consult him upon a new arrangement.

The following list of a new ministry, and of some of the intended arrangements, is handed about in the highest political circles this day:—

NEW CABINET.

Lord Holland—First lord of the treasury.

Lord Grenville—President of the council.

Lord *Moira*—Privy seal.

Mr. Canning—Home secretary.

Mr. Ponsonby—War secretary.

Lord Grey—Foreign secretary.

Lord Wellesley—Firt lord of the admiralty.

Mr. Tierney—Chancellor of the exchequer.

Lord Lauderdale—President of the board of control.

Duke of Norfolk—*Master* of the horse.

Marquis of Lansdown—Lord lieut. of Ireland.

Mr. Horner—Secretary.

Sir A. Pigott—Chancellor of Ireland.

Sir S. Romily—Attorney general.

Mr. Serjeant Lens—Solicitor general.

Mr. Sheridan—Treasurer of the navy.

Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Sturges Bourne—Joint paymasters.

Mr. Creevy & Mr. Wrottesly—Joint secretaries of the treasury.

Lord Carysfort and Lord St. John—Post master generals, &c.

SECOND EDITION.

Sun Office, two o'clock.

We have just heard that the members of the present cabinet have declined taking any part in the new arrangement that may be made. The new cabinet, it is said, will consist of the marquis Wellesley, Mr. Canning, the marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, lord Moira, and Mr. Huskisson.

The marquis of Wellesly to be first lord of the treasury, Mr. Canning, lord Holland and the marquis of Lansdowne, the three secretaries of state, Mr. Huskisson, chancellor of the exchequer, and lord Moira, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

The Flemish fishermen report a great battle between the Russians and French, which lasted two days—the place is not stated, nor the result distinctly, but it is said that the French had three particular regiments cut to pieces.

The event is of itself not improbable, tho' the authenticity is very doubtful.

We stated yesterday, that a formal notification of the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees had been made to our government, and we this day lay before our readers the extraordinary document by which the French emperor has thought fit to make his determination public. It is dated the 28th April, 1811, that is to say two months after the Americans had enforced their non-intercourse against us exclusively. Although there is an evident juggle in this affair, we cannot see how the British government can refuse to rescind the orders in council, to which they stand most solemnly pledged. The French will no doubt, continue to burn, sink, or destroy American vessels as often as they meet with them, notwithstanding the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees; and the Americans must seek redress in the best way they can.

FRENCH DECREE.

"*Palace of St. Cloud, April* 28, 1811.

"Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swedish confederacy.

"On the report of our minister for foreign affairs.

"Being informed of the law of the 2d March, 1811, by which the congress of the United States has decreed the execution of the provisions of the act of non-intercourse, which interdicts the entry into American ports, of the ships and the merchandise of Great Britain, her colonies and dependencies.

"Considering that the said law is an act of resistance to the arbitrary pretensions advanced by the British orders in council, and a formal refusal to sanction a system, hostile to the independence of neutral powers, and of their flags:

"We have decreed and do decree as follows:

"The decrees of Berlin and Milan are definitely (from the first of Novem-