To Waggoners.

THE subscriber would hire 7 or 8 waggons with teams able each to carry thirty hundred weight, to haul ore from | good Overseer, this advertisement is the eastern side of the river Shenandoah intended to invite applications from to Johnson's Furnace on the Monococy, such as can come well recommended Has just received a very handsome asby the way of Vestal's gap, Waterford, for that employment. The place in and Noland's Ferry; if they offer im- question is a first rate farm in this val-

November 11, 1808.

Deed of Trust.

ON Saturday the 26th inst. at the Dry Bridge, near Shannon hill, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, a waggon and team, consisting of three mules and two horses, with pext, at Mount Zoar, about 3 miles the geers complete. Also a valuable from Charlettown, all the personal pro-Negro Fellow. Said property having perty of the rev. Christopher Collins, been conveyed to the subscriber in trust | deceased, consilling of Horses, Cows, for the benefit of Robert Whittet. T. GRIGGS.

Nov. 11, 1808.

A RUNAWAY.

ferson county, Va. a Negro man, Twho calls himself WILL; about 22 years | credit will be given, the purchaser giv of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, and has a scar on his left cheek like a burn .-Has on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive colored velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Saus he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been runaway ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law

Wm. MALIN, Jailor. November 11, 1808.

Darkesville Fulling Mill

A Darkesville, is now in complete | Beall. order for business; he is also furnished with every thing necessary for doing work with neatness and quick dispatch. For the convenience of persons living | G. Cochran. in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he has fixed a stand at Messrs. George and I in Humphrey's store, in Charles | Daily, Mrs. Hannah Donaldson. Town, where raw cloth will be received and returned when dreft. He will attend on Saturday the 12th inflant, at the above place, and every other Saturday from that time until the first of April next. A lift of his prices for fulling may be seen at Messrs. Humphreys' flore. He desires persons leaving cloth to be dressed, to be particular in giving directions how they want it done.

JONA. WICKERSHAM. November 4, 1808.

Sale by Public Vendue.

ON the 25th instant at the farm of the late Magnus Tate, near Charlestown, will be sold all the personal estate of the said Magnus Tate, Hogs, a variety of Household and Mason. Kitchen Furniture, Corn at the heap, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Hay in the flack, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to com-

mence at 11 o'clock. Wm. TATE, Acting Ex'tor. November 3, 4808.

Take Notice.

LL those who made purchases at the sale of the property of John Dust, deceased, are informed that their notes become due on the 10th inftant, when it is expected they will be

CONROD LEICHLITER, Ex'tors. VALENTINE DUST, November 4, 1808.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THE TAVERN lately occupied by Miss Mary Young. Mr. Thomas Flagg, deceased, in Charlestown. The house is large and commodious, with stabling, &c. in good order. For terms apply to Mrs. Flagg, on the premises. Charlestown, Nov. 4, 1808.

An Overseer Wanted.

HAVING been requested by a friend to recommend to him a lev; and none need apply unless well experienced in the management of Negroes and flock of all kinds.

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-Hill, Oct. 25, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 6th of December Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming Utensils, one hundred barrels of Corn, several Negroes, and some Books .- Also, on the Saturday following, will be sold at the farm of the said deceased, on Opeckon, near WAS committed to the fail of fef- Mr. Vanmeter's, about 200 barrels of Corn, and some Hay. Nine months ing bond with approved security. The

sale will commence early in the day. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement.

October 28, 1808.

LIST OF L'ATTERS.

The following will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office, by the close of next December. if not previously taken up, viz.

William Bishop, 2 letters, William Boyd, miller, Doctor Robert Berke-THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near ley, 2; Joseph Bunner, Zepheniah

> Joseph Cassey, care of Wm. Porterfield, esq. 4; Samuel Christy, William

Margaret Dickey, alias Millar, John

Jacob Ellis, James Emberson, Isaac

rel, esq. near Bath, Jacob French, and solicits a renewal of their patron-

Charles Golden, near Darkesville, Da- sold on the lowell terms, for cath. vid Griffith, Samuel Gardener.

Peter Hout, Reuben Hall, Maj. Hird, Joseph Harris, Sulpher Springs.

Adam Kearns, 2.

Samuel Lell.

Abraham Marlatt, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Califter, Samuel M'Call, Berkeley consisting of several Slaves, a number | Springs, Keatly M'Sarry, taylor, Redof Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and | Stone Fort, Berkeley county, James

Thomas Noland, 2.

Jacob Ott, Buckles Town, 2; Solo mon Offord, Darkesville.

James Robinson, Mrs. Mary Robeson, Abraham Rush, Robert Rhea, Mr. Benjamin Rutherford, col. Benjatended for the Madison Correspond- day in the month, and returned when ing Committee."

Miss Margaret Stewart, James Ster- please to favor him with their custom, wood. ret; Thomas Sharp, 2, Jonathan Seaman, John A. Smith. esq. attorney at promptly discharged. All persons law, "to the particular care of Thohaving claims against the said deceased | mas C. Smith, esq." Peter Seaburn, are requested to prove their accounts | Jacob Swiffer, Samuel Smith, Miss and bring them in immediately, for Charlotte Strider, Phillip Sellers, settlement. Martin Smurr, Abraham Schnyder, back creek, Henry Small.

William Thompson, miller.

Thomas Walley, major Andrew Waggoner, junr.

Wm. SOMMERVILLE, P. M. When not otherwise diffinguish. ed, Martinsburgh or Berkely county is implied for residence.

Martinsburgh, October 1, 1808.

Fall Goods.

Willoughby W. Lane,

Fall and Winter Goods, which he now offers for sale on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser. He has on hand as usual, a large quan-

Bar-Iron, Steel, Strap-Iron and Castings,

with a variety of GROCERIES, all of which has been purchased on the best possible terms, and are now on sale at low prices for cash, or to punctual near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will cultomers at a fhort credit.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Charles G. Richter, ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

D ESPECTFULLY informs the I ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. be-THO. HAMMOND, Admin'r. ing supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the princi-pal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a diffance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble ser-

C. G. R. Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Nail Manufactory. HE subscriber respectfully informs I the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a flore by Davenport and Willet, in Charles- Gardner, Henry W. Gray. Town. He returns his sincere thanks Samuel Flemming, Cornelius Far- to former customers for past favors, age. He constantly keeps ready made | Harding, Mrs. Juliet Hite, 2 letter, a complete assortment of Nails, Floor- James Hite, John Haynes. John Gibson, esq. Berkeley Springs, | ing Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be

GEORGE WARK. Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Evening School. THE subscriber has commenced teaching an Evening School; all those who are desirous of learning will come

forward as soon as possible. WILLIAM CORDELL. Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

ed Mr. Benjamin Becler's Fulling Mill,

three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson

tended to every second & fourth Satur-

done in the best and neatest maner, and

For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.

10 gallons Lemon Shrub.

An assortment of patent and other

nedicines, which will be sold low, for

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

DAN. ANNIN.

50 bottles Castor Oil.

64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

ANDREW ROARK.

on the shortest notice.

September 9, 1808.

CASH only, by

Fulling and Dyeing. THE subscriber respectfully in-

Henry O'Neal.

William Philips, E. and J. Potter, Ruse Pritchet.

ed at Messrs. Taylor's & Crupper's Ridgley.

is taken away. All those who may Godfrey Shepherd, North & Smallmay depend upo. having their cloth

mas, 2 letters.

Paul Ummersetter.

Efther Young. . HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1808.

ESTRAYS.

AME to the subscriber's farm near Charlestown, two yearling heifers, one a light brindle, the other dark-no ear mark; appraised to nine dollars, Also, a hog, of a sandy colour, with some dark spots, and marked with a piece cut out of the under part of each ear; appraised to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

THOMAS HAMMOND. September 13, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tayloring Business in the corner house be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their cus tom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashiou desired. Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charles-town, on the 1st day of October, which if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office às dead letters.

Mrs. Susan Alexander, Wm. Arm. frong, Alexander Straith.

Samuel Beocock, Bazil D. Beall, Samuel Bond, Peter Bramhall, Benja-

Robert Carter, William P. Craghill, Mrs. Fanny Collins, John Clawson, William Cherry, F. Clapper, Henry Crawford, David Cline,

Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Langhorn Dade, Valentine Duft, Samuel Davenport.

Joseph Edwards, Abraham Ever-

sole, Morgan Eaton. George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Fo-

Travers Glasscock, James Glenn, Jason Goings, Henry Garnhart, John

Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Eliza Hunter, Mary Hains, William H.

William Jones, Robert Johnston. .

Lucinda Kercheval, John Kennedy, Miss Catharine Cradock.

Theo. Lee, John Lock, James Laurence, Mrs. Claray Lawe, Robert Lucas, Mrs. Efther Lashells, Barnard Linkhar

James M'Laughlin, Joseph M'Inoth, Samuel Melvin, Francis Moore.

Dysan Negoecient.

county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various Thomas Riley, Andrew Ronomus, branches. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be receiv-Mr. Russell, Samuel Russell, Charles

store in Battletown, which will be at-Henry Skaggs, George Sanks, Robert B. Stubblefield, John B. Stubbledrest, Cash must be paid when the cloth | field, John Spangler, Jacob Strider,

Christopher Tucker, Aquilla Tho-

Joseph Vanvacter. Michael Wysong, Thomas Well, George Washington, Jacob Wark,4 Thomas Wilson, Carver Willis.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers

Farmer's Repository.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. VOL. I.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

DOCTOR CRAMER,

TARNESTLY requests, that all Those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possi- Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong bles Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable. November 25, 1808.

Deed of Trust.

for cash, a waggon and team, consist- viction that any new experiment made seem possible to militake the footing siftent, as much with his majelty's own Negro Fellow. Said property having ly be useless and probably injurious." been conveyed to the subscriber in trust for the benefit of Robert Whittet. T. GRIGGS.

Nov. 11, 1808.

Sale by Public Vendue.

sonal effate of the said Magnus Tate, 11th of November, 1807, and to the consisting of several Slaves, a number various other orders founded upon or of Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and in execution of them; and I now take flack, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. A I need searcely remind you, sir,

November 3, 1608.

A RUNAWAY.

A.A.S. committed to the fail of fefferson county. Va. a Negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six of seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, and has order of the 11th of Nov. contained the a sear on his left check like a burn.—

Hos on a blue roundabout, brown mixed

system which these orders introduce

I have now suggested in conformity with the liberal sentiments and enlight
the embargo appears to his majesty to thut. Saus he is the property of Robert would not be persifted in. Hale or Hill, of King and Queen coun-, Virginia, and says he has been runlaway ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law

directs. Wm. MALIN, Juilor.

November 11, 1808.

Darkesville Fulling Mill. HE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Darkesville, is now in complete order for business; he is also furnithed with every thing necessary for doing work with neatness and quick dispatch. For the convenience of persons living be revoked. I content myself with re- Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he ferring to those letters for proofs which has fixed a ftand at Messrs. George it is not necessary to repeat, and for and John Humphrey's flore, in Charles | arguments which I could not hope to | SIR, Town, where raw cloth will be received improve. and returned when dreft. He will at- But there are explanations which end on Saturday the 12th instant, at those letters do not contain, and which le above place, and every other Sa- it is proper for me now to make. Even rday from that time until the first of these, however, may be very briefly pril next. A lift of his prices for given, since you have already been ing may be seen at Messrs. Hum- made acquainted, in our late conversaular in giving directions how they

JONA. WICKERSHAM. November 4, 1808.

Evening School. THE subscriber has commenced teaching an Evening School; all those to are desirous of learning will come ward as soon as possible. WILLIAM CORDELL.

Charleftown, Oct. 28, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office. DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 8th of Nov. 1808.

to the Secretary of State, dated Bourbond' Archambault, 28th Aug. 1808. have been honored by the receipt of it will be found to leave no inducement vernment of the United States to that immediately return to Paris to renew while it creates the most powerful in- things which has arisen in Europe, have N Saturday the 26th inst. at the my discussions with M. de Champagny ducements of equity and policy to met with such a reception in France, as Dru Bridge, near Shannon hill, the either personally, as you suggest, or by abandon them. sub-criber will sell to the highest bidder, writing, had I not the most solemn conthe geers complete. Also a valuable and of official character, would certain-

> From Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning. Great Cumberland Place,

Aug. 23d, 1808. I have had the honor in consequence of the orders of the President, to recall N the 25th inflant at the farm of your attention, in the course of several The late Mignus Tale, near recent interviews, to the British or-

The letters of Mr. Madison to Mr. 1808, to a like communication of the it unnecessary.

majefly's government, made in the ment of every quellion important to pense of a concession made, not to A. spirit of moderation and equity, of the | their future friendship. facts and considerations which belong

to the occasion. It is not my purpose to recapitulate in this note the statements and reasonings contained in the abovementioned letters of Mr. Madison, in support of the claim of the government of the United States, that the British orders

These explanations go to flew that, while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recall the orders of which my government complain, it is become apparent that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation.

I had the honor to flate to you, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders, act of the last session of congress enti- cial letter addressed to him by Mr. tled, "An act to authorize the presi- Pinkney, minister plenipotentiary of

bours of the United States, and the se- He has laid that letter before the veral supplementary acls thereto," by king; and he is commanded to assure

surance in the most formal manner, application, which was understood to "Since my arrival at this place I and I trust that upon impartial enquiry, your dispatch of the 21st ult. and would to perseverance in the British orders, of France, might in the new state of

upon which this overture places the dignity and with the interests of his subject; and I venture to believe that people, as it would have been with his in any other view there is as little room | majetty's disposition towards the Uni-

be rescinded as to the United States, any reason to believe such a hope is and our embargo rescinded as to Great | likely to be realized. And the under-Britain, the effects of these concurrent | signed is therefore commanded to comacts will be that the commercial inter- municate to Mr. Pinkney the decision course of the two countries will be im- which, under the circumstances as they mediately resumed; while, if France stand, his majesty feels himself comshould adhere to maxims and conduct | pelled, however unwillingly, to adopt. Charle flown, will be sold all the per- ders in council of the 7th of January & derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continu- on announced by his majesty in the oring as to her, will take the place of ders in council of the 7th of January, your orders, and lead, with an efficacy and the further extension of that mea-Hogs, a variety of Household and the liberty to renew, in the mode which not only equal to theirs but probably sure (an extension in operation but not

that ought to result from them. credit of twelve months will be given that the government of the United concur in respecting those rights, and jefty) on the "unquestionable right of the purchaser, or giving bond with ap- States has never ceased to consider commerce should thus regain its fair his majesty to retort upon the enemy proved security. The sale to com- these orders as violating its rights, and immunities, and the law of nations its the evils of his own injustice," and upaffecting most destructively its interests, just dominion, all the alledged purpo- on the consideration that "if third par-

at once fulfilled. If I forbear to pursue these ideas redress from the power by whose ori-Erskine, of the 20th and 29th of March, through all the illustrations of which ginal aggression that retaliation was 1807, produced by the official commu. they are susceptible, it is because the occasioned." nication of that minister of the order of personal conferences to which I have His majesty sees nothing in the emthe 7th of January, and the answer of before alluded, as well as the obvious bargo laid on by the president of the

Isth jacket, olive colored velvet breeches, and execute, and expressed the confi- with the liberal sentiments and eulightwith the yarn stockings, and an old wool dent expectation of the president that it ened views of the president, may contribute, not only to remove the more ing to every principle of justice, that re-That expectation has not yet been immediate obflacles to the ordinary dress ought to have been first sought fulfilled, but it has not with landing not intercourse of trade between your from the party originating the wrong; been relinquished. The president is country and mine, in a manner consis- and his majesty cannot consent to buy ftill persuaded that its accomplishment | tent with the honor of both, but to pre- off that hostility which America oughtwill result from a careful review by his pare the way for a satisfactory adjust- not to have extended to him, at the ex-

I have the honor to be, With the highest consideration,

Humble servant, (Signed) WM. PINKNEY.

Your most obedient

to Mr. Madison.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1808. I am now enabled to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Canning's answer, received only last night, to my note of

the 23d of August. I regret extremely that the views which I have been instructed to lay be- The government of the U. States is phreys' flore. He desires persons tions, with all their bearings and de-

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23, 1808. The undersigned, his majefty's prin-

suspending the embargo law and its Mr. Pinkney, that the answer to the supplements, as regards Great Bri- proposal which Mr. Pinkney was initructed to bring forward, has been de-I am authorized to give you this as- ferred only in the hope that the renewed

ted States. If, as I propose, your orders should Unhappily there is now no longer

The mitigated measure of retaliati-Kitchen Furniture, Corn at the heap, I have understood to be indispensable, much greater, to all the consequences in principle) by the orders in council of November, were founded (as has been On the other hand, if France should already repeatedly avowed by his ma-Wm. TATE, Acting Enter. upon grounds wholly inadmisable both ses of the British orders will have been ties incidently suffered by these retaliatory measures they were to seek their

Mr. Madison of the 25th of March, nature of the ideas themselves, render United States of America, which va-

merica, but to France.

If, as it has more generally been represented by the government of the U. States, the embargo is only to be considered as an innocent municipal regulation which affects none but the United States themselves, and with which no foreign state has any concern; viewedin this light, his majefly does not conceive that he has the right or the pretension to make any complaint of it, and he has made none. But in this light there appears not only no reciprocity, but no assignable relation, between the repeal by the U. States of a measure of voluntary self-refluction, and the surrender by his majefly of his right of retaliation against his enemies.

met by it as I had at first been led to ex- lin decree of Nov. 21, 1806, was the pect. The overture cannot fail, how- practical commencement of an attempt ever, to place in a ftrong light the just not merely to check or impair the prosand liberal sentiments by which our go- perity of Great-Britain, but utterly to vernment is animated, and in other re- annihilate her political existence, thro' spects to be useful and honorable to our the ruin of her commercial prosperity; that in this attempt almoli all the powers of the European continent have been compelled more or less to co-ope-, rate; and that the American embargo, as regarded the United States, to exthough most assuredly not intended to power, and her rulers are too enlightdent of the United States, under cer- the United States, respecting the or- by some unfortunate concurrence of tain conditions, to suspend the opera- ders in council issued by his majesty on circumstances, without any hostile intion of the act laying an embargo on all the 7th of January and 11th of Novem- tention, the American embargo did (Continued on the page.)

CONGRESS.

House of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Nov. 14. pointed on the different committees on gentlemen, that the subject flould not

dent's message: pion, J. Montgomery, Bacon, Tay- | sented and referred.

naval establishments, Messrs. Nelson, | Carried. Dawson, Tallmadge, Howard, Storer, Butler, and Shaw.

proving the militia system, Messis. before the House on the subject of the Macon, Clay, Findley, Durell, Cutts, embargo. Sturges, and Johnson.

nal improvements, &c. Messrs. Ran- dies generally." dolph, Quincy, Brown, Kirkpatrick; Lambert, Sawer, and Desha.

OF THE EMBARGO LAWS. Mr. Elliot's resolution calling for information on these subjects, was taken up and agreed to, without op-

leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Burwell, from the committee appointed to wait on the President with the resolution requesting him to lay before the House copies of certain orders and decrees, &c. reported: that them, and had received for answer that the President would cause the

House as soon as possible. of expence, of the documents accomof the United States.

EMBARGO. Resolution:

the ports and harbors of the United | Aves 31. the British orders in council.

Mr. Mumford observed, that his lonies in the East and West Indies, of the British council; and

committee of the whole, to whom se- On the suggestion of Mr. Elliot, the zens "Evade the laws of your country, negatived, Yeas 56-Nays 58. veral resolutions on the same subject | Speaker observed that the first clause of | and we will receive and protect you." have been referred, without opposi- the resolution had been moved by Mr. This is the plain English of it.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, the House.

Commerce and Manufactures be in- referred. firucted to enquire into the expediency of authorising the President of the U. States to employ an additional number of revenue cutters; and that hand several petitions from inhabitants | committee. they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Chittenden's Resolution. ral others, referred to a committee of | for a repeal of the embargo laws. the whole, having been made the or-

circumltance. Mr. Chittenden said, in conse-The following gentlemen are ap- quence of a with expressed by several

the calling it up.

Tuesday, November 15.

On the subject of revising and im- one more resolution to those already

On the subject of the disposition of the United States to open a commu- civilised world." the surplussage of the revenue, to inter- nication and trade with the West-In-

The resolution was referred to the committee of the whole to whom se-EXECUTION AND EVASION | veral resolutions on the same subject have been referred.

Wednesday, Nov. 16. Mr. M Creery presented the peticonfined at Carthagena, in South- a partial repeal of it. As none of the forward all these resolutions together, On motion of Mr. Newton, the America, under sentence of slavery. motions had met his entire approbation of the my own opinion on whatought House came to the following resoluti- The petition is dated from the vaults tion, and as he considered this as one to be done. It is time for those who Resolved, That the committee on so 1808. The petitioners flate that they | could come before the House, he wish- | per measure to come forward and demuch of the message of the President | were brought from New York in a fra- ed to take a course different from that | clare it. No other person having as of the U. States as relates to the mili- dulent manner, in the armed thip Le- which had been given to the others on yet thought proper to do it, I have now. tary and naval establishments, be in ander, Thomas Lewis commander, the same subject.

them to liberty.

mittee consilling of five members.

ject of the embargo. ation of those resolutions.

while another was pending.

to submit another: France, viz. Spain and her colonies of the U.S. to depart with their car- | subject to be seen. in the East and West Indies, including goes for those countries not subject to A proclamation has been issued by without a division. The third was Buenos Ayres; Portugal and her co- the decrees of France, nor the orders one of the belligerents since the pas- ordered to lie on the table, Ays 78,

including the Brazils; China and the That the citizens of the U. S. be au- at it. What says it? Clearance or no native ports in India; Russia; Den- thorised by law to arm and equip their clearance, we will receive any neutral of the day on the resolution submitted mark; Sweden and her island at St. | merchant vessels for the purpose of de- vessel into our ports; and, in speak- by him for repealing the embargo. Bartholomew's in the West Indies; fending them against French and Bri- ing of neutrals, recollect that there is Mr. Quincy called for the Yeas and the coast of Barbary; and the island of tish cruisers, who may molest or at no nation in the civilised world that has Nays on the motion to go into come tack them when bound to any port or a claim to the title, except ourselves. | mittee of the whole on the subject. The resolution was referred to the place not actually invested or blockaded. This proclamation then tells our citi- The question was then taken, and

Thursday, Nov. 17.

of the flate of Massachusetts, signed by | Mr. M. then read his resolutions as This resolution, together with seve- between 4 and 5000 persons, praying follow:

der of this day, the Speaker flated the | ryport) was read. of the members:

the subjects comprized in the Presi- be discussed to-day, he would wave represent to your honorable body that belonging to any of the belligerent they have witnessed with great surprise powers, having in force orders or de-On the subject of our relations with Several petitions and resolutions on and alarm, a systematic attempt among crees violating the lawful commerce of foreign powers, Messrs. G. W. Camp- the subject of poll-roads, and several the enemies of the people to excite a be- the U. S. as a nation. bell, Nicholas, Mumford, Fisk, Cham- petitions of a private nature, were pre- lief that our nation has it in its power Resolved, That the same committee only a choice of evils: that an embargo, be instructed to enquire into the expe-Mr. Smilie observed, that since it or war with Great Britain is our only diency of prohibiting by law the ad-On the subject of fortifications, was determined that the House were alternative; an opinion which appears mission into the ports, harbors and was Messrs. Blount, Burwell, Cook, not prepared to go into a discussion to- to your memorialists wholly devoid of ters of the U. S. any thip or vessel be. Goldsborough, Riker, J. K. Smith, and day, as many committees had been foundation. Whatever injustive the U.S. longing to or coming from any place in appointed, he moved an adjourn may have sustained from that power, the possession of any of the above men. On the subject of our military and ment, to give them time to meet. we cannot perceive that a war with her tioned powers and also the importation would be either necessary or just, whilst of any goods, wares and merchandiz she evinces on her part a disposition for the growth, produce and manufacture Mr. Sawver begged eave to add an amicable settlement of all subjects of of the dominions of any of the sad controversy; and especially, when we powers. view her as almost alone maintaining a Resolved, That the same committee contest, on the successful issue of which be instructed to enquire into the expe. "Resolved, That it is expedient for depend the rights and liberties of the diency of amending the act laying an

These petitions were all referred, mental and additional thereto. without opposition, to the committee | On the subject of the first of these reto whom several resolutions on the solutions (said Mr. M.) it might be same subject have been referred.

Foreign Relations. of our foreign relations, and the em- operation. tion of thirty-six American citizens | bargo; some for a total and some for | Thave thought proper, sir, to bring of St. Clara, Carthagena, Sept. 16, of the most important questions that think the embargo a lawful and pro-

Aructed to enquire into the expediency on the 2d of February, 1806, together | I have been affonished (said Mr. | right; that it was right to pass faws to of authorising the President of the U. | with many other citizens; they detail | M.) to see so many resolutions on the | enforce it; and believing this, I feel no States to employ such additional num- the sufferings they have undergone; subject of the embargo, and none con- hesitation in avowing it. Time has ber of seamen, not exceeding , as and flate that they feel confident, from templating its entire continuance. Is been when the impressment of our sea in his opinion the public service may the justness of their claim to the inter- the American nation ready to bow the men'was cried out against by a large require, and that the committee have ference and protection of the conflitu- neck? Are we ready to submit to be majority of Congress. Now the cry ted authorities of their country, that | taxed by Great Britain and France as | is that we will not let them go and be measures will be adopted to reftore | if we were their colonies? Where is | taken. Neither of the two great powthat spirit which enforced a simple re- ers of Europe have flewn the least dis-This petition was referred to a com- | solution of the old Congress, not then | position to relax their measures; neibinding upon the people, as a law from ther I hope thall we. I believe we Mr. Chittenden called for the order | heaven? Is it extinct? Is it loft to this | have but three alternatives - war, emthey had performed the duty assigned of the day on his resolution on the sub- nation? Has the love of gain super- bargo, or submission. The last I disceded every other motive in the breads | card; -this nation never will submit; Mr. Smilie thought, from the com- of Americans? Shall the majority go- nor are there many people in it that papers called for to be laid before the mencement of this business, they had vern, or thall a few wilked and aban- would. That out of the question, then, taken an irregular course. In his opi- doned men drive this nation from the the only queltion is, whether in the On motion of Mr. Bacon, a resoluti- | mion all the resolutions on this subject | ground it has taken? Is it come to this, | present thate of the world, the embargo on was adopted, infructing the com- before been referred to the com- that a law conflictutionally enacted, or war is the best for us. Arm your mittee of Poll-Offices and Poll-Roads | mittee on that part of the message of | even after a formal decision in favor of | merchantmen, as has been proposed, I to enquire into the propriety of provid- the President of the U. S. relating to its conflitutionality, cannot be enfor- send them out, and you have war de ing for the transportation by mail, free foreign relations. And to get at this ed? Shall the nation give way to an rectly. If we are to have war, I should object he moved to discharge the com- opposition of a few, and those the most | rather have it openly, and let then panying the message of the President | mittee of the whole from the consider- | profligate part of the community? I | tion know that we mean it. I am for think the fland we took laft year was a the embargo yet. I am told flours The Speaker informed Mr. Smilie proper one; and I am for taking every from 30 to 50 dollars a barrel in the Mr. Mumford offered the following that the motion could not be received measure for enabling the nation to West Indies; I am also told that when maintain it. Just as our measure is is 14 shillings sterling a bushel in Eng-Resolved, That the act laying an On the question to take up the or beginning to operate, just as provisions land. This must have an effect, if ac embargo on all the thips and vessels in | der of the day it was negatived -- | are becoming scarce in the West Indies | hered to, through Spain and Portug and elsewhere, notwithstanding the France, if the carries her armies has States, and the several acts supple- Mr. Cook said he could not discern evasions of our law, we are called up- that country, cannot support themmentary thereto, be repeated, so far any disposition in the House to submit on to repeat it. I thould not have Nor can Spain support her own armies, as to allow the ships and vessels of the to the orders and decrees of Britain made this motion at this time, had it and at the same time those that G. Britain U. States to depart with their cargoes and France, and as the resolutions not been for the petition just presented. tain sends there; for where war is for those countries not subject to the | which had been offered did not precise- | When I ftand here, sir, charged by a | waged, almost all agriculture is destroydecrees of France, or those subject to | Iv meet his ideas, he had begged leave | part of the community with being one | ed; and it only requires firmness in us of "the enemies of the people" not- to force them both by this measure to Resolved, That the act laying an withstanding I am willing to commit acknowledge our rights. -If I am misobject was, simply, to enquire into | embargo on all ships and vessels in the | the petition, treating it with that res- | taken in my opinion, I wish that mean the propriety of opening our trade with ports and harbors of the U. S. and the pect which I conceive to be due from sure to be adopted which may bell those countries not subject to the or- several acts supplementary thereto, be us to the prayer of any portion of the maintain our rights and independence ders and decrees of England and repealed, so far as to permit the vessels | people; I with my sentiments on this | The first and second resolutions of

sage of our embargo law, sir. Look

Mumford, and was already before the | If the mad powers of Europe had entered into compact to injure us as | SENATE OF THE U. STATES House came to the following resolu- The second clause was then referred much as they could, they could not to the same committee to whom reso- have taken a more direct course to it. Resolved, That the committee of lutions on the same subject have been I consider them both alike, and the measures I would take would place them both on the same footing. I have made my resolutions as general as heretofore flated, and agreed to the Mr. Livermore said he held in his as possible, to give all latitude to the same. It will be recollected that !

Resolved, That the committee ap-One of the petitions (from Newbu- pointed on that part of the President's message which relates to our foreign [In this petition the following sen- relations, be instructed to enquire into tence was twice read, by desire of one the expediency of excluding by law from the ports, harbors, and waters of " Your memorialists would further the U.S. all armed ships and vessels

VOL. I.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

DOCUMENTS

sage of the 8th of Nov. 1808.

(Continued.)

From the Secretary of State to Mr.

Erskine.

Department of State,

March 25, 1808.

embargo and the several acts supple-

proper to interdict the entrance of all armed vessels, although I have con-Mr. Macon said already had many fined the interdiction to the belligeesolutions been submitted to the con- rents. A certain time might be fixed sideration of the House on the subject at which the second should go into

> done it. I believe the embargo was fered by Mr. Macon were agreed 10 Mr. Chittenden's Resolution.

Mr. Chittenden called for the order

So it was decided that the house wi-

not on this day take up the subject.

Monday, Nov. 14.

The Senate took into consideration

e motions, severally made by Ma

White, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Rec

motion of Mr. White calls for the

cy of the complaining party.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1808. times, in peace as well as in war, to- to be forgotten that previous to the Bri- alone it belongs to resent or disregard Accompanying the President's Mes-

thousand illustrations. sident your letter of the 23d of Febru- a view to enforce a domestic regulation peated to the British government im- pose. As far as it was actually enary, explaining the character of cer- against foreign vessels, not within the mediately on the publication of those forced, or an effect resulted from an

cate the observations and representa- nations. dent on so deep a violation of the com- commerce of the United States with merce and rights of the U. States. Great Britain, and have the United tions or rather to the United States | injurious proceeding? now the only commercial nation in a I state, sir, on undeniable authori-

the enemies of G. Britain, now nearly | decree-was put in force against the the whole commercial world, with cer- | neutral rights of the United States, tain exceptions only, and under cer- was that of the Horizon, an American tain regulations, but too evidently fa- | thip bound from Great Britain to Lima, thioned to the commercial, the manu- | wrecked within the territorial jurisdicfacturing and the fiscal policy of Great | tion of France but condemned under . Britain; and on that account, the an exposition of the decree extending more derogatory from the honor and to the high seas its operation against independence of neutral nations. neutrals. This judicial decision took ous operation against the lawful com- , ized that the express slipulation in the Britain. merce of the U. States, and we now treaty of France with the United States find added to it others, inflituting ftill | would not exempt their commerce at that the order of January was of a na- only aggression which had then occur- been fully suffained. ture greatly to overbalance in its effects | red was pretty certainly unknown to |

tion of the French decree on which the ling this alledged retaliation. plied to the U. States, and been ac- tion of the French decree on the high served, to be inflicted with the most der, and on which the last orders are seas, I am able to add, that as late as forbearing hand. The last orders, like that of January, the 30th of November, no other case This is the language of common most valuable remains. proceed on the most unsubstantial foun- had been brought into the French court sense and the clearest equity. As the Against such an unprecedented sysdation. They assume for fact an ac- of prizes. From accounts which have right to retaliste results merely from tem of warfare on neutral rights and quiescence of the United States in an lately appeared, it is more than proba- the wrong suffered, it cannot in the national independence, the common unlawful application to them of the ble that unlawful captures by French nature of things extend beyond the ex- feelings of mankind must forever pro-French decree: and they assume for a cruizers have since taken place, but it tent of the suffering. There may often teft. principle that the right of retaliation remains to be known whether they are be a difficulty in applying this rule with I touch, sir, with reluctance the

owned. It is not true that the United | in violations of their neutral rights in- | responsible? no time was loft, after the decree came | demnity could accrue. British ports, it is an act of sovereign- that by the first opportunity after that maining unexecuted and evidently not established law of nations, is diffinty which the United States have no decision reached the president the par- to be executed, is merely oftensible, guilhed by a special ingredient violatright to controvert. The same sove- ticular inftructions required by it were | working no injury to anv, unless it be | ing that law as recognised by the course reignty is exercised by G. Britain at all forwarded to that minister. Nor is it in the disrepect to the neutral, to whom !

wards her friends as well as her ene- tifh orders of November, it had been it. mies. Her statute book presents a explicitly communicated to the British Bring the case before us to this plain government by the American minister and equitable test. The French de-It is, only, therefore, under the at London, that explanations uncontra- cree of November, 1806, undertook to other aspect of the decree, that it can dicted by any overtact had been given declare the British isles in a state of have violated neutral rights; and this to our minister at Paris, which justifies blockade, to be enforced if you please would have resulted from its execu- a reliance that the French decree would against the neutral commerce of the tion on the high seas, whether on the not be put in force against the U. States, United States on the high seas, accord-SIR-HAVING laid before the Pre- pretext of a nominal blockade, or with and that the communication was re- ing to the faculty possessed for the pur-

tain British orders of council issued in | domestic precincts, but under the au- orders. November last, I proceed to communithority and protection of the law of What more could have been required be enforced, it was an injury to Great tions which will manifest to your go- Had then the French decree been retaliations of any sort on the part of G. the United States' were answerable.vernment the sentiment of the Presi- executed on the high seas against the Britain? Retaliations are measures of On the other hand, as far as it was not

Farmer's Repository.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

rigor in all cases. Where they are to enforced, and evidently either would operate through a third and involuntary | not or could not be enforced, no injury These orders interdict to neutral na- States acquiesced in the unlawful and party, they will never be haftily resort- was experienced by Great Britain, and ed to by a magnanimous or a just pow- no remedy could lie against the United er; which will always allow to the third States. Now, sir, it never was preflate of neutrality, all commerce with | ty that the first instance in which that party its right to discuss the merits of | tended that at the date of the first Brithe case, and will never permit itself to tish order issued in January, 1807, any of neutral powers, if the first blow les theatre of their neutral rights. So far against another, was to leave them no demned as a measure of retaliation, by The orders are the more calculated place as late as the 16th day of Octo- geance of the latter and an inflant de- France and her allies, inflead of being to excite surprise in the U. States as ber, 1807, and was not officially known | claration of war against the sormer? | able to enforce the blockade of the Brithey have disregarded the remonstrant to the minister plenipotentiary of the Reason revolts against this as the sole tish isles, were themselves confined to ces conveyed in my letter of the 20th United States at Paris, till some time alternative. The U. States could no their own ports by the entire superioriand 29th March, 1807, against and- in November. At the date therefore more be bound to evade the British or- twof the British navy: converting thus, ther or ler of council issued on a simi- of the first order of Great Britain, no ders by an immediate war with France, by the strangest of reasonings, the selar plea, in the month of January, 1807. injury whatever had been done to ber, than they were bound to atone for the curity of Great Britain against injury To those just remonstrances, no an- ; through an aggression on the commerce | burning of the French ship of war on | from the French decree, into a title to swer was indeed ever given; whill the of the United States. No presumpt the flore of North Carolina, by an commit injury on a neutral party. In order has been continued in its pernici- | tion even had been sofficiently an hor. | immediate resort to arms against 6. | the November orders also, whilst it is

With respect to the principle assu- not be but imperfectly executed for med by the British orders, it is perfect- | want of means, it is asserted that the more ruinous depredations, without leaft from any edict incompatible with ly clear that it could not justify them in intention of the French decree, and even the a idition of any new pretext: them. At the date even of the latter | the extent given to their operation, if the | not the injury accruing from its opeand when moreover it is notorious, orders, of Nov. 11, it appears that the facts, erroneously assumed could have ration through the commerce of the

Retaliation is a specific or equiva- the retaliating injury against them is to any injuries to Great Britain that could the British government, and could lent return of injury for injury receiv- be measured. be apprehended from the illegal opera- therefore have had no share in produc- ed; and where it is to operate through Such are the pretexts and such the the interest of a third party having no principles on which one great branch of orders was to retaliate, had that decree To this fact, that the thip Horizon voluntary participation in the injury re- the lawful commerce of this country in its illegal operation been actually ap- was the first that occurred of an execu- ceived, the return ought as already ob- became a victim to the first British or-

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

apprehension that it could and would

on the part of the U. States to obviate | Britain, for which let it be supposed enforce its measures, without afford- injury had accrued to, or was appreing a reasonable time for the use of rea- hended by Great Britain from an exesonable means for subflituting another | cution of the French decree against the remedy. What would be the situation | commerce of the United States, on the velled through them by one belligerent from it, that the order stands self conchoice but between the retaliating ven- expressly flating that the fleets of admitted that the French decree could United States, is the scale by which

now sweeping from the ocean all its

accruing to one belligerent against a to be referred to the concurrence of the exactness, and a reasonable latitude question on which of the belligerent neutral, through whom an injury is French government in the judgement | may be allowable on that consideration. sides the invasion of neutral rights had done by another belligerent, is not to pronounced in the case of the Horizon, But a manifest and extravagant departies origin. As the U.S. do not achave for its measure that of the injury or not rather to a French decree of the ture from the rule can find no apology. quiesce in these invasions by either, received, but may be exercised in any 17th December last professing to be a What then is the extent of the injuextent, and under any modifications, retaliation of the British orders of No- ry experienced by Great Britain from them into the controversy. But as the the measure of herenemies as far as the British orders have made the decree of I flate with equal confidence, that at operation of those measures through France, declaring, contrary to the law The fact, sir, is unequivocally dis- no time have the U. States acquiesced; the U. S. can render them in any sense of nations, the British islands in a state States have acquiesced in an illegal jurious to G. Britain, or any other belli- A mere declaration by a belligerent, of their destructive warfare on our operation of the French decree: nor gerent nation. So far were they, in without the intention or means to car- commerce, it belongs to the subject to is it even true that at the date of the particular, from acquiescing in the ry it into effect, against the rights and remind your government of the illegal British orders of Nov. 11, a single ap- French decree of November 1806, that obligations of a neutral nation, and interruptions and spoliations suffered, plication of that decree to the com- the moment it was known to their mini- thence against the interests of another previous to that decree, by the neutral merce of the United States on the high | fter at Paris, he called for explanations | belligerent, could afford no pretext to commerce of the United States under seas 'can be presumed to have been of its meaning to the U. States, which the latter to retaliate at the expense of the proceedings of British cruisers and known to the British government. were favorable, and uncontradicted by the neutral. The declaration might courts, and for the most part in conse-The French decree in question has the operation of the decree; that he give just offence to the neutral, but it quence of express orders of the governtwo diffinct aspects, one clearly-im- fleadily watched over the proceedings | would belong to him alone to decide | ment itself. Omitting proofs of infeporting an intended operation within under it, with a readiness to interpose on the course prescribed by the respect rior note, I refer to the extensive agthe territorial limits as a local law, the against any unlawful extension of them he owed to himself. No real damage gressions on the trade of the United other apparently importing an intended | to the commerce of the U. States; that | having accrued to the belligerent, no in- | States founded on the plea of block-Under the first aspect, the decree, to the knowledge of the government For the same reason, a declaration ing to recognized definitions; to the however otherwise objectionable, can- here, in giving him proper inflructions of a belligerent which he is known to fill more extensive violations of our not be said to have violated the neu- on the subject; that he was equally be either not in a situation, or not to commerce with ports of her enemies, trality of the U. States. If the govern- prompt, on receiving the decision of intend, to carry but partially into exe- not pretended to be in a flate of blocking powers on the continent of Europe | the court in the case of the Horizon, in | cution against a neutral, to the injury - ade; and to the British order of counchoose to exclude from their ports Bri- presenting to the French government a of another belligerent, could never give cil issued near the commencement of tish property or British productions, remonstrance in terms which can never more than a right to a commensurate the existing war. This order, besides or neutral vessels proceeding from be censured for a defect of energy; and redress against the neutral. All re-, its general interpolation against the

(Continued on Ath page.)