

THE FAIR VICTIM.

Addressed to the dissolute.

Here, stop, young man! and if thine eye...

Beneath this yew's funeral shade, The broken-hearted Nancy sleeps;

For black-haired Nancy, kind and fair, Was gentle as the gentle dove;

Or, if thou shed'st the bitter tear, O'er thine own sorrows man forlorn!

Beneath this yew's dark umbrage left, Against the rugged trunk recline'd;

Spoiler of minds, whose soul is guile, A villain's victim sleeps below!

Modest she was, she knew not art, Her thoughts ne'er soar'd on wings of pride;

Love, love the purest, fr'd her breast; Love was betray'd by villany;

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

HORSE-RACING.

Extract from Judge Rush's charge to the Grand Jury respecting Horse-Racing.

"Horse racing is attended with many evils, which seem interwoven in its very nature..."

The following original anecdote, is strongly characteristic of the difference between the manners of the French and English...

fight in balloons. On the day appointed the parties met at a field adjoining the Thulleries...

Method of making balsamic and anti-pyretic Vinegar.

Take good white wine vinegar, a handful of lavender, leaves and flowers, the same quantity of sage, leaves and flowers, hyssop, thyme, balm, savory, a good handful of salt, and two heads of garlic.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOUR. The duties and the comforts of good neighbourhood consists in the suppression of the selfish, the irascible, and the malevolent passions...

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To the Citizens of Jefferson County.

YOU are respectfully informed, that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place on the 7th of November...

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MONITOR.

The editor of the MONITOR is an enemy to long addresses, filled up with egotisms and promises of future performances. His works and not his professions constitute the standard by which he desires to be judged.

THE MONITOR IS NOW ESTABLISHED; and with the fostering aid of republicans will flourish. Its friends need no longer fear for its continuance, nor its enemies utter their false prophecies of its downfall.

As the principal support of a newspaper at this place is derived from subscriptions, the editor trusts that the friends who have heretofore promoted its establishment will spare no diligence, when opportunity offers, to extend the circulation of the Monitor.

For Sale.

160 lbs. belt Peruvian Bark. 50 bottles Callor Oil. 10 gallons Lemen Shrub. 64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by DAN. ANNIN.

WANTED, A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN. ANNIN.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2. TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry, of the army of the United States.

Save your Rags.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers of this paper.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, on the ninth instant, a Negro Man named Robin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, of a black complexion, rather slender made, has a lively pleasant countenance when in a good humour...

Fulling and Dyeing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opeckon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down look when spoken to.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, living about two miles from Charlestown, sometime in April last, A BLACK MARE, rising four years old, switch tail, a star on her forehead, and one hind foot white up to the fetlock; no shoes on.

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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 30. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, 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 as dead letters.

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riod of the revolution; disregarding the laws of naturalization of other countries, impressing into his service his pretended subjects, and treating as traitors such as may take up arms against him in the service of their adopted country...

Therefore we, your petitioners, (availing ourselves of the right of citizenship) although we are highly satisfied with, and have the fullest confidence in the exertions of the government of the United States, to protect her citizens of every denomination, humbly conceive, that we may supplicate your firm reliance to this unnatural and unjust assumption.

A fair and careful experiment of the manufacture of the Cotton Blankets for the use of the hospitals have been recently made under a contract with the Purveyor's Office. The class of Blankets attempted by the office, is that denominated three point twilled. They were ordered to be made of the weight of sixty six ounces each, or three pounds and one half.

The cotton yarn is spun at the factory of Mr. Joseph Garlick, and the weaving is executing in the factory of Mr. M. Ginnis. It is ascertained, that the finest upland cotton will make the best blanket, as the fibres are more easily raised without breaking, into a regular and thick coat of pile to the cards, which are applied for that purpose, as the last operation in the manufacture.

Seven millions and one half of persons in the United States, at six on a medium in each house, give at the allowance of only five blankets to a family, the immense number 62,500,000 blankets in present use in this country, will serve all the purposes of persons, who sleep without the cover of houses, from the nature of their employments and pursuits.

Phil. D. Press.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 19. Some very favorable reports prevailed in the city this day among the American merchants, respecting certain overtures which have been made by the government of the United States, leading to an adjustment of differences with this country.

August 22. We are well informed, in stating that the dispatches received from the Baltic were rather of a favorable description than otherwise. By way of Heligoland we have received accounts of the armaments of Russia, and from Sweden we are possessed of information which we consider as decisive as to the objects of them.

In regard to Austria and Russia a treaty for the mutual delivery of deserters, has been followed by several commercial arrangements, which although unimportant in themselves, are at the present moment, of interest, as they shew the increasing amity between the two empires.

NAPLES, August 1. Yesterday the council of state was specially convened, to read the following:

NAPOLION, etc. etc. The Throne of Naples and Sicily being vacated by the accession of our dear and well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have decreed and do decree that the following dispositions shall be executed as forming part of the constitutional statute given at Bayonne, the 20th June present year:

ARTICLE I. Our dear and well beloved brother-in-law PRINCE JOACHIM NAPOLEON, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, [General Murat] is King of Naples and Sicily, the commencement of whose reign is dated Aug. 1, 1808.

Joachim Napoleon, and of our dear and well beloved sister princess Caroline, and in default of male descendants, natural and legitimate, of the said prince Joachim Napoleon, the crown of Naples and Sicily shall devolve to us and to our heirs, male descendants, natural and legitimate or adopted.

In default of our male descendants, natural and legitimate or adopted, the crown of Naples and Sicily shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of Prince Joseph Napoleon, king of Spain and the Indies.

In default of male descendants natural and legitimate of prince Joseph Napoleon, the crown shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of prince Louis Napoleon king of Holland.

In default of male descendants natural and legitimate, of prince Louis Napoleon, the crown shall descend to the male descendants natural and legitimate of prince Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia.

And in case this last named king shall have no male children, the crown shall descend to him who shall be designated in our will, either amongst our nearest relations, or amongst those whom we may judge the most worthy to govern the two Sicilies.

5. Prince Joachim Napoleon, becoming king of the two Sicilies, shall be invested with the dignity of grand admiral of France, which title shall be attached to the crown so long as the order of succession established by the present statute shall exist.

The present constitutional statute shall be registered in the archives of the council of state, transcribed on the registers of the court and tribunals of the kingdom, and published according to the usual forms.

Given at Bayonne, the 15th July, 1808. Signed **NAPOLEON**, By the emperor, the minister secretary of state.

Signed **H. B. MARIE**, True copy, the minister secretary of state.

F. RICCIARDI.

LONDON, August 20.

By a vessel arrived from Oporto, we learn that gen. Castanos had detached 10,000 of his troops to Estremadura, where they were to be joined by 15,000 men of that province, for the purpose of assisting in the liberation of Portugal from the French yoke.

There is a report that Bonaparte has been assassinated near Bordeaux by a band of 100 youths, who formed a plan for the purpose. A letter from Amsterdam is alleged as the authority.

August 22.

Bonaparte is pouring troops from Italy and the south of France into Spain. Even the Paris guards are ordered for that service. Every possible means of expediting their march are resorted to, and it is computed that the French army in Spain will amount to 150,000 men. The Paris and Dutch papers at length admit something of the real state of Spain. They confess the commotions in it are not yet appeased; but they add that they are not dangerous; if they are not dangerous, how comes it that an army of 150,000 men is necessary to appease them; but it is not on the side of Spain alone, we trace the perturbed spirit of Napoleon. Every part of the continent is in a state of preparation for the renewal of hostilities. In Poland, Silesia, as well as along the course of the Vistula and the Oder, we find that Bonaparte's troops are in motion. Nor is the Austrian governments less active in their exertions to meet the impending flock. From Carniola & Trieste, to the northern circles of Bohemia, not only military efforts are making, but a circumstance which we consider with at least equal satisfaction, testimonies of loyalty, alacrity, and attachments to the state, are exhibited by the people.

The Emperor of Russia appears to rival Bonaparte in the severity of his regulations against commerce. By a recent Ukase, no loaded vessel, of any nation whatever, is allowed to sail from a port blockaded by the Emperor. The Swedes are said to have made an unsuccessful descent on Finland.

August 24.

In every part of the Austrian states the zeal of the inhabitants anticipates

the wishes of the government, and the materials of armies are collected almost as soon as the orders for making the preliminary arrangements are issued. The same activity manifests itself in Poland. They are fortifying the right bank of the Vistula with as much industry as if they expected an immediate attempt on the part of the Russians to force the passage.

It is now rumored that marshal Bernadotte (prince of Ponte Corvo) will be created king of Portugal, and have the chief command of the French and their allies in Spain, to which country French and German troops have, during the last fortnight, been sent by forced marches.

The Danes are fitting out a number of privateers, to cruise in the Elbe and Weser, to prevent all communication with England by way of Heligoland.

August 26.

Private letters from Rotterdam of the 22d, repeat the rumors of approaching hostilities between France and Austria. That not only Russia but Prussia, as far as its present inability will permit, is to take part in the war against Napoleon.

The Austrian minister has quitted Amsterdam and returned to Vienna. He has not taken with him all the members of his mission.

Letters from the North of Europe, state that the Emperor Alexander, upon receiving intelligence of the abdication of the Royal Family of Spain, expressed himself in terms of disapprobation as to the manner and object of that proceeding.

VIENNA, (Germania) July 27. The order not to admit any more American ships into our ports has been issued by the State Chancery, and has been made known to the different officers commissioned for that purpose. The commandants have been expressly ordered not to admit any of their ships, even though their captains should be able to show that they were loaded at friendly or neutral ports. By this regulation all kinds of deception will be prevented. The prohibition connected with this, to admit the English, is in like manner renewed, and will be enforced with the greatest strictness. The ordinance respecting the introduction of all English goods, from whatever country they may come, will appear in a few days. We are assured that our ports will in like manner be shut to the Sicilian, Maltese, Swedish and Sardinian flags, as being allied with England. *Moniteur, Aug. 9.*

BOSTON, Oct. 11.

The following interesting articles are copied from the Halifax papers to the 30th ult. received by an arrival at this port.

Halifax, Sept. 27.—On the 25th arrived his majesty's ship Eurydice. She left Plymouth, England, on the 17th of August—arrived at Oporto on the 24th—off Lisbon on the 31st, and on the morning of the 1st instant took her departure for this place. The intelligence she has brought is very important.

Battles in Portugal—Surrender of the French army.

On the 19th of August, near Malta, there was a partial action between the British army, under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and the French under Gen. Junot, in which the former lost upwards of 400 men and two field officers: one of whom it was said was Col. Lake of the 29th regiment, which, with the German legion, suffered severely. On the 21st a general action took place; Junot's army was completely defeated, with the loss of 5000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners; our loss was 800. On the night of the 22d, "an agreement for the suspension of hostilities between the British and French armies preparatory to an arrangement of a convention for the evacuation of Portugal by the latter," was entered into. On the 30th the convention was completed: Junot and his army were to march out of Lisbon with the honors of war, and to return to France in British transports, which were assembling in the Tagus. The French, while the outlines of the convention were in discussion, urged that the Russian ships should be permitted to return home, which was refused,

and their surrender we have no doubt, was made early in the present month. Junot's army, at the time of its surrender, amounted to 16,000 men.

The troops under the command of Sir Harry Burrard were landing at Peniche during the action of the 21st.

Joseph Bonaparte is said to have taken a strong position at Burgos, about 117 miles from Madrid with 40,000 men.

FROM HALIFAX.

By a gentleman who left Halifax 14 days ago, and arrived here in the sloop Elizabeth, capt. Damerell, from Deer Island, we have the following information: The preparation of this important expedition which has been in agitation for some time past is now nearly completed; the time is improved with the greatest diligence to facilitate their departure. The ships now in readiness for this secret object are 19, most of which are of the line, and 100 transports with flat bottomed boats built on a new construction, for the purpose of landing in shoal water, 80 of these are completed and others preparing with the utmost dispatch; 15,000 troops are ready to embark and waiting the arrival of a reinforcement, which sailed from Portsmouth the 3d of August under convoy; 60 horses with equipments for fixing artillery, attended with infantry and camp equipage for 30,000 men, were all embarked prior to the 20th ult. There are various conjectures relative to the destination of the fleet, the opinions of many are that the object is New-Orleans or the Floridas.

Every stranger is strictly scrutinized and arrested if a passport cannot be produced, designating his business.

Eastern Argus.

CHARLES TOWN, October 21.

"Beside the couch death took his patient stand, "And menaced off, and oft withheld the blow."

Departed this life, on Tuesday night last, at his dwelling house in this town, after a long and painful illness, Mr. THOMAS FLAGG, in the 40th year of his age. He has left a disconsolate widow and six children to deplore his loss. He was benevolent, hospitable and friendly, and his death will be regretted by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Price of Flour in Alexandria on Monday last, 5 dollars and 75 cents per barrel.

At a numerous meeting of the Democratic Republican citizens of Jefferson county, at the house of Mr. Adam Mundy, in Smithfield, on the 8th inst. agreeable to public notice—Benjamin Bell, Esq. was called to the chair and Moses Smith appointed Secretary—when the following resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Resolved, That this meeting do concur with, and approve of the resolutions adopted by the democratic republican meeting held at the house of capt. George Hite, in Charlestown on the 13th of Sept. last, and that the members of this meeting will unite in supporting the election of James Madison for president of the U. States, and George Clinton, vice president—Col. John Morrow to represent this district in Congress—captain Smith Slaughter and Daniel Morgan, Esq. to represent this county in the state legislature, the ensuing election, by every open, fair and honourable means.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be signed by the president and secretary, and published in the Farmer's Repository, and Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer.

BEN. BELL, President.
M. SMITH, Sec'y.

EMBARGO.

The following is another most important and powerful attestation of the wisdom of the Embargo, and forcibly manifests the light in which that measure is viewed by the most respectable and best informed men at a distance from the political passions which here discolor every thing. Mr. Murdock is a native of the state of Maryland, where he was educated, and spent a considerable portion of his life in the

esteem of his fellow-citizens. During the war he served with high reputation in our army; and has since established himself in mercantile life in London, where he ranks among the most opulent and respectable merchants. We add, that his politics, when he resided in the U. States, were federal.

Extract of a letter from **WILLIAM MURDOCK**, Esquire, merchant, London.

LONDON, 24th July, 1808.

"With regard to your Embargo, I think it a wise measure, and if it should be persevered in, it will be the means of preserving peace and saving America from ruin; whereas, if it should be taken off before the orders in council and French decrees are annulled, America will suffer, and in the end be ruined, and will furnish an example ever after for any foreign nation to lay any restriction they please on your commerce. It is right and lawful for this country to compel by her orders in council, all your produce to come here to perish for want of market, and moreover to tax one of your principal articles 2d per lb before it can be re-exported—I mean Cotton. If this is to be submitted to, it would be far better for you to become colonists again. I ask any one on your side who is opposed to the Embargo, to point out to me the difference between a free reign nation compelling all your produce to come to our market, there to tax it before it can be re-exported, or to go over to America and collect the tax before it can be exported? There is a difference in the mode, but none in the principle. If one article is liable to be taxed, every other, by the same rule, is equally so.

"It cannot be denied that every country has a right to regulate her own commerce, and lay what duties she chooses: but she has no right to order the produce of another country into her own ports, and then to tax it before it can go to a foreign market. The French decrees are equally pernicious and objectionable in principle as the orders in council, and both ought to be resilted with great firmness."

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Votes for Governor as far as ascertained.

STATE.	REP.	FED.
Baltimore City	2	0
County	4	0
Alleghany	0	4
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Queen Anne	4	0
Calvert	4	0
Charles	0	4
Caroline	3	1
Dorchester	1	3
Frederick	0	4
Hartford	4	0
Kent	4	0
Montgomery	0	4
Talbot	3	1
Prince George	1	3
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Washington	4	0
	40	40

By the above statement it will be seen that there is a tie in the house—The federalists, however, claim Messrs. Ennals, Page and Hughlett, who we are informed are decided friends of their country and of free representative democratic principles. Another circumstance must not be omitted: John Young, a member elected for Caroline, is not eligible to a seat in the house of delegates, in consequence of his failure. He is not possessed of sufficient property to qualify. On the list of applicants to the Baltimore county court for relief, under the insolvent laws of Maryland, who have not had a final discharge, and whose time of hearing is past, will be found the name of John Young. Thus he stands disqualified by record, which gives a majority of one to the republicans in the house of delegates.

The Congressional members elected are:—**Republican**—Roger Nelson, Nicholas Kuxton Moore, Alex. McKim, John Montgomery, Mr. Brown, (in the room of Edward Lloyd, declined) and Archibald Vanhorne—6.

Federal—Philip Barton Key, John Campbell, C. Goldsborough—3.

Our Senate is decidedly republican, giving on a joint ballot, at least 15 efficient republican votes.

The following paragraphs in relation to a circumstance which has excited considerable interest in New York, seem to present a correct view of the affair:—

On Monday last, the 10th inst. the British Packet was seized by the frigate Chesapeake, at the watering place, going out, (it is said) having specie on board for exportation, which is prohibited by one of the supplementary embargo laws. The packet is now in arrest.

As accounts are published in the evening papers of yesterday differing from the above, I deem it proper to call my information is from the custom house.

We have forborne mentioning anything relative to the detention of the British packet, as there was so many contradictory reports concerning it. The following, we learn, to be a cor-

rect statement: The officer, indubitably, only performed his duty, altho' perhaps, the particular circumstance of the vessel being a packet allows certain customary privileges. It appears that a quantity of specie had been shipped on board, which formed a breach of the embargo law. Intelligence had been received of this circumstance, and she was stopped by the Chesapeake. We understand, however, that this affair has been properly explained, and the packet has received permission to proceed on her voyage. *Oracle.* She has since actually sailed.

MARYLAND ELECTION.

It will be seen from the returns of the election for members to the house of delegates, from all the counties in the state, that there is an equal division of party. The house is composed of 80 members, 40 of which are republicans. By the federal statement the republicans have 37, and the federalists 53. This is, however, inaccurate, as will be seen from the following schedule; which, from the best information, we are assured is correct:

Rep.	Fed.	
Baltimore City	2	0
County	4	0
Alleghany	0	4
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Queen Anne	4	0
Calvert	4	0
Charles	0	4
Caroline	3	1
Dorchester	1	3
Frederick	0	4
Hartford	4	0
Kent	4	0
Montgomery	0	4
Talbot	3	1
Prince George	1	3
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	0	4
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It will be seen from the returns of the election for members to the house of delegates, from all the counties in the state, that there is an equal division of party. The house is composed of 80 members, 40 of which are republicans. By the federal statement the republicans have 37, and the federalists 53. This is, however, inaccurate, as will be seen from the following schedule; which, from the best information, we are assured is correct:

Rep.	Fed.	
Baltimore City	2	0
County	4	0
Alleghany	0	4
Annapolis City	2	0
Anne Arundel	4	0
Queen Anne	4	0
Calvert	4	0
Charles	0	4
Caroline	3	1
Dorchester	1	3
Frederick	0	4
Hartford	4	0
Kent	4	0
Montgomery	0	4
Talbot	3	1
Prince George	1	3
Somerset	0	4
Worcester	0	4
St. Mary's	0	4
Washington	4	0
	40	40

By the above statement it will be seen that there is a tie in the house—The federalists, however, claim Messrs. Ennals, Page and Hughlett, who we are informed are decided friends of their country and of free representative democratic principles. Another circumstance must not be omitted: John Young, a member elected for Caroline, is not eligible to a seat in the house of delegates, in consequence of his failure. He is not possessed of sufficient property to qualify. On the list of applicants to the Baltimore county court for relief, under the insolvent laws of Maryland, who have not had a final discharge, and whose time of hearing is past, will be found the name of John Young. Thus he stands disqualified by record, which gives a majority of one to the republicans in the house of delegates.

The Congressional members elected are:—**Republican**—Roger Nelson, Nicholas Kuxton Moore, Alex. McKim, John Montgomery, Mr. Brown, (in the room of Edward Lloyd, declined) and Archibald Vanhorne—6.

Federal—Philip Barton Key, John Campbell, C. Goldsborough—3.

Our Senate is decidedly republican, giving on a joint ballot, at least 15 efficient republican votes.

The following paragraphs in relation to a circumstance which has excited considerable interest in New York, seem to present a correct view of the affair:—

On Monday last, the 10th inst. the British Packet was seized by the frigate Chesapeake, at the watering place, going out, (it is said) having specie on board for exportation, which is prohibited by one of the supplementary embargo laws. The packet is now in arrest.

As accounts are published in the evening papers of yesterday differing from the above, I deem it proper to call my information is from the custom house.

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We have forborne mentioning anything relative to the detention of the British packet, as there was so many contradictory reports concerning it. The following, we learn, to be a cor-

rect statement: The officer, indubitably, only performed his duty, altho' perhaps, the particular circumstance of the vessel being a packet allows certain customary privileges. It appears that a quantity of specie had been shipped on board, which formed a breach of the embargo law. Intelligence had been received of this circumstance, and she was stopped by the Chesapeake. We understand, however, that this affair has been properly explained, and the packet has received permission to proceed on her voyage. *Oracle.* She has since actually sailed.

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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 31.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

Fall Goods.

Willoughby W. Lane,
Has just received a very handsome assortment of

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 quantity of

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 customers at a short credit.
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.
GEORGE WARK,
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Smithfield Races.

THE Smithfield Races will commence near this town, over a handsome course, on Wednesday the ninth day of November next, and continue for three days. The first day's purse will be Forty Dollars, the three mile heats. The second day's purse will be Twenty Dollars, the two mile heats; and the third day's will be a hands me sweepstake—free for any horse, mare or gelding that never won a purse of more than ten dollars—the winning horses the preceding days excepted. Four horses to start each day or no race—Entrance six per cent for each horse, to be paid the day preceding each race, or double at the stake. Judges will be appointed, and each race will be run and conducted agreeably to the rules of racing, except horses starting for the sweepstake will carry a feather. All disputes will be settled at the pole. No person will be permitted to erect a booth on the ground unless paying five dollars to the purse. Tolls will likewise be required from all persons not subscribers to the race, for which purpose a gate will be erected.
JOSEPH STONE, Manager.
Smithfield, October 20, 1808.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Overseers of the Poor, will be held at the house of James Brown, in Shepherdstown, on Friday the 28th instant, at which time and place, proposals will be received for a contractor to furnish the poor and a keeper of the Poor House.

By order of the board,
JAMES BROWN, Clk. O. P.
October 17, 1808.

P. S. The Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Jefferson, to settle with the Overseers of the Poor, are invited and requested to attend at the abovementioned meeting, for that purpose, by their most obedient servants,
JOHN KEARSLEY,
P. O. P.
October 17, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

To the Citizens of Jefferson County.

YOU are respectfully informed, that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place on the 7th of November, being the first Monday in that month.

For Sale.

160 lbs. best Penauin Bark.
50 bottles Castor Oil.
10 gallons Lemon Shrub.
64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by
DAN. ANNIN,
Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2, TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry, of the army of the United States—Born in Fauquier county and state of Virginia, aged twenty-one years, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a laborer. All recruiting parties throughout the United States, and all citizens thereof are requested to apprehend and secure said Timothy Cunningham, should he come under their notice, for which the above reward will be given. It is hoped that patriotism will prompt all printers to insert this advertisement in their papers.
NIMROD LONG, Capt. 5th R. I. Woodstock, August 24, 1808.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MONITOR.

The editor of the MONITOR is an enemy to long addresses, full of egotisms and promises of future performances. His works and not his professions constitute the standard by which he desires to be judged. He deems it necessary, however, at this time to offer a few concise observations to his patrons with respect to his paper. THE MONITOR IS NOW ESTABLISHED; and with the fostering aid of republicans will flourish. Its friends need no longer fear for its continuance, nor its enemies utter their false prophecies of its downfall. The City of Washington has become the editor's permanent abode, which nothing shall be able to change but a removal of the seat of the general government; a circumstance which the editor hopes and believes will never take place.

As the principal support of a newspaper at this place is derived from subscriptions, the editor trusts that the friends who have heretofore promoted his establishment will spare no diligence, when opportunity offers, to extend the circulation of the MONITOR. An extensive circulation alone can give to him the means necessary for the correct management of his press.

The editor can assure his subscribers that the MONITOR shall be enlarged to a size as great as that of the National Intelligencer, if not larger, by the meeting of congress in November next; and that the proceedings of that body, together with all public vouchers and documents will be most faithfully and at an early day laid before the nation. In this particular the editor has no doubt of giving the most complete satisfaction to men of all parties.

Washington City, Sept. 20, 1808.

Wanted,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN. ANNIN.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

From the WHIG.

The following energetic eloquence and whig sentiments were delivered by General Smith, of Baltimore, at a late popular meeting.

GENERAL SMITH. Friends, fellow-citizens—I might say acquaintances—for I know you all, and have known you long. Perhaps you are surprised that I came not sooner to participate and take an efficient part in the cause of republicanism, to which such an extraordinary opposition is set up—set up by the same party, which eight years ago you profited in the debt. Fathers, who know what parental feeling is, will excuse me, when they learn that I have been ten weeks travelling with a beloved daughter, whose health was impaired; and thanks to God, I have succeeded in restoring her to the blessings of health and the bosom of my family.

Observe, fellow citizens, from whence and from whom this outcry, this (I should say) opposition comes. It sets in from the federal party! They hold the reins of government twelve years; and did they disburden you of your national debt? No; they went out of power, and left us saddled with it all. Not only so; but they violated the constitution of the United States by the passage of an alien law, by which the unhappy foreigner who had taken refuge in America from the hardships and oppressions of Europe, was subjected to a capricious exportation, at any minute at the will of the Chief Magistrate. Then followed a sedition law to gag the mouth of discontent and suppress discussion and popular murmurs. But all this did not suffice; taxes were laid on domestic industry to support the expenses of an extravagant government—and monies were loaned at eight per cent. We were approximating to monarchy; but the people were alarmed—they rose in their might and dismissed the federal administrators from office.

You elect-d republicans to fill your councils and administer your affairs. And have they not done more than the most sanguine among us could have expected? From two articles of taxation, (one each of which was imposed 500,000) one million of dollars was withdrawn. The whole of the internal taxes was repealed. Not a single tax is levied from you—and, yet what have we done? We have in seven years, paid off thirty-two millions of the public debt—without oppressing any man or draining the streams of revenue dry. And how have we done it? By carrying into the public administration, the same economy which every prudent man exercises in his private dealings, and in his own family.

Gen. S. then took an extensive view of the embargo, too much at large for us to copy here. Britain, (said he) if she ruled her actions by public records, we could understand her conduct as well as herself, and guard against them; but she acts when it suits her by orders from her king and privy council, and often without notification—but by instructions to her admirals and commanders, the pounces upon the property of the neutral, like a hawk upon an unwar bird—and seizure is the first intimation of prohibition or danger! Of this nature was the orders in council of January 1807, which forbade neutrals to trade from one port to another port of France or her allies—under this order above fifty or sixty American ships were captured by British cruisers. Then followed the ever memorable orders of council of November 1807, declaring all American (neutral) vessels good prize, if bound to or from France, or any of her ports or allies—France retaliated, and said that an American vessel bound to or from the British islands, or which should submit to be boarded by a British armed ship, should be good prize. Then as Mr. McKim told you, was our commerce placed in double jeopardy. But the sagacity of a Jefferson foresaw the coming storm; he recommended safety, and we are safe. We resorted to an embargo, as we had done before, to preserve our ships, property and seamen from the gripe of European plunderers. But I am told, this embargo is a terrible measure, and quite intolerable. I was one of those who drafted the present law; and it is

verbatim the same with that passed in 1794 excepting that the act of '94 was laid for 30 days, and this is indefinite. The act of 1794 was continued for thirty days more; and a power was conferred on the President to continue or revoke it at his will and pleasure—and he might have prolonged it for 15 days after the commencement of the next session of Congress!

There, gentlemen, there was power for you; but that Congress threw the responsibility upon the President:—the present Congress have with more magnanimity, taken it upon themselves. They speak this language to their constituents—"If we have behaved illy, let us bear the blame; if we have acted rightly, give us the credit." I do most unequivocally demand my share of the blame—for I have voted for the embargo! And of all the acts of my life, I think it the most patriotic act. Some of the very gentlemen who rail against the present embargo, sent a deputation to Congress in Philadelphia in 1794, requesting them to prolong the embargo until England should grant us justice. But that Congress was federal; and the embargo was taken off at the end of sixty days only!—Setting a dread, a pernicious example of fickleness at home—and speaking this language most impressively to foreign nations—"The Americans are a money-loving, money-seeking, money-making, avaricious people, who cannot bear any policy which touches their pocket—touch them on that tender part, and they will yield to what you will." This opinion foreign nations have imbibed of us, from the policy and measures of federal times.

I am disappointed at not finding Mr. Winder here; for I really was curious to hear what an ingenious lawyer could say against the embargo. I am told he talks of war at times as a substitute. If he talked of war with Britain—I fear he would lose or offend many of his present friends; and if he proposed war against France, I know not where a Frenchman could be met. If I were an admiral, I could not meet their fleets at sea; for most of them are gathered into their ports; but your ships and cargoes, if put adrift, would afford rich spoils to their privateers. And against both France and England I presume, he would not wage war at once. But why speak of England? It has been hardly asserted, that her orders in council are not enforced—and that no tribute is exacted under them. Condemnations, gentlemen, have taken place in consequence of them. Even ships which had sailed from the U. States, under the permission of the President to bring home property abroad, have been seized and carried into England, and there obliged to pay tribute or be condemned. Vessels, which carried passengers out to the British dominions, have been subjected to tribute also! But gentlemen, I hold in my hand incontestible proofs of the exaction of tribute under these orders of council.

The brig Sophia, capt. Carman, from Rotterdam for Baltimore, which arrived here on Thursday last, having on board six pipes of gin, not belonging to the owners (of the brig) was carried into the port of Harwich in England—and, by special favor the gin was allowed to be gauged aboard without landing it; and he paid on the seven hundred and twenty gallons, eight pence per gallon TRIBUTE besides tonnage on one hundred and thirty-four tons—pilots, light money, and all other port charges.

What American will submit to this?—Is there a man in all this vast assemblage who would stoop to pay tribute to England?—[No! No! from all quarters!—] And yet merchants, whose business is commerce, cannot see the evils of the embargo? But lawyers in their charity and disinterestedness kindly undertake to tell us of them! Generous souls! The merchant is much obliged to them—and the farmers could not possibly see or feel without their instructions!

The General reviewed the embargo law in every possible light, and explained most ably the relative situations of France, England and America, at and prior to its passage. England wanted to get as many of our ships, property and seamen within her grasp as possible, and then, said he to her-

self—America must bend to our terms. If she can resist the claims and petitions of her merchants—yet the entreaties of mothers, fathers, wives, kindred and friends—to redeem their impressed citizens, sons, &c. from the British navy, will compel the American government to strike to us. Ah! gentlemen, the foresight of Thomas Jefferson and the vote of Congress averted these projected calamities from our country: they laid an embargo—which we all feel; but is comparatively only the restriction of a day. In London, we know vast bets were made that our embargo would be taken off in three months. They thought us a money making abject race, who had not patriotism enough to carry us through a great measure. Jefferson too, traduced at home, is misunderstood abroad. They mistake the MAN—and cannot fathom the statesman. They thought him weak, wavering, and pusillanimous. They are woefully disappointed. The embargo has outlived their calculations of its duration. The embargo, say what federal gentlemen may, has produced deep effects. What has raised the manufacturers and mechanics at Manchester, to a pitch of insurrection?—The embargo. What has thrown fifty thousand of the woolen manufacturers in Yorkshire, &c. into confusion, discontent and revolt?—The embargo. What has raised flour in the West Indies to twenty or fifty dollars per barrel? The embargo.

I am not greatly misinformed by letters lately received from England, the embargo has brought England to her senses. France too, a couple of whose islands are in a state of starvation, will learn to be just towards us from the same measure. I should not be surprised, if in one month from this date, the embargo should have completely gained every object for which it was imposed—nay, perhaps Mr. Jefferson may even now have received despatches, that may warrant the removal of the embargo, but I do not know that he has. The time will come, when the embargo will be extolled as the most wise and patriotic policy ever adopted in any age or country.

But some very superior geniuses would remove the embargo at all events, with British orders and French decrees remain! Where would they trade? We can trade to no part of Spain or Portugal; we cannot trade, in safety to Mexico, to any part of Europe, and all that remains beside that commerce is not worth pursuing—it is scarcely sufficient to bait the trap for us; and perhaps was so intended. Our property in port; many of our ships are there, it is true, but I had rather weep over them than after them.

Gen. S. then took a survey of the militia law of Maryland. The evils, were affected to be made against the militia law, but they were really against the militia system. The quarter whence they came evidenced their intention; they were made by the same men who advocated the federal administration, and the standing army. What did that tend to? To monarchy. It is an inevitable consequence of discouraging the militia.—Place any man at the head of an army with uncontrollable power, and from that moment his character received a new stamp; his views a new bent—his ambition is called into play. This it was elevated an Oliver Cromwell—this it was which hoisted Bonaparte to the pinnacle of royalty.

He again resumed the subject of the embargo; addressing the farmers, for whom benevolent lawyers expressed so much concern. Who were they that imposed the embargo?—Not the merchants—for there were but four of any note in Congress; not the lawyers, for we have got rid of most of them in Congress. The embargo was laid (he might say) by the representation of the farming interest of the U. States. They knew the risk they ran, but they knew the measure was wise—and at any rate, the business of a representative was not to court popularity, but to regard the best interests of the nation.

in their opinions of government, yet forget all differences when the rights of their country are in question; who, when it is assailed by foreign wrong, and menaced with the evils of war, instead of encouraging enemies by forebodings of weakness and division, present to them one common and undivided front. Persuaded that the sentiments expressed in these resolutions are a true specimen of those entertained by the great mass of our fellow-citizens, we may regret the evils which a contrary opinion in others may produce, but we cannot fear the result of any trial they may put us to.

I receive with particular gratification assurances of approbation from the legislature of South-Carolina, and will not cease in my endeavors to merit a continuance of it. I pray you to accept my salutations and assurances of great respect and consideration.
TH: JEFFERSON.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

The urbanity of the republican party arising from the mildness of its principles has in a greater measure consigned the errors of the preceding administration to oblivion. Federalists calculating upon a forbearance which must appear extraordinary to them, appear to imagine that we have forgotten their extravagance and their misdeeds. It is much to be wished that some political character who possesses the requisite experience and information, would furnish the people of the United States with a regular detail of our national concerns during the period they were administered by the opposition party. The recent opposition of those people to a measure which they know to have been necessary, ought to provoke a full disclosure of their conduct. If I could divert the time from other pursuits, I should be greatly inclined to undertake the task. Permit me at present to give you the following statement:

During an administration of ten years, the federal administration borrowed near twenty-six millions of dollars, and such was the low ebb of public credit, or the high statement of ministerial prodigality, that a part was taken up at the exorbitant interest of eight per cent. a circumstance before unknown in the history of funding.

The following is given as the accurate amount of loans for the respective years:

1789, 1790, 1791	5,203,600
1792	5,028,995 56
1793	1,124,000
1794	4,600,000
1795	3,300,000
1796	320,000
1797	70,000
1798	200,000
1799	5,929,200

Dols. 25,775,705 56
By this statement you will perceive there was not a year in which the former administration did not borrow monies. Contrast then its conduct with that of the Jefferson administration. Consider that the latter has not only acquired an immense and valuable territory, and defrayed our national debt, to an amount equal to the sum borrowed by its predecessors, but has also upwards of thirteen millions of dollars, in cash, in the Public Treasury.
STATISTICUS.

*Observe, the government under the federalists gave an interest against the laws, which, in an individual, would have been usury.

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

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LETTER
From the honorable Joseph Alston, speaker of the house of representatives of this state, to the president of the U. States, covering the resolutions of the legislature of the 20th of June last, approbatory of the conduct of the administration.
Oaks, near Georgetown, S. C.
July 6, 1808.

Sir,
The legislature of South-Carolina deeply impressed with the situation in which the United States have been placed, by the unfounded and arrogant pretensions of the belligerent powers of Europe; and aware of the force of a government like ours, from public opinion, have thought it right, at such a crisis, to make known to the world their unalterable determination to support the rights and honor of our country, and to declare their entire approbation of the prudent and dignified course pursued by its administration. To this manifestation of their own feelings, they have been yet further induced by the expression, in other parts of the union, of contrary sentiments, at a moment when, it is conceived, that a sacrifice of the conflicting opinions of individuals, and the animosities of party, was demanded alike by sound policy and by patriotism.

The resolutions I have now the honor to transmit you, obtained, you will perceive, the unanimous concurrence of both branches of our legislature. A conclusion from hence, however, either that there existed among us a perfect unanimity of political sentiment; or that the present restrictions upon our commerce were but little felt by us, would be equally erroneous.—South-Carolina, like her sister states, is, to a certain extent, characterised by parties.—The legislature, which adopted these resolutions, consisted, to use the distinguishing appellations of the day, of federalists and republicans. But, sir, however we may differ as to questions of ordinary policy, we should deprecate as disgraceful to us the idea of division where the national honor or interests were concerned. Of the effects attendant, in all countries, upon a sudden suspension of trade, many circumstances combine to render this state far from insensible. But, if the inconveniences or privations resulting to our citizens from the embargo be great, their patriotism and public spirit are still greater; and I am persuaded that those who compose our legislature have been the faithful organs of their constituents, when they declare their determination, at every hazard, "to support the general government in all measures calculated to maintain the rights and support the independence of the United States."

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, yours, &c.
JOSEPH ALSTON,
Speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina.

PRESIDENT'S REPLY.
To the honorable Joseph Alston, speaker of the house of representatives of South Carolina.
Monticello, August 4, 1808.

Sir,
I have duly received your letter of July 6, covering the resolution of the legislature of South Carolina of July 23; and I see in those resolutions a new manifestation of the national spirit of which South-Carolina has given so many proofs. It is the more exemplary, as it is certain that no state sacrifices more by the operation of a measure which, whether to avoid war, or to prepare for it, has been deemed equally necessary. The unanimity of these resolutions does peculiar honor to those individuals, who, differing from the mass of their fellow-citizens

To the Citizens of Jefferson County.

YOU are respectfully informed, that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place on the 7th of November, being the first Monday in that month.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, 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 as dead letters.

- A. Mrs. Susan Alexander, Wm. Armstrong, Alexander Straith.
- B. Samuel Bond, Basil D. Beall, Samuel Beed, Peter Branham, Benjamin Beeler.
- C. Robert Carter, William P. Craghill, Mrs. Fanny Collins, John Clawson, William Cherry, F. Clapper, Henry Crawford, David Cline.
- D. Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Laughorn Dute, Valentine Duff, Samuel Davenport.
- E. Joseph Edwards, Abraham Eversole, Morgan Eaton.
- F. George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Fetter.
- G. Travers Glascock, James Glenn, Jason Goums, Henry Ganhart, John Gardner, Henry W. Gray.
- H. Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Elizabeth Haster, Mary Hains, William H. Harding, Mrs. Juliet Hite, 2 letters, James Hite, John Haynes.
- I. William Jones, Robert Johnson.
- K. Lucinda Kercheval, John Kennedy, Miss Catherine Craddock.
- L. Theo. Lee, John Lock, James Luteney, Mrs. Clary Laws, Robert Lucas, Mrs. Esther Lalleis, Barnard Linkhart.
- M. James McLaughlin, Joseph McIntosh, Samuel Melvin, Francis Moore.
- N. Dysan Negotiator.
- O. Henry O'Neal.
- P. William Phillips, E. and J. Potter, Ruse Pritchett.
- R. Thomas Riley, Andrew Ronomus, Mr. Russell, Samuel Russell, Charles Ridgley.
- S. Henry Skaggs, George Sanks, Robert B. Stubblefield, John B. Stubblefield, John Spangler, Jacob Strider, Godfrey Shepherd, North & Smallwood.
- T. Christopher Tucker, Aquilla Thomas, 2 letters.
- U. Paul Ummersetter.
- V. Joseph Vanvaeter.
- W. Michael Wysong, Thomas Well, George Washington, Jacob Wark, 2, Thomas Wilson, Carver Willis.
- Y. Elther Young.
- J. HUMPHREYS,
Charlestown, O.C. 1, 1808.