

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 32.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

AUTUMNAL REFLECTIONS.

Oh let us tune one tender farewell to the fading year.

SUMMER'S sweets with autumn's blended,
Flora's beauties soon are o'er;

These but for a while's suspended,
Youth once past returns no more.

Yonder fields late cloth'd in verdure,
Where is now your beautiful hue?

Where with delight I've often wander'd
Purling streams adieu! adieu!

Where Oh! now, ye tuneful warblers,
Tenants of the shady grove?

Where with pleasure oft I've listen'd
To your artless tale of love.

Rude Boreas soon with iron sceptre,
Must a while his sway maintain;

May we find within our cottage
Peace of mind and virtue reign.

Learn O youth! in nature's volume,
Useful lessons for the mind:

In every page, in every column,
Rich instruction thou may'st find.

See the fairest flowers fading,
Wither'd leaves now strew the ground;

Winter soon our plain invading,
Comes with majesty profound.

This we see the changing season,
Flora yields her sweetest breath;

Hence, vain man! adhere to reason,
Thou altho' mud, yield to death!

Another Spring's returning verdure,
We perhaps may never view!

Then may our thoughts aspire further,
Where summer ever blooms anew.

—

VOICE OF WASHINGTON.

The following letter from General Washington, was written a few months before his death; and is published in the Crisis by a correspondent, who pledges his character to the public that the copy is correct, and that the original is now in the hands of a gentleman living in New-York. It is the first item in a series of testimony which the writer intends to produce, to show that there has existed in the United States, for a number of years, a dangerous French faction. We look upon this letter as a document of great importance, and recommend it to the careful perusal of our readers;— [Balance.]

Mount Vernon, Jan. 15, 1799.

DEAR SIR,

At the threshold of this letter, I ought to make an apology for its contents; but if you will give me credit for my motives, I will contend for no more, however erroneous my sentiments may appear to you. It would be a waste of time to attempt to bring to the view of a person of your observation and discernment, the endeavors of a certain party among us, to disquiet the public mind with unfounded alarms; to arraign every act of the administration; to set the people at variance with their government, and to embarrass all its measures. Equally useless would it be to predict what must be the inevitable consequences of such policy, if it cannot be arrested. Unfortunately, and extremely do I regret it, the fate of Virginia has taken the lead in this opposition. I have said the fate, because the conduct of its legislature, in the eyes of the world, will authorize the expression—because it is an incontrovertible fact, that the principal leaders of the opposition dwell in it, and because no doubt is entertained, I believe, that with the help of the chiefs in other States, all the plans are arranged, and systematically pursued by their followers in other parts of the union, though I have heard, except Kentucky, that I have heard of, has legislative countenance been obtained beyond Virginia. It has been said, that the great mass of the citizens of this State, are well affected, notwithstanding to the general government and the union; and I am willing to believe it; and do believe it: But how is this to be reconciled with their suffrages at the elections of representatives, both to Congress and their State legislature, who are men opposed to the first, and by the tendency of their measures would destroy the latter? Some among us have endeavored to account for this inconsistency, and though convinced themselves of its truth, they are un-

able to convince others, who are unacquainted with the internal policy of the State. One of the reasons assigned, is, that the most respectable and best qualified characters among us, will not come forward. Easy and happy in their circumstances at home, and believing themselves secure in their liberty and property, will not forsake them or their occupations, and engage in the turmoil of public business; or expose themselves to the calumnies of their opponents, whose weapons are detraction. But at such a crisis as this when every thing dear and valuable to us is assailed; when this party hang upon the wheels of government as a dead weight, opposing every measure that is calculated for defence and self-preservation; and abetting the nefarious views of another nation upon our rights; preferring, as long as they durst contend openly against the spirit and resentment of the people, the interest of France to the welfare of their own country; justifying the first at the expense of the latter: When every act of their own government is tortured, by contractions they will not bear, into attempts to infringe and trample upon the constitution, with a view to introduce monarchy. When the most unceasing and pure exertions were making to maintain a neutrality which had been proclaimed by the executive, approved unequivocally by Congress, by the State legislatures, nay by the people themselves, in various meetings: and to preserve the country in peace, are charged as a measure calculated to favor Great-Britain at the expense of France; and all those who had an agency in it, are accused of being under the influence of the former, and her pensioners: When measures are systematically and pertinaciously pursued, which must eventually dissolve the union, and produce coercion: I say, when these things have become obvious, ought characters who are best able to rescue their country from the pending evil, to remain at home? Rather ought they not come forward, and by their talents and influence, stand in the breach such conduct has made on the peace and happiness of this country, and oppose the widening of it? Vain will it be to look for peace and happiness, or for the security of liberty or property, if civil discord should ensue; and what else can result from the policy of those among us who, by all the means in their power, are driving matters to extremities if they cannot be counteracted effectually? The views of men can only be known or guessed at by their words or actions. Can those of the leaders of opposition be mistaken, then, if judged by this rule? That they are followed by numbers who are unacquainted with their designs, and suspect as little the tendency of their principles, I am fully persuaded. But if their conduct is viewed with indifference; if there is activity and misrepresentation on one side, and supineness on the other; their numbers accumulated by intriguing and discontented foreigners under proscription, who were at war with their own government, and the greater part of them with all government, their numbers will increase, and nothing short of Omnipotence, can forestall the consequences.

I come now, my good sir, to the object of my letter, which is, to express a hope and an earnest wish, that you would come forward at the ensuing elections (if not for Congress, which you may think would take you too long from home) as a candidate for representative in the general assembly of this commonwealth.

There are, I have no doubt, very many sensible men who oppose themselves to the torrent that carries away others who had rather swim with, than stem it, without an able pilot to conduct them; but these are neither old in legislation, nor well known in the community. Your weight of character and influence in the house of representatives, would be a bulwark against such dangerous sentiments as are delivered there at present. It would be a rallying point for the timid, and an attraction of the wavering. In a word, I conceive it to be of immense importance at this crisis, that you should be there;—and I would fain hope that all major considerations will be made to yield to the measure. If I have erroneously supposed that your sentiments on these subjects are in union with

mine; or if I have assumed a liberty which the occasion does not warrant, I must conclude as I began, with praying that my motives may be received as an apology, and that my fear that the tranquility of the union, and of this State in particular, is halting to an awful crisis, have extorted them from me.

With great and very sincere regard and respect,

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient,
Very humble servant,
(Signed) GO: WASHINGTON.
PATRICK HENRY, Esq.

A certain cure for the Dysentery in the worst stages of the disease.

This remedy is very simple; and is communicated by one who has experienced its good effects, and known it practised on many others with like success, when given over by skillful physicians; and as this is the season of the year when its prevalence, is greater than at any other, it is hoped that Printers of newspapers will give it publicity. The receipt is—one gill of sweet oil, one gill of W. I. Rum, and one gill of W. I. Molasses.—Stimmer these together, and stir them till well mixed. The quantity to be taken is, for a grown person one table spoonful every hour, and children a due proportion till relieved.

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. 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 offer 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.

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, and sometimes talks a little like an African, but can talk plain enough if he chuses, has long wool which he generally keeps combed in a roll on the top of his head, and sometimes tied. Had on when he went away, a home made tow linen shirt, and a pair of dark coloured wool, twilled, and a striped swan-down waist coat, all much worn; without either hat or shoes. I purchased said negro last winter of the estate of Mr. Peter Whiting, deceased, and it is supposed he will be scuffling about the widow Whiting's, or Beverly Whiting's as he has a number of connections there and in that neighborhood—he has also lived some years in Loudoun county, in the neighborhood of the late Gen. Mason, where he may endeavor to go. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, if under forty miles from home, if forty miles or upwards the above reward, paid by me

JAMES FERGUSON.
September 10, 1808.

For Sale.

150 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.
50 bottles Castor Oil.
10 gallons Lemn 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.

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. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received every second & fourth Saturday in the month, and returned when drest, Cash must be paid when the cloth is taken away. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their cloth done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

ANDREW ROARK.
September 9, 1808.

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. 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 offer 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.

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, and sometimes talks a little like an African, but can talk plain enough if he chuses, has long wool which he generally keeps combed in a roll on the top of his head, and sometimes tied. Had on when he went away, a home made tow linen shirt, and a pair of dark coloured wool, twilled, and a striped swan-down waist coat, all much worn; without either hat or shoes. I purchased said negro last winter of the estate of Mr. Peter Whiting, deceased, and it is supposed he will be scuffling about the widow Whiting's, or Beverly Whiting's as he has a number of connections there and in that neighborhood—he has also lived some years in Loudoun county, in the neighborhood of the late Gen. Mason, where he may endeavor to go. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, if under forty miles from home, if forty miles or upwards the above reward, paid by me

JAMES FERGUSON.
September 10, 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, Flouring 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 mill heats. The second day's purse will be Twenty Dollars, the two mile heats; and the third day's will be a handsome sweepstake—Free for any horse, man 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.

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.

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. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Messrs. Taylor's & Crupper's store in Charlestown, which will be attended to every second & fourth Saturday in the month, and returned when drest, Cash must be paid when the cloth is taken away. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their cloth done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

ANDREW ROARK.
September 9, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

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 Beacock, Bazil D. Beall, Samuel Bond, Peter Bramhall, Benjamin Beeler.

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

D.
Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Laughorn Dade, Valentine Dutt, Samuel Davenport.

E.
Joseph Edwards, Abraham Eversole, Morgan Eaton.

F.
George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Fowell.

G.
Travers, Glascock, James Glenn, John Gouges, Henry Gramhart, John Gardner, Henry W. Gray.

H.
Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Elizabeth Hunter, Marc Hains, William H. Harding, Mrs. Juliet Hite, 2 letters, James Hite, John Haynes.

I.
William Jones, Robert Johnston.

K.
Lucinda Kercheval, John Kennedy, Miss Catharine Craddock.

L.
Theo. Lee, John Lock, James Laurence, Mrs. Chas. Lawe, Robert Lucas, Mrs. Elther Lathells, Barnard Linkhart.

M.
James McLaughlin, Joseph McIntosh, Samuel Melvin, Francis Moore.

N.
Dysan Nogaecoint.

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 Ummersester.

V.
Joseph Vanvaeter.

W.
Michael Wysong, Thomas West, George Washington, Jacob Wark, 2, Thomas Wilson, Carver Willis.

Y.
Ether Young.

J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1808.

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.

An Overseer Wanted.

HAVING been requested by a friend to recommend to him a good Overseer, this advertisement is intended to invite applications from such as can come well recommended for that employment. The place in question is a first rate farm in this valley; 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 next, at Mount Zoar, about 3 miles from Charlestown, all the personal property of the rev. Christopher Collins, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, 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 Mr. Vanmeter's, about 200 barrels of Corn, and some Hay. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving 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.

THO. HAMMOND, Admin'r.
October 28, 1808.

WE the undersigned commission-ers appointed by the County Court of Jefferson to settle the accounts of the Overseers of the Poor of said county from the commencement thereof, give notice that we shall attend at the house of John Anderson in Charlestown on Tuesday the 8th of November next, for said purpose.

JOHN DAVENPORT,
DAVID HUMPHREYS.
October 28, 1808.

Charles G. Richter,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,
RESPECTFULLY informs 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. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal 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 distance 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 servant.

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

For Sale.

150 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.
50 bottles Castor Oil.
10 gallons Lemn 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.

SPAIN.

Extract of a letter, dated "GIRON, SEPTEMBER 8.

"At Castro, a short distance only from Bilbao, I met a most intelligent gentleman, holding a high office in the civil department of the army of Old Castile. He was one of the members of the Junta of Bilbao, from whence he escaped when the French took possession of that place; and having been stationed at Hun, a small town close to Bayonne, under the Old Government, in an official capacity, he was able to give me the best information respecting the French forces, &c. From him I learn that the French force now at Bilbao, is about 1000, and 150 at Portogalette, a small place on the bank of the river, a little below Bilbao, the whole of whom are boys and drifflings, the veteran troops having marched against towards Burgos. The force which took possession of Bilbao, consisted of 4000 men, under general Merin of which they lost a considerable number; the Spaniards lost only 90 or 100. Of 1000 who defended the place, there were 800 only armed with muskets.

General Moncey arrived at Bilbao about the 11th instant; Bonaparte was supposed to be at Miranda, about 45 miles N. E. of Burgos; and Jourden is also arrived in Spain, but without any considerable reinforcement. Between the 20th and 26th of August, 1180 wounded soldiers and several Generals passed into France. The division under general Lefebvre had retreated from Tudela about 70 miles N. W. of Saragossa and in the attack on Saragossa on the 14th August, the French lost 9000 men, and it is believed nearly 25,000 together in the several engagements with general Palafox, who defended his post with a handful of troops (about two thousand) his whole force, including peasants; at this moment not comprising 3,000. The gentleman above alluded to, estimated the French force in Spain and Portugal, in the first instance, at 150,000 of which 123,000 passed under his inspection; 19,000 of that number were cavalry, including the artillery, horses, &c. and there were no less than 80 Generals attached to the army. The French are constantly throwing troops into Spain, but in such small numbers that they do little more than keep pace with the desertion, which is great; and from every account I have reason to believe that the French have lost 113,000 men in Spain and Portugal, including in that number the forces under Junot, whose fate is considered as inevitable. The whole remaining of the enemy is, therefore, at this time about 10,000 between Burgos, Pampelona, Vittoria and Bilbao, not reckoning those at Barcelona, as we are ignorant of the state of affairs in Catalonia.

"As gen. Castanos only retreated Madrid on the 23d ult. and general Blake's army move from Astorgas for want of cavalry, I am sorry to say there is not, at this moment, any force of the Patriots sufficiently advanced to keep the enemy in check; but they have not lately made any great efforts, and it is to be hoped part of our army from Portugal will soon be at liberty to act in Spain.

"The liberation of the Spanish troops in the North, has excited the most lively sensations of joy, and it is hardly possible to describe the attachment of the Spaniards to the English, whom they hail as their deliverers.

"The property of the Prince of Peace having been confiscated, the Junta of Oviedo have sold his sheep, with other things, and sent presents to all the captives on the station, of the M. rino breed."

MADRID, Aug. 20. The 24th inst. is the proclamation of Ferdinand VII.

for which day a conspiracy was in readiness, paid by the French, and directed by the Marquis—, who had secreted 7000 muskets, 1 cannon, 1 howitzer, and several cases of sabres; but soon we shall see a great number of those irreligious wretches hanged, &c.

London, Sept. 17.

The troops embarked at Cork are to proceed to Falmouth, where they are to be joined by those embarked in the Channel. The whole will sail from Falmouth for their ultimate destination, under the command of sir David Baird.

"Head Quarters, Grabsby, Aug. 23." According to a report of count Klingspor, the Swedish troops have taken possession of Jeppsjard, whence the Russians have retreated on the road to Bjorneborg. His majesty has also received a report from adjutant gen. Engelbrochten, dated Hjersege battery, in Jemtland, the 20th inst., stating that the enemy had evacuated both Jemtland and Hjersege, and retreated beyond the frontiers."

Stockholm Gaz. Aug. 26.

Frankford, Sept. 3. The 6th regiment of hussars passed through here yesterday, the 4th passed through this day, the same day the 4th hussars, the 15th chasseurs, and the 2d horse artillery, arrived at Bamberg; the 50th and 56th infantry arrived on the 27th in the same city, and proceeded on the 28th, as did also the hussars of the Hanoverian legion. The 27th and 28th ult. five French regiments passed Wirtemberg; the 5th regiment of dragoons arrived at Dorstede on its way to Wesel; on the 25th, the 75th infantry arrived at Hanover from Prussia, on its way to Wesel and France. Field Marshal Soutz is arrived at Berlin.

The News from Prussia states, that the French are augmenting the fortifications of Neiss, Sierrach upon the Narew, and Thorn upon the Vistula.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

Yesterday morning the packet s. hr. Hope, Captain Woodward, arrived at this port from France and England, with dispatches for our government.

The Hope left Havre on the 12th of Sept. and Cowes on the 23th.

Capt. Woodward, who is the bearer of the dispatches from our minister in France; and Mr. Atwater, who is entrusted with those from our minister in London, will proceed this morning for the city of Washington.

Capt. W. informs us, that the day before he left Havre, news reached that place, that the Emperor Bonaparte had directed the minister of marine to stop all proceedings against American vessels until further orders; that as far as he could discover, our negotiations with France had not experienced any recent change;—that Bonaparte was sending a very powerful army into Spain; and that the other continental powers remained in a state of tranquillity.

Mr. Atwater left London on the 25th of September; and informs us, that it was the opinion of the merchants in London, that the British orders in council would not be speedily revoked.

By the Hope, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers and Lloyds list to 24th of September, 7 days later than our advices by the Richard.

London, Sept. 20.—That a number of Americans have escaped from France and arrived at Guernsey, under an apprehension that they would be imprisoned had they staid longer in that country, is fully confirmed by letters received yesterday from Falmouth.

September 22. A letter is said to have reached town from an officer in sir James Saumarez's squadron, stating that on his junction with sir Samuel Hood, at Baltic Port, the detachments of royal marines from the British squadron were landed on the island, at its entrance, where the Russians had taken post and erected heavy batteries; that after a most severe action with the enemy (who were far superior in numbers) our brave fellows succeeded in dislodging them, a part of the Russians surrendering and the others escaped in boats to their ships. At the time the letter was sent off, our

men were re-embarking on board their ships, which being effected, it was the gallant admiral's intention immediately to enter the port, and give the enemy battle. The writer adds, "of the result no doubt could be entertained. Our loss in this service is slated to be very great, as our marines had to sustain a tremendous fire of grape and musquetry, before a landing could be effected."

No intelligence of this nature has been received at the admiralty.

A gentleman is arrived from Paris, which he left a few days ago. It was generally believed that Massena would have the chief command of the army in Spain, if his health would permit him. Bonaparte and he were shooting the other day near St. Cloud, when Bonaparte fired his gun so close to Massena as to do considerable injury to his eye. It is apprehended that he will lose the sight of it. In the mean time Marshal Ney has been dispatched to Spain. Within the last month, between 30 and 40,000 cavalry have passed through Paris.

Sept. 23.—Mr. Atwater, the gentleman who brought the last dispatches by the Hope from America, sets off on his return to his native country on Friday next. This gentleman is not understood to take out any intelligence from our government that is at all calculated to allay the spirit of irritation prevailing in America, or to facilitate the complete reconciliation of the two governments. In fact serious apprehensions are entertained, and by persons, too, not likely to be uninformed, that there is no probability of an amicable termination to the discussions which have so long gone on between the two governments. It is said that our government decidedly refuses to rescind the Orders in Council, or make any modification in them favorable to America, and the American government therefore express their resolution, or speaking more correctly in the language of the American constitution, their opinion that the embargo will not be removed, or even relaxed, until the Orders in Council are rescinded; may more, until the American flag shall be guaranteed from the molestation of our vessels upon any pretence whatever. Such is the representation that has reached us, and we feel inclined to believe it.

Sept. 23.—A treaty signed on the 8th ult. between M. Champagny, minister for foreign affairs, and his royal highness Prince William of Prussia, has put an end to all differences which existed between France and Prussia.

Sept. 24.—An extraordinary gazette, published by the Junta of Seville, dated the 22d ult. contains a detailed account of the battle at Gerona, on the 16th, in which the French under Dumesne, were completely defeated, with the loss of their artillery and baggage.

Letters from Stockholm have reached town which state that subsequent to the 17th the Swedes had another battle with the Russians in Finland, between Bjornborg and Christienfald, the result of which was a decisive victory on the part of the Swedes. The Russians left 2000 dead on the field of battle. The Swedes had 22 officers, and upwards of 800 privates killed and wounded. General Contefeld fell as he was charging at the head of his corps. The Russians in consequence of this defeat, are slated to have fallen back from Abo to the distance of between thirty and forty miles on the road to St. Petersburg. The Swedes had on some points marched upwards of fifteen miles beyond the Russian frontiers.

BOSTON, Oct. 22.

By a gentleman who came passenger in the Triumph, Capt. Barker, arrived at Newport from Rio Janeiro (Brazil,) information has been received, that Lord Strangford, the British ambassador to the Emperor of Brazil, (late Prince Regent of Portugal) had arrived there. That the convicts bound to India and the Cape of Good Hope, had touched there. That a camp had been formed for 40,000 British and Portuguese, to be commanded by the count de Arcos, their destination then supposed to be against the Spanish settlements. [They had not heard in the Brazils of the new

order of things in Europe.] That the Spaniards in Brazil had been arrested, and sent to the River of Plate, among whom was Liniers, a brother of the hero of Buenos Ayres: That the British naval force in Brazil consisted of six sail of the line, besides frigates under Sir Sydney Smith. The following are the ships:—Foudroyant 80, London 98, Marlborough 74, Monarch 74, Bedford 74, Agamemnon 64,—The Surveillante, President, and Constance, are among the frigates:—And that the duties paid at Rio Janeiro are 24 per cent. *ad valorem* on imports; none on exports.

Observations on Spain and Portugal, by the Daily Advertiser.

The recent transactions in Europe render it a matter of curiosity to the American people, to be furnished with a historical and geographical synopsis of those kingdoms whose united energies are directed to one common object, and in which we heartily wish them success.

Spain was peopled by the Celtes, a warlike nation inhabiting the western parts of ancient Gaul. The Phenicians had colonies in the southern provinces, and first introduced civilization into this country. They were followed by the Grecians, after them the Carthaginians, and then by the Romans, who formed it into a province sixteen years before the Christian era. Four hundred years they possessed it, but on Constantine withdrawing his forces, in order to support the Roman power in the East, it was conquered by the Goths and Vandals and other barbarous nations, who divided it amongst themselves. In a short time however the Goths united it under their king Marick who founded the Spanish monarchy. The Moors made many desperate attempts to overturn it, but the ancient inhabitants of the soil prevailed, and it has continued united for many centuries. It is divided into fourteen distinct, some of which are called kingdoms, and others provinces—and each governed by a Junta or a select number of nobility, clergy and laity, who are empowered to levy taxes, and regulate all the concerns of their respective districts. Those are subject to the *Cortes* or *Supreme Junta*, chosen also from the orders—and meet generally at Calille, to enact and give force to laws for the government of the kingdom.

The population is estimated at present to be about 13,000,000. Count Aranda gives the census for 1787, and states that at that period it contained only 10,500,000 inhabitants.

PORTUGAL is the ancient Lusitania, the Carthaginians and Romans possessed it in succession—after the Vandals and Suerri were driven from Spain, they conquered the country and established a monarchy. The Spaniards conquered this kingdom under Philip the second, but it only continued united to the Spanish crown sixty years. In 1640, the people shook off the yoke and elected the Duke of Braganza for their king under the name of John the fourth, in whose family the crown remained until Napoleon put an end to the dynasty, by forcing the heir to seek another kingdom in the Brazils. The population is estimated 4,000,000 of souls. This peninsula if I may so call it, lying on the West of Europe is bounded on all sides by the Mediterranean sea and Atlantic ocean, except from France by a ridge of mountains called the Pyrenees, which rocky and inhospitable frontier extends from the shores of the Bay of Biscay, to the Mediterranean, a distance of 200 miles. Over these mountains are five narrow passes into France—which five thousand determined soldiers could defend against all the efforts of united Europe. They are the Thermopylae of the country—and without forcing these, Spain can never be invaded by land.

The physical force united against France in these countries, we have already shewn, is 16,000,000 of people—of these, one tenth are capable to bear arms; their supplies are certain, while England is their ally, and her navy rides triumphant on the ocean. Can we hesitate a moment respecting their final success, when we reflect on the holy cause which animates them to action, and the mountainous face of the country they inhabit. If the anti-

ent Swiss could maintain their liberty with a handful of intrepid patriots against the whole German empire; if the Dutch with not one tenth part the number of men, to support their freedom, achieved their independence against the embattled legions of the powerful Philip, shall not Spain and Portugal triumph? Considering their cause, their resources and their local situation, we think there is no doubt that they will, for let us recollect that for a nation to be free it is sufficient that she wills it.

CHARLES TOWN, November 4.

FALSE ALARMS.

The report of a war declared by France against the United States is certainly unfounded. No dispatches received by government do in any manner, we are informed, countenance such a rumour.

There is no reason to credit the information given under the New York head, of France having declared war against the U. States. So far as it relies for credibility on anything official received by our government, it is entirely disproved, as no information to this effect has, we understand, been received. The rumor is supposed to have originated from the American Consul at Liverpool having dispatched a boat with a letter from Mr. Pakeney, for the Secretary of State, received by him after the sailing of the Alkomac.

The Hope brings dispatches of a late date from both France and England, which will, no doubt be laid before Congress, in detail, & be soon published. In the mean time, it may not be improper to repeat, that the terms offered by our government, which, as far as we have been able to obtain them, have been faithfully given to the public, and which have excited even the approbation of the federalists, are such as will, if not accepted, rally every American citizen round his government.

The Congress of the U. S. meet on Monday the 7th instant.

Accounts from the western part of Pennsylvania state that Mr. Snyder will have upwards of 10,000 votes majority for governor, west of the Allegheny mountains.

Gen. Wilkinson has challenged Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper, who has refused to meet him. The Gen. is of course proclaimed him to the world for a coward.

The President of the United States has appointed Benjamin Harrison, esq. of Charles City, *Commissioner of Land* for the state of Virginia.

The Philadelphia Aurora of the 23d ult. says, that since the embargo one thousand new houses have been built or nearly built in that city; two manufactories erected for shot, which can cast (from Lead produced in Louisiana) one ton and a half of the most perfect shot per day, affording a supply large enough for all America and all Asia besides, and forever securing at home the circulation of 200,000 dollars heretofore sent abroad for the purchase of that article; two manufactories of red lead are also established, whose capacity is competent to the supply of the whole country with red lead and litharge; a manufactory of white lead is also going on; and the elegant pottery of Messrs. Trotter & Co. is completed in a little so perfect, so complete in all that is necessary for utility or taste, that we require only a few privations of foreign articles to give us our own complete establishment.

The legislature of the Mississippi territory have agreed to a memorial to the President and Congress, approving the measures of the government of the U. States, and particularly the embargo; but requesting a suspension of the payments due to the U. S. during its continuance. They have likewise passed a resolution, "That the judges of the Supreme and Circuit Courts, the justices of the several county courts, and the judicial

of the peace in this territory, be required to suspend judicial proceedings in their respective courts, in such a manner as they in their wisdom may think themselves authorised to prevent the issuing of executions pending the embargo."

We have received a letter dated Rutland, Oct. 17th, which enables us with confidence to say that the Legislature of Vermont is decidedly republican, and will choose electors friendly to Mr. Madison. The following is an extract:—

"The Legislature convened last Thursday. I this moment learn that the federal ticket for Gov. prevailed by a bare majority, also, ten of the council federal and two republicans. The republican ticket for Lieutenant Governor prevailed, and thank Heaven we have at least twelve majority of Republican members in the House. You will doubtless see it flatted in the federal prints that there is but nine majority in the House; but as an explanation of this I only need note that three of the federal representatives are elected councilors. In a joint ballot the republicans have five majority, and are assured with almost *Madonian* Electors: for I hardly know a *Clintonian* in the state; indeed I know not one that professes to be a republican. The House of Representatives have elected D. D. Chase, Esq. Speaker, Martin Foll Clerk, and Thomas Leverett, Secretary of State, all firm republicans, by from ten to twenty majority. The strength of the House was tried in the choice of a Speaker pro tem, and the republican majority was nine, and one scattering vote. We think we have done well, considering we had to combat treason, rebellion and British influence on the north, and what is worse Massachusetts and New-Hampshire anglo federalism on the south and east, and every thing else but truth, honesty and honor."

P. S. I believe that by the freemen of Vermont Gov. Smith is re-elected; but taking in about 400 Canadians and a considerable number of other foreigners, Tickenor is elected."

The Legislature of Vermont have re-elected Moses Robinson, a republican, Senator, and likewise the old Judges of the Supreme Court. They have rejected a motion for filling the vacancies occasioned by some of the members of the House being elected Councilors.

Trenton, N. J. Oct. 25.—The Legislature of this state met this day, and both Houses formed quorums. In Council, Ebenezer Leavitt, Esq. was chosen Vice-President and James Linn, Esq. Secretary. In Assembly, Lewis Condit, Speaker, and James Wilson, Clerk, all republicans and without opposition. Our majorities are as you have flatted 6 in Assembly, 1 in Council, and 7 in joint meeting. A committee was appointed to enquire into the validity of the congressional and electoral law of last sitting, and to report by bill or otherwise.

This is in order to remedy a defect in the law which was overlooked when it passed. The law of Congress requires the Electors to be chosen within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December; whereas by our law they were to be appointed 35 days preceding said Wednesday. But whether the people or the Legislature choose the electors, you will see the republicans are safe, unless they like him whom their strength while asleep.

The gun-boats stationed on Lake Barataria have been very successful in capturing vessels engaged in violating the embargo laws. A letter from a gentleman on board No. 19, dated at New-Orleans, August 26, flates, "that the amount of prize money to each man belonging to her will be upwards of 2,000 dollars." He further flates "we are erecting telegraphic houses along the river, and shall sail in a few days for our old station, where we confidently expect to meet with a repetition of our former good fortune."

Extract of a letter from the Havana, to a commercial house in New-York, dated October 1. "Yesterday about 4 o'clock came into port the Spanish 74 gun ship St. Jull, from Cadiz. Gazettes, proclamations, private letters and passengers all unite in giving the most formidable accounts of the success of the armed peasantry of Spain against the invincible legions of the great Napoleon—My friend Mr. M. has a letter from his correspondent at Cadiz, which flates as a fact that General Cuelta has under his command 125,000 troops on the confines of Biscay, after all the battles that have been fought; and he is only one of five or six principal generals who are at the head of armies in the middle and northern provinces of Spain. The letter also flates that during the last 7 weeks prior to the last of August, the French lost 80,000 men in Spain, in killed and prisoners. In Cadiz there are thirteen French generals as prisoners of war, who are strongly guarded to save them from being sacrificed by the people. Other letters say that after the bloody battles of Saragossa, a great number of Spanish women were found among the dead and dying Spaniards, disguised as men, holding in their hands swords, knives and other

Flour is very scarce at Havanna, there being no recent arrivals from

Vera Cruz. A brig from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, was sent into Havana about three weeks since, with 300 barrels of flour, which sold for 35 dollars per barrel.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE REGISTER.

"Sept. 22, 1808. "I am writing by the Hope that carries out the American dispatches—when Congress meets, I presume the answers of England and France will be known and published. Were I to conjecture an opinion, it would be, that the whole system of decrees, orders of council, and embargoes will remain, until a general peace can settle greater points—Differences proceed more from the state of politics, than in as conflicts between the two countries."

Private letters from England, per the Hope, do not breathe the most conciliating spirit. So far from G. Britain relaxing her maritime orders, they are giving additional rigor and extent to her restrictions. It is said, that she has absolutely and preemptively refused to rescind or modify her orders in council. Our trade to India is to experience new restrictions. American vessels are not to be permitted to clear out for India from any other than a port in the United States, nor will they be allowed to touch at any intermediate port on their passage, except through necessity, which must be proved. Double duties are also to be exacted.

From France, we do not learn that any material change has taken place in her conduct towards us. Nothing definitive has been done on the subject of American property under seizure; although in some particular cases, indications have been given of a disposition to compromise.

The London Times of September 24. contains a particular account of a battle between the French and Spaniards at Gerona on the 18th August, in which the French under Dumesne were completely beaten, and driven into their only remaining stronghold in Catalonia, viz. Barcelona and Figueras.

In the official returns of members of the Maryland House of Delegates from the county of Dorchester, it appears that Edward Griffith, Esq. a decided republican, is the member elected, instead of Hugh Henry, Esq. a federalist, as heretofore flatted. This gives republicanism a majority of two in that body.

On Saturday last some Frenchmen to whom had been committed the care of the late French ship of war L'Esle, now lying off Fell's Point, were exercising themselves by shooting at a target on shore near the Point, when one of them shot a labourer in the employ of Mr. Spear, through the head, who instantly expired. Mr. Spear narrowly escaped a similar fate. They were taken and committed to goal.

On this subject let me introduce the authority of Dr. Franklin, himself a printer, and as great an advocate for the Liberty of the Press as any reasonable man ought to be. He has declared, that unless the slander and calumny of the Press is restrained by some other law, it will be restrained by club law; the sentiment, sir, is just. If gentlemen cannot find in the law of their country a protection from that profligate conduct of printers, which is at this time so common, or cannot obtain from the laws of their government ample punishment against their base calumniators they will become their own avengers; and to the bludgeon, the sword, or the pistol they will resort for that purpose."

After such an authority, who can blame the mob of Baltimore from prosecuting the shoemaker when supported by the advice of their chaffe Attorney General?

SENEX.

BRITISH NAVY. By the naval returns, corrected to the first day of September, there appear to be—At sea 68 sail of the line, 15 from 50 to 44, 135 frigates, and 329 smaller vessels. The total number of ships in commission amounts to 102 sail of the line, 22 from 50 to 44,

instruments of death, with which they had aided their fathers, brothers and sons, in their struggles against their savage enemies. It was said that some of the French provinces had revolted and declared in favor of the Bourbons again.

"We are here all in such tumultuous joy [for we hardly see a Frenchman] that it is almost impossible to get a connected account from any of the Spaniards. All last night the people were parading the streets huzzaing and crying out *long live Ferdinand*—The houses were all illuminated, and the bells have not ceased their infernal clatter since yesterday at 5 o'clock."

On the 18th of August a fierce contest took place between the Spaniards, under Count Caldaques, and the French, under general Dumesne, occasioned by the effort of the former to compel the latter to raise the siege of Gerona. The force of the French is said to have been 8,000—The Spaniards were completely victorious, and routed the French after great slaughter.

A Gentleman recently from Paris, who was an eye witness of the drawing of the lottery of conscription, exhibits the most striking picture of its horrors. He describes the hall of the Commune as filled and surrounded with women, the wives, mothers, and sisters of the youths subject to the fatal ballot; and he says, that so repeatedly had the drawing taken place, that in the Commune in which he resided, there remained but 1400 names on the roll to be drawn, even by anticipation for 1810. On the ballot it is not unusual to permit the women to draw out the name because they may be supposed to be lucky. But whenever the chance falls on their acquaintance or kindred rises is petrifying to the heart. And this is incessant, for the place being crowded with the relatives, the cries of the unhappy women who are to loose their children, their husbands, their brothers or their lovers, are dreadful. Will he venture to proceed to the conscription of 1810?—[London paper.]

Covent-Garden Theatre, (Eng.) valued at 700,000l. was destroyed by fire on the 20th of Sept. and a number of lives lost.

Wm. TATE, Acting Ex'or. November 3, 1808.

Take Notice. ALL those who made purchases at the sale of the property of John Dost, deceased, are informed that their notes become due on the 10th instant, when it is expected they will be promptly discharged. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to prove their accounts and bring them in immediately, for settlement.

FOR RENT, And immediate possession given, THE TAVERN lately occupied by 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.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR. RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired. Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

ESTRAYS. CAME 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 12, 1808.

180 frigates, 229 sloops, and 228 gun brigs. There are also in ordinary and repairing for service 49 sail of the line, 15 from 50 to 44, 57 frigates, 59 sloops, and 16 gun brigs, &c.—and there are building 60 sail of the line, 15 frigates, 28 sloops, and 6 gun brigs, &c. making a grand total of 1118 vessels of war.

The Smithfield races will commence on Thursday the 10th instant, instead of the 9th, as stated in the advertisement.

Darkeville Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Darkeville, is now in complete 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 in the neighborhood of Charlestown, he has fixed a stand at Messrs. George and John Humphrey's store, in Charles Town, where raw cloth will be received and returned when drest. He will attend on Saturday the 12th instant, at the above place, and every other Saturday from that time until the first of April next. A list of his prices for fulling may be seen at Messrs. Humphrey's store. He desires persons leaving cloth to be drest, to be particular in giving directions how they want it done.

JONA. WICKERSHAM, Fuller. 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, consisting of several Slaves, a number of Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn at the heap, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Hay in the stack, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Wm. TATE, Acting Ex'or. November 3, 1808.

Take Notice. ALL those who made purchases at the sale of the property of John Dost, deceased, are informed that their notes become due on the 10th instant, when it is expected they will be promptly discharged. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to prove their accounts and bring them in immediately, for settlement.

FOR RENT, And immediate possession given, THE TAVERN lately occupied by 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.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR. RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired. Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

ESTRAYS. CAME 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 12, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 33.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE FOLLY OF ALL THE WORLD.

ALL the world's a mass of folly,
Youth is gay, age melancholy;
Youth is spending, age is thrifty,
Mad at twenty, cold at fifty,
Man is nothing but folly's slave,
From the cradle to the grave.

What creates the infant's joy?
Rattle balls, and painted toy:
What the youth's the wife to prove,
All his fervor, all his love:
And these partimes, when grown old,
All forgot, absorb'd in gold.

What but wealth is man pursuing,
What but gold is man's undoing;
Mundane glory's supposition,
Worldly pleasure's imposition:
Health's precarious, life's uncertain,
Soon or late, death drops the curtain.

Read'd in folly's idiot schoolery,
Every age thus boasts its foetry:
From the mewling infant season,
To man's dotage—want of reason;
Then waves, fool, thy flag's unfurl'd,
And braves the ensign of the world.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Letter from Dr. Mitchell to judge Spencer, on the fortifications erecting at New-York.

New York, October 9.

Dear Sir,

With pleasure I offer you a brief account of the fortifications undertaken by the War Department, for the defence of New-York. In the beginning of April last a sentiment was expressed in an answer to the concurrent resolutions of our late legislature, by myself and my colleague Gen. Smith, that out of money appropriated by Congress for the general defence, New-York should largely participate. I am happy to assure you that the confidence we reposed in the executive has not been disappointed. Gen. Dearborn has directed a great deal of work to be done. A foundation is laid for much more; and I have no doubt, that eventually our city will be placed, not only in a respectable, but a formidable state of defence.

The chief engineer, who planned these fortifications, and who actually superintends their construction, is Col. J. Williams, the learned and ingenious Director of the military academy at West-Point, and president of the American military philosophical society. The high professional talents displayed by this gentleman in projecting the works, have been very ably seconded by Capt. Whaley in carrying them into operation. I shall describe them as they appeared on my last visit to them, a few days ago. On a subject to which I have long devoted myself, and which I view with more than ordinary solicitude, I have taken as much care as I could to avoid mistakes. It is a subject of congratulation that all these structures are composed of permanent and durable materials, and will descend in good order to our successors.

I. GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.

Fort Columbus is now finished excepting one barrack just ready to be covered, and the opening in the covert way opposite the gate, purposely left for the conveyance of materials. It consists of four batteries, three curtains and an attached casemated ravelin with two retired flanks, the whole capable of mounting 96 guns, and might without inconvenience bring half its force at one instant against any passing ship, while it completely commands the East river. It is a work composed of a walled rampart, 8 feet in thickness at the base, diminishing by its slope to 6 feet at the line of the cordon, with counter forts of 5 feet in depth, at the distance of 18 feet from each other, surmounted by a solid brick parapet of 10 feet in thickness; the ditch is about 40 feet wide, with a walled counterscarp, a walled covert way and sanded glacis, extending to the water's edge. This has a very beautiful appearance from the city, and is highly ornamental to the harbour.

II. BEDLOW'S ISLAND.

The front wall of a Mortar Battery which commands all the channel and anchoring ground to the full distance that a shell can be sent, is nearly up; the form given to this front is irregular, on account of the position of the Island, and the irregular shape of its bank; but it has been calculated to have the greatest sides of the angles perpendicular to the line of approach, and the shorter sides to flank them.

This Battery will be on the level of the ditch of a Star Fort in its rear, which not only will command it, but will command and protect Ellis's Island. The excavations for this work are made, and the mason work will be carried on at the opening of the spring, in the mean time the work will go on until the severity of winter puts a stop to it.

III. ELLIS'S OR OYSTER ISLAND.

The old wooden parapet is taken down at Ellis's Island, and the platform for a gun Battery is completed; there only remains to wall up the parapet, when it will be ready to receive its cannon.

* This gun is a new invention, call it Foxall's foundery on the Potomac. It is different from the English carronade and has been proved to carry a shot at the distance of 600 yards through a Breast work thicker than the sides of a ship of the line, with the addition of 8 feet of earth and fascines behind it.

East river, as this point was totally submerged except at very low water; on this foundation is erected a cattle, being 3-4 of a circle of 200 feet in diameter, which is designed to be casemated with bomb proof arches, and to cover two tiers of heavy metal. The lower tier will consist of 26 French 36-pounders, about equal to the English 42 pounders. The second tier will consist of 39 twenty-pounders, and the terrace over the bomb proof will form a barbette battery, upon which 45 Columbiads, carrying a fifty pound shot are to be placed.

This casemated cattle will be about 40 feet high, mounted with 100 guns. It consists of 13 arches of 30 feet span, 3 feet in thickness and 24 in length. The cross walls which are piers to the arches are 7 feet thick between the arches, and twelve at the termination of the segment. The guns are to be mounted in such a manner that the center of motion will be immediately under the muzzle of the gun, so that although the angle of fire is 54 degrees the mouth of the gun occupies always the same place, which permits the throat of the embrasure to be so small, that a shot could not pass between the gun and its side, and the line of fire cross at 20 feet distance. The interior of the circle is open to the Heavens, and the apertures for the smoke amount to 144 square feet in the rear, besides the facility of the smokes spreading along the gallery or occupying the superior space, the height between the platforms being 12 feet; but the muzzle extending beyond the throat of the embrasure which is smaller than the port hole of a ship, not much can return. In this respect it will be confessed that the probable inconvenience of the smoke does not amount to the tenth of that of a ship's decks, since there are more than ten times the space and apertures for it to be spread in, and escape through. The walls of the Cattle are 8 feet thick on the ground tier, they will be seven feet thick on the next tier, there being a recess of one foot for the joists of the second floor to lie upon, and in the mass of the wall, arches are turned over each pair of embrasures, so that if it were possible to batter a breach into the lower tier, the upper one would rest upon those arches, and exhibit the appearance of a bridge, composed of very solid piers; the outside cut work of the wall is laid in what is called Flemish bond, and each stone is dove tailed in such a manner that no one can be dislocated without being first broken to pieces; over each embrasure is a flat arch of remarkable neatness & strength, the first platform will be ready to receive its guns at the close of this season.

This account of the Cattle may be closed by observing that within its walls is an inexhaustible well of the finest water, from which all the flapping of New-York, might be watered with ease.

IV. CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1. A foundation is preparing by encompassing with a Polygon of blocks a space of two hundred feet diameter in a S. W. direction of the flag staff of the old battery, the blocks will form seven sides of an octagon, two sides on the town side being made into one, the blocks are nearly all sunk, and they will be worked up above the high water mark before winter, so as to be perfectly safe from the ice; within the space that will be enclosed, a foundation will be laid, and a Cattle erected similar to that on Governors Island already described.

2. Off Hobart Street a foundation is already laid for a circular battery of about 20 Guns in one Tier—which will cross fire with the one last described so as to render it impossible for an enemy's ship to lie off the town in the North river, in like manner as the batteries before described will make it impossible for any attack to be made on the east river, so that even if it were to be allowed that all these batteries could be passed, the city of New-York would be safe, while the enemy at the same hazard would have to pass back again.

3. The height of Red Hook and the adjacent bay, may be contemplated as sites for fortifications, to be erected as soon as arrangements can be made. I might easily prolong my communication, by informing you of the laboratory, magazine and arsenal, now building under the direction of Col. Williams, at the place where the Kingsbridge and Bloomingdale roads separate, about two miles and a half from the city hall. It would be pleasing to me to describe the naval force stationed by Mr. Secretary Smith, in the harbour, under the command of the gallant Commodore Rogers. And the task would be no less agreeable to make known to you, the various and important measures adopted in pursuance of the laws of the Commonwealth, for the public safety by Governor Tompkins. But a detailed enumeration of these several matters would lead me far beyond my limits. I therefore conclude by expressing my fervent wishes for your health and prosperity.

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL.
To the Hon. A. MURPHY SPEAKER.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

Many persons in this country, who are opposed to the abolition of the Slave Trade, have entertained an opinion that the inhabitants of Africa would derive no benefit from such a measure. The following letter, which I find in every respectable London paper, and which is copied from a Sierra Leone Gazette of March last, will not be uninteresting to your readers; as it will at once show the absurdity of such an opinion, and establish a fact highly grateful to the friends of humanity.

To the Editor of the Sierra Leone Gazette.
"Permit me to send you the following facts for your insertion, which will tend to shew in what manner some of the natives of this country are disposed to view the abolition of the Slave Trade.
"Since the abolition of the Slave Trade was made known in the neighbourhood of Goree, a quarrel took place between the King of Danel and the Maraboos; after several skirmishes the Maraboos drove them back, and carried away with them from 500 to 1000 head of cattle, saying, that as there was no sale for slaves, they would not take their people, but that as cattle could be turned to advantage, they would take them.
"I had some conversation with a man who took an active part against the king of Danel, he assured me that the natives in their neighbourhood had no intention of taking any more prisoners, as they would not sell; but that the idea that those who might unavoidably be taken, would be put to death, was quite erroneous.
"Mamadoo Saani, a powerful and intelligent Chief on the river Gambia, told me that he regretted the abolition himself, as being the means of depriving him of some considerable emoluments, but that he believed, generally speaking, it would be of great service to the country. One very strong reason he gave was, that the want of

CONFIDENCE IN EACH OTHER, OCCASIONED BY THE FEAR OF KIDNAPPING, OR OTHERWISE MAKING SLAVES, OBLIGED THE NATIVES TO BE CONSTANTLY ARMED, AND EVERY MAN TO SUSPECT HIS BROTHER; BUT THAT SINCE THE ABOLITION, THEY HAD ALREADY BEGUN TO LAY ASIDE THEIR GUNS WHEN THEY WENT OUT; AND HE HAD NO DOUBT, BUT IN A SHORT TIME, THEY WOULD CLEAR AWAY THE WOODS FROM ABOUT THEIR TOWNS THAT WERE THEN BUILT; AND THAT, IN BUILDING NEW ONES, THEY WOULD HAVE THEM IN MORE EXPOSED SITUATIONS, AND THAT HE HIMSELF HAD ALTERED HIS MIND AS TO THE PLACE HE HAD CHOSEN TO BUILD A TOWN IN, DETERMINED TO BUILD IT NOW ON THE BANKS OF THE RIVER, AND CUT DOWN ALL THE WOODS NEAR HIM; AND THAT HE INTENDED, AS HE KNEW MANY OTHER NATIVES DID, TO ATTEND AS MUCH AS POSSIBLE TO CULTIVATION, PARTICULARLY COTTON, WHICH GROWS THERE IN GREAT ABUNDANCE.

In 1653 a flag was run by a single greyhound, out of Whitefield Park, in the parish of Broughton, Welforeland, (England) to Red-birk in Scotland, and back again, a distance of nearly 100 miles, when being both exhausted, the flag leaped over the pales and died; the greyhound, in attempting to follow it, fell back and died on the contrary side; in the memory of which fact the flag's horns were nailed upon a tree just by, which to this day bears the name of Hart's-horn tree.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following will be sent us dead letters to the General Post Office, by the close of next December, if not previously taken up, viz.
A. William Bishop, 2 letters, William Boyd, miller, Doctor Robert Berkeley, 2; Joseph Bunner, Zephaniah Beall.
B. Joseph Cassey, care of Wm. Porterfield, esq. 4; Samuel Chrilly, William G. Cochran.
C. Margaret Dickey, alias Millar, John Daily, Mrs. Hannah Donaldson.
D. Jacob Ellis, James Emberson, Isaac Evans, sen.
E. Samuel Flemming, Cornelius Farrell, esq. near Bath, Jacob French, John Fryatt, 2.
F. John Gibson, esq. Berkeley Springs, Charles Golden, near Darkesville, David Griffith, Samuel Gardener.
G. Peter Hout, Reuben Hall, Maj. Hird, Joseph Harris, Sulpher Springs.
H. Adam Kearns, 2.
I. Samuel Lell.
K. Abraham Marlett, Mrs. Elizabeth McCallister, Samuel McCall, Berkeley Springs, Keady McSarry, Taylor, Redstone Fort, Berkeley county, James Mason.
L. Thomas Noland, 2.
M. Jacob Orr, Buckles Town, 2; Solomon Olford, Darkesville.
N. James Robinson, Mrs. Mary Robeson, Abraham Rusby, Robert Rhea, Mr. Benjamin Rutherford, col. Benjamin Rutherford, Jacob Rees, esq. attended for the Madison Corresponding Committee.
O. Miss Margaret Stewart, James Strider, Thomas Sharp, 2, Jonathan Seamman, John A. Smith, esq. attorney at law, to the particular care of Thomas C. Smith, esq. Peter Seabum, Jacob Swilher, Samuel Smith, Miss Charlotte Strider, Phillip Schlen, Martin Smur, Abraham Schayden, back creek, Henry Small.
P. William Thompson, miller.
Q. Thomas Walley, major Andrew Waggoner, junr.
R. Miss Mary Young.
S. Wm. SOMMERVILLE, p. 30.

CONSISTENCY OF FEDERALISM.

While France, as a Republic, was literally struggling for existence, against not only G. Britain, but nearly civilized Europe combined, the leaders of Federalism discovered a deadly hos-

tility to her cause; and a British naval triumph was then resounded with as much eclat in some of our seaports, as even, perhaps, in the city of London.
When despotism had reached the climax of its horrors, amidst the Irish nation; and that long oppressed people preferred meeting death at the cannon's mouth, to longer enduring;—when fathers were murdered, while their wives & daughters were polluted by the British soldiery, we heard nothing of a nation "struggling for liberty." It was the "wild Irish"—"united Irishmen," and "rebel Irish," each alike intended as terms of reproach. Spain is in a situation far less entitled to commiseration;—and now we hear nothing from the sympathetic federalists but "magnanimous" Spaniards.
Are not these circumstances conclusive demonstration of undue partiality for England? While Spain was in coalition with France, against G. Britain, we heard but little of their "magnanimity."—War was recommended against them by the federal delegation to Congress, merely for the imprudence of an intendant at New-Orleans, in denying us certain stipulated privileges. But Britain is evidently the nation, on which their best wishes center;—whatever militates against the British interests, is wrong; while that which assimilates with British views, is perfect.

An article in the Corona Gazette, on the question of the power of the French emperor to interdict the commerce of Europe is worthy of observation; chiefly because it states correct-ly the partition of Europe, as it was carved out and settled in the conference at Tilsit. At that conference the emperor Napoleon proposed to his brother emperor, Alexander, to divide the continent of Europe into two great Empires, of which France should possess the one and Russia the other. Napoleon, the projector, was for the present to seize that which would extend in one line from the mouth of the Vistula to Corfu, confining in other directions by the Baltic, the Ocean, the Mediterranean, and the Adriatic; Russia was to hold the remainder. Necessarily must there have entered into the consummation of this project the subjugation of Spain, Portugal, Ktruria, the States of the Church, the Insentive Towns and Denmark, and finally Austria, which were all comprehended in the decree of the continental blockade, which was the plausible means of colouring the entrance of his armies into Spain, preceded by proclamations, declaring that they came solely for the purpose of compelling the common enemy to keep within his own bounds, and inducing entered upon the flag and began to act. They no sooner had obtained the desired footing, than the mask was thrown off, and rapine and the desolation of chiefs and cohorts became the order of the day.
We are delighted to see, that there are, in every part of Spain, men truly enlightened as to the views of the French, and we trust that they will now take measures to give permanent security to the country they have so gloriously delivered.

THE EMBARGO.

This subject, so hacknied that it can hardly be placed with a new aspect before the public, ought to be commended by those men who are hostile to a war with England; for if any thing has prevented hostilities with that power the embargo assuredly has. Supposing that our merchants had been permitted to arm their vessels and fight their way, in defiance of the presumptuous decrees and orders of Great Britain and France, with whom would they have fought? Certainly not with France, be-

THE BUBBLE BURST.

The dispatches for government, by the Hope, have gone forward—and contain new evidence of the hostility of England to the national prosperity; the march of Britain has been so gradual, by successive encroachments, and encroachments have succeeded each other so rapidly, that the preceding are usually forgotten in the aggravation and villainy of the new; and it is only by going back to a period antecedent to the war, and comparing the state of things then with their state now—that we at once see the magnitude and the wickedness of British usurpation.
An hundred and fifty years ago, the British entered India, in the same way that some of the Yorkshire riders have come to Philadelphia—and now they are the sovereign despots of Asia.—Our Yorkshire riders at the Philadelphia coffee houses are aiming at exactly the same game—they want to ride upon the necks of the American people—and subjugate them to the same yoke. Had the nations of India been true to each other, the British would now have been no more their masters than the coffee house riders are the masters of Pennsylvania; but when they found in India such men as Jailer Khan and Almas Ali Khan (whom they repaid by

none other, for the American people will by no means tolerate the introduction of a military force except where the laws are resisted with arms in hand. To meet after the unfortunate victim of misdirected fury had undergone the misery of tar and feathers, did not look quite so valiantous. The violators of the laws ought to have been arrested whilst in the act; and if the city police is not efficient to check such eruptions it ought to be better organized. After all, however, the evil does not so much originate in a disposition of any class of citizens in Baltimore for turbulence, as it does in the flagrant profligacy of two presses there, the Federal Republican and the North American. It is a remarkable fact, that since the establishment of the former paper, that city has been kept in a continual ferment.

From the Baltimore Evening Post.

We are happy to announce, the reception in this city of a quantity of American patent shot, from the manufactory of Bishop, and Co. Philadelphia, equal, if not superior to any imported, and selling at a more reasonable rate.
"Out of evil good cometh." The violations of right committed on the commerce of America by the nations of Europe, have induced the monied men of our country to ascertain and apply our natural resources. The manufacture of the single article of shot will save the U. States at least 200,000 dollars annually, while we shall be furnished with it at a lower rate than we have been accustomed to pay for it. This economy is combined with independence.

THE LEAD IS FROM OUR OWN MINES.

The lead is from our own mines—the very bags in which it is put up is the product of our own industry—all is American—all is excellent.
This manufactory has been established at a vast expense. The towers, in which the shot falls, is 142 feet high, 26 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 feet at the top.—By means of a well beneath it, the whole fall the shot receives is 161 feet! Thus the large kind has time enough to cool and become solid before it comes in contact with any thing to destroy its roundness. We have seen specimens of this patent shot which for beauty and excellence has, perhaps, never been excelled. Mr. Wessels, we are informed, will supply orders to any amount.

MONITOR.

The lead is from our own mines—the very bags in which it is put up is the product of our own industry—all is American—all is excellent.
This manufactory has been established at a vast expense. The towers, in which the shot falls, is 142 feet high, 26 feet in diameter at the base, and 14 feet at the top.—By means of a well beneath it, the whole fall the shot receives is 161 feet! Thus the large kind has time enough to cool and become solid before it comes in contact with any thing to destroy its roundness. We have seen specimens of this patent shot which for beauty and excellence has, perhaps, never been excelled. Mr. Wessels, we are informed, will supply orders to any amount.

TAR AND FEATHERS.

A few days past some misguided people in the city of Baltimore, in an unreflecting moment, seized upon an individual who had offended them, and compelled him to undergo the unpleasant operation of tarring and feathering. The opposition papers, (with a few honorable exceptions, among which is the Baltimore Federal Gazette) are endeavoring to attribute this impropriety to democratic violence, although it is a notorious fact that the newspapers of that description at Baltimore were remarkably severe in their condemnation of the affair; the Whig, in particular, was the first journal to publish a well written, rational essay against such proceedings. The meeting which was held at Barney's has, to be sure, excited some ridicule from the republican prints of Baltimore; but, in such a case, human nature could scarcely refrain from laughing outright.—There is something indescribably ludicrous in a meeting of citizens for the purpose of resolving to support the laws, when it was their duty to do so without passing any resolutions whatever. The movers of the meeting may have been influenced by the belt and purcell motives; but, independently of the thing being ridiculous, there is always danger in such transactions; for where one portion of the community put on the appearance of combination, the other part will generally unite, and thus a kind of civil war may be introduced into the bosom of a city.—Mr. Sterrett, who presided at the meeting at Barney's, is a gentleman universally esteemed, and I believe justly respected for his honorable deportment and amiable manners: Had his understanding alone been consulted, or the understandings of several other federal gentlemen of respectability who were present at the meeting, there would have been no resolutions passed. When the public peace is disturbed, one naturally enquires for the civil officer, with the posse comitatus? It is the power of the county that on such occasions ought to be called in, and

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.
Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.
Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.
Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.
Union goal—OUR COUNTRY ONLY.

WIND AT THE CLOSE OF THE ACTION DUE SOUTH, A RIFLE BREEZE.

Latitude observed in No. TRIBUTE. Longitude in FREE TRADE AND NO GAG LAWS.<