

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 59.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

MR. GILES' SPEECH.
Delivered in Senate of the United States, on Thursday, 24th November, 1808, on the Resolution of Mr. Hillhouse, to repeal the Embargo Laws.

Mr. President—Having during the recess of Congress retired from the political world, and being little acquainted with the passing political scenes, living in a part of the country too, where there is little or no difference in political opinions, and where the embargo laws are almost universally approved; I felt the real want of information upon the subject, now under discussion. I thought I knew something of the general objects of the embargo laws, & I had not been inattentive to their general operations upon society, as far as I had opportunities of observing thereupon.

When I arrived here, and found that this subject had excited so much sensibility in the minds of many gentlemen I met with, as to engross their whole thoughts, and almost to banish every other topic of conversation; I felt also a curiosity to know, what were the horrible effects of these laws in other parts of the country, and which had escaped my observation in the part of the country in which I reside.—Of course, Sir, I have given to the gentlemen, who have favored us with their observations on both sides of the question under consideration, the most careful and respectful attention, and particularly to the gentlemen representing the eastern section of the union, where most of this sensibility had been excited. I always listen to gentlemen from that part of the United States, with pleasure, and generally receive instruction from them; but on this occasion, I am reluctantly compelled to acknowledge, that I have received from them less satisfaction, and less information than usual; and still less conviction.

It was hardly to be expected, Mr. President, that after so many angry and turbulent passions had been called into action, by the recent agitators throughout the whole United States, resulting from the elections by the people, to almost all the important offices within their gift; and particularly from the elections of electors for choosing the President and Vice-President of the United States, that gentlemen would have met here perfectly exempt from the feelings, which this state of things was naturally calculated to inspire.—Much less was it to have been expected, Sir, that gentlemen who had once possessed the power of the nation, and who, from some cause or other, had lost it; (a loss, which they would all fear, might have added, Sir, who at one time during the electing scene, and indulged the fond and delusive hope, that through the privations necessarily imposed upon our fellow citizens, by the unexampled aggressions of the belligerent powers, they might once more find their way to office and power, and who now find themselves disappointed in this darling expectation. It was not at all to be expected, Sir, that these gentlemen should now appear here, perfectly exempt from the unpleasant feelings, which so dreadful a disappointment must necessarily have produced. It was a demand upon human nature, for too great a sacrifice; and however desirable such an exemption might have been at the present moment, and however honorable it would have been to those gentlemen, it was not expected.

But, Sir, I had indulged a hope that the extraordinary dangers, and difficulties pressed upon us, by the aggressing belligerents; attended too, with so many circumstances of indignity and insult, would have awakened a sensibility in the bosom of every gentleman of this body, which would have wholly suppressed, or at least suspended,

these unpleasant feelings, until some measures, consulting the general interests and welfare of the people, could have been devised, to meet, resist, and if possible, to subdue the extraordinary crisis. But, Sir, even in this hope too, I have been totally disappointed.—I was the more encouraged in this hope, when upon opening this debate the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr. Hillhouse) seemed sensible of this sacred obligation, imposed by the crisis, when he exhorted us in conducting our deliberations, utterly to discard the influence of party spirit. It would have given me great pleasure, Sir, if the gentleman had afforded us a magnanimous example of a precept so admirably suited to the present state of things. But in this too, Sir, I have been unfortunately disappointed. That gentleman's observations consisted almost exclusively of retrospective animadversions upon the original objects and horrible effects of the embargo laws, without seeming to think it worth his attention, to favor us with any reflections upon the prospective course of measures, which the people's interests, the public safety, and general welfare so imperiously demand.

That gentleman represented the embargo laws, as mere acts of volition, unimpelled by any cause nor necessity; whilst the British orders, and French edicts, were scarcely glanced at, and certainly formed the least prominent feature of his observations. He represented these laws as a wanton and wicked attack upon commerce, with a view to its destruction, which he seemed scarcely to have received the extraordinary dangers and difficulties, which overspread the ocean—indeed, Sir, he described the ocean as perfectly free from dangers and difficulties, untroubled by any storms, and that we had nothing to do, but to unfurl our canvass to the wind, thar it would be filled with prosperous gales, and wafted to the ports of its destination, where it would be received with open arms of friendship and hospitality. I wish, Sir, with all my heart, the gentleman could but realize these dreaming visions; their reality would act like a magic spell upon the embargo laws, and dissipate them in a moment! But, alas, Sir, when we come to look at realities, when we turn our eyes upon the real dangers and difficulties which do overspread the ocean, we shall find them so formidable, that the wisdom of our undivided action, will scarcely be sufficient to resist and conquer them. To my great regret, Sir, we now see, hope to be blessed with this union of mind and action, although certainly their dearest interests demand it.

Mr. President, perhaps the greatest inconvenience attending popular government consists in this;—That whenever the union and energy of the people are most required to resist foreign aggressions, the pressure of these aggressions presents most temptations to distrusts and divisions.—Was there ever a stronger illustration of the truth and correctness of this observation than the recent efforts made under the pressure of the embargo laws?—The moment the privations, reluctantly but necessarily imposed by those laws, became to be felt, was the moment of signal to every political demagogue, who wished to find his way to office and to power, to excite the distrusts of the people, and then to separate them from the government of their choice, by every exaggeration, which ingenuity could devise, and every misrepresentation, which falsehood could invent; nothing was omitted, which it was conceived would have a tendency to effect this object. But Mr. President, learn the lesson now, and at all future times, of respecting the bold and disingenuous charges and insinuations

of such aspiring demagogues.—They must learn to respect and rally round their own government, or they never can present a formidable front to a foreign aggressor.—Sir, the people of the United States have already learnt this lesson.—They have recently given an honorable and glorious example of their knowledge in this respect. They have in their recent elections, demonstrated to the nation, and to the world, that they possess too much good sense, to become the dupes of these delusive artifices, and too much patriotism to desert their government, when it stands in need of their support and energy.

The gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Hillhouse) has made the most liberal and I had almost said, uncharitable scrutiny into the objects and effects of the embargo laws, in the delusive hope, I presume, of obtaining a triumph over his political adversaries. I propose to follow the gentleman, in a fair and candid comparison of information and opinions upon this subject; and I shall do so in the most perfect confidence, that whenever a thorough examination of the objects and effects of the embargo laws shall be made fully and under flood, that there is not a man in the U. S. who will not applaud and support the administration for its adoption, who has the uncontaminated heart of an American, throbbing with his bosom.

Mr. President, I have always understood that there were two objects contemplated by the embargo laws. The first, precautionary, operating upon ourselves.—The second, coercive, operating upon the aggressing belligerents. Precautionary, in saving our seamen, our ships and our merchandise from the plunder of our enemies, and avoiding the calamities of war. Coercive, by addressing strong appeals to the interests of both the belligerents. The first object has been answered beyond my most sanguine expectations. To make a fair and just estimate of this measure, reference should be had to our situation at the time of its adoption. At that time, the aggressions of both the belligerents were such, as to leave the U. S. but a painful alternative in the choice of one of three measures, to wit: embargo, war, or submission.—I know that this position has not been admitted, though but faintly denied in the discussion. I shall however proceed upon this hypothesis for the present, and in the course of my observations will prove its correctness by the statements of the gentlemen in favor of the resolution.

Before the recommendation of this measure, the leadership and provident care of the administration had obtained tolerably correct estimates of the amount and value of the citizens of the U. S. then afloat; and the amount and value of what was shortly expected to be afloat; together with a conjectural statement of the number of seamen employed in the navigation thereof.

It was found that merchandise to the value of one hundred millions of dollars was actually afloat, in vessels amounting in value to twenty millions more.—That an amount of merchandise and vessels equal to fifty millions of dollars more, was expected to be shortly put afloat, and that it would require fifty thousand seamen to be employed in the navigation of this enormous amount of property. The administration was informed of the hostile edicts of France previously issued, and then in a state of execution, and of an intention on the part of Great Britain to issue her orders, the character and object of which were also known. The object was to sweep this valuable commerce from the ocean. The situation of this commerce was as well known to Great Britain as to ourselves,

and her inordinate cupidity could not withstand the temptation of the rich booty, the vainly thought within her power. This was the state of information at the time this measure was recommended.

The President of the United States ever watchful and anxious for the preservation of the persons and property of all our fellow citizens, but particularly of the merchants, whose property is most exposed to danger, and of the seamen whose persons are also most exposed, recommended the embargo for the protection of both; and it has saved and protected both. Let us now suppose, for a moment, that the President, possessed of this information, had not apprised the merchants and seamen of their danger, and had recommended no measure for their safety and protection? would he not in that case, have merited and received the reproaches which the ignorance or ingratitude of merchants and others have so unjustly heaped upon him, for his judicious and anxious attentions to their interests? It is admitted by all, that the embargo laws have saved this number of seamen, which, without them, would have forcibly gone into the hands of our enemies, to pamper their arrogances stimulate their injustice, and increase their means of annoyance.

I should suppose, Mr. President, this saving worth some notice. But, Sir, we are told that instead of protecting our seamen it has driven them out of the country, and into foreign service. I believe, Sir, that this fact is greatly exaggerated. But, Sir, suppose for a moment that it is so, the government has done all, in this respect, it was bound to do. It placed these seamen in the bosoms of their friends and families, in a state of perfect security; and if they have since thought proper to abandon these blessings, and emigrate from their country, it was an act of choice, not of necessity. But what would have been the unhappy destiny of these brave tars, if they had been permitted to have been carried into captivity, and sent adrift on unfriendly and inhospitable shores? Why, Sir, in that case, they would have had no choice; necessity would have driven them into a hard and ignominious service, to fight the battles of the authors of their dreadful calamities, against a nation with which their country was at peace. And is the bold and generous American tar to be told that he is to disrespect the administration for its anxious and effectual attentions to its interests? For relieving him from a dreadful captivity? Even under the hardships he does suffer, and which I sincerely feel, every generous feeling of his noble heart would repel the base attempt with indignation. But, Sir, the American seamen have not deserted their country; foreign seamen may and probably have gone into foreign service; and, for one, I am glad of it. I hope they will never return; and I am willing to pass a law in favor of the true hearted American seamen, that these foreign seamen never should return. I would even prohibit them from being employed in merchant vessels. The American seamen have found employment in the country; and whenever the proper season shall arrive for employing them in their proper element, you will find them, like true birds of passage, hovering in crowds upon your shores.

Whilst considering this part of the subject, I cannot help expressing my regret, that at the time of passing our embargo laws, a proportion of our seamen was not taken into the public service; because, in my judgment, the nation required their services, and it would have been some alleviation to their hardships, which the measure peculiarly imposed upon them, as a class of citizens, by affecting their interests.

(Continued on fourth page.)

Darkeville Felling Mill.

THE subscriber's Felling 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 felling 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.

ESTRAYS.

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

THOMAS HAMMOND,
September 13, 1808.

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 Charles Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready a complete assortment of Nails, Floor Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.
GEORGE WARK,
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson county, Va. a Negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears stumpy when spoken to, and has a scar on his left cheek like a burn.—Has on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive colored velvet breeches, white uarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor,
November 11, 1808.

Take Notice.

ALL those who made purchases at the sale of the property of John Dust, 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.

**CONRAD LEICHTNER, } Esqrs
VALENTINE DUST, }
November 4, 1808.**

commerce of the United States is so shamefully shackled and interrupted, that America as a nation, has only the miserable choice of trading under, & submitting to their unrighteous orders and decrees, of waging war, cruel, destructive, desolating war, with all its concomitants of misery and death, or of withdrawing for a season entirely her commerce from the ocean, by a non-intercourse law, with the said belligerents.—And for my own part I make no hesitation to say, that of the three evils I would prefer the latter as the least. Because, to me it seems, that the obtaining, or even retaining any trade however profitable, is not, nor ought not, to be sufficient to justify men to spill each others blood, and that the profits of any trade, however valuable, cannot be equal to the expense of compelling it, or holding it by fleets and armies. And that the true means of extending and securing of commerce, are the goodness and cheapness of commodities, in conjunction with the free and uninterrupted navigation of the high seas. I do therefore, for myself consider this war of the belligerents upon the peaceful commerce of the United States to be both unjust and unwise, and I believe that cool dispassionate and disinterested bystanders, (wherever to be found) will condemn it to infamy those who advise and support it. And my dear sir, believe me, when I declare to you upon the faith of a christian, and the honor of a gentleman, that if war, cruel destructive war, be the dernier resort of our beloved country, and that an hostile band of European satellites should land on our peaceful shores, I do not believe (if I know my own heart) that I could sit here behind the Blue Ridge, an idle spectator to the dreadful conflict. This war worn frame of mine, (in the contest which gave independence to our beloved country) has been exposed to British bayonets in almost every state of the old thirteen, from the frozen lakes of Canada to the parching sands of Georgia; and this right arm, although two score years and twelve, is still nervous and strong, and can yet wield a sword, draw a trigger, or point a cannon in defence of my country's rights and liberties, whenever I find them invaded.

IN COUNCIL.

Monday, Nov. 28, 1808.

The governor and council pursuant to the first section of the act of assembly to amend an act, intitled an act to amend an act intitled an act, for appointing electors to choose a president and Vice President of the U. States, having examined the returns from the commissioners of the several counties appointed and commissioned in conformity with the directions of the aforesaid act of assembly, do hereby advertise and make known that the names and places of abode of the twenty four persons having the greatest number of votes throughout the state as electors of President and Vice-President of the United States for the state of Virginia, are as follow, viz:

- Joseph Goodwin, sen. Nansemond.
- Benjamin Harrison, Prince George.
- Edward Pegram, sen. Dinwiddie.
- Richard Field, Brunswick.
- Col. Thomas Read, Charlotte.
- Joseph Eggleston, Amelia.
- Hugh Nelson, Albemarle.
- Col. George Peon, Patrick.
- Philip N. Nicholas, Richmond City.
- Judge Spencer Roane, Hanover.
- John Roane, King William.
- Robert Taylor, Orange.
- Gustavus B. Horner, Fauquier.
- Robert Nelson, York.
- Mann Page, Gloucester.
- Richard Barnes, Richmond County.
- John T. Brooke, Stafford.
- Hugh Holmes, Frederick.
- Osborne Sprigg, Hampshire.
- James Allen, Shenandoah.
- Archibald Stuart, Augusta.
- Andrew Russel, Washington.
- Gen. John Preston, Montgomery.
- William M'Kinley, Ohio.

DAN. L. HYLTON,
Clerk of the Council.

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

THE CONTENTED LABOURER.

Some boast of their riches and some of high life,
I boast of what's better, I mean a good wife;
With her, tho' a shilling I've scarce at command,
I'm as happy as any great man in the land.
To work I go early, am cheerful all day,
The same when employ'd as I am when at play,
And when to my cottage at eve I retire,
I'm met with a smile by a good natur'd fair.
The supper all ready, it matters not what,
If this it is right, and the same 'tis that;
Contentment's a feast, and what more can I wish,
A relief it gives to a most homely dist.
Ye bachelors lift, and with care now attend,
To this my advice, for it comes from a friend;
If you would lead happy and peaceable lives,
Be good first yourselves, and you'll all have good wives.

From a London Paper.

CATCHING A TARTAR.

"There are the English—behind them is the sea—drive them into it."
Junot's harangue to his soldiers.

By the wags of Joe Miller 'tis well understood;
That an Irishman once halloo'd out from a wood—
Och! a Tartar I've caught. Why then bring him along!
Pat archy repli'd—By the pow'r's he's too strong.
Thus Junot exclaim'd—Come, the contelt begin;
There's the sea, and the English—puft—drive 'em all in!
His troops then advanc'd and severely beset us:
But 'twas all a humbug,
For they cried with a shrug—
Drive 'em into the sea!—*Petre bleu!*—
THEY WON'T LET US.

NIPERKIN.

Mankind were fools from the beginning, and they will be so to the end—said the old king of Prussia. I wonder if he ever seen hundreds of people leave their business, and travel several miles, to see one horse run a little faster than another.

The Female Eye.—A modern writer gives the following enumeration of the expression of a female eye: the glare, the stare, the leer, the sneer, the invitation, the defiance, the denial, the consent, the glance of love, the flash of rage, the sparkling of hope, the languishment of softness, the squint of suspicion, the fire of jealousy, and the lustre of pleasure.

LYNCHBURGH, (Va.) Sept. 8.

A RARE FROLIC!
The records of folly or fanaticism furnish no parallel to the absurd, waltz-like, and disgusting scene exhibited last week on Lynchburg hill.
Benjamin Schoolfield of this town, (who for several years back kept a pop-shop) in their religious exercises joined the methodists last year. He was educated a quaker.
Sometime during last winter or spring he conceived the notion that it was improper for him to retail spirituous liquors.—This notion he uttered and added, that he had a mind to destroy all the spirits he had on hand. As Ben was known, like most of men, not to be indifferent to his own interest, the declaration was by some considered an idle unmeaning flourish.—Yesterday week in company with Stephen Robinson of Amherst county, and others, he returned from a camp meeting just concluded, in Prince Edward county.—Before he reached his own dwelling, he engaged a cart and dray, and had all the liquors in his cellar (prime cost estimated at from 250 to 300 dollars,) conveyed to the hill, and in the mean time dispatched the town bell, and a written notification, inviting the citizens of Lynchburgh, more especially those that were fond of the drop, to attend and witness the "sacrifice," but "to come in the fear of the Lord."—The concourse was considerable, and the spectacle novel. With a hatchet in one hand, and a fire brand in the other, Benjamin marched solemnly through the victims. The fate of sir Thomas Moore and Bishop Fisher, "sic parvis comperes," &c. ruffled full upon the mind.
The ancient, honorable, useful, universal, patriotic, and brave Capt. Whiskey, was the first victim marked out for the flames.—In contradiction to the well known and often tried firmness and spirit of the whole Whiskey family, and in defiance of the renewed and repeated applications of the flaming faggot, the captain did not wax wroth—by no provocation could he be induced to take fire. In the very teeth of the flames the captain protested upon honor, that he would not become "a burnt offering." As he refused to burn, similar tyranny doomed him to partake the same fate of Socrates of old—Benjamin opened his veins and he expired without a groan.
Mal-omious as was the commencement of the sacrificial procedure, the sequel proved more successful on the innocent persons of the immortal General Brandy, and the renowned and far famed Commodore Jamaica. Being in better spirits, and of more robust constitution, than their brother officer, the captain, they soon caught the flame and met their fate in a style of fortitude consonant to their grade, birth and high condition.
The fate of the brave will forever excite sympathy. All well remember Anthony's oration over Caesar's mangled corpse, where he advises the Roman people to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood—to keep even a single hair of him as a memorial. Our brethren in black (the Africans) taking the poet's hint, in room of handkerchiefs dip their hats in the blood of the martyrs of Wednesday, and had the crowns not been leaky, they would doubtless have had "a hair in the morning."
Mr. Schoolfield's conduct in the transaction just flated is truly extraordinary, and the more when compared with his industrious, economical, and successful perseverance for the last 4 or 10 years.—He made money—& knew well the use of it.
When his determination relative to the spirit was made known, intelligent friends and neighbours remonstrated with him. All was fruitless; he affirmed, we are told, that he acted in obedience to a revelation; now in our opinion had the revelation been of the genuine kind it would have enjoined atonement, not destruction.
As it appears impossible for this nation to enjoy the blessings of peace much longer, however sincerely it may desire them; it is important to know the improvements lately introduced into the military practice of our enemies. I therefore beg leave to inform our governors through the medium of the Expositor, that the English have lately contrived an improvement in gun locks, by which, the flint presents a different angle to the hammer every time of using it, and thereby, instead of wearing smooth, hacks itself, and never misses fire. The jaws of the cocker are also made to slide on and off; the gun can thus instantly be rendered useless, if necessary from apprehended mutiny or surrender, and sportsmen may carry it loaded without danger.
Washington Expositor.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Virginia to a member of Congress, dated Nov. 13, 1808.

DEAR SIR,
I received safe the message of our beloved President, which you so kindly and timely forwarded to me. After a careful perusal of the same, I must confess it is with pain I find the posture of our country's affairs in respect to her concerns with the belligerents of Europe, (particularly England and France) to be in a most perilous and deplorable situation. When I speak upon this subject, which I wish to handle tenderly indeed, yet if I may be permitted to hazard an opinion upon the present state of our beloved country, it would be simply this—that the

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Washington Expositor.

(Continued from 4th page.)
But that is not all, these merchants would have claimed indemnification from the government for losses which, in that case they would have urged, were sustained by its culpable neglect—and they would have plunged us into war, to repair so great an injury inflicted upon the nation—the foreign plunderers too, would have told us, that they cared but little about a war, as they had taken from us sufficient means for defraying its expense. Thus, in that state of things, a war would have been inevitable—and would you tell the farmer that he would get more for his surplus produce in time of war, than he has received since the embargo? Sir, the farmer knows too well the calamities of war, to be thus deluded by these visionary golden dreams. In the event of war, he would have received as much for his surplus produce, as under the embargo laws; hence, it obviously appears from a fair estimate of pounds, shillings and pence (since we are compelled to resort to that standard, as the only orthodox test of our national honor, national sensibility, and even national independence,) yes, sir, even according to that sordid standard, the farmer would have been the loser. Besides, sir, to say nothing of the increased taxes, and other burthens indispensable to the support of war, who can count its chances, or limit its duration? Who can calculate its demoralising consequences? But calamitous as war is, the American farmers would with eagerness encounter all its terrors, rather than surrender their own liberties, and the nation's honor, independence and sovereignty—let us then for a time, sir, bear our present privations—let war be the last experiment.

But, sir, I will mention another circumstance, which may be some alleviation to the farmer, for the difference in the price of his surplus plenty now, and in ordinary times. When the price of produce is low, the temptation to raise large crops will be lessened, and the farmer will turn a certain portion of his labor to the improvement of his farm. The high prices of produce heretofore have induced the farmer to import too much upon his land; too great demands have been made on it, and it has been in some degree exhausted. The embargo has apprised the farmer of this important circumstance, and taught him his true interest in this respect. I have observed a great change in the application of labor in this respect, and I have no doubt a general sentiment exists in favor of a still greater change; a greater portion of labor is also converted into household manufactures, which will lessen our demand and dependence upon foreign nations. In both these respects, I believe the operation of the embargo is favorable to the farmer, at the present moment, and will certainly be favorable to posterity by transmitting to it a more fertilized soil for cultivation. It will be favorable, at the present moment, in this respect; that before the adoption of the embargo, the farmer was tempted to apply too great a proportion of his labor to the annual increase of crops, and too small a portion to the permanent improvement and fertilization of his farm. I mention this as an alleviation, not as a complete exemption from the effects of the embargo, and its so far producing a beneficial influence upon cultivation and internal improvement.

I hope by this time, Mr. President, that the gentleman will concur with me in opinion, that the situation of the American farmer is rather enviable than miserable—that he has good sense enough to make a just estimate of his own interests, and possesses too much honorable sensibility not to repel with indignation every attempt to seduce him into a disgraceful surrender of his own liberties or his country's independence.

Let us now take a view of its effects upon some other classes of our fellow-citizens, which seem almost to have escaped the gentleman's notice; I allude to the manufacturer, the mechanic, and the laborer. The manufacturer seems to be in such a state of prosperity, as rather to have excited the gentleman's jealousy, than his tender commiseration; he fears that the real object of the embargo was to erect the manufacturing system upon

the ruins of commerce. I do not mean, here, sir, to reply to the suggestion of this unfounded jealousy. I mean, in the course of these observations, to make that a subject of distinct and separate examination. I shall here, however, take the liberty of remarking, without the fear of fill further exciting the gentleman's jealousy, that I am extremely happy to see not only that we have abundant fabrics for manufactures, but that we have artisans sufficient to mould them into all the articles necessary for home consumption; and thus lessen our dependence upon foreign nations for our supply. I rejoice, indeed, to see our infant manufactures growing into importance; and that the most successful experiment has attended every attempt at improvement. What is the situation of the mechanic and the laborer? They have full employment, good wages, and cheap living. I am told, sir, that within the last year, one thousand houses have been erected in Philadelphia; I see at this time, more houses building at Georgetown, even for mercantile purposes, and more improvements in this city, than ever I have seen before; and I believe this generally to be the case throughout the country. That this is the correct statement of facts, I have no doubt; how then is this agreeable and unexpected scene accounted for amidst this mercantile clamor about the stagnation of business? It is because a greater proportion of the overgrown mercantile capital is now diverted from external commerce, to internal improvements; and I am strongly inclined to think that this transposition of a certain portion of the mercantile capital, will produce a beneficial operation in a natural point of view, and probably even more productive to the capitalist, than risking it in the employment of foreign trade. This I believe to be a fair, just, and candid statement of the operation of the embargo laws, upon the several great classes of citizens; and when correctly viewed, how different is its aspect, from the miserable picture of horrors presented to us by the gentleman from Connecticut. When you tell a mechanic or laborer of his distresses and sufferings, when he has full employment, good wages, and cheap living, he would laugh at you; he would either think you silly or that you meant to treat him with indignity and insult. These are all the blessings he could wish, and they are enough for any man to possess, when he reflects upon the narrow span of human enjoyments, this world affords. Sir, the miserable laborer on the other side of the Atlantic, would consider the enjoyments of the laborers here, Elysium itself; and I can but lament for the sake of suffering humanity, that he cannot find the way to these enjoyments. I presume that during the late electioneering scene, every laborer and mechanic in Pennsylvania was told a thousand times that he was ruined by the embargo; but thirty thousand votes (majority) have told these frantic, officious disturbers of the public quiet, in loud and awful tones; how silly and ridiculous they consider the suggestion. The recent elections in most of the other States, speak the same emphatic language.

LONDON, October 14.
The perfidious arts by which Bonaparte attempted to dethrone the royal family of Spain, appears in colours particularly odious, when contrasted with the uniform fidelity of that family to his interests. The Spaniards therefore with reason called out "traitor and thief," while the cry was re-echoed from every quarter of Europe, and by none more loudly than by us. But when we stop and take breath, it is not a little mortifying to reflect, that of all the examples of modern times that bears the iron-like resemblance to the proceedings of Bonaparte, is to be found in our own history. The royal family of Spain were not only the firm allies, but the faithful servants of Bonaparte. If he wanted money, if he wanted troops, if he wanted any thing which Spain could furnish, he had only to ask, and every thing was granted. Not satisfied with this, however, he insisted on having Spain for himself, which if they would quietly resign, he promised them a house, garden, plea-

sure grounds and attendants. But finding them refuse, and not so sensible of his beneficence and generosity as they ought to have been, he began to propagate millions of doubts of the legitimacy of Ferdinand, and at last told them plainly, that "he had a son of his own," and that the king had only to choose between cession and death.—Now the Nabobs of the Carnatic were at least as faithful and subservient to us as the royal family of Spain has been to Bonaparte. They supplied us with troops, with provisions, with money, and allowed their foreign policy to be entirely directed at our discretion.—But Marquis Wellesley too "had a system of policy of his own," and was not to be satisfied without a concession, for which he made promises similar to those of Bonaparte. But finding the young prince inflexible, he all of a sudden fell violent suspicions as to his legitimacy, discovered palpable treason in a correspondence carried on at the desire of our own government, and threatened the traitor with death, or something like it.—The deposition followed, and another was set up, and so far the parallel is pretty close, but here it stops. Whether Bonaparte would have committed Ferdinand to the custody of king Joseph, cannot be known, as he had no opportunity to try the experiment, but the Nabob was given in keeping to his rival. Ferdinand is still alive, but the Nabob died somehow or other. Now as by the acquittal of Marquis Wellesley, we have taken all this upon us, we ought to be cautious how we reproach Bonaparte, lest we should inadvertently pronounce judgment upon ourselves. But at the same time there may be good policy in imitating the example of the thief, who when pursued in the fleet, has some chance to escape, by bawling "stop thief!" louder than any of the mob at his heels.

Constantinople, August 22.
On the 2d inst. two American ships appeared before the port of Smyrna, but were refused admittance by desire of the French consul. The Sublime Porte has acknowledged the justice of the principle, which has induced another power to exclude the American flag from its ports, and has issued a very vigorous firman against the English trade, on all occasions where attempts were made to introduce British goods. The new ministers closely adhere to the system which has been adopted by the whole continent against England.

NEW YORK, Dec. 14.
Yesterday morning arrived within the Hook, the ship Favorite, Pierre from Cadiz, which port she left the 11th of October. The passengers came up from the ship in a pilot boat. One of them is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Erving, to the Secretary of State.

We have received by the above arrival, Madrid & Seville Gazettes, to the 8th of October; but their contents have been anticipated through London papers.

We learn by the passengers that the American vessels detained under the Berlin decree, at Algeiras, had not been released. They further inform us, that the patriots of Spain were confident in the belief that they should eventually succeed in expelling from their territories the disturbers of Europe.

The harbor of Cadiz was full of British merchantmen, laden with rich cargoes, which would not bring more than first cost.

The French fleet remained in Cadiz, with the exception of one 74, which had been dispatched to Lima by the Spanish government.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated 10th Oct. 1808.
"The Junta of Seville has opened the trade of the Province to the English. Cotton manufactures, formerly prohibited, are allowed to be imported on paying a duty of 45 per cent. Sugar, Coffee, and Cocoa, in English or American vessels, are admitted (provided the property is British) paying double what is paid when imported in Spanish vessels. This harbor is full of British vessels, loaded with West India and British produce,

on which an immense sum may be sunk.

"Provisions of every kind are extremely low. Tobacco would bring 22 to 25 dollars; but the moment the embargo is raised in America, it will probably fall to 10 dollars or less. I would caution all my friends in America against shipments to this, or indeed almost any foreign country, immediately after the embargo is raised, as such immense shipments will be made to all parts that every market will be overstocked."

From accounts from the Havana, as late as the 20th of November, by the ship Four Friends, it appears that the late acting American agent there closed his office on the 16th of the month; declining in the present difficulties of the times to take upon himself the risk of exercising the duties of the office, whilst such an exercise was no doubt founded upon the principle, which also under stood that the British agent, major Foster, had been refused an acknowledgment by the government, that that capacity, although otherwise respectfully treated. This latter circumstance is no doubt founded upon the principle, which was suggested a short time since in this Gazette, which led to the supposed answer given to the British Commissioner, colonel Williamson; that the government would not agree to any new commercial propositions until they should see what in the new state of affairs would be hereafter proposed or adopted in Old Spain; the laws of which forbid the formal recognition of any foreign agents in their colonies. The departure of major Foster therefore from the Havana, who holds another office—as a sub-camp to the duke of Manchester, the governor of Jamaica, is not to be viewed as having been occasioned by an unfriendly conduct towards him or his government.

Accounts were also received by the Four Friends, that flour had fallen at the Havana, to 20 dollars per bushel.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Friday, December 16.
The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The report having been read—

Mr. Randolph said, as this was an extremely interesting report, he moved means would be taken for expediting the printing, and that more than the ordinary number would be printed.

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved that 2000 copies of the report be printed and the usual number of the documents accompanying it. Carried.

Foreign Resolutions.
The second resolution (relative to non-intercourse) reported by the committee of the whole being yet under consideration—

Mr. Newton supported it, and the report generally, in a speech of about two hours and a half.

When the House adjourned, 53 to 52.

Saturday, December 17.
SALT.
The following resolution, offered by Mr. Livermore, was ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of permitting certain vessels to depart from the harbors of the United States, for the purpose of importing Salt, and that they lay leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Questions on Non-Intercourse decided under consideration:
Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the U. States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain, France, or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States; and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandizes, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers.

or imported from any place in the possession of either.

Mr. Rhea (T.) supported it in a speech of two hours. Mr. Taggart opposed it in a speech of the same length.

The resolution was divided into difficult questions as marked by the Jethes (—) in the resolution; and after many motions to adjourn, and amendments offered, which were withdrawn or declared out of order, about 9 o'clock the question was taken on the following member of the resolution: "Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit, by law, the admission into the ports of the United States of all public or private, armed or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain, France, or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States."—was carried, ninety-six to twenty-six.

Mr. Randolph now made a speech of two hours and a half against the remaining clause of the resolution.

When at near twelve o'clock, the question was taken on the last clause in the following words—"and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandizes, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either."—The question was then, at twelve o'clock, taken on the whole resolution, and carried, eighty-four to thirty.

The question was then put on the following resolution:

Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken for placing the country in a more complete state of defence"—and carried unanimously.

Both resolutions were referred to committees; and this after eighteen days debate, the House concluded the agitation of the subject for the present about twenty minutes after 12.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.
December 17.
The bill to authorize and require the President of the U. States to arm, man and fit out for immediate service all the public ships of war, vessels and gun boats of the U. States, was read the third time and passed. The bill appropriates 400,000 dollars.

The bill making further provision for enforcing the embargo was read the third time; when a debate commenced on its passage. Mr. Goodrich spoke at length against the bill, when the Senate adjourned, without taking the question.

CHARLES TOWN, December 23.
William H. Cabell, is elected a judge of the general court of this State in the room of John Tyler.

Virginia Legislature.
Mr. Pope, (of Powhatan) moved that "leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend the operations of executions during the embargo, and 90 days after it is raised." Agreed; and the subject was referred to Messrs. Pope, Thompson, Allen, (Shenandoah) Preston, Otte and Nolan.

Mr. Watson moved for leave to bring in a Bill for reducing the fees of the Clerks of the courts of this Commonwealth; Referred to Messrs. Waton, Harris, Bank, Morrow, Lightfoot and Sempie.

On Tuesday 13th inst. Mr. Pope of Powhatan submitted some Resolutions relative to the General Government, pledging every exertion of this U. States, and their determination to "endure every privation and pain, to perish upon the ruins of our country rather than abandon its Rights, its Honor and its Independence."—also a resolution "to prepare an affectionate, approbatory, valedictory Ad-

dress to Thomas Jefferson, now President of the U. States."

After a short desultory discussion, these Resolutions were referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Pope, Sempie, Baker, Robertson (Amelia), Brockenhrough (Hanover), Preston, Watts (Campbell) Witt, Archer, and Murdaugh.

In the Pennsylvania legislature a resolution has been offered to suspend all sales for debts during the embargo, and referred to a committee to report thereon.

The General Assembly of Maryland have passed an act for the staying of executions, &c. during the continuance of the several acts of Congress laying an embargo, and for six months after the said acts shall be repealed.

58,225 barrels and 3522 half barrels of wheat flour, and 3 barrels of rye flour, were inspected in the town of Alexandria during the six months ending on the 11th inst.

On the 3d inst. arrived at the city of Wallington, William Wells, Esq. Indian Agent at Fort Wane, with seven Indian Chiefs and two women. Among them are the celebrated Little Turtle, a Miami chief, and the great Marpoek, a Pautawamy chief, on a friendly visit to the President of the U. States.

On the 14th inst. a deputation of Cherokees, consisting of six chiefs, two of whom have with them their wives, accompanied by their agent, Mr. Meigs, arrived at Wallington city. Their object is, we understand, to consult with the President of the United States on subjects interesting to them, and particularly to manifest the respect and affection of their nation for him before his departure from office.

Nat. Intel.
Doctor Michael Leib is elected to represent the State of Pennsylvania in the senate of the United States for six years from the 4th of March next.

Letters have been received at the department of State, from Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, by the arrival of Capt. Dolliver at New York. They are due to the 10th of October, and we understand contain nothing of an interesting nature.

The recent intelligence from Europe is auspicious to the hopes of America. Already the tone of the British ministry is humbled with respect to the idea of engaging in Spain and Portugal a complete substitute for the lucrative American markets. The shopskeepers of London and Liverpool do not find their pockets so well filled with pounds, shillings and pence, as when the American carrying trade had its full swing. The cabinet of St. James is divided; the ministry fear the convention of Parliament, because forty members are devoted to Portugal and Canning, are in Spain, and King George, willing to save his ministers from scrutiny and disgrace, will not suffer the legislative body to meet, and has prorogued it till some day in December, to give time for the return of his parliamentary devotees from the Spanish peninsula. What horrible alternation would it occasion at the foreign office in the British metropolis, were these forty parliamentarians to be captured by Bonaparte's marshall! Such an incident would take off the sarcastic edge of Mr. Canning's temper, and make him quake for his place and his salary. The armistice between Sweden and Russia gives great effect to our embargo. There are no torries on the shores of the B. ic to smuggle naval stores for the British; and the dock-yards and arsenals of Britain will feel the pressure of wants which must be supplied. To the United States, or to the nations of the north of Europe, she must address her cries for articles necessary to her marine; and then every one will acknowledge that the embargo has not been altogether inefficient.

Monitor.
Boston, December 12.
From the West-Indies.—Captain Hewes, arrived here yesterday, from Demerara, informs that he was board-

ed immediately after leaving port, by two British 74 gun ships, having in company several transports, with troops on board, collected from the different islands, and some of which were taken from Demerara, a few days previous. Their destination was said to be against Cayenne.

Captain Atkins, who arrived at Salem yesterday sc'night from Liverpool, had been at Belfast, in Ireland. He reports, that while he was at Belfast, an English vessel loaded with potatoes, and was about sailing for England, when the Irish populace collected, dismantled the vessel, and burnt her sails and rigging in the public square, declaring that no portion of the necessaries of life should go from that place to England, as they expected they had no more than enough for their own consumption.

Mer. Ad.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Canada, (Con.) to his correspondent in N. York, dated 22d Nov. 1808.
"A great number of mad foxes have been killed in this and the neighboring towns the summer and fall past. Many creatures of different kinds, supposed to have been bitten by them, have died of the same disorder. One man was bit in the leg by a mad fox, who took medicine as an antidote against the virus of the hydrophobia, but without effect. He was soon taken with the symptoms of the disease and had many violent fits. Hundreds of people came to see him, among which were some doctors. The physicians tried an experiment, by giving him great quantities of poison, sufficient to kill ten well men—but, strange to tell, it wholly removed the fits, and has effectually cured the man."

By the following account of Vaccination, it will appear that the benefit of that operation is not confined to the prevention of Small Pox, but may be employed in mitigating the violence of Whooping Cough. The great relief it promises to the younger classes of society, endues the venerable author of this discovery to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race.

To the hon. Samuel Mitchell, Senator in Congress.
Hartford county, (Md.)
Nov. 15, 1808.
Dear Sir—You may recollect that about three or four years ago, I mentioned to your opinion, that vaccination would cure the *tussis convulsiva*, that I had made one experiment, and that it succeeded fully to my expectations. I mentioned the case to several physicians, and requested their making a trial of its effects when they should have any patients with Whooping Cough. The beneficial effects of vaccination above mentioned determined me in every instance that occurred of the Whooping Cough, to vaccinate. I therefore have vaccinated six or seven patients who had the Whooping Cough, and in every case, it has succeeded in curing this most distressing disease.

The Whooping Cough does not come to its height in less than six weeks from its commencement, and then when a favorable termination is expected, the declension of the disease is gradual; and does not terminate in less than six weeks more. To arrest this afflicting disorder in its progress, I would recommend vaccination in the second or third weeks of the Whooping Cough; that is when the symptoms of the Whooping Cough are fully ascertained, then to vaccinate. Should the convulsive cough be violent, I would immediately vaccinate, being well assured that the distressing symptoms of the Whooping Cough are checked by the vaccine disease. The termination of the vaccine disease is the termination of the Whooping Cough; that is, as soon as the vaccinated parts lose the efflorescence and the scab begins to dry, and becomes of a blackish or brownish color, there will then be an evident change in the Whooping Cough for the better, and the severe symptoms will cease.

Thus, two of the formidable distempers to which the human race is liable, are arrested, the Small Pox and Whooping Cough; the former prevented and the latter cured. I am with respect and esteem,
Your fellow citizen,
JOHN ARCHER.

VOTES FOR PRESIDENT.
Madison, Pinckney.
N. Hampshire, 0 7
Rhode Island, 0 4
Massachusetts, 0 20
Connecticut, 0 9
New Jersey, 8 0
Pennsylvania, 20 0
Delaware, 0 3
Maryland, 9 2
Virginia, 24 0
N. Carolina, 11 3
S. Carolina, 10 0

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
Clinton, King.
N. Hampshire, 0 7
Rhode Island, 0 4
Massachusetts, 0 19
Connecticut, 0 9
New Jersey, 8 0
Pennsylvania, 20 0
Delaware, 0 3
Maryland, 9 2
Virginia, 24 0
N. Carolina, 11 3
S. Carolina, 10 0

In New York, for President, Mr. Madison 13, Mr. Clinton 6; for Vice-President, Mr. Clinton 13, Mr. Madison 3; Mr. Monroe 3.

The electors of Vermont have given 6 votes for John Madison as President, and 6 for James Langdon as Vice-President.

The legislature of South Carolina have elected John Drayton, a decided republican, governor.

Died on Saturday morning the 10th inst. his excellency James Sullivan, esq. governor of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, *Æt.* 65 years. The particular time and arrangements of the funeral have not been communicated, but it is presumed the uniform companies of the first division—and the civil and military officers of the State, in the town and its vicinity, will form a procession, and join their fellow citizens in paying the last tribute of respect to their deceased chief magistrate.—All the bells in the town were tolled for half an hour. This is the fourth executive officer who has died in office in Massachusetts since the revolution, viz: Hancock, Sturges, Gill, and Sullivan.—*Boston Gaz.*

Price of flour in Alexandria on Monday last, 4 dollars 25 cents per barrel.

¶ We are authorised to state to the citizens of Jefferson County, that Col. ABRAHAM MORGAN, of Shepherdstown, and WILLIAM TATE, of Charlestown, will be candidates at the election in April next, to represent them in the legislature of Virginia.

Salt.
Forty bushels ground alum salt are just received and for sale, low, for cash, by
DAN. ANNIN.
Dec. 23, 1808.

NOTICE.
The purchasers at the sale of the personal estate of Benjamin Strother, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due upon the 25th inst. It is hoped that punctual payment will be made, as it would be almost criminal in the administrators to give the least indulgence.
J. H. GRIGGS, Adm'ors.
December 23, 1808.

To be Hired,
On Monday the 25th inst. at Mr. Jamison's tavern, in Charlestown,
20 or 30 Negroes,
consisting of men, women, boys and girls.
MATTHEW WHITING.
December 23, 1808.

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

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLESTOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 40.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from 1st page.)
mediate occupation; and the other classes, as well as the public treasury, were able to contribute to their alleviation; and I am willing to do the same thing at this time. Indeed, its omission is the only regret I have ever felt, at the measures of the last Congress. I like the character—I like the open frankness, and the generous feelings of the honest American tar; and, whenever in my power, I am ready to give, and will with pleasure give him my protection and support. One of the most important and agreeable effects of the embargo laws, is giving these honest fellows a safe asylum. But, sir, these are not only the good effects of the embargo. It has preserved our peace—it has saved our honor—it has saved our national independence. Are these blessings not worth notice? Are these blessings not worth preserving? The gentleman from Delaware, (Mr. White) has, indeed, told us, that under the embargo laws the U. States are bleeding at every pore. This, surely, sir, is one of the most extravagant effects that could have been ascribed to these laws by the frantic dreams of the most infatuated passions. Blood-letting is the last effect, that I ever expected to hear ascribed to this measure. I thought it was of the opposite character; but it serves to show that nothing is too extravagant for the misguided zeal of gentlemen in the opposition. I have cast my eyes about in vain to discover those copious streams of blood; but I neither see nor hear any thing of them, from any other quarter. So far from the U. S. bleeding at every pore, under the embargo, it has saved them from bleeding at any pore—and one of the highest compliments to the measure is, that it has saved us from the very calamity which the gentleman attributed to it; but which, thanks to our better stars and wiser counsels does not exist.

The gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Billhouse) not content with describing the general horrors of the embargo laws, has addressed himself in plaintive tones, to several particular classes of citizens, and has kindly informed each of his particular hardships and sufferings. The gentleman asks what has become of the merchant? I know something of the situation of the farmer; and, as to the merchant, I had felt serious apprehensions for his situation, until they were materially relieved by the information given by the gentleman. The gentleman tells us, that the great capitalists do not suffer; they are in favor of the embargo; but the young, dashing, enterprising merchant, without capital, is destroyed. This statement is highly honorable to the embargo laws, and proves a great deal. The capitalist, who has property, finds its security under the embargo; he is therefore in favor of the measure; but the merchant, who has nothing, is deprived of an opportunity of making something out of that nothing. But his rights are not affected by the embargo; he is left in the enjoyment of the nothing he possessed; and has no reason to complain that the embargo does not give him something without laboring for it. I regret, however, that these merchants, without capital, have lost the chance of making their fortunes by the embargo, but even the most of these, the gentleman tells us, would probably have become bankrupt, by their wild speculations, even if the embargo were not in being; and of course, their situation cannot be much worsened by it.

But, Mr. President, I am willing to admit, that there are many worthy merchants of small capital, who do suffer by the suspension of their employments; and I am very sorry for them; but this suffering is incidental to every coerced state of things; and is attributable, not properly to the embargo, but to the causes that rendered its adoption indispensable.

The gentleman, however, tell us, with the most sympathetic feelings, that the ships of the great capitalists are rotting at our wharves, and yet these capitalists are in favor of the embargo. Why, Sir, this is a very plain case, when stripped of its exaggerations. The ships are precisely twelve months older than they were twelve months ago; and the owners would rather have them rot, with this difference

of age and proportionate decay, than to see them torn away by lawless plunderers, and wholly lost forever. But, Sir, what would have become of many of these capitalists if it had not been for the embargo? Their property would have been plundered, and they become bankrupts. Is it any wonder then, sir, that these men should be in favor of the embargo? Review, then, this statement made by the gentleman, respecting the merchant, and what is the actual result? Why this, sir—that, although they do suffer by the necessary interruption of their particular occupation; (a suffering I deplore as much as any gentleman in the United States) yet the real owners of the property do not complain; and almost the only grumblers are those who have nothing to grumble about.

But says the gentleman, what has become of the farmer? The gentleman knows that I am a farmer, and that I have long borne the appellation with sincere pleasure; I may therefore be presumed to know something of the situation of the farmer; and not only in my own name, but in the name of the whole happy, useful, and honorable fraternity of American farmers, I will tell the gentleman what that situation is at this moment. The American farmer is now enjoying the fruits of his honest industry, in peace and security, blessed at the same time with every political, social, and domestic enjoyment, perfectly exempt from all vexations, and I had almost said taxations, and with pleasure beholds a surplus of fourteen millions of dollars in the public treasury, after paying every debt which could be demanded of the honor of the government. All these blessings too, are sweetened by the noble consciousness that they are enjoyed by him as a freeman, and by a constant recollection, and perfect confidence, that he is protected in this enjoyment by a government which will never base-ly surrender his rights, nor the national sovereignty, to any foreign aggressor upon earth. Blessed with all these uninterrupted enjoyments, I agree perfectly in sentiment with the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Mitchell) that with a heart overflowing with the most grateful affections, he should render thanks to the author of all good, that in the bountiful dispensations of his providence, he has been pleased to pour so many blessings into the lap of the American farmer!! Grumbling and repining when thus favored, would in my judgment, be impiety to Heaven, and ingratitude to his own government.

The gentleman does not tell you, sir, that the farmer wants any thing, but that he has plenty over much. The puzzle is, to know what to do with the surplus plenty. And how does the gentleman advise the farmer to dispose of it? Why he tells him, raise the embargo and it will increase the price of your surplus produce; and for this supposed difference in price, he advises the farmer to sell his own freedom and his country's independence; and in this contemptible and miserable barter, to purchase his own and country's vassalage—to cease to be a freeman, and to become a slave! To give up the noble feelings inspired by liberty and freedom, and to descend to the sordid and ignominious existence of a slave without any mental feeling whatever. Sir, let me tell that gentleman in my own name, and in the name of every farmer in the U. S. that we would repel with indignity and indignation, the disgraceful golden allurements, even if it could be realized. But, sir, dishonorable as the allurement is, it is fictitious, it is visionary—it can not be realized. I believe, and every sensible farmer will believe, that he has for the last ten months obtained more for his surplus plenty under the embargo, than he could have done in any other state of things, which was in the choice of the government. Let us suppose that the immense mercantile capital which is admitted to have been saved by the embargo, had been seized and carried into foreign ports, and there condemned; what would have been its effects upon the mercantile capital of this country? It would have so crippled our merchants, that they would not have been able for a long time to purchase the surplus produce of the nation.

The times may soon be better.
BY the last mail from the eastward, our correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price.—They advise us to profit by the information, and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH.—No goods can be had of us after this day on a credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrear, will please make payment immediately, as further indulgence can not be given by G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Dec. 15, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE.
IN obedience to the county court of Jefferson, there will be sold at public sale, on Wednesday the 4th of January, at the plantation of Lawrence Hensell, deceased, near Shepherdstown, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one negro woman and three children, two of which are boys—horses, cows, a fat beef, sheep, fat hogs in the pen, and out hogs, two road waggons, wheat, rye, oats and barley, a quantity of hay in the mow and stack, flax in the bundle, a hemp break, flaxseed, a quantity of old rye whiskey, brandy and cider, one cowbar and stone sledge, a crosscut saw and hand saw, and other farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, and many other articles.—Twelve months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving note or bond with approved security. The sale to begin at one o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.—Due attendance will be given by the subscribers.
MICHAEL HENSELL,
HENRY COUTZMAN,
December 16, 1808.

Valuable property for sale.
TO be sold on Saturday the 7th of January next, at Public Auction, for ready money, One Lot and an half of ground, with a good Dwelling House thereon, situate in the town of Smithfield, county of Jefferson, and on the main street corner on the second cross street from the run, adjoining Benjamin Bell—being the property of James McDonald, and on which he and his wife Eleanor McDonald executed a deed of trust to the subscriber as trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Benjamin Bell. The sale will take place at one o'clock, on the premises.
DANIEL FRY, Trustee.
December 12, 1808.

Public Sale.
WILL be exposed to sale, at the house lately occupied by Thomas Flagg, deceased, in Charlestown, on the 29th of the present month, all the personal property of which the said Thomas died possessed, consisting of several valuable slaves, horses, horned cattle, sheep and hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a good wagon and cart, and a variety of other articles not here mentioned. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
M. RANSON, Adm^r.
December 16, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD,
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.
November 25, 1808.

FOR SALE.
Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers.
November 11, 1808.

Notice This.
THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGO, deceased, and the public at large, are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of ENTERTAINMENT will be opened at the sign of General Morgan, (being the late residence of the said deceased) where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept. The house will be under the care and superintendance of the subscriber, who solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.
JOHN JAMESON, jun.
for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased.
Charlestown, Nov. 25, 1808.

Valuable Mill for Sale.
TO be sold, on Saturday the 24th day of this present month, at public auction, for ready money, two acres and an half of land, with a valuable grist mill thereon, situated in the county of Jefferson, on the Shenandoah river, at a place called Little's Falls, being the property lately held by Michael Dorsey, and on which he executed a Deed of Trust on the 6th day of July, 1806, to the subscriber, as Trustee, to secure the payment of a debt due to Frederick Bowers. The sale will take place at one o'clock on the premises.
JOHN BAKER, Trustee.
December 2, 1808.

DOCTOR CRAMER,
EARNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable.
November 25, 1808.

Negroes to Hire.
TO be hired at Lectown, on Friday the 30th instant, about thirty Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. On the same day, and at the same place, I expect to sell four or five negro women and children, and probably some men.
RICHARD BAYLOR.
December 2, 1808.

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for the services of his Stud Horse Cheller Ball, are requested to make payment to Mr. Robert Lutton, in Charlestown, on or before the 24th instant. Those who do not comply with this notice will be charged Seven Dollars the season; but Five Dollars will be received if paid within the abovementioned period.
JOHN HENKLE, p. d.
December 2, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied by a late 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 owell terms, for cash.
GEORGE WARK.
Charlestown, October 21, 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.

WANTED,
AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business.
November 18, 1808.

REPORT.
In obedience to the directions of the Act supplementary to the Act, intitled, "An act to establish the Treasury Department," the Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT AND ESTIMATES—
The net revenue arising from duties on merchandise and tonnage which accrued during the year 1805, amounted to \$16,615,430
And that which accrued during the year 1807, amounted, as will appear by the statement (A) to 16,039,924
The same revenue, after deducting that portion which arose from the duty on salt, and from the addition of duties constituting the Mediterranean fund, amounted during the year 1805, to 14,848,784
And during the year 1807, to 14,375,855
But it is ascertained that the net revenue which accrued during the three first quarters of the year 1808, did not exceed eight millions of dollars, and is daily decreasing.

The statement (B.) exhibits in detail the several species of merchandise and other sources, from which that revenue was collected during the year 1807.

It appears by the statement (C.) that the sales of the public lands during the year ending the 30th September, 1808, amounted to about 200,000 acres; and the payments by purchasers to near 500,000 dollars. The proceeds of sales in the Mississippi Territory, being, after deducting the surveying and other incidental expenses, appropriated in the first place to the payment of a sum of 1,250,000 dollars to the State of Georgia, are distinctly stated.

It appears by the statement (D.) that the payments on account of the principal of the public debt, have during the same period, amounted to only 2,335,000 dollars. But the payments from the Treasury, for the annual reimbursement of 6 per cent. and deferred stocks, and for the final reimbursement of the 8 per cent. interest (exclusive of a sum of 750,000 dollars already in the hands of the Treasurer, as agent for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund) amount during the last quarter of this year to 5,376,000 dollars: Making the total of public debt reimbursed from the 1st of April, 1801, to the first January, 1809, about thirty three millions six hundred thousand dollars, exclusively of more than six millions paid during the same period, in conformity with the provisions of the treaty and convention with Great Britain, and of the Louisiana Convention.

The public debt will, on the 1st day of January 1809, amount to 56,647,063 dollars, consisting of the following items:
Old six per cent. stock nominal amount 20,706,603.22—underecrued Do. 11,919,877.57
Deferred stock nominal amount 11,717,476.92—underecrued 9,386,627.08
New six per cent. stock, exchanged at par for old six and deferred 5,993,343.50
New do. do. arising from conversion of three per cent. stock at 65 new six for 100 three per cent. stock 1,859,770.70
1796 six per cent. stock Louisiana do. 80,000 11,250,000
Total 6 per cent. stock 40,489,018.85
Three per cent. stock 16,158,044.42
56,647,063.27

The interest on the whole debt and the annual reimbursement on the six per cent. and deferred stocks, will for the ensuing year, amount to 4,226,000 dollars, leaving, in order to complete the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, a sum of 3,774,000 dollars applicable to the reimbursement of the new exchanged six per cent. stock. The whole of that and of the other new six per cent. arising from the conversion of three per cent. stock, amounting together to 7,853,000 dollars, would thus be reimbursed within two years. And after the 1st day of January, 1811, the whole annual amount payable on account of interest and annual reimbursement, could not during the seven ensuing years, exceed 3,775,000 dollars. But under existing circumstances, it is believed that the reimbursement of that new six per cent. stock will be nominal, and must be effected by incurring a new debt to an equal amount.

The actual receipts into the Treasury during the year ending on the 30th September, 1808, are they principally arose from the revenue accrued during the preceding year, (and the payments on account of drawback having been diminished by the embargo,) have been greater than those of any preceding year, and

Amounted to	Dol. 17,952,419.90
And the specie in the Treasury on the 1st October 1807, amounted to	8,529,376.08
Making together	25,481,992.98

The disbursements during the same period, have amounted to 12,635,275.46, consisting of the following items:
Civil Department and miscellaneous expenses 1,258,967.18
Foreign intercourse and payment of American claims assumed by the Louisiana convention 406,439.37
Military and Indian Departments, including fortifications, and the expenses of the new army 3,023,759.55
Naval Department, including the appropriation of dollars 677,034.47, to cover the deficit of the preceding year 2,257,064.47
Public debt, principal and interest (the greater part of the payments for the year 1808, falling as already stated, in the last quarter) have amounted only to 5,688,964.89
12,635,275.46
Leaving a balance in the Treasury, on the 30th Sept. 1808, of 18,846,717.52
Dols. 26,481,992.98

The cash in the hands of Collectors and Receivers, and the outstanding revenue bonds which will almost altogether fall due prior to the 1st of January 1810, may, after deducting the debentures, yet unpaid, and the expenses of collection, be estimated to have amounted on the 30th September 1808, to Dols. 10,500,000

Making together with the balance in the Treasury on that day, of 18,846,000
An aggregate of 24,346,000
Although the expenses of the present quarter cannot at present be precisely ascertained, they will not, includ-

ing the reimbursement of 5,376,000 dollars on account of the principal of the public debt, exceed 8,346,000
Leaving on the 1st day of January 1809, a sum of Dols. 16,000,000

Sixteen millions of dollars in cash or bonds payable during the year 1809, and applicable to the expenses of that year. It is presumed that the receipts arising from importations and payments for lands subsequent to the 30th September 1808, will not be greater than the deductions on account of bad debts and of the extension of credit on certain articles.

The expenses of the year 1809, would according to the appropriations already made, and to the usual annual estimates, amount to thirteen millions of dollars, consisting of the following items—

1. Civil List and miscellaneous expenses	900,000
2. Foreign intercourse	200,000
3. Grants by Congress and other miscellaneous unforeseen demands	150,000
4. Military and Indian Departments	2,736,000
5. Naval Department	1,014,000
6. Annual appropriation for the public debt	8,000,000
	Dols. 13,000,000

Leaving a surplus of only three millions of dollars for defraying all the expenses for fortifications, military stores, increase of the army & navy, or otherwise incident to a state of actual war or of preparations for war.

The annual appropriation on account of the public debt, amounting to eight millions, and the interest for the year 1808, being less than three millions of dollars; an authority to borrow 5 millions would only create a new debt equal to the principal of old debt reimbursed during that year, and appears sufficient to provide for any deficiency arising from the extraordinary expenses which may be thus authorized by Congress.

It thus appears, that notwithstanding the general warfare of the belligerent powers against neutral nations, and the consequent suspension of commerce which took place in the latter end of the year 1807, and notwithstanding the increased rate of expenditure naturally arising from that state of things; the ordinary revenue will have been sufficient to defray all the expenses of the years 1808 and 1809, including for 1808 a reimbursement of debt exceeding six millions of dollars, and without making any addition to that debt in 1809. The measures necessary to be adopted in order to make a timely provision for the service of the ensuing years, depend on the course which the United States will pursue in relation to foreign aggressions. And that being yet unascertained, it becomes necessary to examine the several alternatives left to the choice of Congress.

Either the navigation of the ocean will be abandoned by the U. States; or it will be resumed.

The first supposition is that of a continuation of the embargo of the vessels of the United States, and admits of two alternatives.

1. Either a provision generally forbidding exportations, may continue to make part of the system, in which case, importations, whether expressly interdicted or not, must, for want of the means of payment, be also discontinued.

2. Or exportations and corresponding importations may be permitted in foreign vessels.

The second supposition also offers two, and only two alternatives. It may indeed be admitted that the de-

crees of France can be enforced only in her own territories, and in those of her allies; that however efficient in preventing any commerce between the United States and herself, those decrees cannot materially affect that between her enemies and the United States, and may therefore in that respect be disregarded. But Great Britain having the means of enforcing her orders on the ocean, the navigation of that element cannot be resumed without encountering those orders; and they must either be submitted to or resisted. There can be no middle way between those two courses.

3. Either America must accept the portion of commerce allotted to her by the British edicts, and abandon all that is forbidden, (and it is not material whether this be done by legal provisions limiting the commerce of the United States to the permitted places) or, by acquiescing in the capture of vessels, stepping beyond the prescribed bounds.

4. Or the nation must oppose force to the execution of the orders of England: and this, however done, and by whatever name called, will be war.

Of these four alternatives, the second and third differ neither in principle, nor in their effect on the revenue. As both plans consist in permitting partial exportations and importations, it will be acknowledged, that objectionable as that course may be in other respects, if considered merely in relation to the fiscal concerns of the union, it will for the moment be attended with less difficulty than either the present system or war. For however narrow the limits to which, on that plan, the exportations and importations of the United States may be reduced, yet there will still be some commerce, and some revenue arising from commerce. And as, in pursuing that humble path, means of defence will become unnecessary, as there will be no occasion for either an army or a navy, it is believed that there would be no difficulty in reducing the public expenditure to a rate corresponding with the fragments of import which might still be collected. If that course be adopted, no other provision seems necessary, than an immediate reduction of expenses.

The system now in force, and war, however dissimilar in some respects, are both considered as resistance. Nor is it believed that their effect on national wealth and public revenue would be materially different. In either case a portion, and a portion only, of the national industry and capital, heretofore employed in the production, transportation, and exchange of agricultural products, or in the foreign carrying trade, can immediately be diverted to other objects. In case of a continuation of the embargo and non-exportation, either a less quantity of commodities must be produced, or a portion will accumulate until the freedom of commerce shall be restored. In case of war that surplus will be exported; and although a part must be lost by capture, a portion of the returns will be received. If the embargo and suspension of commerce shall be continued, the revenue arising from commerce will, in a short time, entirely disappear. In case of war, some part of that revenue will remain; but it will be absorbed by the increase of public expenditure. In either case, new resources, to an amount yet unascertained, must be resorted to. But the assertion, that that amount will be nearly the same in either of the two alternatives of embargo or war, is correct only on the supposition, that the embargo and non-exportation are, after a certain time, to be superseded by war, unless foreign aggressions shall cease; and that rendering, therefore, preparations for war necessary, they require a rate of expenditure far beyond that of a peace establishment.

(Continued on 4th page.)