

Farmer's Repository.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1809.

No. 48.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE LADIES
Fashionable Mode of Shopping.
Here comes Miss Lighthouse and her
tally sifter;
Jack, off the counter, wait upon the la-
dies;
Show 'em what they call for, tell the
price of each piece?
Do your best to please 'em.

Have you any cambricks, that are yard
and half wide?
What's the price of that tape-striped
dimity?
Three and sixpence, madam—'Let
me see a better—
Give me a pattern.

Have you any stockings, very nice with
lac'd clocks?
What are these apron sirs?—'Madam,
they are eight shillings—
I'm sure I saw much better, for only
six, at Drapers,
They will not answer.

'I'll look, sir, at that lustring'—is eight
and six the lowest?
'I'll give you seven shillings— That's
less than what it cost ma'm,
'I'll give you seven-and-sixpence—
'Madam, you may take it'
'I'll call again, sir.'

The house of a clergyman, in the
vicinity of Islington, England, was
lately broke open and plundered. The
robbers, on taking leave, wrote on a
piece of paper which lay on a desk—
'Watch as well as pray.'

ECCENTRICK ADVERTISE- MENT.

There is a paper printed (occasionally)
in Salem, called "The Fool," from
which the following is taken:

Dr. Botherum Smokum, having
quitted his former profession of chim-
ney-sweeping, now carries on the busi-
ness of inventing and preparing his
much-approved mineral, vegetable, &
animal-go-to-bed-ical, get-up-ical, go-
to-sea-ical, and lay-at-home-ical Me-
dicines.

His patent cut-and-thrust phlebotom-
izing emetick, cathartick, and diu-
retick double distilled and double bar-
reled fire and brimstone cordials—
An amiable, interesting, pleasing and
agreeably innocent, unmedicinal su-
dorifick, nephritick, antihelmintick,
narcotick, tonick, stimulant, alterant,
atringent, stomachick, bellyachick,
diaphoretick, aperient, emollient, car-
minative, sedative, rubefacient, anti-
spasmodick, pedicular, crural, and fe-
moral emmenagogue. It is a sove-
reign, specific, and instantaneous re-
medy for distempers: acute, chronick,
nervous, general, local, real, and
imaginary, and epidemick disorders;
for gunshot wounds, simple and com-
pound fractures, casualties of all kinds
and sudden death. It operates equal-
ly on the body, mind, estate real and
personal, and the place of residence
of the patient. It is an efficacious and
safe cosmetick, removing the perni-
cious petroleum from the cuticle, and
rendering it clear and smooth to a fault.
It clears the bile & gallick juice from
the brain, and induces a calm train of
ideas. It removes obstructions in the
capillary tubes, viz. the thoracic duct,
oesophagus, cæcum, &c. &c. It extir-
pates the spinal marrow, which is the
cause of such frequent and fatal com-
plaints. It dissipates adipose tumours
and premature births, and is an effec-
tual preventive against old age. It as-
sists Nature in her attempts at ampu-
tation in disorders of the head and
pluck. From its dyptic qualities it is
eminently useful in promoting ex-
cessive hemorrhages, by which surgi-
cal operations of all kinds become quite
unnecessary. By rinsing the mouth
daily with this cordial, the epiglottis
becomes firmly fixed in its socket, and
carious teeth adhere closely to the me-
tatarsus, by which means deglutition
and chyliification progress regularly.
The muscles which become flaccid by
use are reformed to an ossified state, as
well as the arterial system. Applied
to the eyes it removes the three hu-
mours and eradicates the optic nerve;
and in disorders of the ears it is useful
in perforating the tympanum. In ex-
treme watchfulness and nervous irrita-
bility, it induces a permanent and un-

interrupted sleep. In sudden attacks
from the enemy's cavalry, it brings on
an instantaneous coma which may save
the patient's life—From its drying
qualities it is useful in cases of drown-
ing; and hanging yields to its elevat-
ing stimulus.
Price ten dollars per bottehum.
To prevent counterfeits, every
bottle is wrapped in a twenty dollar
bill of Detroit bank. By this means a
great saving is made by those who pur-
chase by the dozen.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the
citizens of Jefferson county, and
the public in general, that he has
opened a *House of Entertainment* in
Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Mor-
gan, being the stand formerly occupied
by her husband Thomas Flagg, de-
ceased, for a number of years. Hav-
ing procured a young gentleman of
respectability and attention, to assist
her in the management of her business,
and being well supplied with liquors of
the best quality, as also good stables,
a careful and sober hostler, &c. the hum-
bly solicits a share of the public pa-
tronnage, with an assurance that every
exertion shall be made on her part to
render complete satisfaction to all per-
sons who may favor her with their cus-
tom.

MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit.

January Court, 1809.
William Rulph, Complainant,
against
Jane Lemen, widow and relict of
John Lemen, deceased, and Alex.
Lemen, Jane Toulerton,
Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Van-
zey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Van-
dervur Lemen, and Morgan Le-
men, children and heirs of said
John Lemen, deceased, and Wm.
Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun-
not having entered his appearance
agreeably to an act of Assembly and the
rules of this court, and it appearing to
the satisfaction of the court that he is
not an inhabitant of this common-
wealth, upon the motion of the com-
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered
that he do appear here on the second
Tuesday in March next, and answer
the bill of the complainant, and that a
copy of this order be forthwith inserted
in the Farmer's Repository, for two
months successively, and published at
the door of the court house of this
county.

A Copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

BAR-IRON.

The subscribers have on hand FIVE
TONS BAR IRON, handsomely
drawn, and well assorted; and in a
few days expect to receive several ad-
ditional waggon loads, which will be
sold at six dollars for 112lbs.
G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1809.

I WISH to receive proposals for cut-
ting and cording for coal wood, a
quantity of dead wood, nearly opposite
to capt. Downey's; and also for haul-
ing, setting and burning the same into
coal: to be undertaken by one or two
responsible persons, under contract to
be entered into with me, on my return
home from a journey of about three
weeks.

F. FAIRFAX,
Shannon-Hill, Jan. 10, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber liv-
ing in Battle Town, about the 28th
of December last.

A DARK BROWN HORSE,
fourteen hands high, a natural pacer,
shod all round, a star and snip in his
forehead, both hind feet white, short
thick neck, short mane and switch
tail, four years old next spring, was
raised near Charlestown, Virginia, at
Mr. Shirley's. Whoever will deliver
said horse to the subscriber, shall be
entitled to the above reward.

JAMES BULGER,
January 19, 1809.

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of
trust executed to me by Cyrus
and John Saunders, on the 27th of Fe-
bruary, 1808, for the benefit of Joseph
Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will
sell on Saturday the 25th of the present
month, in Charlestown, before the door
of Mrs. Flagg's tavern, (for cash) to
the highest bidder,

A house and lot of land,
situate in Charlestown, and the same
lot which the said Cyrus derived title
to under conveyance from a certain
James Whaley.

The said house and lot will be con-
veyed to the purchaser by the under-
signed, in character of trustee acting
under the aforesaid deed.
WILLIAM TATE, Trustee
For Messrs. Crane & Craghill.
February 10, 1809.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from
the house adjoining the store of
Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his
former place of residence) to his new
house on the opposite side of the street,
where he carries on his business as
usual. He has recently received from
Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest
fashions, and will be able to make gen-
tlemen's clothes and ladies' riding
dresses in style and fashion, on the
shortest notice. He returns his thanks
to his friends for past favours, and
hopes to merit a continuance thereof.
AARON CHAMBERS.
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by
me may be rented, on application to
G. & J. Humphreys.

FRESH Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a
quantity of clean clover
seed, of which he will dis-
pose of very low for cash.

TH. AUSTIN.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

FOR SALE, A Family of Negroes.

FOR terms apply to the subscriber liv-
ing near Charlestown, Jefferson coun-
ty.

JOSEPH CRANE,
January 13, 1809.

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 cus-
tom. Ladies riding dresses made in
any fashion desired.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIRD, the friend
of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs.
Shylock is informed, that upon applica-
tion to the office of the National Intel-
ligencer in the city of Washington, he
will hear something very interesting to
his happiness. Any person possessing
any information of this gentleman's re-
sidence, will render him, as well as
the author of this article an essential
service, by remitting the same to the
above place.
January 9, 1809.

Nail Manufactory.

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

Three cents per pound, Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jef-
ferson county, Va. a negro man,
who calls himself WILL; about 22
years of age, five feet six or seven
inches high, appears sulky when spoken
to, has a scar on his left cheek like a
burn, and his back pretty much marked
with the whip. Had on a blue round-
about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive
coloured velvet breeches, white yarn
stockings, and an old wool hat. Says
he is the property of Robert Hale or
Hill, of King and Queen county, Vir-
ginia, and says he has been runaway
ever since last spring. If not taken
out he will be disposed of as the law
directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

Wanted on hire,

A good plantation Negro Man—Al-
so a woman who can spin.
Wm. H. HARDING.
January 24, 1809.

For Sale, A YOUNG HEALTHY Negro Woman,

who is an excellent house servant. In-
quire of the Printers.
Jan. 13, 1809.

Charles G. Richter, ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the
ladies and gentlemen of Charles
Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring
counties, that he has opened a shop op-
posite 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, gen-
tlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. be-
ing supplied with a large quantity of
hair of different colours, for that pur-
pose. 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 gen-
tlemen 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 ser-
vant.
C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 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 cus-
tom. Ladies riding dresses made in
any fashion desired.
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any information of this gentleman's re-
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the author of this article an essential
service, by remitting the same to the
above place.
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Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

PREMIUMS, AT ARLINGTON,

On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Top Lamb of one
year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars.
For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—
Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American)
who shall clip a Fleece in the best man-
ner after the English fashion, by shear-
ing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES.
For the best five yards of Cotton
Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the
Silk shall be derived from articles of
dress which have been worn out, or
from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be
yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel,
yard wide, to have been spun on a
wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen
Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long
and yard and an half wide—Ten Dol-
lars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen
Stockings, large size and colored—
Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one
pound, and spun to the greatest fine-
ness on a wheel, the quality to be as-
certained by weighing any ten yards
in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will
in all cases constitute a purchase—
The materials must be of the growth
or produce of the U. States, and the
manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two
on behalf of the parties at large, and
two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the
29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair;
if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four
hours, during which time a fair will be
held for the sale of such articles as may
be refused a premium, if agreeable to
the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to
the last meeting, are expected to at-
tend, with such others as may be de-
sired of promoting or assisting the ob-
jects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are
particularly requested to appear attir-
ed, in some article of DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE, however small.
Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

Stray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the sub-
scriber, some time in May or
June last.

A SORREL STUDD COLT,
three years old next spring, flaxen
mane and tail, a small star and snip on
his nose, and a black spot on the near
hind leg above the ham joint. Ap-
praised to 15 dollars.
ADAM S. DANRIDGE.
Bower Plantation,
Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

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citizens of Jefferson county, and
the public in general, that she has
opened a *House of Entertainment* in
Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Mor-
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by her husband Thomas Flagg, de-
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and being well supplied with liquors of
the best quality, as also good stables,
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bly solicits a share of the public pa-
tronnage, with an assurance that every
exertion shall be made on her part to
render complete satisfaction to all per-
sons who may favor her with their cus-
tom.

MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

WANTED,

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

Recantation:

WHEREAS in consequence of vari-
ous supposed provocations, I have
been induced at sundry times to utter
and publish severe and unmerited criti-
cisms on the conduct and character of
my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this
city—I now feel myself called upon in
justice to that gentleman, and in con-
formity with the advice of my friends,
thus to avow my regret at having been
instrumental to the injury of his feel-
ings or character.

MACALL MEDFORD.
Witness
GEORGE RUNDLE.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recan-
tation, and the solemn declaration of
Macall Medford that he is unable to
discharge the duties I claim of him,
I have agreed to discontinue the pur-
suit of said claims and my intention of
prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE,
late
JOHN LISLE, jun.
Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are re-
quested to make payment to the sub-
scriber as soon as possible, and all
those who have claims against said es-
tate are desired to exhibit them prop-
erly proven, as it is necessary that the
affairs of the estate should be settled.
M. RANSON, Adm'r.
February 17, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber liv-
ing in Battle Town, about the 28th
of December last.

A DARK BROWN HORSE,
fourteen hands high; a natural pacer,
shod all round, a star and snip in his
forehead, both hind feet white, short
thick neck, short mane and switch
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MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

MARTHA FLAGG,
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

PATRIOTISM OF NEW-YORK.

On the 31st day of January Mr. De
Witt Clinton introduced the following
resolutions into the senate of New-
York, and they were by that body
adopted unanimously, Mr. Hopkins,
the only federal member, having made
a curious mistake. They were under
discussion in the assembly on the first
of February; when, it is said, they
would undoubtedly pass. The spirit of
these resolutions is upright and ar-
dent, and they will be read by every
real American with pleasure.

RESOLUTIONS.

"In Senate, Jan. 31st, 1809.

"WHEREAS, The unjust and
multiplied aggressions of the belliger-
ent nations upon our national rights;
their obstinate refusal to render justice
and to listen to the most fair, friendly,
impartial and pacific overtures; and
their unrelenting perseverance in a
system of violence, rapacity and insult,
have rendered it the peculiar and in-
cumbent duty of all good citizens, at-
tached to the rights and honor of their
country, to bury in oblivion all inter-
national difference, and to rally round
the standard of the government in oppo-
sition to the unjust pretensions, and
atrocious outrages of foreign powers.
And whereas, in defiance of every
dictate of patriotism and every con-
sideration of duty, the most unremitted
and reprehensible attempts are making,
with uncommon industry and malignity,
and by every art of misrepresentation,
to enfeeble and destroy the exertions
of the general government in vindicating
our national rights and honor, by en-
deavoring to alienate the affections
of the people, by opposing the
authority of the laws, and by meancs
a dismemberment of the union; and
the legislature deeming it an indispen-
sable obligation, at this critical and
eventful period, to discountenance
these daring and factious proceedings,
and to bear testimony against the insol-
ent encroachments of foreign nations,
and being fully satisfied that the con-
duct of the national government has
been calculated to secure the resour-
ces, to preserve the peace, to main-
tain the honor, and to promote the in-
terest of this country:

"Therefore—(if the honorable the
assembly concur herein.)

"Resolved, That we repose full con-
fidence in the wisdom, patriotism and
integrity of the national administra-
tion; and that we will, at every haz-
ard, and to the full extent of our fac-
ulties, support them against the un-
just attempts of foreign powers; and if
a state of peace shall be no longer a
state of honor, and a continuance of
aggressions shall render an appeal to
the sword inevitable, we pledge our
lives and our fortunes in defence of the
just rights of our injured country.

"Resolved, That we consider the
union of the states as the palladium of
our national safety, the guarantee of
our national prosperity, and the pledge
of our national glory; and every at-
tempt to violate or sever the ties which
bind the confederated states together,
ought to receive the most pointed re-
probation, and the most decided ab-
horrence. And we earnestly exhort
the good citizens of this state to be vi-
gilant and active in discountenancing
and suppressing all combinations and
attempts to evade and violate the laws,
to detract from the authority of the go-
vernment, and to impair the stability
of the union; and we solemnly con-
jure them, by the sacred principles of
liberty and patriotism, to prepare
themselves for the crisis which is prob-
ably approaching, and to be ready to
co-operate with each other, and with
the constituted authorities, in resisting
and repelling the audacious aggres-
sions of foreign nations.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a co- py of these resolutions to the president of the United States as the sense of this state, and that our senators and repre- sentatives in congress be, and hereby are requested to use every exertion to put the United States in the best con- dition of defence, so that we may be fully prepared to meet the dangers which menace the peace of our coun- try.

"By Order,
S. VISSCHER, Clerk."

Important News.

The British ship Matilda, arrived at
New York, in 18 days from St. John's,
Antigua, brings London papers to the
28th of December, and Antigua papers
to the 24th of January, containing news
from Lisbon, to the 10th of Decem-
ber.

It is reported by a passenger in the
brig Matilda from Antigua, that on the
26th of January, a dispatch was re-
ceived from Admiral Cochrane, stating
that sir John Moore, with an army of
36,000 men, had attacked the French in
the environs of Madrid and completely
routed them, with great slaughter on
both sides. The English lost 4000
killed.

It is further stated, that a French 50
gun ship with 500 troops and 1700 bar-
rels of flour was captured after a severe
engagement, going into Guadalupe,
by

France and Russia, was very detailed, and very favorable, and that at Paris, it was generally supposed, a peace would shortly be concluded. A London paper says, "we cannot agree with the Parisian quidnunc, as to the probable result of the negotiations."

Austria still continues her military preparations. A Russian Ukase, notifies to the merchants of St. Petersburg, that after the first of January, 1809, no ships shall be suffered to enter or clear, from the Russian ports.

Private letters from Holland state, that Bonaparte has ordered a relaxation to take place in the regulations enjoined by his Milan decree, respecting neutrals. By the decree alluded to, it was ordered that all neutrals which had touched at a British port, or submitted to be searched by the British cruiser, should be confiscated on entering a French port, or condemned as legal prizes if captured by a French armed vessel. It is now ordered, that neutrals shall be admitted into French ports, though they have been searched by a British cruiser, provided they have not touched at a British port. Bonaparte by relaxing in the Milan decree probably expects the American government will be induced to remove its embargo so far at least as regards vessels bound to France.

London Dec. 10.—Two o'clock.—Intelligence has been received from Spain of even a more disastrous nature than our gloomy forebodings led us with pain to apprehend. The defeat of general Blake, which turns out, according to the information we had received, to have been complete, appears, according to the intelligence now arrived, to have laid open the central body of the Spaniards, under Casarano and Palafox; to the skillful operations of the enemy; and his army too, if the evil tidings are not unfounded, has been completely defeated, if not destroyed. We stated in a late paper, that the retreat of Blake, by leaving uncovered the left of the Spanish line, would render necessary the retreat of the whole army. We fear that this obvious policy has not been pursued, and that Bonaparte has thus been enabled to destroy the whole central division of the Spaniards.

The intelligence, as it has been given to the public, is to the following purport:

Intelligence has been received from general sir D. Baird, dated Astorgo, the 29th ult. by which it appears that the army under gen. Castanos had sustained a defeat, the particulars had not been received. Gen. sir J. Moore had directed sir David Baird to re-embark at Vigo, and proceed immediately to the Tagus, for the purpose of assembling the British army in force, and enabling it to act in such a manner as circumstances might point out, for the support of the common cause.

It is further stated on private authority, that the transports at Corunna had, on the 2d inst. began to take on board the heavy baggage belonging to the British army under the orders of gen. Baird, and it is asserted that the most ample means had been provided for the secure retreat of the whole of our force. We trust, if the necessity for the re-embarkation is apparent, that the account of there being sufficient means is correct; for we are told, in two or three other letters, that large divisions of transports had sailed from Corunna.

Previous to this battle, the French had advanced in another direction from Burgos to Lerma, Aranda, and across the Douro; and it appears by the proclamation of the Central Junta, that they had got to the neighborhood of Samozarra, a small town in the mountains, about forty miles north of Madrid. In this state of affairs the Junta ordered a strong force to occupy the important post of Guadarama, about 25 miles from Madrid, whither the English, who are said to have been at the Escorial on the 21st, (but there probably is some error in the statement) were about to proceed to co-operate with the Spaniards.

It should seem however that the enemy took a different route to the capital, by proceeding in a direction due south from the Douro, by Samozarra, Buitrago, and the road that leads from thence to Madrid; and the unexpected

defeat of Gen. Castanos having frustrated all the plans that had been formed, a retreat on the part of our army became necessary. If that is effected in good order, it is conjectured that it will concentrate itself upon the frontiers of Portugal; to try the defence of that country against Bonaparte, or to advance against Spain upon a favorable opportunity. But the question whether, without Spain, we could defend Portugal against Bonaparte, appears to have been decided by our government, when it advised the Royal family to emigrate to Brazil!

Such is the distressing complexion of the intelligence received, and however incorrect it may turn out to be in its parts, there is no doubt but it may prove in the main to be true. It is in vain now to revert to the complaint of the tardiness in forwarding our troops, who have once more arrived at the scene of action, after the battle has been fought; we long since expressed our fear of our committing this usual blunder.

But what is now thought of the issue of the Spanish contest. Those who were so sanguine a short time since are in utter despair, and think the fate of the peninsula forever decided. We hesitate to adopt that opinion. We will only be fully assured that the whole Spanish nation is deeply impressed with the determination, so often avowed, of continuing the contest as practicable. We are persuaded that, if the Spaniards really see in their true light the advantages that they must derive from the execution of the noble views before them, they will persevere with renewed ardor. But if they are not convinced that they fight for what is worth every sacrifice, and that death alone is to close the contest, then is Spain now subdued, and the emancipation of Europe hopeless, for a time of which no one can pretend to see the end. If, however, the Spaniards still fight, they must abandon the plains, and decline fixed battles, they must betake themselves to their mountains, and the defence of their towns; the siege of Saragossa must be an example for every place, and the enemy must be made to buy whatever he possesses. Thus will his troops be melted down, and his resources exhausted. We own, however, that this prospect of hope, to which we so fondly cling, is covered with clouds so thick, that it is scarcely discernible. The suspicions which so closely adhered to us, that a people so long and patiently enslaved, a people so ignorant, and uncivilized, would not suddenly be animated with that sublime and unconquerable love of liberty, which the situation of the Spaniards required; and letters from officers of the highest distinction in sir John Moore's army, but too strongly prove that these suspicions were well founded. They complain that the British army on their march met with nothing but coldness, and jealousy, and that they perceived no such symptoms as they were led to expect, of that devotedness in the cause of their country, without which no hopes could be entertained.

A cabinet council met yesterday, about two o'clock, at the Foreign office, and sat until seven in the evening. When it broke up, Mr. Hunter, the messenger, was ordered to proceed with dispatches to Spain. It is understood that the subject under consideration was the situation of our army in Spain, and it was reported last night, that Mr. Hunter carried out with him the approbation of government to the plan of the retreat suggested by Sir J. Moore, and orders for the whole of the British force to be concentrated in Portugal. Transports have been ordered to Corunna and Vigo, and every arrangement has been made to facilitate this operation.

It is said, that the scattered remains of the Spanish army have proceeded towards the Sierra Morona, and that Don Francisco Palafox is collecting them to defend the passes of those mountains; but whether any information has been received on this subject, or whether the statement is founded in conjecture only, we have not been able to ascertain.

The situation of the remains of the army of Galicia is most truly distressing, and calls most loudly for our active exertions in its favor. The Mar-

quis de la Romana and his brave followers, who he rescued from bondage in Holstein, are called and would be treated as traitors by the despot if again caught. Lord Paget says, that he found no more than 6000 men of the army of Galicia assembled together in Leon, though we have been told of 20,000 having reunited themselves under the patriot standard. Even the last, however, is not a number to withstand the host of Bonaparte. They ought therefore, if possible, to be saved from his fury.

London, Dec. 13.—The following is an extract of a letter from an officer in one of the divisions of the army of Gen. Baird:

Villa Franca, Nov. 29. "I can only tell you that I am quite well, and fare as well as circumstances will permit. I got to Astorga from Oviedo on the Wednesday evening, and on Thursday morning last, 23d inst. the army retreated, but advanced again on the Friday. A courier is going off to Lugo, by which I send this. You must not be alarmed at not hearing from me often, as it is impossible. The French are in great force, near 100,000 men, it is said, at Burgos, Valladolid, Villuven, and their cavalry at Rio Seco, and advancing about. The two English armies have not joined, and it is uncertain when they will. On Thursday last, 23d I concluded we should have retreated much further. As it was, I had to march on a continuation about 30 miles; cañks of rum were stove at Astorgo, &c. and every one thought the French to be very near; next day we advanced to our old positions. Blake's army, i. e. Roman's has been completely defeated and scattered. There were only 3000 men at Leon a week ago. The Spaniards would tell me every where that there were 30 or 40,000. If we cannot from a junction with sir J. Moore, or he with us, which must be the case, as we cannot leave the road to Corunna open to the French, both armies must retreat *sur leur pas*. This is a wretched country. I am sure the French would do them good, but as an Englishman I cannot wish them to gain a footing here; though I am afraid they will eventually succeed. It is said the French have pulled on a column to Oviedo, to pass by Lugo, and intercept our retreat, but that is uncertain. The Spaniards do not act with the spirit they might."

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domestic growth, produce or manufacture.

Would not a plain, honest man, not otherwise informed, conclude that this act, thus ushered into the legislature, was expressly intended to guard against the oppressive effects of the embargo laws? And yet what must be the allowance of such a man, at finding that there is no authority in any of those laws to enter the dwelling house of a citizen. This is the fact, as appears from the section that gives authority to seize these articles, which is as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That the collectors of all the districts of the U. States, shall and they are hereby authorized to take into their custody specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture found on board of any ship or vessel, boat or other water craft, when there is reason to believe they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner appearing on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported; and not to permit such articles to be removed until bond with sufficient sureties shall have been given for the landing or delivery of the same in some place of the United States, whence, in the opinion of the collector there shall not be any danger of such articles being exported.

After this comparison of the embargo act with that proposed in the legislature of Massachusetts, what other inference can be drawn, than that this honorable body intend by the passage of their act to deceive the people, by making them believe, in defiance of truth, that the general government has authorised its officers to enter the dwelling house of a citizen, not only the day, but likewise in the night, and seize his money and articles of domestic growth or manufacture?

The provisions of the embargo acts, most loudly complained of, and on which the charge of unconstitutionality is principally rested, are—the authority given to the collectors to take possession of and detain property on suspicion; or, in the words of the act, "when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation,"—and the authority given to the President to employ the military force, or empower such one as he pleases, to employ it, to prevent the illegal departure of any vessel, and to guard any specie or domestic articles seized for a violation of the embargo.

Precedents of analogous powers might be quoted from the laws of the U. States to no considerable extent.—But, as our object is to be concise, that this article may therefore find admission into every honest print in the country, we shall limit our extracts to the provisions of two acts, passed before the rage of party, passed under the administration of Washington, a man whose virtues we all profess to venerate, and whose advice, it is devoutly to be wished, we would all follow.

The first provision in the embargo laws, to which exception is taken, is contained in the 9th section, which we have just cited. We have marked the part objected to in *Italic*.

Compare this provision with the 3d section of "The act to prohibit the carrying on the slave trade from the U. S. to any foreign place or country," which follows, and particularly with the words in *Italic*, and you will find, if not a perfect correspondence, at least an equivalent investiture of power.

"That the owner, master, or factor of each and every foreign ship or vessel, clearing out for any of the coasts of kingdoms of Africa, or suspected to be intended for the slave trade, and the suspicion being declared to the officer of the customs, by any citizen, on oath or affirmation, and such information being to the satisfaction of the said officer, shall first give bond with sufficient sureties, to the Treasurer of the United States, that none of the natives of Africa, or any other foreign country or place, shall be taken on board the said ship or vessel, to be transported, or sold as slaves, in any other foreign port or place whatever, within nine months thereafter.

The second provision, objected to, is contained in the 10th and 11th sec-

tions of the last embargo act, which are as follow:

"That the powers given to the collectors, either by this or any other act respecting the embargo, to refuse permission to put any cargo on board any vessel, boat, or other water craft, to detain any vessel or take into custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the President may give, and such general rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, made in pursuance of the powers aforesaid; which instructions and general rules the collectors shall be bound to obey."

"That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the United States or of the territories thereof as may be judged necessary in conformity with the provisions of this and any other acts respecting the embargo, for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of and keeping in custody any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie or articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons resisting the customs-house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the laws laying an embargo, or otherwise violating or assisting and abetting violations of the same."

Compare these provisions with the following provision contained in the 7th section of "the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and you will likewise find a still closer correspondence.

"That in every case in which a vessel shall be fitted out and armed, or attempted so to be fitted out or armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessels shall be increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise shall be begun or set on foot contrary to the prohibitions and provisions of this act; and in every case of the capture of a ship or vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as above defined, and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States, shall be disobeyed or resisted by any person or persons having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of the subjects or citizens of such prince or state; in every such case, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof as shall be judged necessary for the purpose of taking possession of, and detaining any such ship or vessel, with their prize or prizes, if any, in order to the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this act, and to the raising such prize or prizes, in the cases in which retaliation shall have been adjudged, and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise against the territories or dominions of a foreign prince or state, with whom the United States are at peace."

From this statement it follows, that the most important powers given in the embargo laws, which are stigmatized as oppressive and unconstitutional, are not only substantially the same with those bestowed by laws passed during the administration of Gen. Washington, but are, in their leading features, word for word the same. So cautious have the framers of the embargo law been to proceed correctly, that they have actually trodden in the very steps of Washington and the Congress of 1794.

The citizens of the town of Marblehead have met, and passed a set of resolutions worthy of their high character for patriotism, from which we extract the following:

Resolved, That we view with the utmost abhorrence and indignation in the conduct of a party among us, who are continually endeavoring to excite the good people of this commonwealth to a disobedience of the laws of the union, by false and libellous publications, representing the motives and measures of the General Government, and by gross misstatements of the nature and sources of our present embarrassments, that the real object of this party is to separate the United States, and excite rebellion and civil war for the purpose of establishing a monarchy under the pretence of a northern confederacy, or to force us into a destructive war with the continent of Europe, consequently a fatal alliance with the corrupted monarchy of Britain, "whose embrace is death."

Resolved, That we behold with mixed emotions of pain and abhorrence the proceedings of certain towns in this Commonwealth, convened for the express purpose of criminating the National Government, and scattering the seeds of discord and contention among the community, as pregnant with the most pernicious consequences, inflaming the minds of individuals against their rulers, enticing them to an open rebellion against the constituted authorities, and which if persisted in will produce scenes from which the mind recoils with horror.

Does not the following extract from Mr. Gore's report in the legislature of Massachusetts, to use a vulgar phrase, let the cat out of the bag?

"Let Congress repeal the embargo, annul the convention with France, forbid all commercial intercourse with the French dominions, arm our public and private ships, and unfurl the republican banner against the imperial standard."

Can any thing more irrefragably demonstrate the attachment of these men to England? She has done us most wrong. But perdition to the man that raises his voice in favor of resorting to war to resist her violence, or to him that recommends war with both nations! While war, of the most determined kind, is urged against France.

The disorganising spirit of the Essex Junto has roused the whiggism of the country. The militia of Boston and Charlestown have determined to maintain the empire of the laws, and the surrounding and remote counties are coming out with a boldness, that will check, if not appal faction. The towns of Saco, Gray and Dorchester have passed strong resolutions against the efforts of faction to disunite and distract.

The spirited resolutions passed at Albany have animated the whole state of New York, and from every quarter we receive the most patriotic proceedings.

Gen. Obadiah German is elected a Senator of the United States for the state of New York, for six years ensuing the 3d of March next, in the place of Dr. Mitchell, the term of whose appointment on that day expires.

Mr. German had 65 votes.—Mr. Brookes 45.—and Dr. Mitchell 16.

The following Address to the President of the United States, has been adopted by the House of Delegates of Virginia—Yeas 120—Nays 24.

Sir—The General Assembly of your native State cannot lose their session, without acknowledging your services in the office which you are just about to lay down, and bidding you a respectful and affectionate farewell.—We have to thank you for the model of an administration, conducted on the purest principles of republicanism; for pomp and state laid aside; patronage discarded; internal taxes abolished; a host of superfluous officers disbanded; the monarchical maxim "that a national debt is a national blessing," renounced; and more than thirty-three millions of our debt discharged; the native right to nearly one hundred millions of acres of our national domain extinguished; and without the guilt or calamities of conquest, a vast and fertile region added to our country, far more extensive than her original possessions, bringing along with it the Mississippi and port of Orleans, the trade of the west to the Pacific Ocean, and in the intrinsic value of the land itself, a source of permanent and almost inexhaustible revenue. These are points in your administration which the historian will not fail to seize, to

expand and teach posterity to dwell upon with delight. Nor will he forget our peace with the civilized world, preserved through a season of uncommon difficulty and trial; the good will cultivated with the unfortunate aborigines of our country, and the civilization humanely extended among them; the lesson taught the inhabitants of the coast of Barbary, that we have the means of chastising their piratical encroachments, and awing them into justice; and that theme on which, above all others, the historic genius will hang with rapture, the liberty of speech and of the press, preserved inviolate, without which, genius and science are given to man in vain.

In the principles on which you have administered the government, we see only the continuation and maturity of the same virtues and abilities which drew upon you, in your youth, the resentment of Dunmore.—From the first brilliant and happy moment of your resistance to foreign tyranny, until the present day, we mark with pleasure and with gratitude, the same uniform, consistent character, the same warm and devoted attachment to liberty and the republic, the same Roman love of your country, her rights, her peace, her honor, her prosperity.

How blessed will be the retirement into which you are about to go! How deservedly blessed will it be! For you carry with you the richest of all rewards, the recollection of a life well spent in the service of your country, and proofs the most decisive of the love, the gratitude, the veneration of your countrymen.

That your retirement may be as happy as your life has been virtuous and useful; that our youth may see in the blissful close of your days, an additional inducement to form themselves on your model, is the devout and earnest prayer of your fellow citizens who compose the General Assembly of Virginia.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, February 16.
The House this day passed the bill laying an additional duty (of 50 per cent. on present duties) on all goods, wares and merchandize imported into the United States.

Saturday, Feb. 18.
The House was engaged the whole of the day in committee of the whole on the non-intercourse bill. A motion to amend the bill so as to keep on the embargo altogether was negatived, Yeas 35. A motion to amend the bill so as wholly to repeal the embargo, was negatived 57 to 53. The committee went through the bill, which was reported to the House near five o'clock.—When the House adjourned without considering the report of the committee.

SENATE, February 13.
Mr. Giles occupied the greater part of the day in support of his resolutions relative to the embargo, &c.
Feb. 14.
On motion of Mr. Hillhouse, resolved, that a committee be appointed to examine and report, whether any, and what further regulations or provisions are necessary to check the allowance or payment of extravagant claims, or unreasonable accounts, and to prevent an improper expenditure of public money; and that the committee be authorized to call on the several departments for such information and papers, as may be necessary to aid them in their enquiry; and to report by bill or otherwise. Ordered, that Messrs. Giles, Hillhouse and Crawford be the committee.

Mr. Gregg reported a bill authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps. [This bill passed to a third reading on the 16th. It authorizes the President to augment the present corps by one major, two captains, two first lieutenants, 185 corporals, and 594 privates.]

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Giles's resolution, which is as follows:
Resolved, That the several laws laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. States be repealed on the fourth day

of March next, except as to G. Britain and France, and their dependencies; and that provision be made by law for prohibiting all commercial intercourse with those nations and their dependencies, and the importation of any article into the U. S. the growth, produce or manufacture of either of the said nations, or of the dominions of either of them.

Mr. Bayard moved to strike out the words in *Italic*.
On this motion Mr. Bayard spoke at great length, when the question was taken by Yeas and Nays, as follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Bayard, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Parker, Pickering, White—3.
Nays—Messrs. Anderson, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Kitchell, Lieb, Matthews, Milledge, Mitchell, Moore, Pope, Reid, Smith, of Md, Smith, of N. Y. Smith, of Ten. Sumter, Thurston, Tiffin, Turner—23.

Mr. Hillhouse moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution.—Lost.
On agreeing to the original resolution the Senate divided—Yeas 22—Nays 9—All the members voting in the negative on Mr. Bayard's amendment, and vice versa; except Mr. Turner, who on the resolution voted in the negative.
Ordered that Messrs. Giles, Smith, of Md. and Crawford, be a committee to bring in a bill.

Feb. 16.
Mr. Giles reported a bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes.

RUTLAND, (V.) Jan. 23.
Trial of the crew of the Black Snake, Mott and Ledgard [and not Mudgett, as stated in a former Herald] were convicted of Manslaughter, at the late Supreme Court held at Burlington. Mudgett's trial was continued, as the jury could not agree upon a verdict. We understand the Sentence of Court pronounced upon Mott and Sheffield (the latter of whom was convicted of Manslaughter in August last) was 50 lashes: stand in the pillory one hour, and 10 year's imprisonment at hard labor each. The sentence against Ledgard was the same, save the corporal part of the punishment.

Richmond, Feb. 17.
It is expected that the Legislature will finally adjourn this day, after a session of 74 days.
The Judicial Circuit (under the late law organizing Superior Courts) composed of the counties of Frederick, Hampshire, Berkeley, Jefferson, Loudon and Fauquier, has been assigned to the honorable Robert White, esq.

Married—On the 9th inst. Mr. John Alburts, Editor of the Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer, to Miss Nancy Vanmeter, of Berkeley county.
Also—On Thursday the 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Hill, Doctor Edward Conrad, to the amiable Miss Harriet Roberdeau—both of Winchester.

Died—On Friday the 17th instant, William K. Harding Esq. of this County.
Also—On the same day, at Leesburgh, Mr. Collin Cordell.

BOATING
FROM HARPER'S FERRY.
The subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when waggoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.
JOHN WAGER, & Co.
Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 49.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From Goldsmith.
And thou sweet Poetry,
Aid slighted truth with thy persuasive strain:
Teach erring man to spurn the rage of gain;
Teach him that States of native strength possess;
Tho' very poor, may still be very blest:
—That TRADE'S proud empire hastes to swift decay;
As Ocean sweeps the labored mound away;
While SELF-DEPENDENT power can time defy,
As rocks resist the billows and the sky.

From the Norfolk Herald of Feb. 2.
Anchored off Cape Henry on Tuesday, bound to Baltimore, the ship Anne, captain Eliza E. Russel, 107 days from Madras.
A passenger in the Ann sent us the following for publication:
The Ann has been absent nearly two years: she was detained six months by the Arabs at Mocha, and after her release, not being able to procure a cargo there, was proceeding to Penang for information, when she was captured by the English frigates Fox and Caroline; and sent to Madras; after a long delay, was tried and liberated. The condemnation of the Ann would have been too flagrant a violation of every principle of the law of nations, or of equity, even for a British Court of Admiralty; but it would have been repugnant to their principles to have done complete justice. Capt. R. was, therefore, obliged to pay the costs of suit, and then the fore hire, and carting of the specie, which they took out on the arrival of the Ann. Whilst in their possession, the Ann lost three cables and anchors, one suit of sails, her boat and bowsprit, and as much injury was done to her tackle and apparel as lay in their power; all which captain R. was obliged to repair at his own expense.

Capt. R. has been imprisoned between the English and Arabs nine months, and is at loss to decide which nation is most entitled to pre-eminence in villainy.
Came passengers, capt. Newell, late master of the brig Creole of Bolton, Mr. Charles Fokes second officer and Cabot, passenger.—The Creole was condemned at Madras for having touched at the Isle of France on her outward passage—another instance of British rapacity.—She was bound to Bolton with a cargo of piece goods, having touched at the Isle of France and sold her outward cargo.—On the afternoon she was to have sailed, she was taken possession of by order of captain Pellew, of the English frigate Phoenix. Captain Newell was detained a close prisoner on board the Creole for fifty four days; after repeated applications he was permitted to go on shore, but his request for a sufficiency to defray his necessary expenses was, by Admiral Pellew, with his characteristic brutality, insolently refused, with many illiberal reflections upon Americans in general, in a style peculiar to the Admiral.
Mr. Cabot, a passenger from the Isle of France, who was returning to his friends and family in Bolton, after a long absence, was sent ashore to Poonanalle, a depot for prisoners of war, about 15 miles from Madras, where he was detained from the time of the seizure of the Creole, (the 9th May) until the 28th September.
The Creole's crew was turned ashore on the burning sands, without a shelter, or the means of subsistence; and it was even ordered by captain Pellew (a worthy son of such a sire) to turn them naked on the beach. After wandering about several days, one of which they passed in prison, they found relief in the charity of capt. Edwards, of the American brig Brutus, in which vessel, and the Egnia, of New-York, they took passage.—The probable motive for such execrable treatment, was their refusal to enlist in the Phoenix.
The foregoing is but a faint sketch of these rapacious scoundrels with respect to the Creole.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 24.
On the 27th inst. the schr. Rising States, capt. Shaw, laden with 238

bales of Cotton and 27 tierces of Rice, cleared regularly at the custom house of this port, for N. York; with a crew consisting of the following persons: Jabez Shaw master; Samuel Jones mate; Wm. Pierce and Wm. Witham, and three people of colour, marines; together with Mr. Richard Kelley and Mr. Brown, passengers. On the 12th, soon after leaving Tybee Island, capt. Shaw being in the cabin, heard a noise on deck, and, on coming up, found the vessel hove too.—Capt. S. immediately ordered the helm to be put up. Kelley, (the passenger) replied that it should not; and told capt. S. he was no longer master of the vessel. The cabin door was then shut, a small yawl boat let down along side, and capt. S. ordered into it by Kelley and all the rest of the people on board, except William Witham.—On refusing to leave the vessel and go into the boat, they lifted him up and threw him into it. He then laid hold of the vessel, but was compelled to desist in consequence of their repeated threats to knock out his brains. Kelley and Brown offered Witham money to join them; but he declining was ordered into the boat with capt. S.
After throwing a small piece of boiled beef into the boat, they cast her off from the schr. hoisted all sail, and bearing away, east-by south, with a fresh N. W. wind, were in a short time out of sight. Tybee light house being then fifteen miles, and more distant than the Hunting Islands; capt. S. and Witham made for the latter, which they reached a little before sunset, and remained all night on the sand hills without either provisions or water. Next day they were taken off by a party of gentlemen who had been hunting on the islands and conveyed to St. Helena, in South Carolina, from whence they proceeded to Beaufort, where they protested before the intendancy; and proceeding to this place proffered a second time, in substance similar to the foregoing.

The Rising States is owned by Messrs. Albert Ogden and Co. of New-York; was consigned to and loaded by Messrs. Ogden and Baker of this city; and the bonds for reloading her cargo in the United States, are subscribed by Ogden and Baker, Merrill and Parkurll, and Jabez Shaw. She is supposed to have proceeded for Europe.
We are informed, by a gentleman recently from St. Thomas, that JOHN MANNOT, a carpenter, and a native of New-York, was impressed at St. Thomas, and had been carried on board a British ship of war laying there.
Mer. Ad.
A young man was arrested in the city of Philadelphia on Thursday the 2d inst. on suspicion of being concerned in counterfeiting bank notes. Notes on the bank of the United States—Pennsylvania bank,—and some of the Jersey banks to the amount of 3975 dollars, were found on him and in his saddle bags. Some of the notes were signed and others blank. It is a fact not generally known that all five dollar notes of the bank of the United States are counterfeit.—They issue no note for less than 10 dollars.

Counterfeits.—We understand that a nest of these villains were discovered in this city on Saturday last. They were all provided with plates of various Banks; and, when taken, they were amusing themselves with imitating the hand writing of the different Presidents and Cashiers. It seems they had sent a parcel of notes to a friend in Philadelphia, who betrayed the business to the Bank there, by which means they were apprehended.
New-York Com. Ado.

I WISH to receive proposals for cutting and cording for coal wood, a quantity of dead wood, nearly opposite to capt. Downey's; and also for hauling, setting and burning the same into coal: to be undertaken by one or two responsible persons, under contract to be entered into with me, on my return home from a journey of about three weeks.
F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, Jan. 10, 1809.

REMOVAL.
THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.
AARON CHAMBERS.
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.
The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

FOR SALE,
A Family of Negroes.
For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.
JOSEPH CRANE.
January 13, 1809.

Jefferson, ff.
February Court, 1809.
John Horner, Jun. complainant, AGAINST
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants, In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in February next and answer the bill of the complainant.—And it is further ordered that the defendants John Briscoe, or William Cameron, or either of them, do not pay away, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Philip Briscoe, or such money, goods or effects as may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the said Philip Briscoe, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some convenient newspaper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.
Telt,
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

Charles G. Richter,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. 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.

For Sale,
A YOUNG HEALTHY
Negro Woman,
who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.
Jan. 13, 1809.

Clover Seed.
Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Becler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.
January 27, 1809.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

Public Sale.
UNDER the authority of a deed of trust executed to me by Cyrus and John Saunders, on the 27th of February, 1808, for the benefit of Joseph Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will sell on Saturday the 23th of the present month, in Charlestown, before the door of Mrs. Flagg's tavern, (for call) to the highest bidder,
A house and lot of land, situate in Charlestown, and the same lot which the said Cyrus derived title to under conveyance from a certain James Whaley.

The said house and lot will be conveyed to the purchaser by the undersigned, in character of trustee acting under the aforesaid deed.
WILLIAM TATE, Trustee
For Messrs. Crane & Craghill
February 10, 1809.

FRESH
Clover Seed.
THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash.
TH. AUSTIN.
Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

BAR-IRON.
The subscribers have on hand FIVE TONS BAR IRON, handsomely drawn, and well assorted; and in a few days expect to receive several additional wagon loads, which will be sold at six dollars for 112lbs.
G. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1809.

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 sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue round about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn 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.
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

Information Wanted.
MR. WILLIAM GIROD, the friend of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs. Shylock is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligencer in the city of Washington, he will hear something very interesting to his happiness. Any person possessing any information of this gentleman's residence, will render him, as well as the author of this article an essential service, by remitting the same to the above place.
January 9, 1809.

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.

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

LT. GOV. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.
Mr. LINCOLN, the Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, on the 26th of January, delivered a speech to the Legislature, which for patriotism, elegance, and sound sense is above all praise. We give the whole of it that relates to national concerns. May it rescue this important member of the union from the fangs of sedition.
Nat. Intel.

The peculiar circumstances, under which we have assembled, call for a serious direction of our thoughts to that Being, in whose hands are the destinies of men and of nations. The aspect of our public affairs imposes on all the duty of patience and circumspection, in their investigations, and their actions. Our best exertions, for the general welfare, are now necessary. The known patriotism of the people of Massachusetts is a pledge for the display of these virtues, on every public emergency. How far existing or threatened evils, may be provided against, or endangered rights be secured, by any agency constitutionally confided to their state legislature, are at the present moment, considerations of the most interesting nature.

That afflicting Providence which has deprived you, and your fellow citizens, of the assistance and experience of him, who was selected by their suffrages, to discharge the important duties of Chief Magistrate, can be felt and lamented by none more sincerely than by myself. This event having constitutionally devolved on me these duties, as a substitution to his talents and his experience, you may rest assured for the residue of the year, of my solicitude, assiduity and best endeavors to promote what, from my own convictions, shall appear most conducive to the good of the whole. On this occasion, to repeat the prescribed oaths, which I have already taken, would be but the avowals of my political sentiments. The national and the state constitution contain them. The fair and obvious construction of these instruments, in the sense in which I shall be convinced they were intended to be understood, will furnish my rule of action, wherever they can apply. The outlines of our respective relations and duties are there to be found. My inexperience in legislative business will, I fear, be thought too often to call for your indulgence and candor. If instructed by the constitution and the law, and sincerely aiming to adhere to their provisions, and to advance the general interest and harmony among the citizens, there should unhappily be a difference of opinion between the different departments of government, as to means, or their application, it can be no just cause of uneasiness or distrust among us.

The New-England states have been represented, to their injury, and to the injury of the United States, as distracted with divisions, prepared for opposition to the authority of the law, and ripening for a secession from the union. Anxieties at suggestions or apprehensions of this kind, have been expressed on the floor of Congress. Such suggestions we trust are unfounded. Our enemies alone could have made them. It is to be lamented, that any color has ever been furnished for such alarms. It cannot be concealed, that in this state, existing difficulties and the apparent indications of greater ones, have produced instances of excitement, violence, and discretion, which form serious claims on our attention. Could legislators be agreed, all would be tranquilized from without. Would not such an achievement be worthy an united effort, and reward the labors of a whole session? The times call for union, confidence and mutual forbearance, and accommodation. Will not a recollection of some

prominent principles & fact in our history, with a legislative example, have this tendency among our citizens. May we not avail ourselves of this opportunity to review, in a summary manner, the situation in which we are placed, and the dangers to which we are exposed.
If ever a forgetfulness of past dissensions, and joint efforts for the common interest, were necessary, they are so at this moment. Will not each citizen determine for himself, that no personal gratification shall stand in the way of any arrangement which will concentrate the general will, and direct its strength for our country's safety. For one, I am prepared for this measure of accord and devotion to the exigency of the crisis, or my heart deceives me. Union is every thing; it is our resources. If we must have conflicts, let them be with foreign enemies. If war, let it be by the whole people as one man, in defence of their violated rights. Let not a partiele of our means be wasted, in party or individual contentions.

It cannot be necessary, nor would it be beneficial, to review in detail the continued aggravated insults and injuries which have been heaped upon us, by the warring powers of Europe. The aggregate of our wrongs have been great indeed. The countervailing measures of our national government, are generally known. The recent communications of public documents, and the able and repeated disquisitions on those topics, as published to the world, explained principles, and facts beyond the utility of further elucidation.

Although our commercial intercourse and national defence, is, from necessity and the soundest policy, confined to the United States. Yet, it is not unbecoming any member of the union to add its concurring energies to national measures, or with fairness and moderation to question their justness or policy, while they are pending and ripening for adoption. But with governments, as with individuals there are stages, when questions can no longer be usefully open to controversy and opposition. Stages, when an end must be put to debate, and a decision thence resulting, be respected, by its prompt and faithful execution, or government loses its existence, and the people are ruined. Are we not in this stage of the great questions of foreign aggressions, embargo, non-intercourse, national defence, and other means of safety, deemed necessary by those entrusted with the final disposal of these objects? A balanced government, and its authorities, capable only of executing the deliberate volitions of a real majority of the citizens, constituted and established by, and proceeding from themselves, is so safe, so reasonable, and so beyond every thing else essential to their own liberty and happiness, that its hazard or interruption cannot be contemplated, but with distress. To such a government, foreign nations, with the unprincipled and desperate, may be hostile, but our virtuous citizens, sensible of its blessings, will yield to any sacrifice for its support. At no time, has its administration, however wise and happy, been satisfactory to all our citizens. This was not to be expected. Its impartiality, justice, forbearance and pacific policy, have been no security against violence, injustice and depredation on our right of person, property and sovereignty, by the belligerents. Acts of insult, rapine and plunder have been multiplied upon us, and pressed us to the very wall. Does further retreat, and much further endurance, consist with the spirit and genius of Americans? Yet, we trust, the continuance of peace, with its inestimable blessings,

is not altogether hopeless. The aggressing nations may yet be made to listen to the dictates of their own interests of war. If not there is a point in national sensibility, as in the feelings of man, where patience and submission end. Beyond this is degradation, destruction and death. This point is, when suffering forbearance involves a surrender of honor, property, and the power of self-government. How near we have approached to this period, or how far we may be approximating, is not for us to determine. Such considerations ought, with confidence, as they may with safety remain where the constitution has placed them. Congress with a united people, may still avert the threatened evil. Pacific wisdom may be yet better than weapons of war. And should it become necessary to cast the die, we may be assured, our representatives, participating in all the trials, burthens and sufferings, imposed on others, will not incautiously precipitate the throw.

Whence then the cause of jealousy, distrust, altercation & bitter aspersion of some of our citizens? Whence then suddenness and individual rashness, that have denounced our national government and wounded our own? Under a general pressure, however necessary, excitements are easily produced. The effects of national measures have fallen and will fall more severely on some descriptions of citizens and portions of the community than others. This is unavoidable.—Ship owners and the New-England States may have been the greatest sufferers. But a necessary inequality, in the effect of measures, furnishes no objection to their justice or their policy. All agree something was necessary to be done. Had other measures been adopted, they would but have produced another description of evils, not have diminished the aggregate. It was not to have been expected that the United States could be exempted from disasters, when causes were in operation, which have involved half the world in the greatest. We in some measure know the effects of past arrangements, but can never know what would have been the results of different ones. If our privations have preserved a portion of our property, our peace and the opportunity of yet selecting between alliances, peace and war, are we certain the price has been too great? It has been the unenviable and arduous task of our rulers to collect the diversified sentiments of their constituents, on facts, and to assimilate and concentrate them, as far as possible, to an according system, predicated on the prevailing opinion. By what other principle; by what better rule can society act? If the degree, the kind and the time for action must wait for unanimity, our rights would never be defended, and our country would be ruined. By the voice of the majority alone can society exist for a moment. To oppose it is to oppose a vital movement of the body politic.—To triumph over it, is to conquer ourselves and render us a prey to any and every invader. A government of anarchy and confusion, a dissolution of all principle and of all authority. Who can contemplate such a state of things but with horror? Who can lend it even his silent countenance? Are not liberty, safety and property, our dearest rights and dearest enjoyments, the creatures of law, upheld by its power and rendered sacred by its energies? If government languishes and fails, will not these blessings languish and perish also? Who does not know, in the range of excited passions, broken loose from legal restraints, property is often fatal to its owner, virtue to its possessor,

and family blessings an invitation to the hand of the destroyer? When beholding in the mirror of past times and distant ages the black and frightful atrocities of furious and ungoverned men, amidst the wrecks of civil establishments, will not thoughtfulness, in the language of our departed patriot, "frown indignantly upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate one portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together its various parts"? Frown upon every suggestion of a non-execution of the law, resistance, or abandonment of the union! Such suggestions are not less a libel upon the morals and understanding of the great body of the New-England people than on their patriotism. Their character is not marked with propensities to outrage, disorder and blood. Such a reproach must be repelled. Our citizens may differ on the necessity and wisdom of existing or projected measures; but for support of their government, their rights and their independence, the majority is immense.

Will not the advocates for town meetings, the authors of resolutions, be induced calmly to weigh the spirit and principles of their opposition, and reflect farther on the tendency of their measures? Are they prepared to pull down the splendid edifice erected by the wisdom and valor of their fathers, and to bury themselves under the ruins of Liberty? Are not all their privations and sufferings notorious to their rulers and from necessity yielded to, with parental sympathy and painful sensibility? While a large majority of the people of the Union, of their national representatives, of the State Legislatures, of their towns and counties, seriously believe that the existing measures are essential to our safety and the best for the whole, can their opposers wish them to be abandoned and a surrender of the government into their hands? And will they yield it, in turn, to other towns and sections of the country, that may make a similar claim? Would they wish in these perilous times to see our peace, liberty and social blessings at the feet of a party? Would they wish to break those ties which unite all to the common centre, a deposit for the public opinion, public confidence and the public power? Such a secession from the salutary conceptions of our Constitutions and the fundamental principles of our government, would be more to be deprecated, and outweigh in mischief the most exaggerated evils of the embargo.

The cultivated reports that the Administration and the southern people are hostile to commerce and unfriendly to the Eastern States, are calculated to produce uneasiness, jealousies and dissensions. The evidence of such facts, I have never seen. My convictions, under some advantages for observation, have been otherwise. I question not the sincerity of the opinions of others. The principles and the public conduct of our rulers are the fair objects of a manly and public spirited scrutiny, for the purpose of merited censure or approbation, their continuance or removal from office in the prescribed forms. The profits of their talents, zeal and labors to render their country great and happy, are before the public. The discussion with truth and fairness, would be salutary and agreeable to genius and spirit of our government. Bids misrepresentations, groundless suspicions, violent and indiscriminate abuse, unless checked, must end in opposition to the law, a contempt for its authority, and distracted breach of the public peace.
If legal animadversions on incendiary and libellous publications would be thought by some, dangerous to the liberty of speech, and the press, a strong public opinion favorable to go
(Concluded on 4th page.)