From the Poems of Thomas Little, jun.

CANZONET.

Oh that I were the limpid ſtream,
On which at eve's departing gleam,
My love with joy is wont to gaze!
Or breeze that whiſpers o'er the lawn,
And at the bluſh of orient dawn,
Around her heavenly bosom plays.

Why am I not the living gauze,
Which true to love's discreeteſt laws,
Embraces ſoft that waiſt divine?
Or envied curls which fondly sip
The nectar from each glowing lip,
And round that neck delighted twine?

Gods! were I some fair blooming flow'r
In yonder sweetly bluſhing bow'r,
I more than mortals ſhould be bleſt,
If, when Lucinda softly ſtray'd,
Pluck'd by the lovely, peerless maid,
And placed upon her snowy breaſt!

Receipts for making Summer Beer.

Take four quarts of molasses, half a pint of yeaſt, and a spoonful of powdered race ginger; put these ingredients into your vessel, and pour on them two gallons of scalding hot water; ſhake them well, till it ferments; and add thirteen gallons of cold water, to fill up the cask. Let the liquor ferment about twelve hours, when it will be fit for use. It may be kept in bottles for a great age.

Another.—Take two ounces of hops, and boil them three or four hours in three or four pailfulls of water; then scald two quarts of molasses in the liquor, and turn it up into a clean half barrel, boiling hot; then fill it up with cold water; before it is quite full, put in your emptyings of yeaſt to work it; the next day you will have agreeable wholesome small beer, that will not fill with wind as that which is brewed from malt or bran; and it will keep good till it is all drank out.

Another.—To ten quarts of water add *one bottle of porter*, and one pound of brown sugar, or a pint of molasses. After they have been well mixed, pour the liquor into bottles, and place them loosely corked in a cool cellar. In two or three days it will be fit for use. A spoonful of ginger, added to the mixture, renders it more lively and agreeable to the taſte.

[*Agricultural Register.*

A list of Laws
AND REGULATIONS,

Made by the Trustees of Charlestown, for the internal regulation of said town.

A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of ſtud horses from letting them to mares within the limits of Charleſtown, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

A regulation prohibiting the galloping of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcases, or other matter so near any of the ſtreets as to become offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the discharging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting waggoners from driving their teams faſter than a walk within the limits of said town, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the playing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.

A regulation prohibiting any person from waſhing clothes so near any of the wells of said town as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the markert house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

GEO. NORTH, *President*,
DAN. ANNIN, *Secretary*.
June 30, 1809.

☞ BEING about to leave this place, I wish the agent for Messrs. Craghill and Crane to come forward immediately and settle with me.
J. SAUNDERS.
June 30, 1809.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber having been disappointed in selling his ſtore goods which he lately offered at private sale, now offers the whole of them at public sale. As these goods were laid in low, purchasers may expect great bargains. Also will be sold a good *House and Lot*, situated on the main ſtreet in Charleſtown—together with sundry articles of household furniture, and several barrels of good vinegar. The sale will take place on the 3d day of Auguſt next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM GIBBS.
Charleſtown, July 7, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.

For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charleſtown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.
July 7, 1809.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Charlestown, on the first instant, and if not taken up on or before the first day of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B.
Robert Baty,
John Baker,
Gwyn W. Baylor,
Benjamin Bell,
John S. Blue,
Oliver Bliss,
Jacob Brunce,
James Bond,
Mrs. E. Brackenridge.
C.
Daniel Collins,
Nath'l Coleman,
Ambrose Cramer,
Wm. P. Craghill,
Wm. Clark,
John Cross,
Nathaniel Craghill
D.
Th. Davenport,
Brax. Davenport,
Ad. S. Dandridge,
Valentine Duſt, 2:
James Duke,
E.
Abram Everſole, 2
F.
Ferdinando Fairfax, 4.
G.
William Gibbs, 3,
Henry W. Gray,
John Griggs.
H.
Mr. H. H.
John Haynie, 4,
Thomas Hart, 2,
Isaac Hains,
Daniel Hains,
John Hagar,
Wm. H. Harding,
James Hite,
John Henkle,
Jacob Grant,
Wm. Hutchinson.
K.
Chriſtan Keffert, 2,
William Kemble,
Jonathan Knap,
John Kennedy.
L.
Jacob Lanceskers,
Mrs. Laſhells,
Robert C. Lee, 2
John Linch.
M.
Jessee Moore, 3,
John Moore,
James Melton,
Robert Melton,
Mrs. E. M'Kewan,
Wm. M'Cherry.
Fulton Middleton,
Thomas M'Lanaham.
N.
North and Smallwood.
O.
David Ogilvy,
Gredory O'Neal,
Francis O'Neal.
P.
Henry Parker,
Mrs. Anna Page,
Wm. Potersfield.
R.
William Reid.
S.
Walter Shirley, son of Robt. Shirley,
John Scovee,
Lewis Smith,
Jacob Strider,
George Shagley.
T.
Robert Tabb,
Aquilla Thomas,
John Talbot,
E. Thompson,
Henry S. Turner.
W.
John Ward, or Joseph Winsett,
Thomas Watson,
Francis Whiting, 2,
Wm. Wright,
James Wright,
Joseph Webb.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
Charleſtown, July 2, 1809.

Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their cuſtom. Ladies' pelices made in any faſhion desired.

Charleſtown, April 14, 1809.

Books Mislaid.

THE subscriber requeſts the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be miſtaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.

JOHN SAUNDERS.
Charleſtown, June 2, 1809.

Wanted immediately,

TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tayloring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdſtown.

JOHN DAUGHERTY.
May 12, 1809.

Blank Deeds
For ſale at this Office.

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer.

CHEAP GOODS.

The subscribers have the pleasure to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an additional supply of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

Consisting in part of the following articles,

Chintzes and Calicoes,
Undressed Ginghams,
Cambric and common Dimities,
Figured and plain Leno Muslins,
Cambric, Jaconet & Book Muslins,
Patent and India Nankeens,
Cotton Cassimeres,
Black and changeable Lustrings,
Silk and Cotton Hosiery,
Superfine Edgings and Laces,
Iriſh linens, Dowlass's, and coarse linens,
Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Red, yellow, blue, and brown Bandanoes,
Ladies faſhionable Bonnets,
Gentlemen's imported and country made hats of a superior quality,
Home made linens, and twilled bags,
Paiots and Medicines,
Bar and Strap Iron,
Steel and Nails,
Waldron's prime Cradling and Grass Scythes,
German Grass ditto,
10 dozen excellent Sickles,

ALSO,

40 barrels good Whiskey, a part of which is about twelve months old.

A large supply of

NICE GROCERIES AND LIQUORS,

The Sugars, Teas and Coffee of which cannot be exceeded by any.

A good assortment of

HARD WARE,

CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, TIN, WOODEN, AND POTTER'S WARE.

Together with almoſt every other article in the mercantile line—All of which are offered for sale at the moſt reduced prices for *CASH*—or on good terms to punctual cuſtomers only—to whom for paſt favours since their commencement in business, they now tender their thanks.

R. WORTHINGTON & Co.
Shepherdſtown, June 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims againſt the eſtate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requeſted to forward a minute of the kind; if on bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a diſpoſition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to come forward and make payment.

C. BINNS, *Ex'tor, &c.*
April 21, 1809.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and 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. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.*

Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

The Embargo is off,
NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

The subscriber wiſhes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the moſt central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.
Charleſtown, March 17, 1809.

RAGS!

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

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS of LAND:

ONE Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.

2. One other Tract of 12 acres, 3 roods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1773.

3. One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1773.

4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county; conveyed by Elijah Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, M'Cabe and Kirk.

5. One other tract of 200 acres, lying in Frederick county, and conveyed by the same to the same.

The sale of the three firſt mentioned tracts will take place at the dwelling house, on the tract firſt mentioned, on the second Saturday of September next.

The sale of the two laſt mentioned tracts, will take place on the firſt Saturday in September next, at the mill commonly known as Gibb's mill, which is on one of the laſt mentioned tracts.

The sale will be made in pursuance of the act of the Assembly on the subject of sales under decrees of Courts of Chancery and Executions—the sale being made by virtue of decrees rendered in a cause decided in the High Court of Chancery, at Staunton, between————Jolliffe's Ex'r. Comp't. and Buchanan and others defendants, and by virtue of decrees rendered in three other causes, to wit: Between Lewright, plaintiff, and Buchanan, defendant—Between the same Plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. and others, and between Strider plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. &c. defendants.

The sale will be made subject to the title of dower which Mrs. Sarah White may have, which is however believed to be relinquiſhed, and the Commissioners will make such deed to the respective purchasers, as may be directed by the said court of Chancery.

ROBERT PAGE,
WILLIAM TATE,
JAMES STEPHENSON, } Com'rs.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER.
June 20, 1809.

Attend to This.

BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.

The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods

Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations—Among which are a variety of handsome calicoes, undressed ginghams, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, ſhirting cottons, silk ſhawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurrah and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe ſtones, crowley and bliſtered ſteel, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins. The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and cuſtomers that they can be supplied with remarkable cheap goods by giving him a call.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE partnerſhip of James and Robert Fulton was this day diſſolved by mutual consent: All persons indebted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.

JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charleſtown, May 16, 1809.

Estray Colt.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charleſtown, sometime in November laſt, a *bay mare colt*, with a switch tail, and ſtar in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.

SAMUEL SWAYNE.
June 21, 809.

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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 70.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

IMPRESSMENT OF SEAMEN.

"When you endeavor to convey an idea of a greater number of barbarities, practising a great variety of cruelties upon an incalculable number of ſufferers, nothing defined or specific finds its way to the heart, nor is any ſentiment excited, save that of a general erratic unappropriated commiseration. By endeavouring to comprehend every thing, you would convey nothing. When the father of poetry willies to pourtray the movements of contending armies, and embattled field, he exemplifies only; he does not venture to describe the perplexed and promiscuous conflicts of adverse hoſts, but by the acts and feats of a few individuals, he conveys a notion of the vicissitudes of the fight and fortune of the day.—Select a single object."—CURRAN in the case of Hevey *vs.* Sirr.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

SIR—It has been truly said, that the laſt sad privilege of suffering is that of complaint. No man has ever yet writhed under the tyrant's laſh, without wiſhing to breathe the murmurs of his spirit, and enliſt the world in his cause.—But my own sufferings, acute as they have been, would never have reached the public ear—if they were not calculated to convey inſtruction as well as to excite compassion—to rouse the attention of my government to attempt some effectual remedy againſt similar misfortunes.—I am the unfortunate victim of the Britiſh practice of impressment.

I was born a citizen of the U. States—My parents were proud of their boy—and they were laudably ambitious of inſtilling at least the firſt elements of knowledge into my mind. They sent me to a liberal school in a village—I had a spirit to learn—I read, thought, and was improved.

My thoughts had been very early turned towards the sea. As I scanned the magnificent mirror of waters, which the Ocean spread before me, my young mind was wrapt in sublimity, and delight. I was ambitious of viewing the various phases, which man presents in other countries, even before I was acquainted with him in my own. No object appeared so beautiful to my inexperienced eye, as a vessel in full sail with all her canvas and colours, ſtreaming to the wind. I admired the plough, which furrows the field; but ſtill more the keel which ploughs the deep. When I considered the value of commerce, in relation to agriculture, to the export of the productions of the soil, to the increase of the real resources of my country, and to the means of her maritime defence, I was penetrated with the persuasion, that my government could not but be the friend of the rights of commerce, and that the friend of commerce muſt be the friend of the *Seaman*. I was determined, therefore, to indulge my fondeſt prepossessions, and to devote myself to the sea. I was poor too and in want of wages.

Before I put my plan into execution, I had fully considered all the rights which were incident to my profession. I had maturely ſtudied the inimitable letter of Mr. Madison to Mr. Monroe, on the subject of the impressment of seamen. My mind was familiar with its arguments. My spirit beat high, as I considered the rank and the rights of an American Seaman.

On the 14th of April 1806, I bound myself to the good brig, the Marianne, then laying at New-York. In a few days we set sail for Barcelona in Spain. The wind was prosperous, and my spirits were as light as the ether of Heaven. On the 1ſt of May, however, the scene was sadly reversed. In lat. 30, long. 32, we hove in sight of a Britiſh ſhip of war. "Breakers a head, cried our captain. Avaſt there, my lads." The Engliſh ſhip, however, espied us, and made signals for us to haul to. We obeyed with a heavy heart. The long boat was immediately sent off to us, with a ſtout party, headed by a young and proud midſhipman." My veteran comrades confirmed the omen.

The moment they placed their feet upon the deck, my heart ſhrunk within me. I could have faced grim death in any honorable ſhape. I could have cheerfully periſhed in the fields of battle in the defence of the rights and freedom of my dear country. I could have witheld for no more fortunate doom, than to have been pitted on the ſhore againſt this proud midſhipman within my sword's point, and my life ſtaked alone upon the hazard of the rencontre. I could have plunged with alacrity beneath the salt waves that enſhrouded our vessel—at the slighteſt nod of honor. But thus to be torn from the arms of my comrades, on the mandate of this petty officer of the Britiſh Empire—thus to be dragged from the realms of liberty and light, to the black hold of a Britiſh ſhip of war—to be flogged by the cat of a boatswain, to be caſt into manacles and chains, to be condemned to every sort of obloquy and pain, because I could not perhaps at once bend the firm spirit of a freeman to their moſt capricious airs of authority—these were prospects not to be encountered without the ſtrongeſt ſhuddering of the heart. I awaited my fate in the moſt gloomy silence. At every risk I was determined not to sink into the willing slave of oppression—nor to suffer that liberty which the blood of my anceſtors had purchased, to be wreſted from me, without at least one poor effort of meritorious opposition.

The liſt of the crew was called for. We were required to go on the quarter deck, and to range ourselves in a half moon around the petty chieftain of this band. He himself took his ſtation on the binnacle—"dreſt as he was, in a little brief authority," his countenance and mien bespoke all the haughty and supercilious airs of the Oriental Despot on his throne. His Janissaries were placed to his right and left, with piſtols and cutlasses to execute his proud beheſts. The moment his eye lit upon my person, I saw that my fate was sealed. I was the haleſt and healthieſt man of our crew. Care had not yet assailed my conſtitution, nor had the laſh of slavery yet sounded in my ears. My check was then suffused with the bluſh of health, and the fire of an adventurous spirit flamed in my eyes. It soon became apparent, that I was too precious a treasure to be readily relinquiſhed, from any nice puncti lio of principle or decorum.

The firſt words which he uttered, were of an alarming import. He addressed himself to me, "You know my business. I am the head of a press gang—commissioned to beat up recruits for his majesty's service. You muſt go along with me."—My indignation was too big for expression—at length, with an uncontrollable impetuosity, I poured forth the sentiments of my heart: "By what right do you claim it? Where is your commission to take me? Where are the articles which I have signed, and bound myself to your service? Know you not, that I am the citizen of a country free, sovereign and independent as your own? What ſhadow of allegiance do I owe you or your maſters? My own government has no right to press me into its service. It is one of the privileges of my birth right to use my limbs, and to seek my fortune at my own discretion. If my government wants seamen to man their ſhips, what right have they to use compulsion? Let them give wages sufficiently high to draw us into the service—even *they* dare not lay us under the requisition of such peſts as yourselves. Whence then do you derive the right to exercise a power over my person, which my own country dares not usurp?—Besides, even admitting that the pretensions which I claim to the birth-right of an American citizen, are covered in doubt, is this the way in which you dare to rebut them? Is it in this summary form of trial, that you are about to diveſt me of the name of an American citizen? Is it for you to pronounce my doom? I proteſt againſt your *jurisdiction*. What right have you to call me before this miserable tribunal? You call yourself the judge paramount—the absolute arbiter of my liberty, the moſt precious boon which belongs to me under heaven—and these smiling minions, forsooth, are to be the conſtables of this reverend court, the flaming miniſters of your wrath and juſtice. I abjure the decisions of such a court. What! if I were the moſt common piece of goods on board of a hulk, a bale of canvass or a barrel of pork, you would not dare to proceed in this way againſt me. You would not dare to try me—nor pronounce upon the neutrality of the cargo—it would be more than your commission would be worth to assume the power to condemn me. No! before you would dare to appropriate even a piece of goods to your service, you would be compelled at leaſt to subject it to the mock solemnities of a regular trial—and carry it before some one of your admiralty courts—and let one of its conſtituted authorities be called in to seal its fate. And am I then to be considered of less account than a piece of goods? Is my liberty of less value in the code of eternal juſtice, than a barrel of pork? Infamy light upon such a want of discernment—and ſhame upon the wilful blindness of your government, which suffers the horrible aggressions of such petty tyrants as yourself, to escape with impunity!"

What flaſhes of resentment ſhot from the eyes of this infuriated inquisitor, whilſt I addressed him thus: "Avaſt, my lad, cried he; no more of your d——d palaver. If you *were* a rebellious Yankee, as you pretend to be, I would care no more for you and your accursed country, d'ye see, than this old quid. Such rascals as you ought to be hung up at the yard arm. Such rebels as those chaps are, deserve no better from his majesty's mercy.—Howsomever, I don't mind one word of your cursed lingo. You an't even half so good as one of those chaps. I take you my lad to be as arrant a deserter from his majesty's government, as ever I laid my eyes upon. You are a rascally Iriſhman." I interrupted this wild torrent of abuse. I laid before him my *protection*, the authenticated pledge of my American citizenſhip. I might as well have addressed the binnacle on which he reposed. He did not hesitate to say that my protection was forged—or that I had got it from a *brother tar*, the description of whose person had been somewhat similar to mine own, perhaps for a can of ſlip—or that I had procured it through some imposition on the Collector. He refused to give the leaſt authenticity or respect to the Passport of my government. He tore it into pieces, and gave it to the winds.

I appealed to my comrades, the living and speaking monuments of my birth. One of them had been me in my cradle at the beautiful village of Poughkeepsie; another had known me at the school, where I had acquired the earlieſt elements of my education; the captain himself had been my companion to the office of the collector, who had granted my protection. But, no! My judge was pleased to say, that he would not believe a tittle of all this lingo—that we were a base association of liars and thieves, bound together by mutual intereſts and pledged to defend each other's lies. My cheek burned with indignation. A deep sigh rended my heart, as my eye happened to light upon the flag of the United States, which was then waving over my head.

Penetrated as my whole soul was with resentment, at such brutality and insult, I was determined to make one more effort for my freedom. I was idle enough to address a serious argument to such incorrigible ſtupidity and oppression. I was so ridiculous as even to attempt to persuade this man that even *though* his suspicions of my birth were right; even *though* I were an exile of Erin? yet that he could have no right to diſturb me on board of an American vessel. Did he not recollect, that the vessel on which he ſtood, was a neutral bottom? Whence did he obtain the right of search and impressment of *seamen?* What code or what practice of the law of nations, ever recognized such a claim? There were only two eſtabliſhed limitations upon the rights of neutrals—on the high seas—in the case of *contraband* of war, and of *blockaded* ports. Not all his ingenuity could reduce *me* under either of those descriptions. By what authority then did he presume to insult the flag of the U. S.? Had our vessels been in the ports of his majesty, his municipal regulations might have given a more extensive authority to *his* subordinate officers; but were we not at present beyond his majesty's jurisdiction? Were we not on the high seas, where as much of the Ocean, on which the neutral bottom floats, is, as it were, a portion of the sovereignty of the country, to which ſhe belongs—with the simple exception of those two cases which the laws of nations had eſtabliſhed?

It was fortunate for me that this man merely met the arguments which I was thus urging upon him, with blind ſtupidity and an air of proud defiance. Many an epauletted scoundrel in his situation would have ſtopped me in my harangue, with the blow of his Cutlass. The only reply which he condescended to make me, however, was, that his Maſter wanted the services of such chaps as myself to man his fleets. "Your maſter! And what is he to me? Your maſter is not mine. And, what are his wants to me or to my country? Your infamous Bagſhot murdered and robbed the innocent traveller on the high-way, because he wanted his purse. Your nation tyrannises over every sea, because ſhe wants to be the sovereign of the seas. The great Napoleon overſteps the bounds of juſtice, because he aspires to be the sovereign of the land. If the real or affected wants of every man or nation were to be taken as the ſtandards of juſtice, what would there be in the hands of the good, however precious to them, which might not be put under requisition by the weakeſt or the worſt of men?" These were the laſt words, which I uttered—for one of his myrmidons lifted up an immense bludgeon, and with one blow felled me to the Deck. I was immediatrly borne off in their boat to their "floating Hell." My companions, my property, every thing which was dear to me in the world, was thus in one moment torn from me. I was caſt like a dead dog, into the noisome hold of their ſhip of war, where I was thrown into the heavieſt chains.—These inhuman wretches after having laviſhed a flood of curses upon my head, were charitable enough to leave me for a few moments to my meditations.

What sad vicissitudes had my deſtiny undergone in the course of one ſhort hour! From a merchant vessel of the U. States, I was suddenly transferred to the hold of a Britiſh man of war. I was once a freeman—now a slave. Once accuſtomed to tread the decks of my native country with a bold and heavenborn spirit—and now dependant upon the nod of a Britiſh officer, for the very air which I breathed. I was torn from my friends, from my native country, from the birth-right of a freeman—my wages were reduced—the rod of capricious authority was now vibrating over my head. I called to mind my unfortunate countrymen who were incarcerated in the old Jersey prisonſhip—periſhing amidſt the barbarities of Britain—the Goddess of Cruelty herself, as the fine print in Barlow's Columbiad represents her, ſtationed over the grated deck and drinking in their piteous cries with ears of delight. I recollected my ſtarving countrymen, cooped up in the prisons of Philadelphia—their inhuman masters kicking over the meager soup, intended for their subsiſtence, and insulting them with the exclamation: "Down upon the pavement, you rebels—lap it up like dogs."—I compared my situation to their's. But then they were in the midſt of a revolution, contending for their independence. Now my country had taken her rank amongſt the nations of the Earth. How long will ſhe tolerate the cruelties, which are inflicted upon her impressed sons?

In my next, sir, I ſhall expatiate upon the miseries which I have endured during my captivity, and my escape from them. BEN BUNTING.

Important News.

NEW-YORK, JULY 22.

Every day adds something to our ſtock of intelligence from England, and increases its importance. The brig Nancy, from Briſtol, arrived at this port yeſterday, in 43 days, and furniſhes the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiſer with London papers to the 29th of May, inclusive. They contain the new Britiſh Order in Council, relative to Mr. Erskine's adjuſtment of our differences; the proceedings of the London merchants on that intereſting subject; and the progress of the French arms in Germany as far as the capitulation of Vienna.

From the London Gazette of the 27th May, we perceive that Mr. Erskine is recalled; and that Mr. Jackson, well known amongſt the corps diplomatique of the continent of Europe, is appointed to succeed him. Mr. Jackson was to sail for Hampton Roads in a Britiſh frigate about the firſt of June.

A gentleman on board the Nancy is the bearer of dispatches to the Secretary of State from our miniſter in London.

LONDON, May 26.

In the House of Lords, yeſterday, Lord Sidmouth wiſhed to be informed whether it was intended to make any communication to parliament respecting the ſtate of our relations with America?

Earl Bathurſt said, the negociation being ſtill pending, it was not intended to make any communication to parliament. The arrangement which had been entered into by his Majeſty's miniſter in America and the government of the United States, was unauthorised, the former having made concessions without demanding any of those conditions, the compliance with which ought to have been made the basis of granting such concessions.

Lord Sidmouth asked if he was then to consider the arrangement made by his Majeſty's miniſter in America as wholly unauthorised?

Earl Bathurſt answered in the affirmative.

Earl Grey thought from the expreſsion used by the noble Earl, that some inſtructions had been given to Mr. Erskine to make certain concessions, which the latter might have misunderſtood. From the arrangement as publiſhed in the newspapers, it seemed as if the measures adopted had been preconcerted, for every thing followed in such order, that it was almoſt impoſſible to believe but what Mr. Erskine, of whose ability he had the higheſt opinion, conceived that he was acting ſtrictly according to his inſtructions. It muſt be evident that by the disavowal of this arrangement, the difficulties in the further negociation with America would be materially increased and when known in America, it might give riſe to some imputations againſt the character and good faith of this country, under the impreſſion that a trick had been resorted to for the sake of obtaining a little temporary advantage for ourselves. A fearful responsibility, therefore, reſted upon miniſters, and inveſtigation might take place. The Earl of Liverpool agreed that the disavowal of this arrangement muſt necessarily increase the difficulties in the negociation with America; but that could not be imputed to miniſters, as in making the arrangement, Mr. Erskine had not only acted unauthorised by his inſtructions, but in direct contradiction to his inſtructions; he thought it necessary to ſtate this diſtinctly, as the Noble Earl appeared to have misunderſtood his Noble Friend. Care would be taken in the Order, which would appear as soon as the course of business would allow, that those veſsels which, in the mean time, had sailed in consequence of the confidence reposed in the arrangement made in America, ſhould be excluded from the operation of that order, and that those persons who had thus embarked their goods ſhould not be losers. As to the discussion of the subject, Miniſters would be anxious, when the proper time arrived, that every possible information ſhould be given to Parliament.

We have already ſtated that a communication has been made to a deputation of merchants, ſtating, that altho' our government have found themselves under a necessity of disapproving of the proceedings of Mr. Erskine, they feel themselves bound, in order to the preserving the public faith, to make an order to protect all American veſsels which ſhall sail from the U. States subsequent to the 9th of June, for a limited time; that innocent individuals, meaning to carry on a legitimate trade may not be surpriſed by condemnations in an intercourse they had reason to believe lawful. And in order to put Britiſh subjects as nearly as possible on the same footing as Americans, a communication has also been made to the merchants, that licences will be granted to all who ſhall apply for them, to export freely to Holland, during such time as that trade ſhall be open to America.—It appears to us, however, that the relief will be very ſhort of what could be wiſhed, because the Americans muſt have a great advantage in a direct intercourse for colonial produce, &c. but we are not aware that much more could by any possibility be done, under the diſtressing circumſtances in which this country is placed, by what has lately occurred in America.

Since writing the above, we have been made acquainted with some further particulars: a deputation of merchants waited yeſterday upon the board of trade, to learn what was meant in relation to themselves and their commerce, under the present circumſtances, whereby it ſhould appear, that America was to be admitted for a limited period to the unreſtricted trade of the continent, from which they had been so long excluded. The proposed order of council, to be publiſhed in Saturday's Gazette, was firſt read to them; from which they learned, that Mr. Erskine had entered into arrangements for which he possessed no authority whatever from his Majeſty's government at home, which arrangements could not of course be ratified; yet that his Majeſty being ſtill disposed to grant as great indulgence as the present circumſtances would admit to the merchants of the United States, had therefore made it known, that all veſsels, sailing from America upon the ſtrength of Mr. Erskine's void agreement, between the 9th of June and the 9th of Auguſt enſuing, would be permitted to proceed to Holland direct, with their cargoes unmoleſted, notwithſtanding the ports of Holland are declared to be in a ſtate of blockade.—This being the case, the next topic of inquiry was, what concessions were to be made to Britiſh merchants trading to the same ports, in order to place them on an equal footing with the Americans: they were informed, as we have already said, that they were to have licences granted them for that purpose.

The deputation considered this relief to be extremely inadequate. Lord Bathurſt said to the gentlemen, "You are nearer to the continent than America, and therefore, with facilities which we ſhall grant you, your merchandize being firſt there, the markets will be glutted with it before the American ſhips arrive." To this it was replied, that America being able to supply articles at much leſs expence, the continental traders would wait the arrival of their ſhips. This may be the case; but we do not see that any measure government could adopt could remedy this evil, except the measure of interdicting American veſsels from proceeding on their voyage to Holland and other places, in consequence of Mr. Erskine's arrangement; a measure which could not be adopted with any propriety towards the American merchants, who believing, as of course they could not do otherwise than believe, Mr. Erskine to have acted according to the orders of his government, had ſhipped articles for Europe. We confess, however, that we ſhould rather have seen a less time allowed than two months from the 9th or 10th of next June. It would, perhaps, have been better to have sent out a disavowal of Mr. Erskine's arrangement as soon as possible. It would have reached America by the end of June, and the liberty to proceed to the ports of Holland ſhould have been refused to all ſhips that ſhould not sail within a fortnight or three weeks after the notification of our disavowal ſhould have reached the American ports.

May 27.

We received this morning Paris papers to the 22d, Dutch to the 26th, and Hamburg to the 28th—They contain the following important information—Vienna was not surrendered without reſiſtance. The archduke Maximilian the governor of the city, had invited the citizens to make a vigorous defence; and when Lannes, who commanded the French advanced guard, summoned it to surrender, the populace fell upon the aid-de-camp and wounded him. The suburbs of Vienna are incapable of making any defence—but a briſk fire was kept upon the French from the ramparts, and the summons to surrender was repeated. The city was then bombarded and set on fire in several places—but measures having been taken to cut off the archduke's retreat, and the French having passed an arm of the Danube, his royal highness retreated with the troops, and a negociation was entered into for the surrender of the city. The capitulation was signed on the 12th in the evening, and on the 13th the French were put in poſſeſſion of Vienna.

The court of Vienna is gone to Ossen.

THE NEW ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

From Saturday night's Gazette.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 24th of May, 1809,

PRESENT,

The KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

Whereas His Majeſty was pleased, by his Orders in Council of the 26th of April laſt, to declare certain ports and places of the countries which have been lately ſtyled the kingdom of Holland, to be subject to the reſtrictions incident to a ſtrict and rigorous blockade, as continued from His Majeſty's former Order of the 11th of November, 1807; and whereas advices have been received of a certain provisional agreement entered into by His Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Miniſter Plenipotentiary in America, with the Government of the United States. Whereby it is underſtood that His Majeſty's Orders in Council of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November 1807, ſhall be withdrawn, so far as respects the U. States, on the 10th of June next.

And whereas, although the said provisional agreement is not such as was authorised by His Majeſty's inſtructions, or such as His Majeſty can approve, it may already have happened, or may happen, that persons, being citizens of the said United States, may be led by a reliance on the said provisional agreement, to engage in trade with and to the said ports and places of Holland, contrary to, and in violation of, the reſtrictions imposed by the said orders of the 7th of January and of the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the Order of the 26th of April laſt; His Majeſty, in order to prevent any inconveniences, that may ensue from the circumſtance above recited, is pleased, by and with the advice of His Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, That the said several Orders ſhall be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of veſsels of the said U. States, so sailing under the faith of the said provisional agreement, viz. That after the 9th day of June next, no veſsels of the U. States, which ſhall have cleared out between the 19th of April laſt, and the 20th of July enſuing, for any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, from any port of the U. States, ſhall be moleſted or interrupted in her voyage, by the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips or privateers.

And it is further ordered, that no veſsels of the U. States, which ſhall have cleared out from any port of America previous to the 20th of July next, for any other permitted port, and ſhall during her voyage have changed her deſtination, in consequence of information of the said provisional agreement, and ſhall be proceeding to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, ſhall be moleſted or interrupted by the Commanders of any of His Majeſty's ſhips or privateers, unless such veſsel ſhall have been warned not to proceed to any of the ports of Holland aforesaid, and ſhall notwithſtanding such warning, be found attempting to proceed to any such port.

And it is further ordered, that after the said 9th day of June next, no veſsel of the said U. States, which ſhall have cleared out, or be deſtined to any of the ports of Holland, from any port or place not subject to the reſtrictions of the said Order of the 26th of April laſt, after notice of such provisional agreement as aforesaid, ſhall be moleſted or interrupted in her voyage by the Commanders of His Majeſty's ſhips or privateers, provided such veſsel ſhall have so cleared out previous to actual notice of this Order at such place of clearance, or in default of proof of actual notice, previous to the like periods of time after the date of this Order, as are fixed for conſtructive notice of His Majeſty's Order of the 11th of November, 1807, by the Orders of the 25th November, 1807, and of the 18th of May, 1808, at certain places and latitudes therein mentioned, unless such veſsel ſhall have been informed of this Order on her voyage, and warned by any of His Majeſty's ſhips or privateers not to proceed to any port of Holland, and ſhall, notwithſtanding such warning, attempt to proceed to any such port.

And His Majeſty is pleased further to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the said several Orders of the 7th of January and 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of April laſt, ſhall also be suspended, so far as is necessary for the protection of veſsels of the said United States, which ſhall clear out to any ports not declared to be under the reſtriction of blockade from any port of Holland, between the 9th day of June and the 1ſt day of July next; provided always that nothing that is contained in the present Order ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to protect any veſsels, or their cargoes that may be liable to condemnation or detention for any other cause than the violation of the aforesaid Orders of the 7th of January and the 11th of November, 1807, as altered by the said Order of the 26th of April laſt.

Provided also, that nothing in this Order contained ſhall extend, or be conſtrued to extend, to protect any veſsel which ſhall attempt to enter any port actually blockaded by any of His Majeſty's ſhips of war.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majeſty's Treasury, His Majeſty's, Principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, and the Judges of the Courts of Vice Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

STEPH. COTTRELL.

May 29.

The dispatches received by government, and by the Auſtrian ambassador are not of so late a date as the laſt French bulletins. All the Auſtrian armies seem to be taking the direction of Hungary. Gen. Bellegarde is at Pilsen, and the Archduke Charles behind the Radbruze with about 120,000 men. The Archduke Ferdinand remains at Warsaw, but will probably abandon it to ſtrengthen the main Austrian army. Gen. Hiller, with 50,000 men was on the borders of Moravia.—The army of the Archduke John falling back in good order, has recrossed the Tagliamento and will proceed to Hungary. The brave Tyrolese making incursions into the heart of Sabbia have puſhed their parties almoſt to Augsburg and Munich—They have been at Memmingen, Kempton and Kaussern, The French army is thus diſtributed—

The main body under Bonaparte is at Vienna.—Bernadotte and Davouſt are in Bohemia, watching the Archduke Charles and General Bellegarde. A battle was expected to take place at Pilsen. The duke of Dantzic's division, with the division under General Wrede, are marching from Salzburgh to attack General Jellachich and the Marquis de Chaſtelar. Eugene Beauharnois is following the Archduke John, who, if he had not been obliged to weaken his army by sending so large a force to general Hiller, would probably by this time have been at Milan.

On Friday we received Dutch Gazettes to the 24th, and a series of the Hamburgh Correspondent to the 10th. We select the moſt important articles:—

ROTTERDAM, May 23.

The Paris news of the 18th ſtates that M. Daroof, belonging to the Russian Legation at Vienna, has arrived at Paris with the intelligence that Russia had declared war againſt Auſtria.

PARIS, MAY 19.

The French army made itself master of Vienna on the 12th of May. The above is confirmed by the following letters.

Paris, May 19.—"The Moniteur of this day ſtates as follows: Yeſterday evening col. Guehenen aid-de-camp to the Duke of Montebello, arrived at the arch-chancellor's Palace, with dispatches from the Emperor, with accounts that the French army entered Vienna on the 12th, when the following proclamation was issued:

"Soldiers! A month ago the enemy passed the Inn.—On the same day, and at the same hour, we have entered Vienna.

"Their nation, their general insurrection, their bulwarks, which have been raised by the power of the Princes of the House of Lorraine, have not been able to withſtand your presence. The Princes of that House have abandoned their capital, not as warriors of honor but as egotiſts who are pursued by their self reproaches.

Flying from Vienna, their adieu to the inhabitants has been fire and murder. Like Medea, they have deſtroyed their own children.

"The people of Vienna ſhall be the object of your regard. I take the inhabitants of this town under my particular protection; but any diſturbances or irregularities I ſhall exemplarily puniſh.

"Soldiers, behave well to the people of the country. Let us take no pride in our successes; let us only regard them as a proof of Divine juſtice, which puniſhes ingratitude and the want of faith. NAPOLEON."

It is said the Auſtrians before they left Vienna were guilty of some horrible excesses.

On the 13th, the emperor Napoleon was at Schonbrun, a pleasure house of the emperor of Auſtria's, near Vienna. It is said the grand French army is in two divisions, one of which proceeds to *Hungary*, and the other to Moravia, *and* Bohemia; while the archduke Charles is retreating to cover those countries. The emperor has set at liberty a great number of Hungarians who were made prisoners.

On the 25th of April the Russians were to be in motion to attack Gallicia.

MILAN, May 13.

A part of the army commanded by prince Eugene is already on the Tagliamento. The enemy flies with great *rapidity*.

ROTTERDAM, May 25.

The official Journal contains an account from Milan dated May 11, which ſtates in subſtance that according to all reports the Auſtrians on the 12th of May suſtained a loss of full 12,000 in killed, wounded, and priſoners, and that the French in following up their advantages were already at Udina. At the same time the blockade of Parmanova was raised. On the 12th the French head quarters were at St. Daniel.

General Duhesme writes from Barcelona, on the 27th of April, that every thing is tranquil around him; that the arrival of Rear Admiral Cosmao, *convoying*, with five sail of the line, 25 veſsels, bearing 50,000 quintals of corn, flour, roots and ammunition, has spread joy among the city and garriſon; that General Reding is dead of his wounds, and that with him has periſhed one of the bittereſt enemies of the French. The promptitude of the expedition with which Rear Admiral Cosmao was charged, does honor to Admiral Gantheaume who commands it.

HAMBURG, May 10.

A formal declaration of war, by the Russian court againſt Auſtria, has juſt been publiſhed.

STOCKHOLM, May 11.

Sitting of the National Assembly—Gustavus and issue deprived of the throne. New Conſtitution framing.

On Wednesday the 10th, all the Members of the States met at an early hour in one assembly, which will ever be remarkable in the annuals of Sweden. His Royal Highness the Regent, (Duke of Surdermania,) having ordered the Lord Chancellor to read aloud the Act of Abdication, voluntarily made by the King on the 29th day of March, Baron Mannenheim rose and addressed the Assembly. The Baron, in a speech of conſiderable length drew a picture of the situation to which Sweden was reduced by the King's passion for war, renounced all allegiance and obedience to the person and authority of Gustavus IV. and declared him and his issue, now and forever, deprived of the crown & Government of Sweden. The Baron then asked whether the act, this solemn resolution of his, in which his heart and tongue concurred, met with the approbation of the Members composing that auguſt Assembly? Long and reiterated exclamations of *Yes! yes!—All! all!* resounded from all parts, and Baron Manenheim's declaration was adopted by the conſtitutional Representatives of the Swediſh nation, without a single diſsentient voice. His Royal Highness was then conducted to the chair, from which he addressed the Assembly. He proceeded to remark upon the ſtate of the nation, noticed the abuses which had crept into every department of the ſtate, and lamented the inadequacy of the laws to reſtrain or suppress those abuses. It therefore became in his opinion indispensably necessary to new model the conſtitution, enact such laws as ſhould secure the country from a recurrence of the evils which had brought it to the brink of ruin. The execution of this object, so important to the vital intereſts of Sweden, he confided to the united wisdom and counsels of the States, and hoped, they would discharge their duty with credit to themselves and advantage to their country.

In the mean time he would take upon himself, & execute to the beſt of his ability, the management of public affairs in the capacity of Regent, and wiſhed that nothing ſhould be resolved upon respecting himself until the new Conſtitution ſhould be drawn up and presented for adoption.

To-morrow, a Committee for drawing up the new conſtitution will be choſen, and when they ſhall have terminated their labours, it is supposed that the States will declare themselves in favour of his Royal Highness, the Regent, Duke of S. uncle to Guſtavus.

CHARLES TOWN, July 28.

Died, on Tuesday night laſt, after a ſhort illness, Mrs. SARAH GRUBB, wife of Mr. Curtis Grubb, of this town.

The president of the United States left the City of Waſhington on the 17th inſtant, for his seat in Orange County, Virginia.

The secretary of War left the City on the 18th, for Boſton.

Mr. Erskine, the Britiſh Miniſter, left the City on the 15th, for Philadelphia.

M. De *Daſhkeff*, Charge des Affaires and Consul-General of the Emperor of Russia to the United States, arrived here a few days ago. We underſtand that he has been recognized as such by the president of the U. S. and has received his exequater as Consul General. *Nat. Intel.*

Remarks on the late news.

The news of yeſterday's mail, which we to-day give, has confirmed our predictions long ago given to the public. We have said over and over again that the Britiſh government would not comply with their engagements entered into by their miniſter Mr. Erskine with our government. No American acquainted with the characters of Caſtlereagh, Canning, Percival, Melville and the reſt of the miniſtry of England could possibly suppose for a moment that with them any thing like honor or honeſty could be connected. We feel for the American Merchants that have been gulled by the promises of a Britiſh miniſter; their property, to an immense amount, is now afloat, and at the mercy of a set of sea robbers who do not possess half the honor or honeſty of public highwaymen.

Can Britain have advocates still in this country? Is it possiple that any American will after this cry out for Britiſh policy? Yes, reader—thousands will still be ready to excuse her and say ſhe is juſtifiable in ſelf preservation! perhaps this very measure has been recommended to the miniſtry of England by Pickering or some other of the Britiſh party in this country. *Whig.*

MODERN CARTHAGE.

We some time ago told the public, that we believed Mr. Erskine was sincere in his *profeſsions*, and in his wiſhes, to promote a good underſtanding with the U. States. But, we at the same time ſtated, that we believed he was the dupe of his own government—that they never meant to do—that they never would do, *what he promised* they would do.

Several well disposed and honeſt meaning men—some who are members of congress too, thought that the Britiſh government could not be so base, could not be so perfidious to its own miniſter—could not be so faithleſs to its engagements and to juſtice; —we would juſt obſerve, that the mere circumſtance of being elected to congress, communicates no intuitive power, no general knowledge, no additional faculty, nor does it even supply the neglect nor the want of that information on human affairs, which ought to be the ſtudy of every man who is entruſted with a ſtation so honorable and so important to the independence and prosperity of the nation.

We ſhall never forget, nor forbear through any apprehension of official power or of touching the feelings of men entruſted with the public safety, to perform the part of an active centinel over the political transactions of the U. States and their relations with foreign nations; and for this reason, we ſhall, whenever it ſhall appear useful, hold up to reprobation, and as a beacon to be avoided in all future times, *the deplorable infatuation of the tenth congress.*

We reprobated that conduct in the very moment that the news of the infatuation reached us; every day's experience since has corroborated our reprobation thereof; and the news of this day completely eſtabliſhes all that we have said upon the subject.

We said that Britain would not consent to see our commerce prosper and our country at peace.

We said ſhe would not abandon her syſtem of blockades.

We have said that ſhe would not recind her orders of council, nor respect our neutral rights.

We have said that ſhe would not recal her proclamation for impressments, nor surrender our impressed seamen, nor cease to impress them.

We said ſhe would not fulfil the engagements made by Mr. Erskine.

Mr. Erskine will now perceive, that the liberty of the press is something in the United States, and that his *complaints* were made in an unlucky hour!

It now appears that the Britiſh government have disavowed what Mr. Erskine undertook to promise; and that we are at the same time to do juſtice to his good intentions, and to guard the public againſt a government that was ready to sacrifice their own ambassador's character.

We asserted at the time, that the *Jenkinson* adminiſtration would be ready to sacrifice the son of Thos. Erskine, and behold it is done; they declare he has exceeded his inſtructions.

They said that admiral Berkeley had exceeded his inſtructions in ordering the attack of the Chesapeake.

But will not a government capable of such actions, say or do any thing that is atrocious, or perfidious; the government that attacked Copenhagen, and declared by lord Cathcart that there ſhould be *no neutrals*, comprehended America in the proscription.

We suggeſted that about the 20th of July, we ſhould be able to say something about the intentions of the Britiſh in relation to the orders in council; it comes a day later than we expected, it came on the 21ſt; and now we see exactly that—

By repealing the Embargo under the influence of *Timothy Pickering's panic*, was abandoned the proudeſt *bulwark*, which a free people, in a civilized age, could have erected in support of their rights, liberties, and independence; a bulwark of national sacrifices of wealth, to ensure national safety, a sacrifice of partial to national intereſts—a sacrifice of privation, to preserve and perpetuate peace, and conserve the common rights and intereſts of this nation, and not to abandon with our own the rights of every free and independent ſtate.

By repealing the embargo, we threw down this proudeſt measure of policy, which our nation has displayed since the declaration of independence; we lowered the true dignity of a free people; and we then became the dupes of those who have oppressed us, and all the world. [*Aurora.*]

New York, July 18.

Capture of the Toulon Fleet.

Capt. Daſhiels, of the sloop Henry, in 8 days from Bermuda informs us, that he sailed from Martinique on the 27th of June, and on that day, advices were received there, of the capture of the Toulon fleet, by lord Collingwood, consiſting of five sail of the line, 6 or 7 frigates, and 30 transports, having on board the French garrison of Barcelona. Capt. D. further ſtates, that a veſsel had arrived at Martinique, having spoken an American ſhip from Gibraltar, and was informed by the American captain, that lord Collingwood had arrived at Gibraltar previous to his sailing, with the whole French fleet, his prizes.

The above account is confirmed by a letter from St. Croix, of the 2d July, received by the Richard.

Richmond, July 18.

We underſtand, that on Thursday morning laſt a duel was fought upon the borders of North-Carolina, between Col. Elliot Muse of Middlesex county and Caleb B. Upshur, Esq. formerly of the Eastern-shore, now of Richmond county. Upon the firſt fire, the latter gentleman received the ball of his antogoniſt in his waiſtcoat pocket, where it was resiſted by a couple of dollars; but they were so forcibly indented upon his side, as to cause him to exclaim, that he was mortally wounded.—The mode of fighting, allowed to each party a pair of piſtols, with which they were to advance and use them as they pleased. In consequence of this exclamation, Col. M. did not use his second piſtol.—The friend of Mr. U. was asked if he was satisfied; to which he replied in the affirmative.—And we are happy to ſtate, that the difference between the two gentlemen was afterwards adjusted, and that the one wounded will perhaps receive very inconsiderable injury.

What is curious—the force of the ball is said to have been so great, that it dented in the dollar, which it ſtruck, and almoſt buried itself—the ball itself was spread out nearly to the diameter of an eighteen pence—and the second dollar received a part of the impression of the contiguous side of the exterior dollar.

OF MARSHAL SOULT, &c.

In the Lisbon Gazette of June 1, there are dispatches from marſhal Beresford, commander in chief of the Portuguese forces, to the regency, dated at Coimbra, the 29th May; and inclosing letters from Gallicia, containing events of war operations in that province. The firſt is from gen. Mahy [second in command to the marquis de Romana's army, the marquis being absent on an important mission to Oviedo] in which he informs the marſhal that the Duke of Dalmatia (Soult) with his army (10,000) passed Orense [about 70 miles to the northward of Oporto] on the 18th May, followed by the Engliſh army under gen. Welleſley:—That in the vicinity of Lugo Soult formed a junction with the army under marſhal Ney, and that the united force amounted to about 40,000 men:—That they had been pursued to Lugo; from whence marſhal Ney penetrated into Auſturias from Gallicia, where it was expected he would be reinforced by detachments from Caſtile, to the amount of 16,000 men; that he left 7000 men to guard the bridges between Leon and Gallicia: That the army of the marquis Romana consisted of 18,000 men, 8000 of which were at Vigo, under gen. Carrara; the reſt poſted between Lugo and Menderado: that with the reinforcements expected 40,000 men. Another letter is from gen. Vala, dated 23d of May, at Cassayo, in which is announced a battle fought for 3 days between Meyra and Lugo, in which the French loſt about 3000 in killed and priſoners; and in which they were pursued to Paraday; after the loss of 3 pieces of cannon. The same letter adds, that after an obſtinate reſiſtance, in which the French loſt 4000 killed and wounded, and 6 pieces of cannon, the patriots succeeded in taking Lugo—Such is the outline of the dispatches publiſhed in the official Gazette at Lisbon. [*Boston Centinel.*

☞ The price of this paper is Two Dollars per annum—payable one half in advance. The printer respectfully reminds a number of his subscribers that they have not complied with the terms.

Estray Horse.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's plantation, near Shepherdstown, a *Grey Horse*, about fourteen hands one inch high, six years old laſt spring, no perceivable brand, ſhod before, and appears to have a number of saddle marks—Appraised to Fifty Dollars. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN WINGERD.

July 17, 1809.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 7th inſtant, an apprentice boy to the blacksmith's trade, by the name of *Daniel M'Daniel*, about 19 years of age, five feet, seven inches high, and well set, ſtraight black hair, down look when spoken to, his right arm crooked, occasioned by having been broke. Whoever takes up said apprentice and returns him to me, ſhall have the above reward, but no thanks nor charges. All persons are cautioned againſt employing or harboring said apprentice.

THOMAS H. GRADY.

Charleſtown, July 27, 1809.

*** *Lawyer's, Clerk's, Sheriff's, and Conſtable's BLANKS, for sale at this Office.*

From the BALTIMORE WHIG.

You touched some days past on a subject highly important to the welfare of the U. States, to wit, *an intrigue carried on between a Mr. S. W. and Mr. Canning for the purpose of effecting a separation of the U. States.* The subject I understand from a gentleman (lately from Washington) will be submitted to the Senate of the U. States, for their consideration at the next session, and if the facts are as have been related by a gentleman lately from Paris, there can be little doubt but Timothy will be expelled from that honorable body. I am acquainted with the gentleman the initials of whose name you have given; I presume you are not. Mr. S. W. is Samuel Williams of Boston, now of London, a nephew of Col. Pickering formerly consul in London, (displaced by Mr. Jefferson,) he is a most implacable enemy to the present administration. The Mr. P. —to whom the letter was written by Mr. Williams, is also of Massachusetts, had been consul at Cadiz, and was displaced by Mr. Jefferson, he was at Paris when he received the letter alluded to, to wit, in June or July 1808—Mr. Preble is not a man of talents, but Williams is. The other Mr. P. to whom you allude is a Mr. Parker, also of Boston, a man of talents and fortune, who loves his country, and although his connections are of the Essex Junto, he was struck with horror and considered himself compelled by the love he bore to his native land to give a detailed statement of the contents of the letter to the consul general, who communicated the information to General Armstrong (then in Switzerland.) The Gen. on his return to Paris, ascertained the contents of the letter by testimony of Mr. Parker and one or two other gentlemen who were present when Mr. Preble read the letter. Let it be recollected that Mr. Williams was at that period received by Mr. Canning as if he had been an accredited minister, that June and July was the period when Mr. Canning changed *suddenly* his conduct from that which has induced Mr. Pinkney to write his government that he had good reason to believe all our differences with England would soon be arranged to our satisfaction. All at once Canning changed his conduct; that change is believed both by P. and A. to have been occasioned by a hope that had been infused into him, that a division might be effected of the U. S. and the Eastern States be formed into a separate government under the guarantee of G. Britain.

But to return to the letter as stated to Gen. Armstrong, Mr. Preble received a letter from Samuel Williams, stating "That he was authorised by his relation Timothy Pickering to represent to Mr. Canning that it was the wish of the Eastern States to separate from the Union, that they wished to be informed how far they might calculate on the aid and protection of G. Britain to enable them to effect an object so hazardous and so very important.

I will not vouch for the precise words of the letter. But I understand from my informant, that Gen. Armstrong has taken the depositions of two or three of the gentlemen who heard the letter read. I understand that the subject was no secret in Paris.

Z. Z.

Raleigh, (N. C.) June 8.

A melancholy instance of the effect of ungoverned passion (in modern language, *disappointed love*) happened a few days ago in Halifax county, in this state. A young man named William Parker, by trade a carpenter, had for a long time courted a young woman named Dolly Griffin, with the consent of her family. Some impropriety in his conduct, or some misunderstanding on her part, had delayed and finally broke off the engagement. On the 5th instant the parties had dined in company together, where it is probable something of an irritating nature took place, when the man went off, full of his murderous intent, and rode nine miles to borrow a gun professedly to kill a deer. On his return home, he met the unfortunate victim riding in company with some female friends; the moment he appeared, she screamed out "He will kill me," and began to weep. He advanced and very coolly told the girls in company not to be alarmed, as the charge was for her—too fatally he spoke the truth; in an instant the ball entered her side and she fell! He again charged the piece and pointed the deadly instrument to his breast; it missed fire—he took out his knife, hacked the flint, and again drew the trigger, when the gun faithful to its purpose, discharged its load into his body: he staggered to a fence, and requesting the young women to pray for him, returned and fell near the victim of his rage, and expired!

A negro boy who attended the females, rode off on the first discharge of the piece and met some gentlemen, one of whom was a medical man, who came up just in time to see them both expire! *Raleigh (N. C.) Reg.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the first day of August next, at the late residence of George S. Washington, deceased, the greater part of the personal estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Colts, Cows, Sheep, and Hogs. Also, all the Farming Utensils. A credit of nine months will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

LUCY WASHINGTON, *Ex'trix*
of Geo. S. Washington, dec'd.
July 18, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.

July 21, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note, or open account, are requested to come forward and discharge them immediately;—otherwise they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection. Wheat will be taken at the market price, in payment.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *House and Lot*, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

Goods at Auction.

THE subscriber having been disappointed in selling his store goods which he lately offered at private sale, now offers the whole of them at public sale. As these goods were laid in low, purchasers may expect great bargains. Also will be sold a good *House and Lot*, situated on the main street in Charlestown—together with sundry articles of household furniture, and several barrels of good vinegar. A credit of six months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale will take place on the 3d day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Wm. GIBBS.
Charlestown, July 7, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for good flaxseed.

JOSEPH BROWN.
Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

The Embargo is off,

NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.
Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

RAGS!

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

Writing Paper

For sale by the Printer.

Negroes for Sale.

For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.
July 7, 1809.

A list of Laws
AND REGULATIONS,

Made by the Trustees of Charlestown, for the internal regulation of said town.

A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of stud horses from letting them to mares within the limits of Charlestown, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

A regulation prohibiting the galloping of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcases, or other matter so near any of the streets as to become offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the discharging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting waggoners from driving their teams faster than a walk within the limits of said town, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the playing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.

A regulation prohibiting any person from washing clothes so near any of the wells of said town as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.

A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the markert house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.

GEO. NORTH, *President*,
DAN. ANNIN, *Secretary*.
June 30, 1809.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office Charlestown, on the first instant, and if not taken up on or before the first day of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

B.
Robert Baty,
John Baker,
Gwyn W. Baylor,
Benjamin Bell,
John S. Blue,
Oliver Bliss,
Jacob Brunce,
James Bond,
Mrs. E. Brackenridge.
C.
Daniel Collins,
Nath'l Coleman,
Ambrose Cramer,
Wm. P. Craghill,
Wm. Clark,
John Cross,
Nathaniel Craghill
D.
Th. Davenport,
Brax. Davenport,
Ad. S. Dandridge,
Valentine Duff, 2:
James Duke,
E.
Abram Everfole, 2
F.
Ferdinando Fairfax, 4.
G.
William Gibbs, 3,
Henry W. Gray,
John Griggs.
H.
Mr. H. H.
John Haynie, 4,
Thomas Hart, 2,
Isaac Hains,
Daniel Hains,
John Hagar,
Wm. H. Harding,
James Hite,
John Heukle,
Jacob Grant,
Wm. Hutchinson.
K.
Christan Keffert, 2,
William Kemble,
Jonathan Knap,
John Kennedy.
L.
Jacob Lanceskers,
Mrs. Lafhells,
Robert C. Lee, 2
John Linch.
M.
Jessee Moore, 3,
John Moore,
James Melton,
Robert Melton,
Mrs. E. M'Kewan,
Wm. M'Cherry.
Fulton Middleton,
Thomas M'Lanaham.
N.
Nor'h and Smallwood.
O.
David Ogilvy,
Gredory O'Neal,
Francis O'Neal.
P.
Henry Parker,
Mrs. Anna Page,
Wm. Potersfield.
R.
William Reid.
S.
Walter Shirley, son of Robt. Shirley,
John Scovee,
Lewis Smith,
Jacob Strider,
George Shugley.
T.
Robert Tabb,
Aquilla Thomas,
John Talbot,
E. Thompson,
Henry S. Turner.
W.
John Ward, or Joseph Winsett,
Thomas Watson,
Francis Whiting, 2,
Wm. Wright,
James Wright,
Joseph Webb.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
Charlestown, July 2, 1809.

Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, April 14, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS of LAND:

ONE Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.

2. One other Tract of 12 acres, 3 roods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1773.

3. One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1773.

4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by Elijah Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, M'Cabe and Kirk.

5. One other tract of 200 acres, lying in Frederick county, and conveyed by the same to the same.

The sale of the three first mentioned tracts will take place at the dwelling house, on the tract first mentioned, on the second Saturday of September next.

The sale of the two last mentioned tracts, will take place on the first Saturday in September next, at the mill commonly known as Gibb's mill, which is on one of the last mentioned tracts.

The sale will be made in pursuance of the act of the Assembly on the subject of sales under decrees of Courts of Chancery and Executions—the sale being made by virtue of decrees rendered in a cause decided in the High Court of Chancery, at Staunton, between ——— Jolliffe's Ex'r. Comp't. and Buchanan and others defendants, and by virtue of decrees rendered in three other causes, to wit: Between Lewright, plaintiff, and Buchanan, defendant—Between the same Plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. and others, and between Strider plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. &c. defendants.

The sale will be made subject to any title of dower which Mrs. Sarah White may have, which is however believed to be relinquished, and the Commissioners will make such deed to the respective purchasers, as may be directed by the said court of Chancery.

ROBERT PAGE,
WILLIAM TATE,
JAMES STEPHENSON, } Com's.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER.
June 20, 1809.

Attend to This.

BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.

The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods

Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations—Among which are a variety of handsome calicoes, undressed ginghams, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and mus muslins, shirting cottons, silk hose, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurrah and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe stones, crowley and blistered steel, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins. The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remarkable cheap goods by giving him a call.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 1809.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY *informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and 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. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.*

Charles-Town, March 8, 1809.

A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (*Jefferson County, Virginia,*) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 71.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

POLITICAL VIEWS.

The Edinburg Review has derived and merited great celebrity, wherever the English language is cultivated; we have before us the Review of October, 1808; and copy from it a considerable portion of the article in this number, which arises out of a review of a work which has been re-printed in the U. States, entitled—"*Exposition of the practices and machinations which led to the usurpation of the crown of Spain. &c. by Don Pedro Cevallos.*" We pass over the particular criticism, to afford more ample room for the more comprehensive & sagacious disquisitions on the general policy and effect of the military events which arise out of it. [*Aurora.*

FROM THE EDINBURG REVIEW.

That Bonaparte will ultimately succeed, we apprehend is highly probable; that he will succeed without great efforts and losses, is absolutely impossible; and no man beyond the precincts of a court, is frantic enough to suppose, that the utmost success of his arms can subdue the people of Spain into a nation of willing and peaceful slaves. This he knows as well as we do; and we may be assured that he will not only offer them good terms, after the tide of fortune has begun to turn in his favor, but will finally grant them such a capitulation, as their gallant resistance at once deserves; and renders it absolutely necessary for the conqueror to allow. He will rule Spain with a very light rod, if he ever rules her at all; because he knows there is no other chance of ruling her long. We ascribe there nothing to his virtue; we only give him credit for some of that prudence which never forsook him before the march into Spain, and of which, there is too much reason to dread, he has long ere now regained possession.

Having sketched out, hastily and imperfectly, some of the consequences which we deem moft likely to flow from the present ſtate of affairs in Spain, whatever may be its ultimate iſſue, we ſhall now bring theſe remarks to a cloſe, by turning our attention towards the policy which this country ſhould adopt with reſpect to its new allies. And here it unhappily is, as upon every former occaſion, our lot to complain againſt all that has already been done for Spain, and to confine our commendations to the generoſity of the intentions manifeſted by the Britiſh government. We ſhall ſtate our objections plainly, at the riſk of repeating the doctrines we formerly advanced (Review of Gentz's laſt work) becauſe their application to the preſent queſtion, is extremely obvious, and becauſe it is now more important than ever to inculcate them.

When any operation of war is to be performed by our allies, whether they have to attack the common enemy, or to defend themſelves againſt his invaſion, we hold it to be ſelf evident, that England can aſſiſt the common cauſe only in one of three ways—by ſubſidy, by direct co-operation, or by diverſion. We might almoſt lay it down broadly, that having choſen one of theſe ways, none of the other two ſhould be combined with it; and for this ſimple reaſon, that it is much better to exert our whole power in one way, firſt chooſing, of courſe, the one moſt beneficial to the cauſe, than to ſtrew away and diſtract our force, by attempting all at once.—It is ſcarcely poſſible, in the preſent ſtate of our finances, that we ſhould ſafely afford large ſums to an ally, and pay the expence alſo of large expeditions to aſſiſt him. Better employ the whole money either in helping him to draw forth his own reſources as he beſt thinks he can (for without implicit confidence all confederacies are worſe than nugatory,) or wholly direct the ſame ſums to fit out ſuch expeditions as may *really* influence the fate of the general operations.—In like manner it is deemed moſt adviſable to aid the cauſe with troops of our own, chooſe well between the only two ways in which thoſe forces can act. You have no chance of raiſing ſuch armies as may ſuffice at once to influence the fate of the campaign, in the quarter where the great effort is making, and aſſiſt the operations of the allied arms by diverſions in other quarters. Attempting both plans is ſure to fruſtrate both, and ſpoil the whole effect. You will ſend the ſhow of an army to be beaten with that of your allies, ſhould it reach the field in time to partake of the common diſaſter; and your diverſions will be, on the maſs of the enemy's force, only ſo many feeble punctures—infinitely coſtly to you—altogether harmleſs to him—hurtful only to your allies, by depriving them of more effectual ſupport.

Having laid down theſe plain and incontetible principles, ſo obvious, indeed, that only the utter neglect of them which prevails in our councils could have juſtified us for ſtating them at any length, we need not examine which of the three modes of aſſiſting our ally is the beſt adapted to the circumſtances of this country. This is a queſtion which can only be reſolved by weighing the peculiarities of each caſe. And, although ſome general poſitions might be laid down applicable to every ſtate of our foreign affairs; —as, for example, that the ſubſidy ſyſtem is liable to the greateſt riſk of abuſe; and, in general, gives the worſt return in proportion to the expenſe:—that it is ſcarcely poſſible to apply it ſo exactly, as to eſcape at once the danger of bribing an ally to premature operations of hoſtility, and to avoid, on the other hand, the riſk of delay;—that it requires, perhaps, too great a degree of ſubmiſſion to the plans and views of our ally; that, of the other two modes of co-operating, the direct one is generally the moſt effectual; that it gives our voice a greater weight in the common councils of the confederacy;—that it produces, in this way, the ineſtimable advantage of making that party, in ſome ſort, an umpire among the allies whoſe views are neceſſarily the moſt free from all ſuſpicion of ſiniſter and ſelfiſh policy;—that it moreover tends, more than any other plan, to the radical improvement of our own military ſyſtem, whilſt it, above all modes of acting, raiſes our name, and increaſes our real influence in the affairs of Europe;—although theſe, and other maxims equally general, could be illuſtrated at length, in ſuch a manner as to bear upon almoſt every caſe that might be ſuppoſed; yet we ſhall forbear puſhing the ſtatement further, and haſten to offer a few obſervations on the branch of the ſubject, more immediately connected with the preſent criſis of affairs.

If, then, at any time, it is deemed moſt expedient (as it muſt almoſt always be) to aid the allied cauſe with troops, what would any man of plain common ſenſe conceive to be the moſt effectual way of doing it? He would aſk himſelf, where are our allies in the greateſt ſtraits? Where does the preſſure of the war fall heavieſt?—Becauſe it is morally certain that in that quarter, wherever it be, the enemy is moſt anxious to ſucceed, and will be moſt injured by failure. It may indeed ſo happen, that he ſhall carry on a general ſyſtem of attack, and make a great variety of ſmaller efforts in different places. In that caſe however, the allies will naturally chuſe one of theſe points, and endeavor to over power him, until in a ſhort time, the conteſt comes as it were, nearly to an iſſue—to a ſtruggle at one important point, ſubordinate to, and depending upon which main ſtruggle, every other movement of the war muſt prove. The next queſtion will be, are our allies in this grand point quite ſecure? If they are not, it is there that we can beſt help them; and that they can never be ſufficiently ſtrengthened there, without our aſſiſtance, is manifeſted from this conſideration, that were it ſo, the enemy would not there have made his puſh; and if our allies are equally ſtrong in other points, then we have only got an extreme caſe, in which no aſſiſtance of ours is of any uſe. But, in truth, no war was ever waged on the continent, in which the fate of the whole did not turn upon ſome grand operation in one quarter, carried on by the bulk of the contending forces. Upon the fate of the cauſe in that quarter, every thing elſe hinges in the moſt diſtant ſcenes; and if we attend to the conſtant, ſteady, maſterly, reſiſtleſs policy of our enemy, from the attack of a poſt,* up to the combination of entire campaigns, we ſhall find it built upon this ſingle view of the ſubject.

He means to gain ſeveral objects, we ſhall ſay, in different parts of his extenſive dominions—to drive the Engliſh out of Portugal, for example—to reduce the king of Sweden to an amicable acknowledgment of his title—to expel the Neapolitan family from the continent, or to defend his new kingdoms in Italy—to take a province or two from the German princes—and to puniſh, perhaps deſtroy, Pruſſia. Now, if Bonaparte's counſellors were taken from the Engliſh *political caſte*, it is very plain what method he would adopt to gain all thoſe points. He would, in the firſt place, take care to make war without the ſhadow of a pretence, and put himſelf clearly in the wrong before all Europe;—he would next delay in doing any thing until the ſeaſon for operations was nearly gone by;—he would then probably treat a little, and be duped by his allies, cavil and wrangle a good deal, and quarrel with ſome of them, and excite a hatred of all of them, and of himſelf, and a contempt of his plans, among his own ſubjects. But, all theſe preliminaries of failure being ſettled, he would at laſt come to his operations; and his policy would be, to get up a number of neat little expeditions, equal in number to the things he wants to take, juſt one for each thing. He would ſend an expedition towards Sweden; and the ſea not being his element, it would probably fail of itſelf. He would then ſend a tolerable large, and expenſive expedition to ſome part of Germany—another towards Italy—a ſmaller expedition to Portugal—a nice little one to take a ſlice off Bavaria—beſides a ſort of by-expedition to plunder Hamburgh; and burn, for ſtage effect, ſome other capital in alliance with him, merely to aſtoniſh the people and look vigorous.

Inſtead of enquiring, what would be the probable reſult of all this drivelling, which is indeed too plain to require any ſtatement, let us remark rather, how Bonaparte *does act, not having* Engliſh politicians to adviſe him. He leaves Naples alone: if Joſeph can ſupport himſelf, well; if not, he will reſtore him after the Campaign is won. He leaves Sicily alone, filled with Engliſh troops, who are ſo uſefully employed for him as if he had them in his depot of priſoners—filled too with the ſquabbles and intrigues of his faithful allies, the old royal ſovereigns and courtiers of Europe. Portugal he leaves to the Engliſh army, there aſſembled for the preciſe purpoſe of doing all ſorts of nothings againſt him. He cares not if the Engliſh are mad enough to make a deſcent upon Calabria in his abſence, or childiſh enough, becauſe it may have a partial ſucceſs, to reward thoſe who ventured on ſo uſeleſs an enterprize, inſtead of calling them to an inſtantaneous and ſevere account. All other objects of ſubordinate importance he leaves in like manner to themſelves. The Swede is allowed to ſtrut his little hour of ſquibs, manifeſtoes, and bulletins. The Turk is unmoleſted—except by his allies. Egypt is occupied by none but Engliſh forces. Eager for ſhips, colonies and commerce, he defers all trading ſpeculations till the ſeaſon of victory and peace; nor envies us all the plunder and the rajahs of the eaſt; nor once throws away a thought on all the ſugars of the weſt.

But his game is not the leſs ſure for being more contracted in its ſphere. He ſingles out the vital part of his whole adverſary, and that point of it which is moſt expoſed. In that vulnerable heart he plants his dagger; and he knows full well, that the remoteſt limb will quiver with the ſhock. He ſends forth his hoſt, in the plenitude of its array, to ſweep over the interjacent regions, and to pour itſelf in one grand, deep, but contracted, & therefore irreſiſtible torrent, into the centre of the ſtrength of Europe. Here—as near Berlin and Vienna as he can, he fights his battle, and while you are menacing the weſtern departments—or landing and re-embarking in Italy—or capitulating in Holland—or idling in Portugal and Egypt—or butchering your friends in the north—or burying your own men, and planting the ſlave trade in the Weſt Indies—he is playing that great game which muſt place in his hands the ſweep of all thoſe ſmall ſtakes for which you are pretending to throw. Do you doubt whether he ſhall win the game he plays for? If you do, why then don't you ſend your men there to meet him? Think you that *he* ever doubts of his ſucceſs? It may be that he does;—but he knows that the only way to gain it, is to think of nothing elſe but victory, and at any rate, to think of no other conteſt than this;—above all, he feels the folly of being either victorious or vanquiſhed in a little way. He knows, that if he conquers the imperial or the Pruſſian arms in the centre of the empire, he ſhall find no difficulty in carrying all the other points—no trouble but in preventing the escape of your forces from the little poſts which they have been senſelessly occupying; and, if he ſhould be overcome in Germany, he muſt make up his mind, not merely to the loss of those petty objects, but to *being overcome in Germany*—to the utter ruin of his foreign power. Plain and ſimple as this conſideration is, and conſtantly as we have seen him act upon it, we have never yet been able to profit by his example, and by the ſight of those victories which he has atchieved, so as to alter, in the very leaſt degree, our own fatal policy towards all our allies.

After so much experience of the errors of our way, and the uniform proofs of the enemy beating us by an opposite line of conduct, is it not lamentable to see the very same blunders committed, and within the laſt three months, the very laſt chance of saving Europe from the grasp of France, in all human probability, squandered away? The Spaniards were ſtruggling againſt the French armies; and, from the latter being obviously unprepared to meet their reſiſtance, great hopes of success might have been entertained, provided some important assiſtance could suddenly have been given to the common cause. Seeing the unprepared ſtate of the French forces, and their inadequacy to the criſis, and aware that so unuſual a ſtate of things could only laſt for a moment, our business was, to have ſtrained every nerve to pour a large force into Spain, as near as possible to the seat of the war. Had such a force as England could raiſe—had an army of 60 or 70,000 men, the beſt equipped and beſt hearted in the world, been ready to land in Spain at the moment when Dupont surrendered, and Joseph fled in confusion from Madrid—who ſhall say that the whole remains of the French army in Spain would not moſt probably have been overpowered, and the peninsula swept clean of its invaders? But no such thing.—The *truly British* policy was ſteadily perſevered

[*Concluded on the 4th page.*]

* *Examine the battles of Bonaparte, and indeed of all the great commanders of France, and you will find that the plan of each engagement is similar to the general ſyſtem of their military policy. They direct a vast column to one well-chosen point; break through the line at that quarter (as we do at sea;) defeat the neighboring parts of it; and then the rest falls before them.* [*This is true of Auſterlitz, but not of Marengo or Jena; in the latter both the Pruſſian flanks were turned at the same time; and before the main attack on the centre; the interval of time was indeed short; at Marengo, both armies attempted to turn the left of the other, and withdrew their right; Melas withdrew too far, and suffered the French to recover; at the same moment that the French left was forced to retreat, and in that retreat driven, to a position, most fortunately occupied and used by Marmont.*]