

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES-TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 73.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

MARSHAL LASNES, LATE DUKE OF MONTEBELLO.

The curiosity which has been excited by the death of this gallant soldier, may perhaps receive some small satisfaction, by the following brief account of his life.—Marshal Lasnes, it is said, was the son of an innkeeper in the south of France; he entered the army as a private, a short time previous to the revolution, but was soon after promoted. The first official account we have of him, is, that he was appointed a General of Brigade in the army of Italy in 1795. At the battle of Lodi, in conjunction with Massena and others, he led the troops across the bridge, in the face of a tremendous fire from the Austrian artillery; and at the action in the village of Arcole he was carried off the field covered with wounds. Marshal Lasnes followed the fortunes of Bonaparte, when he undertook his expedition to Egypt. In this campaign he displayed his usual intrepidity, and was severely wounded at the assault upon St. Jean de Acre. He was one of the favorite generals who accompanied Bonaparte when he returned to France.—Soon after his arrival he was appointed to the command of the van guard of the army in Italy, and greatly signaled himself in the actions which took place previous to the battle of Marengo, particularly at Montebello, from which he afterwards derived his title. At the conclusion of the war, he was sent by the first Consul as Ambassador to Portugal, where he continued several years. In the last war with Austria, Marshal Lasnes held a distinguished command, and gained considerable credit by his conduct, particularly at the celebrated battle of Austerlitz, where he commanded the left wing of the French army. His daring courage, in the late wars, and at the assault of Saragossa, are too well known to need a recital. After many victories gained by him in the present war, he received a mortal wound, at the late action on the Danube, of which he lingered till the 31st of May, when he expired. He had received 13 wounds during his life, and was supposed to be one of the bravest and most skillful generals that the world has produced.

From a late Edinburgh Review.

FRENCH GENERALS.—Most of the generals of division, marshals of the empire and others who hold the principal commands, sufficiently prove that war is an experimental science, and that military renown is not the prerogative of birth, but the harvest of toil, or the bounty of fortune.
Bessieres, originally a common soldier, became in 1796 a captain of infantry in the army of Italy. **Brune**, a printer at the commencement of the revolution, a member of the club of Cordeliers, commenced his military career in 1792. **Angereau**, a private in the Neapolitan service in 1787, became soon after a fencing master at Naples; in 1792 entered as a volunteer in the army of Italy; and in 1794 was a general of brigade in the army of the Pyrenees. **Bernadotte**, at the commencement of the revolution a sergeant in the regiment de royal marines; in 1794 a general of division. **Fourn** enlisted in 1778, but left the service in 1784; was a shop keeper at the commencement of the revolution. **Kellerman** began his career as a simple hussar in the regiment of Conflans. **Lasnes** originally a common soldier, became in 1794 adjutant of division in the national guards of Paris. **Massena**, a subaltern in the Sardinian service at the beginning of the revolution, in 1793 became a general of brigade. **Mortier**, a captain of a volunteer company in his native province at the same period. **Ney** a hussar, an adjutant general in 1795, after passing through all the inferior grades. **Lefebvre**, son of a miller of Alsace, became a sergeant in the regiment of French guards before the revolution. **Perignon**, after acting as a justice of peace of Montech, engaged in the army and passed rapidly through all the subordinate grades, and in 1794, commanded the army of the Eastern Pyrenees. **Soult** was a subaltern before the revolution, in a regiment of infantry, and an adjutant general in 1795. **Murat** served originally in the constitutional guard of Louis XVI; became afterwards an officer in the 12th regiment of chasseurs a cheval, &c. **Junot** began his career in 1792 as a grenadier in one of the volunteer battalions commanded by general Pille; and in 1796, was one of the aids-de-camps of Bonaparte.

Origin of confining Jurors from Meat and Drink.

The Gothic nations were famous of old in Europe, for the quantities of food and drink they consumed. The ancient Germans, and their Saxon descendants in England, were remarkable for their hearty meals. Gluttony and drunkenness were so common, that those vices were not thought disgraceful; and Tacitus represents the former as capable of being easily overcome by strong drink as by arms. Intemperance was so general and habitual, that nobody was thought to be fit for serious business after dinner. And under this persuasion, it was enacted in the laws that Judges should hear and determine causes fasting, and not after dinner. An Italian author in his antiquities, plainly affirms, that this regulation was framed for the purpose of avoiding the unsound decrees consequent upon intoxication. And Doctor Gilbert Stuart very pertinently and ingeniously observes, in his historical dissertation concerning the antiquity of the British constitution, page 231, that from this propensity of the older Britons to indulge excessively in eating and drinking, has proceeded the restriction upon jurors and jurymen, to be even held in custody, until they had agreed upon their verdict.
The descendants of those nations, who form the great part of the population of the United States, may feel a gratification in knowing the origin of this restraint upon jurors.
(Maryland Republican.)

CANCER.

The following article is copied from an Edinburgh paper;
“While I was at Smyrna, there was a girl afflicted with the Cancer in her lip, and the gum was affected. The European physicians consulted on the measures to be taken, and agreed that they saw no other method than to cut it out; and the girl had already submitted herself to that decision. By an accident of that nature which men cannot account for, an old Armenian came to them just in time to prevent the application of the knife.
“Do nothing,” said the Armenian, “I will cure her,” and when he had pledged himself strongly, the physicians consented.
“He procured a copper vessel, newly tinned in the inside (an essential concurrence,) and having poured a certain quantity of olive oil into it, he made it boil over a small fire, sufficient to keep it gently agitated, and so for three times in 24 hours. With this, the oil resolved itself to the consistency of an ointment, and by constantly rubbing the part affected, he cured her in 14 days.—Nothing else was done.
“The physicians supposed that the oil received its virtue from the tin, and that it was communicated by its long boiling over the fire.”

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.
July 21, 1809. JOHN WARE.

FOR SALE, A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.

July 21, 1809.

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 WINGERS.
July 17, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for good flaxseed.
JOSEPH BROWN.
Charlestown, July 21, 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.
- Two other Tract of 12 acres, 3 rods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.
- One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1775.
- One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by Elijah Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, McCabe and Kirk.
- 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'rs.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER. }
June 20, 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.

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 carcasses, 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 waggons 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 ads of indecency in the market house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.
GEO. NORTH, President,
DAN. ANNIN, Secretary.—
June 30, 1809.

Fair Warning.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the State of Ohio in about four or five weeks, requests all those to whom he is indebted to call on him, as he is ready to pay them. Those indebted to him are also requested to make immediate payment.
MAHLON ANDERSON.
Charlestown, August 4, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living in Hampshire county, Va. near the mouth of Little Cape, a dark bay horse, foretop and mane cropped a star on his forehead, and has a small bell on. Also a bright bay mare, two years old, her hind feet white, with a star on her forehead. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said strays so that they be had again, or five dollars for either.
JOHN A. COX,
JAMES TILER.
August 4, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Jefferson county, on the night of the 31st ult. and made his escape, Jacob Lancesques, confined for debt. Said Lancesques is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark complexion, has a bare place on the right side of his head near the temple, grey eyes, and his hair turning grey. Had on when he escaped, a dark brown coat, spotted swan down veil, and striped thicker pantaloons. The above reward will be given for apprehending and delivering the said Lancesques at the jail of Jefferson county.
Wm. BERRY, Jailor.
August 4, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.

For terms apply to the subscriber, living near Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.
JOSEPH CRANE.
July 7, 1809.

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. What bills will be taken at the market price, in payment.
JOHN ANDERSON.
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.

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.

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.

Robert Avis, Complainant, against Henry Gingrick, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Henry Gingrick not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published at the door of the court house of Jefferson county, and in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for three weeks successively.
A Copy, GEO. HITE, Clk.
Telle, GEO. HITE, Clk.
August 10, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.
August 10, 1809.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Felling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced man to assist him in tending them, which will enable him to card for customers when they bring their wool, and save them the trouble of coming twice to the machine to get their work done. He ventures to assure those that favour him with their custom, that if they bring their wool in good order, he will make them as good rolls as ever has been made on any machine in this country. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.
Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
August 4, 1809.

To Farmers.

ALL those who are desirous that their flocks should have the benefit of the subscriber's Arabian RAM, during the ensuing season, will please to make timely application, in order that they may be respectively accommodated in turn. No sheep will be admitted into his pasture without such previous application.
DANIEL BEDINGER.
July 29, 1809.

Fair Warning.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the State of Ohio in about four or five weeks, requests all those to whom he is indebted to call on him, as he is ready to pay them. Those indebted to him are also requested to make immediate payment.
MAHLON ANDERSON.
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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.

Writing Paper

For sale by the Printer.
RAGS!
Three cents per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

IMPORTANT.

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS in consequence of a communication from His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, declaring that the British Orders in council of January and November, 1807, would have been withdrawn on the 10th day of June last; and by virtue of authority given, in such event, by the 11th section of the act of Congress entitled “An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes,” I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, did issue my Proclamation bearing date on the 19th of April last, declaring that the Orders in Council aforesaid would have been so withdrawn on the said 10th day of June, after which the trade suspended by certain acts of Congress might be renewed; And whereas it is now officially made known to me that the said orders in council have not been withdrawn agreeably to the communication and declaration aforesaid: I do hereby proclaim the same, and consequently that the trade renewable on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the United States at the City of Washington the ninth day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the said United States the thirty fourth.
(Signed)
JAMES MADISON.
By the President,
R. SMITH, Secretary of State.

[The following letter has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the respective Collectors, in consequence of the above Proclamation.]

(CIRCULAR.) TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 9, 1809.

SIR,
YOU will herewith receive the copy of a Proclamation of the President of the U. States, announcing that certain British Orders in Council were not withdrawn on the 10th day of June last, and consequently that the trade renewable, on the event of the said orders being withdrawn, is to be considered as under the operation of the several acts by which such trade was suspended.
The act “to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled “An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,” passed on the 28th of June, is therefore in every respect applicable to Great Britain and her dependencies, as well as to France and her dependencies; any thing in my circular of 29th June last, to the contrary notwithstanding.

It results that from the receipt of this, you must in every instance, except as hereafter expressed, refuse clearances for British ports, requiring as usual, bonds from all vessels bound to permitted ports, in the manner provided by the 3d section of the act above mentioned. But as many British vessels have or may come into the ports of the United States in consequence of the President's proclamation of the 19th of April last, he directs that you will permit such British vessels to depart without giving bond, either in ballast, or with the cargo on board when notified of the enclosed proclamation: it being however understood that this indulgence shall not be extended to any other vessels than such as are now in the ports of the United States, or such as may hereafter arrive, having sailed from a foreign port before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at such port.

The President also directs that, until a decision from Congress on that unexpected point shall have been obtained, or until otherwise instructed, seizures or prosecutions for supposed contraventions of either the abovementioned act or of the non-intercourse act of 1st of March last, arising from acts which would, in conformity with his proclamation of the 19th April last, have been considered as lawful, shall be suspended in the following cases, viz.

- 1. All vessels which have entered a British port since the 10th of June last, or which may hereafter enter such port, having sailed for the same, before information of the enclosed proclamation had been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty which may accrue or have accrued by reason of their having thus entered a British port.
- 2. All vessels which have arrived, either from British ports or with British merchandise, in the United States subsequent to the 10th of June last; and also all vessels which may hereafter so arrive, having sailed for the U. S. before information of the enclosed proclamation shall have been received at the port of departure; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from having arrived or arriving in the U. S. from British ports or with British merchandise.
- 3. All vessels now owned by citizens of the U. States, and sailing under the American flag, which, being in a foreign port at the time when the enclosed proclamation will be made known at such a port, shall with all due diligence depart therefrom, and return without delay, to the U. States; so far as relates to any forfeiture or penalty accruing from their arriving in the U. States from British ports, or with British merchandise.

In the abovementioned cases of vessels arriving in the U. S. and which are for the present exempted from seizure, the vessels and cargoes may be admitted to entry.

The time when the enclosed proclamation shall have been known at the ports of departure respectively, must be ascertained by the best means in your power; and you may refer doubtful cases to this department.
Application may of course still be made in all cases for an absolute remission of the forfeitures and penalties in the manner provided for by law; the instruction herein given to abstain from prosecutions and seizures in the abovementioned cases, being only intended to prevent the expences and inconvenience to which the parties concerned would otherwise be exposed.

I am, respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Collector of

RECAPITULATION OF FACTS AND INFERENCE.

FACT 1st.—That the accredited agent of G. Britain did, on the 18th April, solemnly pledge the faith of his government, to take off her obnoxious orders of January and November, 1807, on condition that the U. States would take off the restrictions to a commercial intercourse with her.
FACT 2d.—That in consequence of this pledge, the U. States did rescind their Embargo laws, as respects G. Britain.
Our merchants have risked, on the high seas, nearly 1,800 of their vessels—and 50 or 60 millions of their property.
The pressure of the embargo on G. Britain is gone—her Islands are supplied with provisions and lumber, her manufacturers with materials, and her merchants with a market.
FACT 3d.—That at a time when all these good effects were secured to herself, the act of her minister was disavowed—all the benefits of the contract were lost to the U. States—besides the immense calamity of having 1,800 of

our vessels, and 50 millions of our property, laid open to her rapacity.

FACT 4th.—That if this engagement of their minister be not contrary to his instructions, the disavowal of it is one of the most profligate acts of perfidy, which stands on record since the days of ancient Carthage—whilst such acts would call upon the U. States to arm, they would deserve the indignant execrations of the world—for "if honor is to desert the rest of the world, let it never abandon the bosoms of princes"—without which, words would be but wind, treaties would be parchment, the reciprocities of commerce could never be secured, and wars would be perpetual.

FACT 5th.—That the character, the situation, and the assurances of Mr. Erskine, are the pledges of his having fulfilled his instructions—his character is that of a man of honor;

his situation is that of a minister, who holds his office on the pleasure and suspicions of a party in opposition to his own;

and his assurances, both at the first adjournment of the affair and after the receipt of subsequent dispatches, were ample and conclusive that he was "authorized" and was acting "in conformity to his majesty's instructions."

Whilst neither the characters nor the measures of the ministry are any pledges of the contrary—whilst the conflagration of Copenhagen and the orders of November are on record—whilst the affairs of England are conducted by such men as Canning, a jesuitical sophist, and "a joker of jokes"—Melville, a proven speculator—and Castlereagh, the unblinking advocate of parliamentary corruption.

FACT 6th.—That there are the strongest reasons for believing, that the instructions laid before the House of Commons, by Mr. Canning, were not the ones, by which Mr. Erskine has acted:

because there was nearly a lapse of one month, from the date of these instructions, to the departure of Mr. Oakley:

because these are entirely silent about the affair of the Chesapeake, which appears, from the first letter of Mr. Erskine to Mr. Smith, to have been the first point which he was instructed to bring forward:

because they are so directly contrary to the arrangement at Washington, that they could not have borne him out in the assurances which he gave on that occasion, and which he afterwards repeated on the orders of the 26th April, in the most solemn, prompt and spontaneous manner.

FACT 7th.—That if these were the only instructions, they at least would show the proud and insolent presumption, which actuates the present ministry of G. Britain—the impossibility of coming to any fair agreement with such a band—and the necessity of resorting to some immediate and decisive steps for the vindication or protection of our rights.

that the 1st condition, which calls upon us to give security for our good behavior, in defence of our own rights too—against the attacks of France—

the 2nd, which requires us to abandon one of the natural branches of our commerce, which the present President of the U. States has so ably defended, the British cabinet itself in 1801 acknowledged, and which in 1806, all the leading merchants, as well as the senate of the U. States, pledged themselves to protect—

and the 3d, which solicits the aid of the British navy to enforce our own laws—are derogatory to our honor as well as to our interests—That the disavowal of Mr. Erskine's engagement, is the disavowal of all intention to do us justice—because it conferred no favors on us—but only recognized certain rights, which the U. States might claim and demand.

FACT 8th.—That, even if Mr. Erskine has transgressed his instructions, his government has equally transgressed those peculiar duties, which grew out of such an event. They have neither acted up to their own principle, nor displayed that tenderness towards our merchants, of which they have made such sounding professions.—What was the duty? To replace us as nearly as possible in that situation, from which their minister had withdrawn us. Their orders of May 24th, permit only the vessels of the U. S. sailing before the 20th of July, direct, to enter

the ports of Holland. This "concession" falls eminently short of our rights.

1. Because many of our vessels are bound to other ports than those of Holland.
2. Because these orders had not reached many of the parts of the U. States by the 20th of July—but vessels sailing from these, are liable to capture.
3. Because many of our vessels have gone to Coves or Cadiz, &c. "and for a market," which would have gone into Dutch ports, but for the orders of April.

FACT 9th.—That even the privileges of entering the ports of Holland will almost be rendered nugatory by the act or pretension of their "being actually blockaded." It is a fact, stated in the Philadelphia Gazette, that the ship Creole, which left the Texel on the 28th May, reports, that even at that time "the ports of Holland were strictly blockaded by the British."

FACT 10th.—That the operation of the Orders of April was shifted from the 10th August to the 20th July—through the influence of 160 merchants and others—on the consecrated ground that the trade of the Americans "militated against their interests"—thus proving in conjunction with previous facts, that it is not so much against an Enemy as a Rival, that G. Britain points her artillery; that it is our trade which her merchants wish to possess, and our vessels which her navy wishes to plunder.

FACT 11th.—That should the U. States submit to the encroachments of Britain, our trade will take a new and disgraceful course—all our vessels, bound to the continent, will be lawful prize to the British; insurance on them will be dearer than a license; and our produce, will only be sent to British ports or sold to British agents, and smuggled into the continent for the benefit of British merchants. They will run off with the profits of our own cargoes, by carrying on that trade themselves from which they have interdicted us; and we shall sink into the humble colonists, factors, and tributaries of G. Britain.

FACT 12th.—That Francis James Jackson, the fugitive of Munich, and the negotiator of the robbery of the Danes, has been commissioned a Minister to the U. States—thus, really adding insult to our injuries.

FACT 13th.—That the history of Britain fully verifies the maxim; that "submission never yet set boundaries to encroachment"—that if we now submit to her exactions, no limits can be prescribed to her cupidity—Who shall even presume to say, that Mr. Jackson will not hereafter be instructed to demand, that no commerce shall be carried on but to British ports—perhaps, that no produce shall be exported but in British bottoms—and that the Declaration of American Independence itself may be called into the flames?—There are Tories enough, even in this country, inclined to justify such requisitions.

Mark the consequences!
SHALL WE THEN SUBMIT?

LONDON, JUNE 19.
The retreat of the archduke John from Italy, was probably upon the same plan, and under similar circumstances, to a like movement of the archduke Charles some years since. The army under his orders on the 29th ult. when he reached Furlfelden, on the confines of Hungary, amounted to nearly 50,000 men; his intention was to cross the Danube about Presburg, and it is probable he joined the archduke Charles before the army of Italy could reach Bonaparte's quarters.

An article from Bosnia, of the 30th, says, "The council of state has removed from Thorn to Pultusk, for the purpose of creating facilities to the advance of the Russian army now approaching our frontiers, and for regulating its co-operation with our troops. Another Russian corps of twenty-three thousand men, and 10,000 Cossacks, intended for Moldavia, had been countermanded on their arrival at Bariclav, and had entered Podolia on their route to Gallacia.

The archduke Ferdinand in consequence of the result of the battle of Echnul, received orders to retire from Poland; but the positions which he then occupied, and the general circumstances of the campaign, prevented his carrying these orders into full effect before the 20th of the following month when he began his retreat from Thorn and Culm which had been occupied by his force.—On the 28th he

was at Klobuckzo, on the frontiers of Gallacia and Silesia, and it was expected would reach the Danube about the 5th of June.

The intendant of the province of Salzburg, on the 28th ult. addressed an order to the Auditor of the council of State, commanding all merchants who were indebted to, or had demands on subjects of G. Britain, or had English goods in their possession, to deliver in a declaration to that effect within 24 hours after publication of the above order, under penalty of being amerced in treble the amount of the value of the article omitted.

The Orion and Alfred are arrived from Gibraltar and Cadiz. In some letters it is affirmed that Cuesta's army has been augmented to 70,000 men, of which 15,000 are cavalry, but it is acknowledged that about 20,000 are provided with arms, and that the horses are not all provided with saddles. It appears that Cuesta still occupies the former encampment of Victor, at Merida. The command of the armies in the South of Spain, we are told, is now wholly resigned to general Sebastiani, the marshal having proceeded to Madrid, preparatory, as is supposed, to his departure for Germany.

June 21.
It is said that government have come to the determination to send immediately on foreign service, the whole disposable force of the country, and with this view, has instructed all commanding officers to recall the absentees of their respective regiments, and to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's notice.

The loss of the Aultrians on the 21st and 22d of May, was between 15 and 16,000 men.

THE KING'S SPEECH.
On Wednesday evening the following Speech was delivered by the Lords Commissioners to both Houses of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
We are commanded by his majesty to acquaint you, that his majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled by the state of the public business, to release you from your laborious attendance on Parliament.

His majesty doubts not, that on your return to your respective counties you will carry with you a disposition to inculcate both by instruction and example a spirit of attachment to those established laws, and that happy constitution which has been his majesty's wish to support and maintain, and upon which, under Providence, depends the welfare and prosperity of the kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,
We have it in command from his majesty to thank you for the liberal provision which you have made for the services of the present year; and to express the satisfaction which his majesty derives from your having been enabled to provide for these services, without any great and immediate addition to the burthen upon the people.

His majesty particularly commands us to acknowledge your prompt attention to his wishes respecting an increased provision for the poorer clergy, an object in the highest degree interesting to his majesty's feelings, and deserving the favorable consideration of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
The atrocious and unparalleled act of violence and treachery by which the ruler of France attempted to surprize and enslave the Spanish nation, while it has excited in Spain a determined and unconquerable resolution against the French, and the usurpation of the French government has at the same time awakened in the other nations of Europe a determination to resist by a new effort the continued and increasing encroachment on their safety and independence.

Although the uncertainty of all human events, and the vicissitudes attendant upon war, forbid too confident an expectation of a satisfactory issue to the present struggle against the common enemy of Europe.—His Majesty commands us to congratulate you upon the splendid and important success which has recently crowned the arms of the Emperor of Austria, under the able and distinguished conduct of the Archduke Charles.

To the efforts of Europe for its own deliverance his Majesty has directed us to assure you, that he has determined to continue his most strenuous assistance and support convinced that you will agree with his Majesty in considering that every exertion for the re-establishment of the independence and security of other nations, is no

less conducive to the true interests than it becomes the honor and character of G. Britain.

We understand that it is the intention of Government to send a strong force to occupy the Island of Rupea in the Baltic, so as to be able to afford prompt assistance to the general assembly of insurrection which has broken out in the North of Germany against oppression.

GENERAL ORDER of the 24th May.
The days of the 21st and 22d of May will be eternally memorable in the history of the world. The army has given proofs of patriotism, heroism and contempt of danger which posterity will admire, and our descendants will up as specimens of rare and great virtues. It furnishes the enemy, who had lately boasted of our annihilation, with bloody proofs of our existence. It has surpassed my great expectations, and I feel proud to be its leader. You are in the field of battle the first soldiers of the world; be so also in the spirit of discipline, in the love of order, and in respect to the property of the citizen; then would you not only be the first, but the only army, and your grateful country will bless your deeds. Our beloved monarch has confidence in you, and thanks you with paternal emotions for the security of his throne, and the welfare of your families.

I expect immediately from the commanders of the different corps the most circumstantial relation of what took place with their respective divisions. The country and the sovereign will be acquainted with the supporters of their independence, glory and greatness; their names shall shine in the annals of Austria; till then I can only name and reward those whose distinguished merits is either recognized by the whole army, or whom accident brought near to my personal observation.

Prince John of Lichtenstein, general of cavalry, has immortalized his name. This feeling, and my attachment to his person, are pledges of the gratitude of my monarch. I can reward him only by the public expression of my esteem.

In the name of his majesty, I nominate as commanders of the order of Theresa, Baron Whimden, Colonel Sinolla, &c.

The Archduke CHARLES, Generalissimo.

PRAGUE, May 29.
The following has been published here—
Letter from his majesty the Emperor King, to the Archduke Charles, Generalissimo.

"Dear Brother Charles,
I did, it is true, yesterday express to you in person, my warmest thanks for the glorious victory you have gained; but this is not sufficient for my heart. I say it now, and shall repeat it on every occasion, because, whom Divine Providence made the sovereign of a great monarchy, am utterly unable to reward you, my dear brother, your companions in arms, and my brave army, according to your desires. It was reserved for you, the brother of my heart, the prime supporter of my throne, to interrupt, for the first time these fifteen years, the good fortune of the adversary. You are the saviour of the country, which, as well as the Monarch, will eternally thank and bless you.

"With deep sensibility I yesterday observed the elevated courage and enthusiasm of the troops and their manly resolution to assure by victory the independence of the monarch. It was the sweetest moment of my life—a rare and heart-enlivening spectacle, and one which can never be eradicated from my mind. I beg you, dear brother, to declare this to my brave army, and to do every thing to preserve this rare spirit among them."

Kottledam, June 8.—Seven American vessels have been carried into Christianstadt, all laden with rice, tobacco, and cotton, from America, for Gottenburg.

An American ship, in ballast, bound for St. Petersburg, has been captured by a Danish privateer, and carried into Elsinour.

Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

Annihilation of the Pope's Temporal Power.
ROME, June 10, 1809.
This morning, at 10 o'clock, has been published, in the principal places, at the sound of the artillery of fort St.

Anges, a decree of his majesty the emperor and king, which unites the states of the Pope to the French empire.—This happy change has taken place with the greatest tranquillity, and the inhabitants of Rome have manifested great joy and a lively acknowledgement of an event which puts an end to all the uncertainties of their political existence. This decree, dated from the imperial camp at Vienna, 17th May, 1809, is conceived as follows:

Considering that when Charlemagne, emperor of the French, and our august predecessor, presented the bishops of Rome with divers tracts of land (conferred on them to secure the repose of his subjects, without Rome having ceased on that account to make a part of his empire:

Considering that since that period the two powers, spiritual and temporal, having been, as it still is, in the field of battle the first soldiers of the world; be so also in the spirit of discipline, in the love of order, and in respect to the property of the citizen; then would you not only be the first, but the only army, and your grateful country will bless your deeds. Our beloved monarch has confidence in you, and thanks you with paternal emotions for the security of his throne, and the welfare of your families.

Considering, lastly, that every thing we have proposed to conciliate the safety of our armies, the tranquillity and integrity of our people, the dignity and pretensions of the Popes, has been proposed in vain:

We have decreed, and do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The states of the Pope are united to the French empire.

2. The city of Rome, the first Christian See, and so celebrated by recollections which the enforces on the mind, and the monuments she preserves, is declared an imperial and free city. Its government and administration shall be regulated by a special decree.

3. The monuments of Roman greatness shall be preserved and kept up at the expense of our treasury.

4. The public debt is declared a debt of the empire.

5. The present income of the Pope shall be extended to two millions of francs, free from all charges and taxes.

6. The properties and palace of the Pope shall be subjected to no impediment, jurisdiction or visit, and besides enjoy special immunities.

7. An extraordinary consultum shall on the first of June next, take possession, in our name, of the states of the Pope, and make the necessary arrangements so that the constitutional government be in vigor on the first of January 1810.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the Emperor,
The Minister, Secretary of States,
(Signed) H. B. MARET.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 8.
By the ship American packet, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, has received the Kingston Royal Gazette of the 15th July, from which the following account of the capture of St. Domingo, is copied.

KINGSTON, (JAM.) July 15th.
The Tweed sloop of war, of 18 guns, captain Symonds, arrived this afternoon from Saint Domingo having on board, brigade-major Twigg, brigade-camp to major-general Carmichael, charged with dispatches to his grace the duke of Manchester and vice admiral Rowley, announcing the surrender of that place to his majesty's arms. We learn by the Tweed that the major-general landed on the 21th ult. with 500 men, about 50 miles to the westward of the city, and marched forwards, when he was met by an aide-de-camp of gen. Dubarquier, offering to surrender on certain conditions, which was however rejected: Several other offers of surrender were also made, but refused. On the 6th inst. the British troops had advanced within 300 yards of the city, when a message was sent by the enemy to the commander in chief, signifying his intention to submit to an unconditional surrender, which was of course accepted. On the following morning the terms of capitulation were agreed upon & signed, which we understand are merely that the garrison should lay down their arms as prisoners of war, to be sent to France at the expense of the British government for the purpose of being exchanged, although we have no doubt they will meet with the same reception on their arrival.

val as the garrison of Martinique has already experienced, and will consequently remain in England until the conclusion of a peace. Private property of every description to be respected. The whole of the French force in St. Domingo, at the time of its surrender, consisted of about 600 regulars, belonging to the 5th legere, and about 300 militia, under the command of general Dubarquier and colonel Ansenne. There were upwards of 200 soldiers sick in the hospitals, and the place exhibited the most distressing picture of famine, the inhabitants not being able to obtain a sufficiency of the most loathsome food.

CHARLES TOWN, August 18.
Thursday the 24th instant having been set apart by the assembly of Divines, as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer—divine service will on that day be performed by Dr. Strath, in the stone meeting house in this town.

USEFUL INFORMATION.
MR. THOMAS O. WILLIAMS, of Smithfield, Jefferson County, Virginia, is in possession of a quantity of the celebrated CHICK WEED, so famous for the cure of the bite of a mad dog, or any other mad animal. It has also proved effectual in curing the bite of the most venomous serpent or insect.

The Hon. John Q. Adams, his lady and suite, embarked at Bolton on Saturday the 6th inst. for St. Petersburg in the ship Horace.

THE PRESIDENT of the U. States left Washington city on the 10th inst. for Montpellier.

The late News from England is admirably calculated to try the Sincerity of Federalism. If their Professions of Satisfaction and Approbation, expressed with regard to the recent Measures of our Government, and the Character of the President and his Administration, are not sheer Hypocrisy, we shall now know it. If they are, we shall know it also. Either they will convince their Sincerity, by frank Condemnation of the Perfidy of Britain, and a decided Resolution to resent and resist it; or, they will exhibit themselves in all the deformity of what we have unwillingly suspected, by their aculeated disregard to the Rights and Honor of Americans, and an unblinking Approbation of whatever Wrongs and Indignities the Parent of Abominations may have thought proper to inflict.

Now for War.
It is fixed. Since perusing the above Article, our intelligence is official, that, in the language of our Revolution, 'even he who haunts the wood for prey, the wild untutored Indian, is less a Savage than the King of Britain.'

The time is now come to nerve our arms for a Contest, which is the last resort against accumulated and accumulating Wrongs, heightened by a perfidy, for which none but Tories can apologize, and for the Punishment of which, not an honest American but must stand ready to pour out the best blood of his heart.

The Right Rev. John Randolph, late Bishop of Bangor, has been translated to the metropolitan See of London, vacated by the death of Dr. Bielby Porteus.

Washington City, August 11.
Yesterday the United States' Frigate the PRESIDENT, Capt. Bainbridge, dropped down below the bar at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, whence she will shortly proceed on a cruise. We understand that this frigate has been fitted out in the highest style of every respect, being, at this moment, greatly superior to what she was when originally fitted out; and is equal, if not superior to any vessel in the world carrying the same weight of metal.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.
Boston, July 5.
Our correspondent, at Gloucester, under yesterday's date, says:—"The schr. Jane, Webster has just arrived, in 87 days from Lisbon. I send you some Lisbon papers. The verbal intelligence he brings is—that the English and Portuguese had marched against Madrid."

Philadelphia, August 7.
A passenger in the Mentor has publicly declared that the day on which

they sailed from L'Orient, they had received advices from London to the 30th of June, which brought information that the king of England had by and with the advice of his privy council issued a proclamation confirming the agreement entered into between Mr. Erskine and the government of United States.

As this information receives credit from many of our mercantile men, and may therefore be the ground of much speculation, we have thought it our duty to publish it, and at the same time our declaration, that it is not entitled to any credit, and that no such proclamation or ratification ever has, or ever will be, issued by the British government.

A letter from Paris dated 3d July 1809, from an American gentleman well informed, says:—"The emperor has appointed a minister to arrange with gen. Armstrong, the points in dispute between the two countries, in order to form the basis of a new treaty—and I can assure you that our affairs with this country look better than for this eighteen months past—it will, however, be some time before all is settled, as the emperor continues with the army, and after it is arranged here, it will require time before it can be confirmed by him."

The gratulations of the British prints on the death of some French generals, appears to be founded on the idea, that the breed of generals is limited, and that when a certain number are "killed off," the duke of York may have some chance against those who are not born generals.

From the United States' Gazette.
A friend has favored us with the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman who came passenger from France to New York in the Mentor.

From the Siren's departure to the 9th July, the day the Mentor sailed, nothing remarkable took place relative to our relations with France, though letters from well informed bankers of Paris stated that the government of that country appeared to be more inclined to come to an arrangement with the United States, and that some interviews had in consequence taken place between the French minister and Gen. Armstrong. This conciliatory spirit, (if sincere) was rather on the part of the ministers who are opposed to the measures latterly pursued than on that of the emperor.

In the event of an arrangement taking place it was thought that our vessels would at first be only allowed to import into France and the countries under her controul the products of our own soil—but should an arrangement take place, (which I much doubt) it is likely things would be placed on the former footing.

The news carried out by the Siren of the accommodation with England which ought to have occasioned a great sensation did not produce any, because information of the refusal of the English to ratify the proceedings of their minister reached France at the same time. An English armament was flattered by private letters to have arrived in the river Weser and landed a body of troops. The emperor Napoleon was ill at Vienna, and did not advance.

It was said the Aultrians had been greatly reinforced from the other side of the Danube, and advantageously posted, and that he feared to attack them till he received reinforcements, though his army was still immense, notwithstanding the severe losses he had sustained.

Russia had not yet taken any active part in the war—the appeared to have three armies ready to take the part of the strongest, and in the mean time contented herself with fighting against Sweden and Turkey. These circumstances and the raising the prohibition which existed to the importation of colonial produce from Holland into France, naturally produced a great stagnation in the markets of the latter country.

From a late London Paper.
Sheriff's Court, May 12.—Crim. Con. Wellesley, ag. v. Lord Paget.
The particulars of the elopement of lady Charlotte Wellesley with lord Paget have already been amply detailed to the public, and their relative situations in life, with the parental claims upon their fidelity, are too well known to require further explanation. Suffice it, that the much injured plaintiff, after the stocks of his lady's infidelity had

subsidized, applied to the laws of his country for redress, and brought his action against the noble lord. The defendant suffered judgment by default, thereby acknowledging the adulterous intercourse; and this day a jury was impanelled before Mr. Burchell, the sheriff, to assess the damages.

Mr. Garrow, with great eloquence and feeling, depicted the various state of happiness enjoyed by the plaintiff and his wife, and recounted the numerous offspring, the fruit of their conjugal intercourse. He then drew an affecting picture of the mental distress into which the incontinence of his wife had thrown him. Nor was he less eloquent in describing the misconduct of the defendant, who, he said, had courage enough to conquer every other enemy but his own passions. This speech was followed by evidence of the facts, and a speech in mitigation of damages, by Mr. Dallas; when the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

FARMERS ATTEND.—The season is at hand, when an opportunity will be afforded you of trying the method of improving your land as it is termed, worn out land, as suggested by John Mordant, in his complete steward, published 1791. It is not expensive—Let it then be tried:

Take one pound of turnip seed and sow it after harvest upon an acre of light sandy or gravelly land, that is very poor and worn out by ploughing—when the seed has sprung up and the leaves of the turnip have attained the length of about four inches, plough them in—they will flourish and enrich your land, so as to prove as good a manure as twenty loads of dung.

Important to Farmers.
Break off the blows or flowers of the Potatoe tops, as they are about forming into apples, it will increase the quantity one-half. Try the experiment, leave some hills, and examine for yourselves.

Five Dollars Reward.
STRAYED from the subscriber in Shepherdstown, on the 6th of July last, a dark bay horse, near fifteen hands high, six years old next spring, left hind leg white. This horse since he left me has been in the possession of Mr. John Grantham, sen. near Smithfield, and is fill supposed to be in the same neighbourhood. The above reward will be given to any person who will return him to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.

HENRY BOTELER.
August 18, 1809.
Jefferson, ss,
August Court, 1809.
Christian Moyer, Complainant,
against
James Watson & Giles Cooke, Defs.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendant Watson is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: It is ordered that the said defendant Watson do appear here on the second Tuesday in September next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published at the door of the court house of Jefferson county, and in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for three weeks successively. And it is further ordered that the defendant Giles Cooke do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands, belonging to the absent defendant Watson, until the further order of this court.

A Copy.
Telle, GEO. HITE, Clk.

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

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 74.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

OMNIA METIT TEMPUS.

The Harvest is over and gone,
The noon of the year, it has past—
This wrings from my bosom a moan,
That time flies so rapidly fast!
Forever has gone half the year!
Its sun is approaching the West;
And whispers my soul to prepare,
A safe, a true Mansion of Rest.

Late bloomed the young roses of May,
Dispensing to ether their sweet—
Now scorched by the vertical ray,
They droop under Midsummer's heat—
A lesson emphatic to all,
Though gaily as roses they're dressed,
Give heed, oh! my soul to the call—
Prepare a safe Mansion of Rest.

The Summer's declining space,
Soon Autumn will wear his pale head,
Thus ages to ages give place,
Soon others will rise in our stead.
Time flies so rapidly fast,
Oh! look into Jesus's breast;
When millions of years shall have past,
'Twill be the safe Mansion of Rest.

AMERICAN PRINCIPLES.

WE SHALL lay in successive numbers, before our readers, a small pamphlet, which we have just received from Boston, from the pen of John Q. Adams, Esq.—With that perspicuity and nerve of expression, which distinguished his *Expose of the British doctrines of the perfidious Pickering in his celebrated letter*—he here lays open the dangerous Principles of the Essex Junto, of which Pickering and Ames were the leaders—At this great moment, when, more than at any other, this Essex Junto is the most deleterious excrescence on the body politic, and when the works of Mr. Ames are made the principal organ for disseminating their corruptions—Mr. Adams deserves the best thanks of his country for this ingenious Exposition of their views. [Eng.]

A REVIEW OF WORKS OF FISHER AMES; COMPILED BY A NUMBER OF HIS FRIENDS.

First published in the Boston Patriot.

"For I think it every man's indispensable duty to do all the service he can to his country; and I see not what difference he puts between himself and his cattle, who lives without that thought."—LOCKE.

PREFACE.

The following papers were originally published in the Boston Patriot, under the title of "Review of Works of Fisher Ames, compiled by a number of his friends." This Review was meant to be rather political than literary. Of the style and composition of his writing, little is said—it was deemed unnecessary to divert the attention of the reader from a discussion of the most important principles, to the mere structure of discourse and verbal criticism—and, in regard to the style, it was unnecessary to enlarge: Mr. Ames's biographer, having characterized it with the amplifying and extenuating hand of friendship, but with the discernment and elegance of genuine taste. But the moral and political doctrines, which were attempted to be ushered into circulation, under the sanction of his amiable character and respected talents, were too portentous to be passed over without animadversion.

The death of Mr. Ames, happened at a very momentous period of our national history. At a time when rights unquestionable at the tribunal of Justice, and essential to the independence of our country, were attacked by all the power, and all the artifice of the greatest naval empire upon the globe. When in defence of those rights the government of the Union had resorted to the only possible remedy short of war; and when a formidable party in the heart of the country, had taken their side in this great controversy with the foreign aggressor, and against their own government—So obviously was the justice of this cause on our side, that although every measure adopted by this party, was a measure of encouragement to the adversary and of annoyance to our own defenders, yet no living man had yet dared to pledge his stake in society to the direct and unqualified vindication of the Bri-

tish pretensions. Indirectly they were indeed justified; and while Britain was heaping insolence upon injury in her treatment of this country, she was supported by these Americans as the exalted champion of liberty, the defender of oppressed nations, the last hope of the human race.* But even the addressers and reporters of the last Massachusetts Legislature, (anxious as they were to foment the spirit of subservience to Britain, urgent as they were to unfurl the republican banners against the imperial standard, intrepid as they were to threaten and organize internal war, in aid of the external enemy, against our own government, frugging in defence of our own cause; even they) shrunk from the formal justification of the British Orders of Council.

But what no living man could be persuaded to do, the friends of Mr. Ames made him perform after his death. During his life-time, he had never chosen to pledge his name to those doctrines—and though he had given them too much countenance in nameless news-paper paragraphs and essays, he had manifested a steady unwillingness to avow them in the face of day. But scarcely was he cold in his grave, when his name was doomed by his friends to stand before the public, responsible for the assertion, that on the most momentous questions at issue between Britain and us, she was right, and we were wrong. Nor was this the only fatal error, promulgated in the posthumous part of this volume. The unreasonable veneration of every thing connected with Britain—the excessive abhorrence of every thing connected with France—and the mixture of scorn and contempt for his own country, which, in his last days, were at the basis of all his political opinions, were principles from which the most mischievous deductions naturally flowed.

The aversion to Republics and Republican institutions—the bitter invective against our popular elections—the humiliating dogma that our liberties depended upon nothing but the British navy; the terror, that his children would be taken for Bonaparte's conscription to St. Domingo, were calculated, as far as they could operate, to spread a contagion of false opinions upon objects of the highest moment to the people of this country. And the danger of these false opinions was aggravated in proportion to the reverence for the talents and the respect for the personal character of the author, so general throughout the community. The natural and indissoluble connection between these opinions, and the public measures of those who dare not avow them, was material to be shown; and the rancorous prejudices against our fellow-citizens, in other parts of the Union, the contracted basis of exclusive love, upon which political attachment was asserted to rest, the crude and undigested notions of patriotism, with the long argument to prove that it cannot exist in this country, nor in any Republic, were so many potions of poison for the public mind, which the writer of these papers sincerely thinks, loudly called for an antidote, before they should have time to circulate with all their venom, in the veins and arteries of the body politic.

To defend the insulted reputation of our country, to vindicate, from false aspersions, the character of the nation, and its Republican institutions, to refute the groundless charges against our children, and our brethren of the Western and Southern States, to assert the real foundation upon which our Independence must stand, to maintain its rights against the ruffian principles of the British Cabinet, and to guard the sense and spirit of the people against the mistakes of fancy usurping upon the province of judgment, in the estimates of political morality—such were the motives which dictated these papers.

To hold up to public view the errors of an ingenious and amiable man, so

* An American Judge had even talked of the impressment of British subjects from American merchant vessels, as being agreeable to a right claimed and exercised for ages, and had undertaken to justify the British King's proclamation of Oct. 16, 1807, under the pretence that it was merely an assertion of the nation's right to the service of its subjects in time of war. The Orders in Council too, had been defended, as merely retaliatory upon France, and although some straining had been manifested at the name of tribute, yet it was found that the same thing might be swallowed with perfect ease under the name of a transit duty.

recently deceased, was a task, painful to the feelings of the writer, and which nothing but the importance of the errors, and the danger of the impressions they were producing upon the public mind, could justify. The most exceptionable principles, and the most important mistakes, in point of fact, are quoted, word for word, from the volume itself. No one instance, however, has a quotation been made—which, in its connection with the other parts of the discourse, would bear a different aspect, from that which it bears in the selection. For these wanderings of intellect, it is abundantly manifest upon the face of the volume, that Mr. Ames never meant to be responsible to the public. They were intended for his select and exclusive friends. They furnished food for that modest and generous opinion which they delight to entertain—that all the virtue, and all the talents, as well as all the wealth of the American continent, is a monopoly of their own; and that the rest of the people are a mere herd of Sodom, to be saved from the fire of Heaven only, by their transcendent merits. So long as these maggots only crawled within the pale of the church, their mischief was confined to the annoyance of occasional visitors at the altar of the idol; but when thus uttered abroad, they might have taken wing and spread a plague of locusts over the land.

It was then, an examination of the political system of these self-styled saviours of Sodom, which was proposed by the writer of the following papers. Their doctrines had never been so fully and explicitly avowed, by any man who had a character to pledge. Like the priests of Egypt, they had a revelation for the multitude, and a secret for the initiated. In its plenitude of perfection, their creed was no where to be found in a tangible shape. To make way for this mass of illumination, the real wisdom and virtue of Mr. Ames's best days, his public labors as a statesman, at the organization of the federal government, his speeches openly made in the face of the country, the greatest and solid foundation of his honorable fame, were excluded from the compilation. Had the same principles been scrutinized as appearing in news-paper paragraphs and anonymous pamphlets, the moment they were brought to the test, they would have been universally disavowed. For the holders of these tenets, like the Dutch traders of Japan, whenever traffic is to be obtained by denial of their Lord, will trample upon his cross to disprove their religion. They have given at length, their confession of political faith to the world, and it was only under the sanction of Mr. Ames's name, that it could be properly canvassed.

It may perhaps be thought that the conduct of these friends is here judged with too much severity. That in publishing these opinions of Mr. Ames, they are not responsible for them as they are; and that even the errors of the volume ought to have been overlooked, in consideration of the general excellence of the author, and the valuable matter with which they are blended. The writer of the Review is not insensible to the moral obligation incumbent upon a man of generous feelings to "hide the fault he sees," and to veil, if possible, even the failings of a fellow-citizen, distinguished by talents, virtues and public services. It is that obligation which he thinks the publishers of the volume have violated. As a free-born American citizen, he feels a duty to maintain the rights and liberties of his country, not less imperative than that of respecting the repose of death; especially when he perceives that a stroke is aimed at every thing which this nation ought to hold dear, under the shelter of a presumption, that the sanctuary of the grave would shield the offence from the pursuit of justice; and that a name entitled to public veneration would prove a passport for corruption, to which no man living dared to pledge his own. For it must be observed that the compilers have been as penurious of their own names, as they have been prodigal of that of their departed friend. The title-page tells us that they are a number, but not who they are. The biography, a performance which in point of composition would do honor to any name, yet bears not that of its author; and the very private letters, divulged in the face of their own injunctions of secrecy, are directed to nothing but afterlife.

The writer is well aware that party spirit will neither give him credit for his real motives in the publication of

these papers, nor forbear from the imputation of others. But it is not to party spirit, that he meant to address himself, nor to partisans that he holds himself amenable. Believing in the general sense and virtue of his countrymen, he asks of his reader that effort of the mind which Malebranche demands of every inquirer after truth. To separate from the subject every prepossession, not belonging to it, and to examine without any partial bias, the sentiments advanced in the volume, and contented in these papers. If the principles, to which the friends of Mr. Ames have seen fit to pledge his reputation, are founded in eternal truth, to dispute them is nothing less than to war against Omnipotence. If they are founded in error, no apology will be necessary, for an attempt to arrest the progress of their influence at the threshold.

Should the reader be one of those whose admiration for the genius and character of Mr. Ames is a feeling in which he delights to indulge himself, and which he is unwilling to submit to the crucible of stubborn reason, he is requested to lay aside the pamphlet, and continue in the enjoyment of his sensations. Should he think it more profitable course, to test his principles before he carries them into action, let him examine the volume, and weigh the objections against a part of its contents, here advanced; after which he may still enjoy his admiration of the man. This I have no inclination to disturb—Let him, if it can afford him any gratification, suspect the motives of the Reviewer. But let him renounce principles demonstrated to be false, and of deadly import to the dependence and liberties of this country.

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, by Jacob Hite, by deed of date 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 rods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.

3. One other Tract of 33 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1775.

4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by Elizabeth Jolliffe to John Hite, James Gibbs, McCabe 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, Compt. 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 Steider 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'rs.
AND
HENRY S. G. TUCKER.
June 20, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.
THE highest price will be given by the subscriber for good flaxseed.
JOSEPH BROWN.
Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

AMERICAN PRINCIPLES. A REVIEW OF WORKS OF FISHER AMES; COMPILED BY A NUMBER OF HIS FRIENDS. BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

In that strange medley of wit and weakness; of reason and dotage; of benevolence and rancour; of ardent spirit and childish terror, which has lately been published under the title of *Works of Fisher Ames, compiled by a number of his friends*—they have recorded his memory, as they did his life.

For the purpose of a little brief impression upon popular sentiment, which they favored would be produced by the authority of his name, in favor of their darling follies, they have mixed up together with some valuable performances, really worthy of republication, a multitude of old news-paper essays, which he never could have expected to survive the moment or occasion for which they were produced, and a number of private letters, certainly not intended by him for the public eye, and which nothing but the treachery of pretended friendship ever would have exposed.

Mr. Ames was a man of genius and virtue—he meant well to his country, and served her best judgment—but according to his public life, he connected himself with Hamilton, his bank and his funding system, in a manner which warped his judgment, and cramped the freedom of his mind for the remainder of his days. The political enemies call at that time, his contracted a personal interest, in the establishment of the system, which, was made to prevail, infused a tincture of bitterness in his subsequent political sentiments, not congenial to his natural temper—he became wedded to his doctrines, not by the sordid selfishness of avarice, to which he was always superior, but by the concern for his own fame, and by the virulence of his antagonists.

Mr. Ames was not among the first who discerned the real character and tendencies of the French revolution—and when he did discover that it was not the introductory avenue to the millennium, he still continued to view it through a partial medium. He changed his glass, but still saw through it darkly. From that time, he became on this subject a convert to the English school, and with all the opinions of the anti-revolutionist, mingled all the fear-engendered fancies of the anti-gallican. He adopted the wildest extravagancies which the ministerial pamphleteers in England, disseminated among the populace, to reconcile them to the burdens of eternal war with France, and transferring to his own country, the real dangers of England, from the prospect of a French invasion, he lived in a perpetual panic, that America would finally be only the last morsel for the voracious maw of the monster Bonaparte.

During the last 10 years of his life, Mr. Ames's health was always in a precarious, and often in an alarming condition. His spirits partook of his infirmities. The most distinguishing in his character, was the vivacity of his imagination. The disease which was undermining his constitution, without impairing the splendor of his fancy, affected the tone of his nerves. Every thing he saw became coloured by his fears. He was continually, but ineffectually, laboring to impart his

* It is remarkable, that in this compilation, professedly made as an honorary tribute of friendship, but obviously guided in the selection by the fingers of faction, the Speech against Mr. Madison's motion for a discrimination in funding the public debt, between the original holders and the purchasers on speculation, though one of Mr. Ames's most elegant effusions in Congress—is OMITTED!

terrors to his countrymen; they grew stronger upon him in proportion as they proved inefficacious upon others, until he worked himself up into a sort of reasoning frenzy, compounded of adoration of British power—abhorrence of France, and contempt for his own countrymen—in such a state of mind, he committed sometimes to the press, sentiments which will not bear the test of a cool examination—but in his private letters he indulged his morbid humors more freely; and now those sentiments which the hand of sincere affection ought to have covered with the thickest veil, are brought forth in all their nakedness to the world, because they happen to suit the purposes of a faction.

The following are a very few out of a great number of such sentiments. If any of Mr. Ames's number of friends are prepared to defend them, let them be heard. If they are such a no man living dare to defend, why were they not kept in the sacred deposit of private friendship, to which they were committed?

"Our country is too big for union; too sordid for patriotism; too democratic for liberty." Letter of the 26th Oct. 1803—p. 483.

"Yet I see, that the multitude are told, and it is plain they are told, because they will believe it, that liberty will be as gained by the purchase [of Louisiana]. They are deceived on their weak side; they think the purchase a great bargain.—We are to be rich by selling lands. If the multitude were not blind before, their sordid avarice, thus addressed, would blind them." 31st Oct. 1803—p. 485.

"Louisiana excites less interest than our thanksgiving. It is an old story. I am full of Talleyrand's opinion, and he says we are phlegmatic, and without any passion except that for money-getting." 29th Nov. 1803—p. 487.

"Suppose an attack on property, I calculate on the 'sensibilities' of our nation. There is a censorship. Like a negro's skin, there our patriotism would feel the kicks, and twinges with agonies that we should not be able so much as to conceive, if we only have our faces spit in." Same letter—p. 48.

"It is one of the most consuming curses of Heaven—and we deserve it—to commit the affairs of a nation to rulers, who find in their popularity, their capacity, or their ambition, an interest separate from the interest of the people." 27th Nov. 1803—p. 496.

"As great geniuses snatch the sceptre from the hands of great little rascals, the government rises, though liberty rises no more. Ours is gone never to return. To mitigate a tyranny is all that is left for our hopes." 28th Nov. 1803—Thanksgiving evening.

"I have hoped that the sacred shield of cowardice, as Junius calls it, would protect our peace. It still hope." 1st Feb. 1806.

"A fate seems to sweep the prostrate world along, that is not to be averted by submission, nor retarded by arms. The British navy lands like Briareus, parrying the thunderbolts, but can hurt none back again; and if Bonaparte effects his conquest of the dry land, the empire of the sea must in the end belong to him." 14th Feb. 1806—p. 505.

"Two obstacles, and only two, impede the establishment of universal monarchy—Russia and the British navy." Same letter—p. 508.

"After her fall, ours would not cost Bonaparte a blow. We are prostrate already, and of all men on earth, the fittest to be slaves. Even our darling doctrine would not make a week's resistance to tribute, if the name were disguised; and I much doubt whether if France were lord of the navies of Europe, we should reluc at that, or even at the appellation and condition of Helots." Same letter—p. 510.

"They [the administration] need not fear the moral sense, or sense of honor, or any other sense of our people, except their nonsense, which they will take special good care to keep on their side." 10th March, 1806—p. 518.

"It is the nature of these [white birch flakes] to fail in two years; and

A REPUBLIC wears out its morals almost as soon as the sap of a white birch rots the wood." 12th Jan. 1807—p. 514.

"Four six millions of people, there are scarcely six hundred, who yet look for liberty any where except on paper." 6th Nov. 1807—p. 518.

Americans! Federalists! are these sentiments true? Are you that stupid—that infamous herd which you are here represented to be?—No—Nor could it possibly be the calm and dispassionate judgment of the writer that you were. These ideas were part of his disease—he was himself sensible that they were not fit for public inspection—his memory ought not to be charged with the detestation which such sentiments ought to draw upon those, who, in full possession of the most moderate understanding, could deliberately entertain them.—It is not the Saint of the Calendar—but the fraudulent monks at his shrine, who attempt to pass off the pairings of his nails for relics of ineffable price.

We are sensible, that this inexpressible contempt for the whole American nation—this fanatical idolatry of Britain, and this delirious dream of Bonaparte's coming in a shape of a tyger to eat up our children, have all become standing articles of faith in the Junto creed. I have heard it said, that when His Most Gracious Majesty was under the discipline of Dr. Willis, he fancied himself a fox, and that he was hunted by Gen. Washington. The nineteen-twentieth men—the "scarcely six hundred out of the six millions," who are sincere in these night-mare visions, have brains less modest in their confusion than those of the great king. He humbly conceived himself turned into a cunning and cowardly beast, whose hunter was a hero. They, forsooth dream, not that they themselves, but that all their neighbors and countrymen are transformed into hares, to be hunted by a tiger; and that in the chase, the tiger's raven will not spare even them, the salt of the earth, the heroic would-be saviors of their base and servile countrymen. It is a melancholy contemplation of human nature, to see a mind so richly gifted, and so highly cultivated as that of Mr. Ames, seared and exasperated into the very ravings of a bedlamite.

What bitter pang must humble genius feel!

In their last hours, to see a Swift or Steele?

But the apology that is due for him, is not equally the right of others. There are those, who without believing a word of this absurd and inconsistent political creed, are yet as eager for its propagation as he was—verily they expect their reward. If they can frighten the whole people into a madness, like that of the royal fox—if they can fill the brains of the nation, with a fancy that we have all been transformed into the vilest of the brute creation; save only the choice spirits, amounting to, at most, six hundred; the next step follows of course.—The porcelain mud rule over the earthen ware—the blind and sordid multitude must put themselves, bound hand and foot, into the custody of the lynx-eyed SERAPHIC souls of the six hundred; and then all together must go and squat for protection under the hundred hands of the British Briareus. Then, indeed, we may rely upon it, our country will be neither "too big for union," nor "too democratic for liberty."

To this volume is prefixed an elegant and ingenious biographical account of the author, written in a style of moderation, which we cannot but contrast with the violence and intemperance of the late papers in the volume itself. The learned biographer appears on more than one occasion embarrassed with the rantings of his subject, and cools with a feather dipt in oil the burning metal of his text. He tells us that Mr. Ames was emphatically a republican—but that he considered a republic and a democracy as essentially distinct and opposite. Probably this was the state of his opinions at one period of his life—but in his latter days, when the English fascina-

tions and the French antipathies had obtained their unconstrained ascendancy over his mind, he appears to have had as little esteem for a republican government as for the American people. It is not to a democracy, but to a republic, that he compares the essential rottenness of the white birch flakes, in one of the above extracts. In short, he was too thoroughly Britonized to preserve a relish for any thing republican; and in the paper last published before his decease, contained in this volume, he says in express terms, that "the immortal spirit of the wood nymph liberty, dwells only in the British oak."

The proposition once made in Congress, to declare the American nation "the most enlightened people upon the globe," has been ridiculed quite as much as it deserved. If by the term enlightened, were to be understood merely the degree of proficiency attained by a few individuals in the arts and sciences, we certainly can have no pretensions to a competition with most of the European nations—but if it were meant only to express the amount of mental cultivation generally possessed by the body of the people, I believe it was strictly true. It would be difficult at least to name the people in Europe, the great mass of whom possess so much of that knowledge, which is power, as the people of the U. States. If, however, there was something of national vanity mixed in the sentiment, it was at least an innocent error.—But I could never perceive either the wisdom or the virtue of proclaiming the assuredly false doctrine, that the people of America are the basest and most degrading of the human species. It is one of those scandalous calumnies which a number of traveling vagabonds in England, with Cobett's Register, and Moore, the mistle of the broths, have been for some years admiring in the malign and insipid passions of that country; but from the lips of an American, it is as little the voice of patriotism as of truth. The language of insult and outrage applied to the people, is no better than the language of adulation. If a tenth part of those horrible reproaches upon the whole people poured forth in the extracts I have here given, and repeated under a thousand shapes in this volume, were true, the country would not be fit for the residence of a man who had a spark of honor in his composition. He would fly from it as from a land of Yahoos—the very pretence of anxiety for the fate of such a country, is worse than absurd.—A man, who on the THANKSGIVING evening of the year 1803, could deliberately sit down and write that our liberty was gone, never to return, and that to mitigate a tyranny was all that was left for our hopes—a man who could believe that our country was too sordid for patriotism—that we had nothing but the sacred shield of cowardice to protect us—that we were of all men on earth the fittest to be slaves; comes with a very ill grace, when he tells us how much he loves and respects that very country—and how his heart is burbling with anxiety for the welfare of these dregs of creation. I reverence the virtues and the genius of Mr. Ames; but I know that in penning those billingsgate invectives against his country, he could not be in possession of a sound mind; and I submit it to the feelings of every generous spirit, whether genuine friendship should not rather have been solicitous to shroud these infirmities from the public eye, than with such remorseless hand to drag them into day.

From the National Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATION.

On perusing some pages in Hume's History of England, I met with several paragraphs which struck me in a forcible point of view. They breathe such a spirit of prophecy that I will transcribe a paragraph or two for your useful paper, and leave every reader to make his own comments.—Doctor T. Smollet who continued that history,

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