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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, struggling 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 he was cold in his grave, when his name was doctored 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 their own; 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.
 - One 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 33 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1775.
 - One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by Elizabeth Jolliffe to John Hite, 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. 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 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.

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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 a gain 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 when 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 censoriousness. Like a negro's skin, there our patriotism would feel the kicks, and twinge with agonies that we should not be able so much as to conceive, if we only have 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 reluct 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 nineteenth century 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 uncontrolled 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 admiringly to the malign 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,

and who died October 21, 1771, under the date of the year 1745, writes thus, vol. 11, pages 143-4—"Circumstances as the nation is, the Legislature cannot too tenderly cherish the interests of the British plantations in America. They are inhabited by a brave, hardy, industrious people, animated with an active spirit of commerce: inspired with a noble zeal for liberty and independence.—The Continent of N. America, if properly cultivated will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth and strength to Great Britain; and perhaps it may become the last asylum of British liberty, when the nation is enslaved by domestic despotism, or foreign dominion; when her substance is wasted, her spirit broke, and the laws and constitution of England are no more: Then those colonies, sent off by our fathers, may receive and entertain their sons as hapless exiles and ruined refugees." And in page 192, same vol. Edinburgh edition, 1791—under the date of the year 1746—He writes thus concerning England:—"Her debts are enormous, her taxes intolerable, her people discontented, and the sinews of her government relaxed. Without conduct, confidence or concert the engages in blundering negotiations: She involves herself rashly in foreign quarrels, and lavishes her substance with the most dangerous precipitation: She is ever deserted by her wanted vigor, steadiness and intrepidity: She grows vain, fantastical and pusillanimous: Her arms are despised by her enemies; and her councils ridiculed through all christendom."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, August 18.

By the ships George from Greenock, and Phocion and Amazon from Liverpool, which arrived at this port yesterday, the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received London papers to the 3d of July inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists to the 11.

The papers do not furnish us with intelligence from Germany so late as we had already received by the Mentor from L'Orient.

Captain Connell of the Phocion has bro't dispatches for government for our minister in London.

We do not find that Mr. Jackson, the new British minister had left England for the United States, or that his mission is any where spoken of.

LONDON, June 26.

The court martial on ad. lord Gambier will not commence for some time, as two of the witnesses are at sea; the hon. ad. Stopford is at Basque roads and capt. Rodd, of the Indefatigable in the Mediterranean.—The trial is expected to last several days, as lord Gambier has requested that the admiralty will enquire into the whole of his conduct while the fleet under his command was in Basque Roads.

June 28.

The Expedition.—In the absence of foreign intelligence there is nothing talked of upon Change, but the grand expedition now on foot. It is to consist of 35,000 or 40,000 men. The naval part of it is to be under the command of Sir Home Popham, and if we are rightly informed, the military command will be given to General Hope or the Earl of Moira. It is understood to be destined for an attack upon the island of Walcheren, which government has learnt within these few days is almost destitute of troops, they having been all marched to join the grand army in Germany. This enterprise is also undertaken with a view of giving the Dutch people an opportunity of shaking off the French yoke.

It is confidently reported that the earl of Chatham is to be the commander in chief of the expedition now preparing to sail.

Report rates that an insurrection has broken out at St. Petersburg. A number of the nobility and men of influence it is said menaced the emperor or with deposition, unless he consented to order the return of the troops which were marching against the Austrians, and also immediately negotiate a peace with Great Britain.

That there is no intention on the part of the French and Dutch governments to relax in the execution of their severe commercial decrees, even at the present critical moment, which might suggest moderation and forbearance, is shown by the following answer, which was recently given in Holland, to a petition for leave to discharge some American ships.

"The director of public concerns on

the river, informs Mr. —, that in conformity with his majesty's orders, his petition concerning the American ships, cannot be complied with. That although it afflicts his majesty to be under the necessity of obstructing commerce, in order to avoid inconveniences, he cannot revoke the existing orders. All American ships laden with goods which are allowed to be imported will be admitted; but should their cargoes consist of colonial produce, though they should even come from Dutch colonies, they must be deposited in the king's warehouses until peace takes place, or wait the event of more favorable circumstances or times.—June 20.

Portuguese papers to the 7th ult. are received. The intelligence they bring is in general not very important. They state, however, that a vessel had arrived at Lisbon, the captain of which reported that an insurrection had taken place at Genoa, and that the Genoese had put all the French in that city to death.

A gentleman who left Holland on Tuesday last, arrived in town yesterday. He states, that a vessel had arrived at Amsterdam a great ferment prevailed in the public mind, that the people seemed inclined to oppose the measures of their government, and that an account, said to have been received of an insurrection having broke out in Flanders, greatly tended to augment and keep alive that spirit of disobedience which was little short of open revolt.

This morning government received, by one of our cruizers, arrived at Harwich from the Dutch coast, intelligence of extraordinary exertions making by king Louis, to raise and employ all persons capable of military service.—This force, when collected, was to be marched to the frontiers of Westphalia, where it was not concealed, the situation of his brother Jerome had become very perilous.—A letter from Rotterdam dated on the evening of the 26th ult. says—

"It is expected that the king of Westphalia, has in consequence of a general commotion amongst his subjects, by this time taken refuge in Frankfurt, the inhabitants of which city are even apprehensive of a hostile visit from the insurgents."

Letters were received from Amsterdam of so late a date as the 28th ult. They write that no account of the second battle between the two grand armies had reached them; it was certain however, that Bonaparte is in an awkward predicament. He was completely kept in check by the archduke Charles, while the whole of the Tyrol was in arms, and the north of Germany in possession of the Austrians. It was understood in Holland that all the Dutch ports would be closed on the 20th July, but on what account was not heard.—American vessels would not be admitted according to the present determination of the Dutch government.

The marquis of Wellesley has been prevented from setting off upon his mission to Spain on account of indisposition. The noble marquis being recovered, he will leave London on Monday for Portsmouth, to proceed to Spain. He will be accompanied by lord Apsley, the son of earl Bathurst.

The expedition, which is now in great forwardness, will certainly be ready to sail in a week. We lament to state that government have experienced great difficulties in the procuring of transports. The American merchants have this day been informed, that such American ships as can be at Deptford early in the week, may be engaged for a three months service, at 25s per month.

July 2.

We hear with much pleasure that accounts have been received by government, of the French having been repulsed with considerable loss in several attempts which they made on the 15th, 16th, and 17th ultimo, to cross the Danube, in the neighborhood of Presburg. The details of these expeditions are unknown; but the fact of the defeat of the enemy is so far credited by ministers, as to have induced their communication of it to Prince Stalkenberg, and to the Spanish ambassador.

Some of the German papers talk of negotiations for peace. We trust there is no foundation for them—for what real good could result from them. Bonaparte would return to France, not with more pacific sentiments in his heart, but with a determination to make war the moment a more favorable opportunity presented itself. Surely Austria and every state must now be convinced that there can be no end to war but in the overthrow of him who is the author of it.

We understand that the American consul here has received information from the American consul at Amsterdam, that the existing state of affairs between the U. States and France rendered it hazardous for American vessels, particularly with colonial produce, to proceed at this time to the ports of Holland, as some, which had already arrived, were under difficult and embarrassing circumstances. Tobacco and pot-aloes, however, are allowed by law to enter, but on a view of all circumstances, those concerned will judge of the risk they run in proceeding there at this moment.

The king has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right hon. Granville Leveson Gower, commonly called lord Leveson Gower (to be his majesty's secretary of war). It was expected, on Saturday, that orders would be issued for an immediate embargo at all the out ports. The proper officers were in waiting all day at the out-ports.

The preparations for the grand expedition are carried on with great activity. A very large fleet of men of war is collecting at Spithead, to take the troops on board; the force being so great that transports cannot be procured to carry them. They are to take on board both horse and foot soldiers. The following are the regiments that are to embark there. Three squadrons of the 9th light dragoons, two companies of the 95th marine corps, the 68th, 71st, and 85th light infantry. The 5th, 23rd, 24th, 26th, 52d, 56th, 8th, (3d bat.) 83d and 89th regiments. These troops are to encamp near Gosport. The royal artillery, 1000 strong, the 2d battalion royal, 2d battalion 35th, 2d battalion 81st, 2d battalion 14th, 51st, and the 2d battalion 63d regiment. These regiments are to encamp on South Sea Common, until the whole come in.

The 5th, 8th, 22d, 26th and 55th, are arrived. The whole of the troops will have marched in by the 10th instant. Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, Gen. Picton, and brigadier general Ferrout, are the only officers yet arrived. Commissioner Bowen of the transport board, and major Nisbet, deputy quartermaster general of the district are come to superintend the arrangement necessary for the embarkation. The ships at present now ordered to be victualled at Portsmouth, for the service and taking in their lower deck guns to afford accommodation for the troops, are, we understand the following, consisting of 22 sail of the line, 6 frigates and 2 bombs. More are expected. Eagle, Impetueux, Revenge, Hero, Valiant, Venerable, Superb, Gauges, Centaur, Albouk, Marlborough, Royal Oak, Alfred, Caesar, Monarch, Belleisle, Bellona, Orion, Achilles, Resolution, Repulse, Illustrious, Imperieuse, Rota, L'Aigle, Pearl, Pallas, Dryad, Devallation, and Vesuvius. Rear admiral Otway has hoisted his flag on board the Monarch 74, captain Lee being appointed to a command in the expedition.

PORTSMOUTH, July 2.

The Milbank cartel arrived on Friday night at this port from Morlaix. Colonel Washington Morton, who sailed in her from Portsmouth with dispatches from the American government, for that of France, landed there on the 21st ult. but it was with great difficulty that he obtained permission to go on shore.

Yesterday we received an Amsterdam paper of Tuesday last, together with several German Gazettes to the 20th ult. The information which they furnish will be read with interest, principally as showing the great embarrassment to which Bonaparte is reduced, and the successes which have attended the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians.

The communication between Munich and Vienna has become so insecure from the incursions of the Austrians and Tyrolians, that 5 waggons loaded with specie, which were proceeding from Munich for the payment of the French army, had on their arrival at Markel, been obliged to return to Munich, and it was supposed would be sent for greater security to Munich.

The most important successes continue to crown the patriotic exertions of the Tyrolians. They have compelled the Bavarian Gen. Deroy to fly from the strong position of Kuffstein, after two days fighting and to retire by Wischbachau towards Munich. Gen. Picard at the same time had been driven

from Kempton, and been pursued as far as Kaufbeuren, within 40 miles of Augsburg, while the Wirtemberg corps, under gen. Von Scheerer, has been beaten beyond the Schussen. Another corps of patriots, from Scherz, had advanced into Bavaria, as far as Aibling and had on their route been joined by numbers of the inhabitants.

A body of Austrian cavalry from the Tyrol, has penetrated through Bavaria into Franconia, it proceeded by Eslingen and Gesslingen, and left heavy contributions on its route. Gen. Moulin dispatched a corps of French and Bavarian horse from Augsburg, towards Nurnburgh, to watch their motions, at Dietfurt; the hostile squadrons came in contact, and after a sharp action, the French retreated, and the Austrians continued on their route to Nurnberg, where it is understood they joined the Bohemian corps under the command of the duke of Brunswick.

The archduke Maximilian, on retiring from Vienna, carried with him the whole of his own corps, together with 6000 men who had joined him on the 11th, under the orders of gen. Kienmayer, and the orders of gen. represented in the French bulletin as the flight of a few individuals, was conducted with the greatest order.

A considerable number of troops have been stationed along the Russian coasts in the Baltic, under an apprehension of a descent from the British squadrons in that sea. Extraordinary exertions are making in Bavaria to recruit the army, and six battalions of reserve have been ordered.—The people however are decidedly adverse to the service, and great numbers have joined the insurgents in the Tyrol.

The discipline and subordination were making soldiers of the Spaniards—and there were several thousand young volunteers from the Canaries, who were in daily drill in Cadiz, for the field.

The English have a small squadron in Cadiz; and the French prizes were equipped for sea.

of Baltimore, who we learn was to go out Secretary of Legation, has arrived in town.

The Chesapeake frigate yesterday hauled into Charles' River, opposite the navy yard; where, we understand, she is to undergo repairs.

The Constitution frigate, we are told, has also been ordered to this port.

The ship Golden Age, captain Remick, arrived last evening from Cadiz, which she left the 18 July.

Mr. Peake, a passenger, politely favored us with a file of the Spanish Government Gazette to the 26th June, and the following verbal articles:—"That the French were concentrating their force in the vicinity of Madrid:—That the army of general Blake had advanced from Tarragona, defeated the French, entered Arragon, but in an attempt to recover Saragossa, was attacked by the French, beaten, and compelled to retire:—That marshal Victor had evacuated Extremadura; he was followed by Cuesta, who had 70,000 men under him; and the English army under general Wellsley was at Badajoz:—That the Spanish army of La Mancha had advanced to within ten leagues of Madrid:—

That the enthusiasm of the Spanish Patriots had regained its prime height—that no despondency existed of the success of their cause; that the decrees of the Supreme Junta were universally respected and obeyed; that the great body of the people appeared resolved to die rather than submit to French domination; and that the English and Americans were highly respected.

That discipline and subordination were making soldiers of the Spaniards—and there were several thousand young volunteers from the Canaries, who were in daily drill in Cadiz, for the field.

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CHARLES-TOWN, August 25.

Mr. Secretary Smith received on the 14th inst. from Mr. Erskine a long and very satisfactory letter in answer to one of the 9th inst. in which Mr. Smith had respectfully requested a candid explanation, as to the conversations, which Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January had imputed to Mr. Madison, Mr. Gallatin and himself.

Mr. Erskine has moreover, in this letter, stated the reasons, which, in the exercise of the discretion given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the U. States.

These papers will, no doubt, be communicated in due time to Congress.

Something to reflect on. We are informed that the President of the South Carolina Homespun Company, on Friday last, called upon J. M. Davis, agent for the London Phoenix Insurance Company in this city, for the purpose of effecting insurance on the Homespun Factory of Charleston, and that Mr. Davis positively refused to insure the same, declaring, that he was expressly interdicted from making insurance on factories in America in which Cotton was an article employed. He further stated, that the Phoenix Company had already sustained heavy losses, from the many fires already communicated to factories on the continent.—Charleston Paper.

One of the greatest embarrassments, in our foreign relations, has been that we were entangled by both the belligerents—both France and Great Britain have transgressed our neutral rights—the great difference between them, how much earlier and how much more atrocious have been the aggressions of England, it is unnecessary now to point out.

Great Britain has taken her turn—she was the first to profit by the provisions of the act of 18 March—she began with promises, and has ended in perfidy. From the character of her ministry and the terms which they have laid down, nothing more is to be expected from them.

I am sick of negotiating—and negotiating with such men. Either they take such ground as is altogether inadmissible—or they snap the most solemn engagements that are formed. I am almost disposed to wish, that the

government of the United States would boldly assume at once the sentiment which Russia avowed to the court of Vienna. "We will hold no negotiations with England, so long as the present ministry remains in power."—They should be put under the ban of the civilized world—He shall never make an adjustment with our minister, that the French decrees will be thorn of all but their municipal effect.

It is now the turn of France—I have the strongest reasons to hope, that some adjustment will be made with her—Unless Bonaparte is blind to his interests—Mr. Hauteville will pledge to our minister, that the French decrees will be thorn of all but their municipal effect.

In that case, the hands of the U. S. will be at liberty. If England does not rescind her Orders, the hands and hearts of every honest American will be against her. We shall have but one belligerent to encounter—and all our force and all our exertions will be urged against England. Let her beware!!

Enquirer.

The late Adjustment.

Certain Federal Papers, as we expected, have attempted a justification of the British Government, in their late measures toward the U. S. When the News from England was first received, the Federal Papers were quite silent; they scarcely advanced an idea of any kind upon it. But, since it has been matured by the British Junta, they have received their instructions, and the following appears to be the ground which it is to be taken on this occasion:—

To criminate Mr. Erskine; Censure the President; And exculpate the British Government.

The last is an essential and permanent rule.—The British Government must be excused, however fugitious may be its proceedings.—Their cause has uniformly been more warmly supported in the U. S. than within any portion of his Britannic Majesty's Dominions. It is not wonderful, therefore, that they persist in this line of conduct towards us.

The word Addition, is frequently used for Improvement. A man observed it would be a great Addition to his Garden, if he were to make it smaller, and take better care of it. APPROPOS: It would be a great, very great Addition to the Federal Papers, if they contained nothing but the Truth!!

[American Watchman.]

A Petersburg paper enquires—"Will French ships of war be admitted into our ports, since those of England are excluded?"—But the fact is, that British ships are not excluded. The interdiction on ships of war is contained in the first and second sections of the Act of March 1st, 1809. But these are not among the sections which are continued in force, by the 18th section of the act of June 28th—They have therefore expired—and much as we regret the omission, British armed vessels may still find admission and asylum in our ports.

Eng.

Washington City, Aug. 18. The Secretary of State left the city yesterday for Baltimore.

The Secretary of the Treasury departed from the city on Wednesday.

The Secretary of War left this place for Bolton on Sunday.

Mr. Erskine, the British Minister, departed for Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The Secretary of the navy has left this place for Charleston.

General Furree, the French minister, left this place for Baltimore, on Friday.

Baltimore, Aug. 14.

The army under Gen. Wilkinson is about to repair to their cantonments at English Turn; on this occasion the city council of New Orleans have passed a very handsome vote of approbation on the officers and soldiers for their orderly and decorous conduct, and also expressive of their approbation of the general himself.

Philadelphia, August 9.

Yesterday arrived here sloop Two Friends, Arntrung, from St. Bartholomews. Capt. A. informs that there were three British Cruizers off St. Bartholomews, who boarded every American vessel on coming in and even boarded them while at anchor—the ill treatment the Americans experience from them is incredible, while it is believed that all our differences

with G. B. are settled. American vessels are boarded under the batteries of a neutral port, and sometimes receive, before they can leave too, from 20 to 40 market shots, thereby injuring the vessel and endangering the lives of the crew, calling them a damned set of rascals; and threatening to tie up the captains, and give their six dozen. The governor has ordered out the soldiers and militia of the Island to put a stop to the depredations of the British, who even land on the Island and steal off sheep, &c. Vessels arriving there, with coffee, except from Hayti, are sure to be captured.—Several Americans have been impressed in the harbor, but released through the interposition of the American consul.

Boston, August 12.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on Wednesday last, the hon. Jos. Quincy was elected Corresponding Secretary, in the room of the hon. John Q. Adams, resigned.

Extract of a letter from an officer in the 27th regiment, to his friend in Glasgow, dated Sicily, 12th April, 1809.

Mount Etna burst out on the 26th or 27th ult. in a most tremendous manner. The first great eruption was from the very top. Twelve new craters opened shortly afterwards, about half way down the mountain, and have continued to throw out rivers of burning lava ever since. Several estates have been covered with the lava 30 or 40 feet deep. The first three or four nights, I saw it very well from this, and a very large river of red hot lava running down from the crater."

A valuable SALT SPRING has been discovered at Butler, in the state of Pennsylvania, in the bed of Connequensing creek. On erecting a dam round it, it rose two feet above the level of the water in the creek in six hours. It is said to yield 2-1-2 per cent, and to be apparently inexhaustible. Furnaces have been erected, and from the abundance of fine coal in its vicinity, the working of the spring has been found profitable.

N. York paper.

ARMIES IN SPAIN.

The following is the latest account given by the Spaniards themselves of their force under arms early in June: Gen. Cuesta, 44,000 in Extremadura. Gen. Venegas, 33,000 La Mancha. Gen. Blake, 50,000 Arragon. Gen. Reding, 50,000 Catalonia. Romana, 47,000 Galicia.

The French armies in Spain were thus distributed at the same time: Jourdan, 22,000 in Madrid. Ney, 20,000 Burgos. Soult, 15,000 Galicia. Victor, 17,000 Salamanca and Badajoz. Sebastiani, 8,000 Carolina, in the Sierra Morena. Suchet, 25,000 Catalonia. 97,000

By the arrival of the ship George, Crow from Greenock, the ships Phocion and Amazon from Liverpool, the Editors of the New-York Gazette, have received Greenock and Liverpool papers to the 3d of July.—These papers afford but little news of moment the accounts from the continent not being so late as those by the Mentor, from France. It will be seen by our extracts from Lloyd's list, that American vessels continued to pour into the different ports of England, where the markets for their cargoes were bad indeed, hardly any thing bringing more than first cost. Capt. Clark, however, informs, that about the time of his sailings, the markets were getting better, and some articles had sold at advanced prices, owing to an apprehension that our government would renew the non-intercourse in consequence of the objection to Mr. Erskine's arrangement. There was also a great demand for American vessels to convey troops, &c. to accompany the new expedition which was on the eve of departure from England.—A temporary embargo was expected, to continue till after the sailing of the expedition, in which case, American vessels nearly ready for sea, will meet with detention.

We find nothing in the London papers about the sailing of Mr. Jackson, the new minister for America; but we learn verbally that it was understood at Liverpool that he had sailed.

N. Y. Gazette of Aug. 18.

Extract of a letter dated Fort Osage, near the Five Prairie, Missouri, July 11.

On the 8th inst, the Saint Louis Missouri Fur Company, arrived at this post, on their passage to the Rocky Mountains, and this day their boats to the number of ten got under way for their destination. This company consists of an incorporated body of merchants, who have associated together for the purpose of carrying on the Indian trade, Trapping and Hunting on the head waters of the Missouri, and have organized a body of militia of 140 and upwards in number, under the command of major Chouteau, for the purpose of conveying the Mandan Chief to his nation, and are under the orders of the Governor of the Territory of Louisiana until this service is performed; after which they proceed on their original destination and pursuits.

"This detachment appear to be well armed and equipped, and leave this in perfect good order and high spirits, and have no doubt but that they will be quite competent to pass (or chastise should it be found necessary) any tribe of hostile Indians (if any such they should meet with) on the Missouri."

"P. S. This post is situated on the Missouri river 350 miles above Saint Louis, and is central to the Osages, Kansas, Ottas, Missouris, Ioways, and Pawanias nations of Indians. Those nations of Indians are quite peaceable and friendly disposed, except the Kansas, who at times commit depredations on the other tribes. The U. States have erected a trading house here for their accommodation."

Recent Anecdote.

A few days after the election in April last, a citizen of Virginia, residing below the Blue Ridge, meeting with a friend in Charlestown, asked him if there were any person in the place who dressed Buckskins—No, replied he, that has been attempted here more than once, and turned out an unprofitable business, but there are some in town who tan English dog skins.

Notice.

THE Trustees of Charlestown have formed resolutions for conducting the public market of said Town, and have fixed on to-morrow as the first public market day—persons residing in the country will not be subject to any fine until after the 9th of September. August 25.

Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed on the thirty-first day of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax on the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. Orr, on the first day of January last past, and the costs of sale, viz. the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Speece, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannondale tract—also the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of said tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee. August 25, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from my farm on Bullskin, in Jefferson county, early in May last, a Negro Man, Jupiter, said to be about 30 years of age, but from his appearance he would be tho't some years older. He is a black man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and wore when he went off mixed Virginia cloth woolen coat and pantaloons. He has a wife at Mr. Fulton's, on Shenandoah river, a few miles below the mouth of Bullskin. The above reward will be paid to any person who will apprehend and deliver the said negro to the subscriber in Charlestown, or to the manager on my farm.

BENNETT TAYLOR. Charlestown, August 25, 1809.

