

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 75.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

The following article is from the Charleston Courier, a print heretofore decidedly federal.

"The news of a disavowal by the British ministry of Mr. Erskine's late act of arrangement with this country, and their denial of any powers in him to conclude such arrangement, has wrought up the public mind to a state of agitation but rarely equalled. As far as we have heard or seen there is but one sentiment held on this subject; a sentiment of mingled indignation and sorrow—indignation at the shameful and treacherous manner in which the good faith and honesty of our government have been abused—and sorrow, that the relations of amity and friendship between us and the British nation, which appeared to be in such a happy state of accommodation, should be thus broken up by a mistaken spirit of discord on the part of England. There will be no division of opinion on these matters throughout the whole of the U. S. Every American will make up his mind without hesitation—it will require no time to deliberate upon the question, whether we shall surrender ourselves a football to the insulting power of any nation, or whether we shall rise up with a determined resolution to defend our honor and our best interests—No! In such an alternative we shall hesitate not—one voice and will divide not, but with one voice and with one impulse of honorable zeal and adoration of this our country, we will vindicate the reputation and the rights of the American people, with an ardour and vigor, that in the cause of justice cannot but be crowned with success.

"We have suffered much, and have suffered long, from the unjust conduct of the powers of Europe; but these sufferings have by no means destroyed the spirit of stubborn resistance against oppression, in the bosom of Americans; and the honest fear of infamy and disgrace, will forever keep our national character exalted in our own eyes, and in the eyes of the world. Our independence cost us too much blood and treasure, to be surrendered to any domineering foreign potentate; neither will we tamely submit to bear the loads of disgrace which the enemies of this country may endeavor to heap upon us. The strength of the American States, if well disposed and directed by a wise and active administration, is sufficient for all defensive purposes, and is entirely adequate to repel the lawless aggressions of any hostile power; and if such power were now arrayed against us, we would not be found wanting in the hour of peril.—We deprecate such a trial—we love peace, and detest the murderous trade of war; and we hope that no efforts, either in this country or abroad, will bring us into a state of hostility. Every one cherishes the hope, that with England, at least, our peace was about to be made—Her late obnoxious decrees were led to believe, upon the best authority, were withdrawn on the 10th of June, and this accommodation was looked upon as the prelude to a final and solid treaty of amity and commerce between America and England, honorable and advantageous to both the contracting parties—all good men rejoiced at this; all parties hailed the reformation of our trade with Great Britain as a national blessing—and one general feeling of grateful joy pervaded the country. But, behold! as we were about to take a full draught of the proffered bliss, the cup is dashed from our lips, and we are tantalized, vexed and disappointed!

"The base and foul deception practised upon the American government, has for its author either the British Ministry or Mr. Erskine. As we must have had thoughts of either one or the other and do not think that both were equally concerned in the plot, we lay all the sin at the door of the former. Mr. Erskine's character ranks too high in the estimation of all who know him, to allow us for a moment to believe that he would be an agent in a treacherous attempt to deceive and to injure the citizens of this country. Neither can it be supposed that Mr. Erskine is so blind, so weak and so little versed in the nature and language of diplomatic papers as to mistake the extent of powers which were delegated to him by his powers. If he has committed such a blunder we trust that he will never more pretend to act in the capacity of a Minister resident, either here or any where else.

"The probability, and almost the certainty then is, that the British Ministry refuse to carry into effect the arrangement which they warranted their agent in this country to make—and

here must end all faith—all confidence and all belief in the integrity, honor and justice of Mr. Canning, and his associates in the administration. If the pledged honor and faithful guarantee of a nation are thus made a sport of, we can no longer trust them, nor any longer believe them to be honest.

"Mr. Madison, without doubt will sit this business to the bottom, and if his honest and friendly intentions have been thus made the pander to his country's disgrace, we are sure, that he will pursue those steps that so critical and difficult a situation requires. He will find himself supported by every honest man in America, and in no difficulties that he may encounter, will he be deserted by any individual in the country who makes any pretensions to the character of an American citizen.

"After all we have our hopes that this business will not end so badly as it would seem at first view to promise."

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 Graham, sen. near Smithfield, and is still 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 BOTELEK,
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,
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.
Jefferson, ss,
August Court, 1809.
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.
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.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Fulling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced hand 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 have his spinning machine in operation in two or three days, and has employed an excellent spinner to attend it.

Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.

JONA. WICKERSHAM,
August 4, 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE the jail of Jefferson county, 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 vest, and striped thickest 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.

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.

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 subscribers living in Hampshire county, Va. near the mouth of little Capon, a dark bay horse, foretop and mane cropped, a star on his forehead, and has a small bell on. Also a bright bay mare colt, two years old, her hind feet white, and 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.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS OF LAND:
ONE Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.
2. One other Tract of 12 acres, 3 roads and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.

3. One other Tract of 35 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 Eajah Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, McCabe and Kirby, Jun.

5. One other tract of 200 acres, lying in Frederick county, and conveyed by the same to the same.
The sale of the three first mentioned tracts will take place at the dwelling house, on the tract first mentioned, on the second Saturday of September next.

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

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

The sale will be made subject to the title of doer which Mrs. Seek 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.

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 keeping 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 placing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.

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

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

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

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer.

WILLIAM COBBETT.

William Cobbett, alias Peter Porcupine, is now the warm advocate of Parliamentary Reform—of Sir Francis Burdett and Wardle—and the opponent of political corruption. Will miracles never cease?

On this subject he has addressed a series of letters to the People of Hampshire, (En.)—of which the 1st presents a serious and monitory lesson to the people of the U. S.—"Some of you, says he, will have heard, perhaps, that while I was in America, I wrote several pamphlets, the London ministerial newspapers have extracted these words: 'For my part, I am no friend to the English; I wish their island was sunk to the bottom of the sea.'" Having taken this sentence, they tell their readers, that it is quite natural "such a person" should wish for a Reform that would lead to Revolution.—Gentlemen, I do not recollect anything so bad as this, ever done or attempted to be done, by any writer in the world.

"The pamphlet from which the extract is made, was written for the purpose and the sole purpose of serving my king and country, and that too at a time and in a place, when and where no man but myself had the zeal to write a line for such a purpose. In order to give effect to what I was writing, it was necessary for me to say something, to disguise the fact that it proceeded from an Englishman's pen; and that this was the case, there needs no proof but this, that the Government at home caused this pamphlet to be re-published in England. Further, for having written this and other pamphlets in America, the Government here made me offers of their support, which I never accepted of. Upon my return from America, those offers were renewed, but again rejected. I received marks of approbation, for these writings, from all the men then in power. I dined at Mr. Windham's with Pitt, which I then thought a very great honor; and really when Mr. Canning looks back to the time, when I dined at his house at Putney, and when he paid me, so many just compliments, for my exertions, in my country's cause, I can hardly think that he must not view with some degree of shame these attempts on the part of persons, who are publicly said to write under his particular patronage. As to Mr. Windham, he has declared, in open Parliament, that for my writings in America, I deserved a statue of gold."

And now let the Federalists of the U. S. lay this extract—this "flattering unctious," to their souls. Who was Wm. Cobbett? The man who, in times of yore, was their oracle—the man whom they cherished, fed and encouraged—whose paper they subscribed and wrote for—and whose writings they admired with the same spirit which warmed the gratitude of Pitt, of Windham and Canning. Of the hypocritical morality of Mr. Cobbett, we shall say nothing—he was a spy, a pensioner and a slave—and he had at least as much morality, as belongs to his vocation. But of the federalists, what shall we say? While he was laboring for the sole purpose of serving his king and country; they seemed to be with him—the same in opinions and feelings—"bone of one bone, and flesh of one flesh"—the adherents of a creature, to whom the British government had "made offers of support."

There are writers in the U. S. at this very moment, who ply the same trade in the same disguise—who profess an attachment to the U. S. and a hatred for England, the better to mask their views—and who cannot sink the ENGLISHMAN in their hearts. They are devoted to the interests of Britain, and many of them are apollates to this, their native country—Cobbets of the present day, whom Mr. Canning may reward for their exertions in his country's cause. When will the honest men of the opposition—when will the native-born true-hearted American Federalists, awaken from their delusion?

Enquirer.

From the National Intelligencer.

Religion teaches us to believe that the severest dispensations of Providence are blessings in disguise, inasmuch as they are fitted ultimately to promote our happiness. May not this be said with much truth of the late arrangements with, and the disavowal of the British government? The former has irrefragably proved the impartiality of our government, and the latter as strongly evinced the little justice we have reason to expect from the British ministry.

Our union among ourselves is infinitely more important than the frowns or favors of the whole foreign world. It is only from our own divisions that we have any thing serious to fear. Other events may expose us to temporary inconvenience and injury; but so long as we remain firmly united we may laugh at the dangers that beset us. They may impede our growth, but they cannot destroy it. They may embarrass our industry, but they cannot crush it. They may retard our advances to power; but the day will come, and that quickly, when we shall be able to wield an avenging arm against our enemies, and when the nation that has injured us will regret that it has not been our friend.

There is, indeed, perhaps, great truth in the adage, that adversity is the school of greatness. The oak would not strike so deep a root, or sustain so extensive a superstructure, but for the storms of heaven that beat upon it. It may be essential to the preservation of our virtue, that we should feel the effects of the vice of other nations; and we shall best appreciate the advantages of justice by incurring the evils of injustice inflicted upon us by others. We shall learn to respect ourselves and to set a due value on our situation, by comparing it with the wretched condition of other nations.—We shall learn to respect ourselves and to set a due value on our situation, by comparing it with the wretched condition of other nations. We shall learn to look down on the foreign world as politically plunged into a state of barbarism, and to indulge a correct and lofty pride at our superior civilization. In fine, we shall know the value of our rights, appreciate the inestimable blessings of liberty, and realize that it requires as much virtue and wisdom to preserve, as it did to acquire them.

The man, who in his closet, aloof from the collisions of interest and the bickerings of party, reviews the whole series of the measures of our government with foreign nations, is left in astonishment at the base charges with which it is assailed, and beholds with ineffable contempt the profligate attempts of faction to produce the impression that it has manifested a partiality to one nation, and an hostility to another. But such is the credulity of too many men, that there can be no doubt but that this impression had been extensively made at the period Mr. Madison entered on the discharge of the duties of the Presidency. Fortunately, the propositions offered by Mr. Erskine gave him an opportunity to dispel all delusions on this head. He agreed to them with a promptness and candor, that extorted the universal acknowledgement of his political foes, that he was unbiased by any partial feelings towards France. He became instantly the target of federal applause. Although these measures were hailed by the federalists with the most clamorous approbation, they were likewise received with cordial satisfaction by the republicans; all sides united in expressing their satisfaction.

Notwithstanding, then, the unfortunate result, the agreement with Mr. Erskine has produced two most important effects. It has furnished an unerring test of the impartiality of the President and of his sincere desire to be on good terms with England, and it has also furnished proof that the republicans are animated by the same feelings. Are proofs demanded of

the last assertion? They are to be found in the universal joy diffused throughout the nation at the reconciliation, and in the unanimous vote of both Houses of Congress to carry the agreement into effect. A few of the republican papers, it is true, expressed doubts of the honesty of England in making the arrangements; but they did not, thereby, infringe their propriety, they only expressed apprehensions which have been too fatally realized.

This circumstance, we present a bolder attitude of union than has been manifested since the war. The government is not only united with every class of the community, but all those classes are united among each other. A death blow has been given to the libels and jealousies that previously rankled in the breasts of partisans. All parties allowed that the government has acted impartially, honorably, magnanimously. If ever then there was a claim for all parties to support a government in the necessary measures for the vindication of our rights, that claim now exists. Every effort to conciliate has been tried, and rejected. Injuries and insults are heaped upon us, and we are addressed in a style of insolence, not surpassed by that in which the old Romans used to address their tributary kings. In proportion as our government has manifested its justice, the British government has manifested its injustice. It has ceased to respect the voice of truth or reason, and listens alone to the cannon's roar. Will we not, under those circumstances, rally round our government? Will we not take them to our bosom as our best and only friend, and will we not renounce every foreign partiality? Will we flatter them? Will we not embrace and treat each other as brethren of the same family? Have we not all, federal as well as republican, shewn that with respect to our relations with Britain, we think alike? Shall we then not, in the day of difficulty and danger, act alike? Shall we not confide in each other, as well as in our government? We have agreed in the measures taken for the recognition of our rights by the President, and in those afterwards adopted by Congress for their assertion. Do not these lay the amplest foundation for mutual confidence? Let us then confide in each other! Let us with heroic magnanimity forget the past, and move heart and hand into the future! Our rights are common, our interests are the same; we have a common country, let us then in the name of Heaven defend it! Before this noble purpose of our souls, let the partricial arm of ambition be palsied, and the goadings of avarice perished!

From the Boston Palladium, Aug. 18.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the Fair Trader, capt. Shackelford, which arrived yesterday morning from Halifax, we received papers to the 8th inst. and letters to the 10th. The papers contain London dates to July 5, and our letters mention the arrival of the packet on the 9th from Falmouth, on her way to New York bringing London intelligence to the 7th. No paper had been published at Halifax after her arrival. We have, however, a few articles of intelligence received by her.

A London paper of July 5, had mentioned that "it was said" orders had been given for a general embargo in Great Britain and Ireland. But we have not learnt, whether the packet brought intelligence confirming or contradicting this report. From the silence on this point we doubt whether the measure had been taken. But if it were, a motive can be perceived in the near approach of the moment for the sailing of the great expedition. There could be no reason to consider the measures as taken from hostility to this country.

Since writing the above we have seen a letter which mentions that the packet brought news of the embargo.

A gentleman passenger in the Fair Trader believes the only brought information that the expectation of an embargo continued.

Extract of letters from Halifax, Aug. 8.
"By the arrival of the frigate Jamaica and the ship Bee from England, we have London papers to July 5."

"The French army near Vienna still continues inactive. The Russian force which is said to be approaching, consists of only 40,000 men. The Prussians will strengthen Austria to this amount, if it is true they have declared against France."

"The Austrians occupy the bank of the Danube opposite to Presburg, and above and below Vienna—and frequently annoy the enemy."

"There are some hints of overtures for peace between the emperor of Austria and France. Baron Von Vincent is said to be gone to Vienna; and Bonaparte has sent Counts Pergen and Zengerdorff to Walvansdorff, where the Emperor of Austria resides. The Moniteur says, 'This circumstance has given rise to reports of peace.'"

"Admiral Cochrane is coming here from the West Indies, with his squadron. It is said he will be expected in about a fortnight."

August 9.—"The Lady Pellew packet has just arrived from Falmouth, in 29 days. I have yet only seen a London paper of July 6, the English Chronicle. It says, 'We stop the press to state, that intelligence to the 30th ult. from Corunna, announces the entire evacuation of Galicia by the armies under Ney and Soult, whose united forces have been reduced to 12000. They carried with them 6000 sick and wounded. Thus the port of Ferrol is again delivered from the enemy.'"

August 9.—at night—"Since writing this morning I have seen a London paper, the Evening Mail of July 7. The postscript says—letters from Heliogoland of the 2d inst. were received yesterday.—It was reported and believed there, at that date, that a further battle had taken place between the two grand armies near the Danube, in which the French were defeated with great loss."

"Our collector has just informed me that the clause in the act permitting the American trade to these ports (Halifax, Shelburne, &c.) in American bottoms, having expired with the last session of Parliament, a new clause has been passed previous to its expiration, authorising his majesty to permit that trade under certain restrictions, by his order in council, until the year 1812—but his majesty not having thought proper to renew his order in council to that effect, the trade to these ports in American bottoms could no longer be permitted here."

From a London Paper of July 7.
Yesterday, Mr. Jackson, his majesty's envoy extraordinary and minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, took leave of his majesty previous to leaving England.

From English Papers received at Halifax.
From the Austrian Imperial Headquarters.

WOLVENDORF, June 12.
His majesty the emperor of Austria has received the following report, by a courier which was dispatched from Innsbruck the 31st of May:

"After field marshal lieutenant Chasteler, who commanded in Tyrol, had marched to Lienz, in Pusterdale, in order to attack the Italian army, which was advancing against Styria and Carinthia, with part of his corps, the Austrian major general Buol remained with part of the 7th corps, in the strong position at the foot of the Bremer mountain, in the Lueg, in order to cover South Tyrol from the attacks of Bavarian troops, which had entered Innsbruck."

While the inhabitants of the town of Innsbruck and Hall were laying down their arms in order to relieve their districts from the calamities they suffered,

fresh assemblages of the armed peasants were formed in the vale of the Upper Inn, as well as the Teich, and in Vinsglau, with the assistance of Teimer, as in the vale of the Lower Inn and the Wipp, chiefly by the well known Sandworth and Andura Holes, who commands the fusiliers; and as early as the 27th of May, the former arrived with 2000 men, in the environs of Schonberg and major Teimer, with a large number in Tell. Schonberg is situated three, and Tell five hours march from Innspruck.

On the 28th an action took place with the Bavarian troops, from 6 to 8000 strong, and an armistice was concluded for 12 hours. The Bavarians had evacuated Innspruck, but were overtaken near Vomp, where another severe conflict was fought. According to the same account, the imperial Austrian troops are making inroads from the southern part of the Tyrol, as far as Verona.

(Ulrecht Gazette of June 12.)
LONDON, July 5.

THE EXPEDITION.

From the secrecy which has hitherto been preserved, there is not the smallest reason to believe that the numerous points of definition which have been ascribed to the expedition are announced on any better authority than that of mere conjecture. The quantity of artillery, both field and battering, is so numerous, as to render it extremely probable that a sudden attack is meditated on some great naval arsenal, or place of strength of some of our enemies. It is already discovered that it will be impossible to complete the various arrangements so early as the 8th instant, on which day it was originally proposed that the expedition should sail, and to collect the whole at one point, is found to be equally impracticable, within any reasonable time; the expedition must therefore sail from different ports. Portsmouth is the grand point of assemblage; at Harwich and the Downs also troops are collecting. Notwithstanding the expedient of employing ships of war to convey the troops, which now appears to be a measure of necessity, the deficiency is such, that even foreign vessels have been taken up by government as transports.

Orders are said to be issued for a rigorous and general embargo in every port in the United Kingdom.

NEW-YORK, August 24.

Latest News from Spain.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig Fame, Burroughs, from Cadiz, which place he left the 15th July.
Capt. B. informs us that 3 or 4 days previous to his sailing, advices reached Cadiz, that Gen. Blake had been defeated in Galicia, by the French, with the loss of 2000 men; and that general Blake had broken and dismissed from his service, 100 of his officers.
It was also reported at Cadiz, that King Joseph was marching against Seville, at the head of 40,000 men.
Admiral Purvis, with three sail of the line and several frigates was in Cadiz bay.
Saragossa, it appears from our Spanish papers, has been retaken by the patriots.
A letter from Cadiz mentions that the new Spanish ambassador extraordinary was to sail from that port in the frigate Cornelia for New-York, about the 25th of July.
Markets were very dull at Cadiz for American produce.

Capt. B. has furnished us with a Cadiz paper to July 11, and the Seville Gazette of the 7th, from which the following translations have been made.
From the Seville Gazette of July 7th.
At a meeting of the Supreme Junta of Spain, in order to consolidate and bring nearer the relations of friendship which exist between Spain and the U. States of America, in a manner suitable to the reciprocal interests of both powers, it was considered necessary to employ for that purpose a person enjoying the highest confidence, of known merit and distinguished patriotism, and his majesty has accordingly thought proper to appoint Don Louis de Onis y Gonzalez, one of the oldest and most respectable members of the department of state, who possesses all the above mentioned qualities, and who is shortly to go to the U. States in the character of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, for the purpose of fulfilling that important commission.

Grain and pulse, imported from foreign countries, are for the present free from duty.

MADRID, June 21.
RE-TAKING OF SARAGOSSA.
Yesterday at 9 in the afternoon we received the pleasing and positive accounts of the capture of Saragossa by our arms. Who would believe that a place taken after a siege of 62 days by a numerous army of invincible could be wrested from their invulnerable clutches by a small Spanish army, composed of raw and inexperienced troops?

SEVILLE, July 10.
Conclusion of the advices from Madrid.
We know positively that in a council extraordinary, which had been summoned on the 14th of June between 12 and 1 o'clock at night, to meet next morning at 6, violent debates were held about abandoning king Joseph in Madrid. The latter, Negrete, the Marquis de Almenara and several other persons were for leaving the city immediately; but owing to the great exertions of Bellaird, O'Farrel, and some others, their departure was suspended. Bellaird supported his arguments with saying that the emperor conquered Madrid, that he was charged with its preservation and defence, and that the molt that could happen to him was to be taken prisoner; that the troops of the emperor would not abandon Madrid without first defending it; and that if his majesty king Joseph wished to leave the court, he might do it with his guards, &c. Post horses and coaches had been prepared but owing to this opposition, every thing had been suspended.

August 25.
One day later from England.
The arrival of the British packet Lady Pellew, captain Harvey, from Falmouth, via Halifax, has put the editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of Falmouth papers of July 10th, London papers of the 8th and Lloyd's List of the 7th. They furnish no later intelligence from the continent of Europe than we had previously received.
The governor of Nova Scotia, issued his proclamation on the 15th inst. notifying that the order in council which permitted the importation of certain enumerated articles into the North American British colonies from the U. S. until the 25th March, 1809, had ceased; at the same time commanding all ships and vessels owned by the subjects of the U. S. in the ports of Halifax or Shelburne, forthwith to depart the same. And all persons are forbidden to import into the said ports any of the articles enumerated in the said orders in council, in any ship or vessel belonging to the subjects of the U. S. after the 15th day of Sept. on pain of forfeiting the vessel and cargo.

He has also published another proclamation, bearing the same date, authorising and empowering British subjects, for the space of six months from the date thereof, to import and bring into the province from the U. S. in British bulk ships or vessels owned and navigated according to law, scantling, plank, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, peas, beans, potatoes, wheat, rice, oats, barley, or grain of any sort.

SALEM, August 22.
From Gottenburg.
Captain Haskell, of the brig Ann, arrived at Beverly, on Sunday from Gottenburg, which place he left the 28th June. He informs us, that they had certain advices there that the emperor Alexander had arrived at Konigsberg on a visit to the king of Prussia, where he had been a number of days. It was considered very uncertain what part Russia would take in the present war—whether to join Bonaparte or the Austrians. Many reports were heard of insurrections in Germany, but they could not understand of what magnitude or importance.
Bonaparte had drawn away his French troops from Hamburg and Lubek, and sent 15,000 Danish troops to garrison those places. The exigencies of his war with Austria no doubt required this.
The reign of the new king of Sweden was very popular, as the people had become tired of the passion of the deposed king for war. It was said that peace was settled between Russia and Sweden, and all Swedish ports was to be shut against England; and

Norway was to be detached from Denmark, and annexed to Sweden; commercial speculations were going on, arising out of this change.
Burr had left Gottenburg, and was said to be gone to Russia.
Gen. Armstrong.—On the 4th of August capt. Haskell was boarded from his Britannic majesty's brig Herald, from St. Thomas's being in company with 2 frigates, and 10 sail of merchant vessels under convoy. He was informed, in the first place by the boatmen who carried him on the Herald, and afterward by the capt. that the day before, they had spoke a ship belonging and bound to Philadelphia, 18 days out from Nantz, having the lady and children of Gen. Armstrong on board; and that the gen. had gone from France to England. The former part of this may be true; the latter is doubtful. The Philadelphia ship must have left Nantz about the 16th of July, a week later than the accounts by the Mentor, when it was said a negotiation was commencing with Gen. Armstrong.

NORFOLK, Aug. 18.
FIRE!!!
On Wednesday night, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in an untenanted Ware House situate on Southgate and Dickson's Wharf. It is said that it was discovered when in its first stage, by a stranger, who immediately gave the alarm, and after procuring assistance, repaired to the premises; but such were the combustible nature of the materials of the house, (being a wooden building) that before they could arrive it was all enveloped in flames: the Ware Houses contiguous, being of the same nature, the fire communicated to them, and being filled with articles of merchandise, served to render the conflagration more rapid and awful. At its commencement, a dead calm prevailed—a brisk wind soon sprung up from the South, which, carrying the flames with great velocity towards Newton's Wharf, threatened the destruction of that valuable portion of the Borough; by indefatigable exertions, (such as wetting the houses, pulling off the planks, &c.) the flames were repelled without doing any material damage; and providentially, the wind again blowing to the Northward, directed their course to Loyall's Wharf; here the means employed at Newton's were applied to this wharf, when the same success ultimately ensued.
But what commanded our admiration (if admiration could be excited when viewing the dreadful spectacle,) was the Ware house of Mr. Thomas Dickson, adjoining the houses that were on fire. For nearly three hours did the flames beat with unabated fury against it, without producing any visible effect; it stands an imperishable monument of the policy and interest of erecting fire-proof houses; as, had it not been for this happy circumstance, Norfolk would this day present as gloomy an aspect as it did in the winter of 1804.

Fortunately the height of the tide enabled the crews of the vessels laying at the wharf, with those in the next dock, to remove them into the stream. Had the tide been low, the mischief that would have resulted in consequence, would be incalculable.
Five Ware Houses, with nearly all their contents, were consumed, and the Wharf is considerably injured. Messrs. Southgate and Dickson have sustained a heavy loss, as the houses destroyed and the wharf injured, belong exclusively to them—and Messrs. John Proudft and N. Heron have lost the contents of their stores, with all their books and papers.
Report has said that the fire was occasioned by the rain penetrating into some unslacked lime, which is well known to possess a spirit capable of communicating fire to other objects.
We are assured by one of the sufferers that not a single bulhel was in any Ware House; From this assertion, we are justified in saying, that the calamity experienced, originated by the hand of an incendiary.

The loss is estimated at upwards of 15,000 dollars; none of the property being insured.
Herald.
His B. M. brig Contest, capt. Gregory, sailed yesterday from Hampton Roads for England, with dispatches from Mr. Erskine to his government.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.
The Court of Oyer and Terminer of Baltimore county, now in session, have been for the last two weeks employed in the trial of an indictment against one of the members of the Journeyman Cordwainers Society, of this city, for conspiring with the other members of that Society to prevent a Journeyman, who had been excluded from their Society, from obtaining employment from a master Cordwainer. After being eleven days engaged in hearing testimony and the arguments of counsel, the jury retired from the bar yesterday at 3 o'clock, and this morning returned a verdict of guilty.

FROM THE SALER REGISTER.
The most interesting event of the war in Europe at the present moment appears to be the expedition from England. We need no additional evidence that it was a design to kindle a war upon the continent at all points, and that the English court had determined to give it every assistance not only by the most liberal promises and subsidies, but by every possible concurrence. The Prussian officers had long been taught to consider their defeat as the result either of treachery or malconduct, and the people of Europe under their embarrassments had accustomed themselves to say, that they could help themselves by doing what was in their power. We had reason to apprehend more from the first indications in Saxony and Pomerania, than we have actually found, and the events of the north have rather contributed to enlarge our ideas of the power of the French Emperor, than to convince us that the defect was small and unimportant. We know not what new insurrections are to be created, but it is not to be doubted that other mines remain to be sprung. The late accounts from England exhibit the spirit of the English nation. The great quantity of artillery, the naval strength, and the troops to be transported, all indicate a purpose to employ a favorable moment for a great explosion. It is not our office to say in what direction this force will be employed. It appears to be the moment in which success must be attempted, or the cause of opposition to the French must be abandoned. In Spain every thing is done to maintain the spirit of opposition to the French, and every thing is told which may produce discouragement after numerous defeats. We can give little credit to the various accounts. The aggravated accounts on one side produce very strong representations on the other. The French do not conduct in Spain as when the conquest of this country was the great object, but no success has been so uniform as to produce discouragement, though it has produced delay. The French officially deny that they have withdrawn a single regiment from Spain to recruit their armies in Germany. The correspondence of Gen. Sebastiani and Villenois and Vinogis is interesting as a picture of French views, and Spanish purposes, without regard to the reputation of the writers. The spirit of the last paragraph of Volnegas' letter is supposed to be that of the Spanish leaders. Chosen by the Supreme Government to lead our countrymen in this sacred conflict, it shall ever be my resolution to save my country, or perish with it." It seems agreed that the Spanish general Blah had not had the success in the neighborhood of Saragossa which he expected. So various are the tales respecting the operations between Madrid and Seville, that we need not notice them at present as true history. The late papers have given us Prince Sarrage Galizens proclamation upon entering Galicia and upon taking possession of Brody. It asserts that the alliance of Russia with France was made known to Austria, and had resolved on a war, but promises protection to the peaceable inhabitants. It still remains doubtful, whether the Russians intend to send any troops to unite with the French army. Whether the operations in Galicia are not like those in Finland, for the possession of a country long desired and important to Russia, and whether the next direction will not be with full force to repel the Turkish armies from the Danube and to force an entry into Constantinople. The more correctly the positions and movements of the Russian armies are known, the more the evidence is in favor of their operations in Turkey. We are now assured that the new king of Naples had directed his course for Rome, and it is said that the English were withdrawing their troops from Sicily. This occurrence is unexplained. The French on the Danube have not lately been in motion. The viceroys of Italy has displayed his bravery

Raab, and we are now informed that Gen. Kellerman had crossed the Danube Charles to engage him, and that we may expect another important action in a short time. Of the operations in Saxony we have no particular account only that the two armies at the last date were not far from each other, without a correct statement of the strength of the two armies, or any circumstances from which it may be conjectured. We are deeply interested in the event.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 1.
On Saturday the 19th ult. the grain in the back yard of Mr. Galloway, on Bullskin, was set on fire by some unknown villain, and totally consumed.

CAMP MEETING.

Friend Williams!
HOW it ever entered into the minds of serious christians, that the Great God of Order," whom they profess to reverence, could be most acceptably addressed from a CAMP, is surprising. But as there are people who, perhaps from not allowing themselves to take a full view of it, are strenuous advocates for this new mode of dealing with Religion, I purpose with thy permission, to offer to the reflecting part of the community, through the medium of thy paper, a few of the most obvious considerations, arising out of the subject, which have presented themselves to my mind. And here, friend Williams, I desire to have it distinctly understood, that it is not from any disrespect for those who engage in this mode, nor any desire to depreciate them as a sect of Christians, that I have resumed to take up this subject. Far from it. It is a veneration of Christianity, in its vital effect upon the heart and life, a fear of every practice of its professors, calculated to bring merited reproach upon the system itself, which prompts me to lift my feeble pen, on the present occasion.

Here, also, I beg leave to premise the discussion, by observing, that it is fully required of those who make innovations in any important matter, not only to be ready to defend themselves against serious objections, but to shew the positive good resulting from the change. In the present case, especially, it ought to be shewn that the public worship of God in camp meetings necessarily tends to make us better, than the old mode of meeting in congregation by day, and retiring to our homes at night—that it promotes more highly, the discharge of the domestic and social duties of life, that it excites to greater degrees of justice, industry, economy, and frugality—in fine, that it makes us better men and women, by making us better Christians. If this be not clearly shewn, it appears to me, my friends, to be the duty of every head of a family, to pause and reflect, before he gives to the practice.

But this has not been shewn. On the contrary, many serious persons amongst the oldest members of the meeting churches, have objected to the camp meetings; and to others it appears, that they tend to evil, in the following respects:
1. The preparation is tedious, troublesome, and expensive. Christ himself said, "Your father knoweth better ye ask him, what things ye need." His institutions of public worship, therefore, were neither troublesome nor expensive; nor did they require men to be long detached from those occupations, which are indispensable to produce the necessities of food, raiment, and habitation, without which our frail bodies could not exist. The primitive Christians generally used the day of rest for the public exercises of religion; although particular circumstances might justify a similar use of other days in the week.

We may boldly pronounce, that any institution of worship, which increases expense, whilst it lessens productive industry, is injurious to man, on whom those obligations no individual is free from. In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread." What then can be said for a camp-meeting, when its pious attendants consume weeks in preparing for it? When waggons and teams are taken to transport tents, bedding, cooking apparatus, and provisions—not merely enough for the family in ordinary, but also to feed those transient acquaintances who are expected to call at the tent, and regale themselves with

niceties during the encampment,—and when the ample provision of clothing which the occasion requires, consumes means which many ought not to spare, and makes a display better suited the vanity of a trip to Bath, than the humble worship of the lowly Jesus;—more indicative of the love of man, than the love of God?
2. A large and promiscuous assemblage of people tends to vice.
Such is human nature (at least in its present state, and according to what we know of it) that by familiar association and sympathy, their evil propensities are much more easily excited than their good. Wherefore, wise lawmakers call them together in multitudes no oftener than the general good requires; nor, be from home but in open day. And will good Christians, the heads of a Church, not only bring together large crowds of men and women, but draw around them the sable curtain of night; and this for days and nights together? And will these pious people pretend, that they are in no wise responsible for consequences? It is said "God tempteth no man."—Will then his true followers tempt their fellow mortals, whose frail natures require rather that they should "thun all occasions of sin"? Will it be admitted as a sufficient answer to this objection, to have it said "O! we keep strict guard, in order to prevent disorderly, or immoral conduct." I think not; any more than it would disprove the immoral tendencies of military encampments, to shew that the commandants preserve (strict discipline. Both the one and the other precaution proves the danger to exist; and this is the point in question; because it is one wholly incident to the innovation to which I have objected.—But, here let me say, friend Williams, that I mean not to countenance certain scandalous reports which individuals have propagated respecting the conduct of many who attend these meetings. I am clearly of opinion, that their tendency is as I have stated; but I must believe those reports to be greatly exaggerated; and especially I believe that the great body of the members of the Church are pure in motive as in conduct. That they err, however, in judgment and opinion, I am convinced; and these errors I am endeavoring to expose.

3. This strange mode of worship incurs directly, a neglect of the prominent duties of life.
Are the attendants upon the camp, parents? Who takes care of the young children, whom they leave behind? (for surely they will not take these with them, to interrupt the public worship.) Are they sure of procuring, from amongst those who do not want to go to camp too, such as are worthy to be entrusted with so precious a charge—a charge that constitutes almost the first duty of life? and if sickness or casualties happen, who is it that is responsible?
Are they heads of families?—Can the whole family remove to camp?—Who minds the domestic concerns at home?—Who takes care of the sick servant?—Who feeds with hay, or leads to water, the generous beast of burden, on whose faithful labour depends the harvest of the year?—Who takes charge of the sick and poor neighbour, who perhaps daily depended on this pious head of a family?
Are they tradesmen, mechanics, or labourers? and have they engagements unfulfilled with their fellow men?—How will the camp-meeting provide the means of fulfilment, or remedy the effects of lost time to their own families?—perhaps numerous as well as helpless, and depending wholly on the success of the business.

When called to a fearful account for the neglect of such duties, at the final day of settlement—can the delinquents cheat themselves into the belief, that it will do for them to answer, "Lord, it is true I was not attending to those particular duties, but thou knowest that I was fervently engaged in thy worship." Indeed, I have known too much, friend Williams, of this lip-service, this pharisaical pretension to interior religion, ("Lord I think thee that I am not as other men are,") to the neglect of the common duties of life, to be amused with it. It is this, which has brought the heaviest reproaches on Christianity, and done more for the cause of Satan, than all the writings of Hume, Bolingbroke, or Tom Paine.

Hear the words of Christ himself.—"By their fruits ye shall know them." [Mind, it is not their professions.] "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in Heaven."
Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? & in thy name have we done wonderful works?" [probably at least equally wonderful as the commotions of a camp-meeting.]—"And then will I profess unto them, I never knew ye: depart from me, ye that work iniquity." Now, what is it truly to render glory to God—to serve him—to do his will—to produce the good fruit? Why, verily it is, to discharge under a sense of religion, the relative duties of life, in our several callings, and stations.—See Matt. xxv, from ver. 34 to the end.

4. There are other ill attendants of this mode of worship, which, on account of their minor importance, I shall touch but lightly; such as exposing persons of weakly constitutions to dangerous colds, and sickness, by suddenly changing their lodging; from the ordinary mode of civil life to that of an encampment—the danger of sudden gusts, or heavy falls of rain;—the inconvenience of travelling considerable distances, to and from the meeting, in crowded waggons, in hot or wet weather, on miry or dusty roads, &c. &c.
But, friend, to conclude this dissertation (which I fear hath well nigh tired thy patience)—suppose I should be wrong respecting this Religious Frolic, called a camp-meeting—which for ought I know, the ancient Fathers might have meant, when they spoke of the church militant; and that much good instead of evil, shall be thrown to grow out of it: what limitation shall be put to the period of encampment? If half a week produce such good effects, what would not two weeks or a month do? and when it is found to be clearly bent to depart from the ancient mode of the Church, who shall make this limitation?

One of the People called Friends—OF ORDER.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, a Senator of the United States, from the State of Massachusetts, has commenced an action for a libel against Baptist Inoies, Editor of the Whig, printed at Baltimore, having laid his damages at Ten thousand dollars.
Herkimer, (N.Y.) Aug. 10, 1809.
Remarkable Season.—For a few days past the weather has been quite cold and stormy. Yesterday, we were credibly informed by a number of the inhabitants of the adjacent town of Warren, that Snow fell for several minutes; and indeed it was so bleak and cold as to be quite uncomfortable. Last evening it was observed that at almost every house in the village, the families of each were sitting round an enlivening fire as if it was really winter. This morning a frost whitened the surface of the earth. Our farmers will have a poor harvest. Many have their hay to make, while their wheat is ripe and ready to harvest, which will generally be grown and much damaged. Indian Corn will turn out little or nothing, it having been planted late, and having had so much cold wet weather, that it is probable most of it cannot get ripe.

St. Louis, (U. L.) July 19.
The two Ioways who were under condemnation for murder in the jail of this place made their escape a few days ago and have not yet been heard of.
Upwards of one hundred Osages arrived here a few days ago, on business relative to the death of their principal chief Whitehair. His death was unexpected, and his illness of short duration. Whitehair had visited Washington City as well as many other towns of the Atlantic, and had viewed with attention the extraordinary facility with which the white men procured food and clothing—he wished to imitate them, but often complained his children were wayward, and hard to controul or govern. We learn that the young chiefs have said that something supernatural had occasioned his death, and that they must kill one of the Paune nation to appease his manes.

LAW CASE.
On Thursday the 10th inst. came on in the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Alexandria, the Trial of a Libel, Snowden (the Editor of the Alexandria Daily Gazette) versus Lingo, for the latter pulling the former at the corners of the public streets in the town of Alexandria, in the following words— "I declare Samuel Snowden to be a slanderous lying rascal," signed with his own proper name, for which the Plain-

iff, Snowden, brought his action for 5000 dollars damages; the Defendant put in a plea of Justification. The case attracted the attention of many who attended to hear the pleadings; but who were disappointed. The counsel for Defendant made a few pertinent remarks, when he was stopped by one of the judges, which completely checked further debate. On a concise examination of the witnesses, the jury retired, and almost instantly brought in their verdict for plaintiff. One Cont damages; thereby condemning the Editor to pay his own Coils.

From the Alex. Daily Advertiser.
MR. SNOWDEN, Reading the news of the County of Warwick, England, I find the following: "Late at the quarter sessions of Warwick, a miscreant named Tonks was sentenced to be imprisoned three months, and publicly whipped, for ill treating a horse; a punishment that seems well calculated to check the offence in future. It is painful to reflect on the abuse and cruelty practised daily upon this useful, generous, and noble animal."
Should you deem the above extract worthy of insertion in your paper, it may peradventure, produce some mitigation of the cruelties daily exercised by some of their merciless drivers.

Receipt for curing butter.—Take one half ounce common salt, one-fourth of an ounce of moist sugar, and use them in the proportion of one ounce to the pound of butter. On trial it will be found, that butter thus prepared will keep any length of time, and have a much finer flavor than butter salted in the usual way.
We are extremely happy to learn, that the unfortunate captives confined at Carthagen; for the connection with Miranda, has succeeded in effecting their escape and have returned in health to their native country.
Phil. Gaz.

Public Sale.
WILL be sold, at public vendue, on the second day of October next, (if fair, if not, the next fair day) at the tenement of George E. Cordell, in Charlestown, on a credit of six months, for all sums over five dollars, all the personal property of Collin Cordell, deceased, consisting of a variety of household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other valuable articles too tedious to mention.
All those who are indebted to the said deceased, are requested to come forward and settle their respective accounts on the above day, and all those who have claims will present them properly authenticated, for settlement.
PREBLE CORDELL, Adm'or, of Collin Cordell, dec'd.
August 28, 1809.

Nail Makers wanted.
ONE or two sober journeymen nail makers will meet with employment by applying to the subscriber, in Charlestown.
GEO. WARK.
September 1, 1809.

A Lad,
OF the age of 12 or 14 years, is wanted as an apprentice to the Nail Making business.
GEO. WARK.
September 1, 1809.

LOST,
ON the 31st ult. on the road between Charles-Town and Levi Cleveland's, a brown surtout coat, nearly new. Any person finding said coat and leaving it with the Printer in Charlestown, shall be generously rewarded.
ROBERT LUCAS.
September 1, 1809.

Flour Boated
FROM Kepryft Furnace to Geo. Town, Washington, and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. All orders will be thankfully received, and executed with punctuality.
JESSE MOORE, & Co.
September 1, 1809.

Was Found,
ON the 31st ult. on the road between Charlestown and Downey's mill, a red Morocco pocket book, containing a number of papers, supposed to be of some consequence to the owner, who may have it again by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
TH. BRECKENRIDGE.
Charlestown, Sept. 1, 1809.

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When called to a fearful account for the neglect of such duties, at the final day of settlement—can the delinquents cheat themselves into the belief, that it will do for them to answer, "Lord, it is true I was not attending to those particular duties, but thou knowest that I was fervently engaged in thy worship." Indeed, I have known too much, friend Williams, of this lip-service, this pharisaical pretension to interior religion, ("Lord I think thee that I am not as other men are,") to the neglect of the common duties of life, to be amused with it. It is this, which has brought the heaviest reproaches on Christianity, and done more for the cause of Satan, than all the writings of Hume, Bolingbroke, or Tom Paine.

Hear the words of Christ himself.—"By their fruits ye shall know them." [Mind, it is not their professions.] "Not every one that saith unto me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of Heaven; but he that doeth the will of my father which is in Heaven."
Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in thy name? & in thy name have we done wonderful works?" [probably at least equally wonderful as the commotions of a camp-meeting.]—"And then will I profess unto them, I never knew ye: depart from me, ye that work iniquity." Now, what is it truly to render glory to God—to serve him—to do his will—to produce the good fruit? Why, verily it is, to discharge under a sense of religion, the relative duties of life, in our several callings, and stations.—See Matt. xxv, from ver. 34 to the end.

4. There are other ill attendants of this mode of worship, which, on account of their minor importance, I shall touch but lightly; such as exposing persons of weakly constitutions to dangerous colds, and sickness, by suddenly changing their lodging; from the ordinary mode of civil life to that of an encampment—the danger of sudden gusts, or heavy falls of rain;—the inconvenience of travelling considerable distances, to and from the meeting, in crowded waggons, in hot or wet weather, on miry or dusty roads, &c. &c.
But, friend, to conclude this dissertation (which I fear hath well nigh tired thy patience)—suppose I should be wrong respecting this Religious Frolic, called a camp-meeting—which for ought I know, the ancient Fathers might have meant, when they spoke of the church militant; and that much good instead of evil, shall be thrown to grow out of it: what limitation shall be put to the period of encampment? If half a week produce such good effects, what would not two weeks or a month do? and when it is found to be clearly bent to depart from the ancient mode of the Church, who shall make this limitation?

One of the People called Friends—OF ORDER.
TIMOTHY PICKERING, a Senator of the United States, from the State of Massachusetts, has commenced an action for a libel against Baptist Inoies, Editor of the Whig, printed at Baltimore, having laid his damages at Ten thousand dollars.
Herkimer, (N.Y.) Aug. 10, 1809.
Remarkable Season.—For a few days past the weather has been quite cold and stormy. Yesterday, we were credibly informed by a number of the inhabitants of the adjacent town of Warren, that Snow fell for several minutes; and indeed it was so bleak and cold as to be quite uncomfortable. Last evening it was observed that at almost every house in the village, the families of each were sitting round an enlivening fire as if it was really winter. This morning a frost whitened the surface of the earth. Our farmers will have a poor harvest. Many have their hay to make, while their wheat is ripe and ready to harvest, which will generally be grown and much damaged. Indian Corn will turn out little or nothing, it having been planted late, and having had so much cold wet weather, that it is probable most of it cannot get ripe.

St. Louis, (U. L.) July 19.
The two Ioways who were under condemnation for murder in the jail of this place made their escape a few days ago and have not yet been heard of.
Upwards of one hundred Osages arrived here a few days ago, on business relative to the death of their principal chief Whitehair. His death was unexpected, and his illness of short duration. Whitehair had visited Washington City as well as many other towns of the Atlantic, and had viewed with attention the extraordinary facility with which the white men procured food and clothing—he wished to imitate them, but often complained his children were wayward, and hard to controul or govern. We learn that the young chiefs have said that something supernatural had occasioned his death, and that they must kill one of the Paune nation to appease his manes.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 76.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

SONG.
Written by the celebrated Dr. Franklin, in honor of his wife.
OF their Choies and Phillis poets may prate,
I sing of my plau country Joan;
Now twelve years my wife, full the joy of my life—
Bless'd day that I made her my own!
Not a word of her shape, her face or her eyes,
Or of flames or darts shall you hear;
Tho' I beauty admire, 'tis virtue I prize,
For it fades not in seventy years.
With peace and good humor my household the guides
Right careful to save what I gain,
Yet cheerful attends and smiles on my friends,
Whom with pleasure I oft entertain.
In health a companion delightful and dear,
Still easy, engaging and free;
In sickness, no less than the tenderest nurse,
She's tender as tender can be.
She defends my good name e'en when I'm to blame,
Friend firmer to man ne'er was given;
Her compassionate breast feeds for all the distress'd;
Which draws down new blessings from Heaven.
Some faults we have all—and so may my dear Joan,
But then they're exceedingly small;
And now I'm us'd to them they're so like my own,
I can scarcely discern them at all.
Was the fairest young Princess, with millions in purse,
To be had in exchange for my Joan,
She could not be a better, she might be a worse,
So I'd e'en be content with my own.
The following Epitaph, found on a tomb stone in Scotland, is designed to ridicule the proud pretensions of men who rely on birth and inheritance, instead of wisdom and virtue.
Johnie Carnegie lies here,
Descended from Adam and Eve;
If any gang higher,
I'll willingly gie him leave.

THE ISLAND OF WALCHERIN.
To which is said to be destined the great expedition now fitting out in England, is nearly opposite to the Thames, and lies at the mouth of the Scheldt, in lat. 51, 30, and long. 33 E. Its form is almost circular, being nine miles in length, and eight in breadth. It belongs to the province of Zealand, the most southern state of Holland. Middleburg, its capital, is in the centre of the island, and by means of a very deep canal, carries on an extensive commerce in wines, &c. It submitted to the Prince of Orange in 1575, and from that period till French Philosophy dipped her sponge in vitriol and soot, and dashed it over the map of the continent, it remained a part of the Dutch Republic. But its principal lure as a belligerent landing place, is the harbour of Flushing, on the south side of the island, which is strongly fortified, is susceptible of containing 80 ships of the line in safe moorage, commands all the adjacent islands, is considered the key of the Scheldt, and of course has every advantage of descent on Flanders and Brabant. During the seventy years war, the States gave this city to Queen Elizabeth, (who had espoused the cause of Batavian liberty,) as a pledge of their fidelity to their engagements. It was restored by James the First.
Rumour only has pointed to this island as the intended place of debarkation;—but it appears to us that the expedition could not be directed to a spot, so competent to all the purposes of defence and assault.—In British hands, its insularity renders it impregnable, and its vicinity to the shore commodious for operation.
Boston Gazette.

FOR SALE,
A valuable Negro Woman. Inquire of the printer.
July 24, 1809.

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 Spencer, (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 woollen 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.

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 still 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ROKE 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 vest, and striped thickest 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.

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.

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.
JOSEPH BROWN.
Charlestown, July 21, 1809.

Flaxseed Wanted.

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

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS of LAND:
ONE Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite, jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.
2. One other Tract of 12 acres, 2 rods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.
3. One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1775.
4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying between Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, M'Cabe and Kirk.
5. One other tract of 200 acres, lying in Frederick county, and conveyed by the same to the same.
The sale of the three last 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 said decrees being made by virtue of decrees rendered in a cause decided in the High Court of Chancery, at Staunton, between Jolliffe & Hite, 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 Strider plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. &c. defendants.
The sale will be made subject to the title of dower which Mrs. Susan 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, Comrs. AND HENRY S. G. TUCKER.
June 20, 1809.

Read this if you please.

THE subscriber has two machines for carding wool, in operation at his Pulling Mill, near Bucklestown, one of them entirely new, and the other principally new cards. He has in his employ a complete and experienced hand 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 county. He will have his spinning machine in operation in two or three days, and has employed an excellent spinner to attend it.
Wool and all kinds of grain will be taken in payment for carding or spinning.
JONA. WICKERSHAM.
August 4, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ROKE 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 vest, and striped thickest 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.

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 matters so near any of the streets as to become offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.
A regulation prohibiting the discharging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.
A regulation prohibiting waggoners from driving their teams faster than to 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 impair the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.
A regulation prohibiting acts 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.

RAGS!

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

POLITICAL.

We extract the following from a letter written June 19, 1809, by President Adams in reply to one received from S. Perley. Its frankness does honor to the writer:
The newspapers have represented my writings as monarchical, as having a monarchial tendency, as an attack on the American Constitution. In answer to these charges, I am only to have them read. I have represented the British constitution as the most perfect model that has as yet been discovered or invented by human genius and experience, for the government of the great nations of Europe. It is a master piece. It is the only system that has preserved or can preserve the shadow, the color, or the semblance of liberty to the people, in any of the great nations of Europe.
Consider the republics of Venice, Holland and Switzerland; not a particle of liberty to the people was preserved in any of them more than there was in France, nor so much neither.
Our own constitution I have represented as the best for us, in our peculiar situation, while we preserve ourselves independent and unallied to any of the great nations of Europe. An alliance with either France or England, would, in my humble opinion, soon put an end to our fine system of liberty.
Let me give you a few hints of the history of my "Defence of the Constitutions of government of the U. S." In 1775 and 1776 there had been great disputes in Congress and the several States concerning a proper constitution for the several States to adopt for their government. A convention in Pennsylvania adopted a government in one representative assembly, and Dr. Franklin was President of that convention. The Doctor when he went to France in 1776, carried with him the printed copy of that constitution and it was immediately propagated through France that this was the plan of government of Mr. Franklin. In truth, it was not Franklin's, but Timothy Matlack, James Cannon, Thomas Young, and Thomas Paine, were the authors of it. Mr. Turgot, the Duke de la Rochefoucault, Mr. Condorcet, and many others, became enamored with the constitution of Mr. Franklin. And in my opinion the two last owed their final and fatal catastrophe to this blind love.
In 1780, when I arrived in France, I carried a printed copy of the report of the grand committee of the Massachusetts convention which I had drawn up. And this became an object of speculation. Mr. Turgot, the duke de la Rochefoucault, Mr. Condorcet and others admired Mr. Franklin's constitution and reproached mine.
Mr. Turgot in a letter to Dr. Price, which Dr. Price printed in London, censured the American constitutions as adopting three branches in imitation of the constitution of G. Britain.
The intention was to celebrate Franklin's constitution and condemn mine. I understood it; and undertook to defend my constitution, and it cost me three volumes.
In justice to myself, however, I ought to say that it was not the miserable vanity of justifying my own work, or eclipsing the glory of Mr. Franklin, that induced me to write. I never thought of writing, till the assembly of Notables in France had commenced a revolution, with the duke de la Rochefoucault and Mr. Condorcet at their head, who I knew would establish a government in one assembly, and that I knew would involve France and all Europe in all the horrors we have seen—carriage and desolation for forty, perhaps for an hundred years.
At the same time every western wind brought us news of town and country meetings in Massachusetts, adopting Mr. Turgot's ideas, condemning my constitution, reproaching the office of Governor, and the assembly of the Senate as expensive, useless and pernicious branches, and not only to lop them off, but rising in rebellion against them.

"In this situation I was determined to wash my hands of the blood that was about to be shed in France, Europe and America, and how to the world that neither my sentiments nor my actions should have any share in countenancing or encouraging any such pernicious, destructive and fatal schemes. In this view I wrote my defence of the American Constitution. I had the Massachusetts constitution in view, and such others as agreed with it in the distribution of the Legislative power into three branches; in separating the Executive from the Legislative power; and the Judiciary from both.
These three volumes had no relation to the constitution of the U. S. That was not in existence; and I scarcely knew that such a thing was in contemplation, till I received it at the moment my third volume was about to issue from the press. I had barely time to annex it to the end.
I was perfectly acquainted with Mr. Turgot, the Duke de la Rochefoucault, and Mr. Condorcet. They were as sensible, learned and honest men as any in France. But such was their inexperience in all that relates to free government; so superficial their reading in the science of government, and so obdurate in their confidence in their own good characters in science and literature, that I would truth the most ignorant of our honest town-meeting orators to make a constitution of government, sooner than any or even all of them."

From the Philadelphia Gazette, (a Federal paper.)
It has been with too small degree of surprise, that I have noticed the labored attempts of certain writers in this country, to exculpate the British government, in its rejection of the settlement made between Mr. Erskine and our government. At one time they are disposed to throw all the odium upon the two last; and on other occasions to divide the blame between the two cabinets and the minister here. What possible good can arise from those kind of flatteries, in which the construction is evidently forced? Are these men disposed to come forward as the supporters of the British ministry, and that in a cause which it is out of their power to defend before the American people, who keenly feel the injury done them by that ministry? Are they prepared to accede to any terms that Mr. Canning may offer us? Do they believe that the American nation will ever agree to any arrangement, which does not fully embrace every object in Mr. Erskine's settlement? And if the Cabinet of St. James are disposed to make a treaty on equal terms, why would they disavow what Mr. Erskine has done? For the present I can see no reason why any American should be anxious to take off the blame from the British government, until we have full and evident proof that it does not attach there. Was I to give my opinion, it would be this: That nation is exceedingly jealous of our increasing commerce—the shipping interest, the West and East India merchants, and the landed interest of the kingdom are much opposed to any immediate settlement with us.—To procrastinate is their object; and in this procrastination they know its effect upon us; while with expanded sail, they are reaping a rich harvest from every part of the ocean. I am one of those who was from principle opposed to the late administration; as also to the election of Mr. Madison; but while that gentleman conducts the affairs of the nation, with the same honor, manly independence and candor as he manifested in the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, he will have the support of an AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

LONGEVITY.

There died in February, 1806, at Gloves, near Athenry, in Ireland, of a short illness, Dennis Coorobee, of Ballydangin, aged 117 years. The life of this man was remarkable not only for its duration, but from its exemption from most of the evils of humanity. He retained his corporal and mental faculties in full vigor to the last.—Three weeks before his death he walked out and home 26 miles in one day, and read the smallest print without glasses as distinctly and easily as a boy of sixteen. Two days previous to his death, he never remembered to have any complaint or sickness whatever, took a cold only excepted. The first fifty-six years of his life passed entirely free from even the tooth ache. After that period his teeth began to decay; but in the course of 15 years a new set appeared, of which he continued in possession till his death.
Of his moral character, it is only recorded, that he was steadfastly an honest man; sober, regular, and perfectly upright in his deportment.—His mind was naturally strong and acute, not disciplined by a literary education, but enriched by observation and experience. He spent his life in the cultivation of the same farm, the property of which he had acquired early in life, and bent his attention chiefly to agriculture, in which he was generally allowed to be eminently proficient. He was one of the earliest who introduced and propagated the potatoe, which he cultivated for the last seventy years.
He was seven times married.—He was first married at the age of 21.—With his last wife, who survived him, he lived longer than any of the previous ones, that is, 26 years, having married her when 93 years old. In general, they were short lived, and were young women of his immediate neighborhood. The years of his widowhood, taken together, amounted to 11. All the children born to him were forty-eight, which is on an average one for every two years, since the first year of his marriage. He had three sets of twins; and his third wife bore him 11 children in 12 years.
His grand children were in number 236, which is little more than five to each child. His great grand children amounted to 944, which is more proportionally, than 8 to each child.—He had 25 great grand children, the oldest of whom is now 4 years old.—Of 1253 descendants of his body, 487 survived him.
By his last wife, he had six sons, the youngest of whom is a fine lad of 18.
These facts are extracted from a register kept by the old man of the names, births, marriages, deaths, and general situation of wives and descendants.—The keeping of this register was his principal amusement; and his descendants being scattered far and wide over the earth, he took great pains to make a catalogue exact and complete. It is to be hoped, that some curious person may rescue this document from oblivion, by committing it to the press.—It must certainly lead to some very valuable inferences, as to the constitution of human bodies and of human society.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.
The Irish papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser on Sunday by the ship Acteon are to the 14th of July, inclusive; but their London dates, which are not later than the 8th, have been anticipated by the arrival of the British Packet.
Some articles from the London shipping list of July 10th, received by the Acteon, will be found in our marine department.
Captain Grant informs us that the British expedition had not sailed, and that no embargo had been laid by the British government. A mail arrived at Cork from London on the morning he sailed, (15th) but he did not learn that it brought any intelligence of moment.
From Cork Papers.
London, July 9.—On Saturday dispatches were received from admiral Berkeley and sir A. Wellesley, bro't by the Enterprense cutter of 10 guns, from Lisbon.
When the messenger who brought the general's dispatches left the army,

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

By the Malta mail, we have received accounts from Smyrna, of the 20th of May, and from Conflantiole to the 21st of April. The Grand Seignior is reported to be determined to carry on the war with vigor against the Russians, and was making great preparations for that purpose.
Lisbon, June 20.
(Extracts of Letters.)
"Yesterday a regiment of British troops sailed up the Tagus; and on Sunday two regiments of infantry were landed here from Gibraltar.
"A very large force is collecting in the north of Portugal. Within the last four days, one brigade and two regiments of the line which had been quartered here, have marched towards Braga.—The whole of the forces in the North are under the command of the Portuguese general Silveira, who has eminently distinguished himself, and has the unqualified confidence of the troops under his command."
"June 17.—General Beresford has been here for a few days to make arrangements; he quitted us on the 9th for Badajos. The armies are in motion; but they cannot march with great rapidity, being compelled to carry with them every necessary article of provision and stores, the country through which they pass affording nothing to their necessities.
"Victor, it is now said, is between Talavera, Merida and Truxido; his army spreading to the margin of the Tagus.—The allies are approximated to the same situation."
"We are recruiting for men who are to compose new regiments. The service is not attended with much difficulty. Towards payment of this and other extraordinary expenses, a contribution has been levied on the opulent and middling classes of the inhabitants, which is not to exceed one million of crusades. The contributors pay cheerfully.
"The weather has been very unreasonable, and unusually irregular; at the time I am writing, the rain falls in torrents."

LONDON, JULY 9.

To-day we had a number of arrivals from various quarters. Dutch papers to the 7th instant, beside late Portuguese and Spanish papers have reached us.
The Monitor of the 29th of June, says, every thing renders it probable, that the English, with that perfidy and atrocity which they displayed before Copenhagen, have formed the design of destroying the Swedish fleet, because they fear Sweden will join the continental league against them.
Letters from Lubec announce, that admiral Saumarez appears to threaten the isle of Gotland.
The army of Cuesta, according to accounts from Elves, is advancing; and there has already been some skirmishes between his advanced parties and those of the armies of Victor.
The sloop of war Goree, arrived at Halifax from Lisbon, brings the following news:
Lisbon, July 12.
The Spanish forces are at Almaraz; the English at Alcantara; and the French between Talavera and Montes Carlos, about 25 leagues from Madrid; Sebastian and the would be king Joseph, with 15,000 troops at Toledo.—A battle was expected about the 15th of July. Cuesta, (though he had advanced) had promised sir Arthur Wellesley not to make an attack until the British troops had come up."
A letter of the 24th May from Torrella, mentions a general action between the French and the Spaniards under gen. Blake, in which the latter were completely victorious.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, (A FEDERAL PAPER.)

It has been with too small degree of surprise, that I have noticed the labored attempts of certain writers in this country, to exculpate the British government, in its rejection of the settlement made between Mr. Erskine and our government. At one time they are disposed to throw all the odium upon the two last; and on other occasions to divide the blame between the two cabinets and the minister here. What possible good can arise from those kind of flatteries, in which the construction is evidently forced? Are these men disposed to come forward as the supporters of the British ministry, and that in a cause which it is out of their power to defend before the American people, who keenly feel the injury done them by that ministry? Are they prepared to accede to any terms that Mr. Canning may offer us? Do they believe that the American nation will ever agree to any arrangement, which does not fully embrace every object in Mr. Erskine's settlement? And if the Cabinet of St. James are disposed to make a treaty on equal terms, why would they disavow what Mr. Erskine has done? For the present I can see no reason why any American should be anxious to take off the blame from the British government, until we have full and evident proof that it does not attach there. Was I to give my opinion, it would be this: That nation is exceedingly jealous of our increasing commerce—the shipping interest, the West and East India merchants, and the landed interest of the kingdom are much opposed to any immediate settlement with us.—To procrastinate is their object; and in this procrastination they know its effect upon us; while with expanded sail, they are reaping a rich harvest from every part of the ocean. I am one of those who was from principle opposed to the late administration; as also to the election of Mr. Madison; but while that gentleman conducts the affairs of the nation, with the same honor, manly independence and candor as he manifested in the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, he will have the support of an AMERICAN REPUBLICAN.

LONGEVITY.

There died in February, 1806, at Gloves, near Athenry, in Ireland, of a short illness, Dennis Coorobee, of Ballydangin, aged 117 years. The life of this man was remarkable not only for its duration, but from its exemption from most of the evils of humanity. He retained his corporal and mental faculties in full vigor to the last.—Three weeks before his death he walked out and home 26 miles in one day, and read the smallest print without glasses as distinctly and easily as a boy of sixteen. Two days previous to his death, he never remembered to have any complaint or sickness whatever, took a cold only excepted. The first fifty-six years of his life passed entirely free from even the tooth ache. After that period his teeth began to decay; but in the course of 15 years a new set appeared, of which he continued in possession till his death.
Of his moral character, it is only recorded, that he was steadfastly an honest man; sober, regular, and perfectly upright in his deportment.—His mind was naturally strong and acute, not disciplined by a literary education, but enriched by observation and experience. He spent his life in the cultivation of the same farm, the property of which he had acquired early in life, and bent his attention chiefly to agriculture, in which he was generally allowed to be eminently proficient. He was one of the earliest who introduced and propagated the potatoe, which he cultivated for the last seventy years.
He was seven times married.—He was first married at the age of 21.—With his last wife, who survived him, he lived longer than any of the previous ones, that is, 26 years, having married her when 93 years old. In general, they were short lived, and were young women of his immediate neighborhood. The years of his widowhood, taken together, amounted to 11. All the children born to him were forty-eight, which is on an average one for every two years, since the first year of his marriage. He had three sets of twins; and his third wife bore him 11 children in 12 years.
His grand children were in number 236, which is little more than five to each child. His great grand children amounted to 944, which is more proportionally, than 8 to each child.—He had 25 great grand children, the oldest of whom is now 4 years old.—Of 1253 descendants of his body, 487 survived him.
By his last wife, he had six sons, the youngest of whom is a fine lad of 18.
These facts are extracted from a register kept by the old man of the names, births, marriages, deaths, and general situation of wives and descendants.—The keeping of this register was his principal amusement; and his descendants being scattered far and wide over the earth, he took great pains to make a catalogue exact and complete. It is to be hoped, that some curious person may rescue this document from oblivion, by committing it to the press.—It must certainly lead to some very valuable inferences, as to the constitution of human bodies and of human society.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.
The Irish papers received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser on Sunday by the ship Acteon are to the 14th of July, inclusive; but their London dates, which are not later than the 8th, have been anticipated by the arrival of the British Packet.
Some articles from the London shipping list of July 10th, received by the Acteon, will be found in our marine department.
Captain Grant informs us that the British expedition had not sailed, and that no embargo had been laid by the British government. A mail arrived at Cork from London on the morning he sailed, (15th) but he did not learn that it brought any intelligence of moment.
From Cork Papers.
London, July 9.—On Saturday dispatches were received from admiral Berkeley and sir A. Wellesley, bro't by the Enterprense cutter of 10 guns, from Lisbon.
When the messenger who brought the general's dispatches left the army,

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 28.

By the Malta mail, we have received accounts from Smyrna, of the 20th of May, and from Conflantiole to the 21st of April. The Grand Seignior is reported to be determined to carry on the war with vigor against the Russians, and was making great preparations for that purpose.
Lisbon, June 20.
(Extracts of Letters.)
"Yesterday a regiment of British troops sailed up the Tagus; and on Sunday two regiments of infantry were landed here from Gibraltar.
"A very large force is collecting in the north of Portugal. Within the last four days, one brigade and two regiments of the line which had been quartered here, have marched towards Braga.—The whole of the forces in the North are under the command of the Portuguese general Silveira, who has eminently distinguished himself, and has the unqualified confidence of the troops under his command."
"June 17.—General Beresford has been here for a few days to make arrangements; he quitted us on the 9th for Badajos. The armies are in motion; but they cannot march with great rapidity, being compelled to carry with them every necessary article of provision and stores, the country through which they pass affording nothing to their necessities.
"Victor, it is now said, is between Talavera, Merida and Truxido; his army spreading to the margin of the Tagus.—The allies are approximated to the same situation."
"We are recruiting for men who are to compose new regiments. The service is not attended with much difficulty. Towards payment of this and other extraordinary expenses, a contribution has been levied on the opulent and middling classes of the inhabitants, which is not to exceed one million of crusades. The contributors pay cheerfully.
"The weather has been very unreasonable, and unusually irregular; at the time I am writing, the rain falls in torrents."

LONDON, JULY 9.

To-day we had a number of arrivals from various quarters. Dutch papers to the 7th instant, beside late Portuguese and Spanish papers have reached us.
The Monitor of the 29th of June, says, every thing renders it probable, that the English, with that perfidy and atrocity which they displayed before Copenhagen, have formed the design of destroying the Swedish fleet, because they fear Sweden will join the continental league against them.
Letters from Lubec announce, that admiral Saumarez appears to threaten the isle of Gotland.
The army of Cuesta, according to accounts from Elves, is advancing; and there has already been some skirmishes between his advanced parties and those of the armies of Victor.
The sloop of war Goree, arrived at Halifax from Lisbon, brings the following news:
Lisbon, July 12.
The Spanish forces are at Almaraz; the English at Alcantara; and the French between Talavera and Montes Carlos, about 25 leagues from Madrid; Sebastian and the would be king Joseph, with 15,000 troops at Toledo.—A battle was expected about the 15th of July. Cuesta, (though he had advanced) had promised sir Arthur Wellesley not to make an attack until the British troops had come up."
A letter of the 24th May from Torrella, mentions a general action between the French and the Spaniards under gen. Blake, in which the latter were completely victorious.

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