

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 85. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

**THE SHANNON,**  
Is the prince of Irish rivers, and is said to be a nobler river, than any other island can boast. It divides the provinces of Leitrim and Connaught. In the latter province the spirit of the ancient Irish is much of it preserved. The nobleness of the river and its configuration to this province of pure Irish, are thought to render it a proper place near which to place the imaginary residence of the "Genius of Erin." Mr. Robert Emmet, alluded to in the following lines, was a most noble youth! He was tried for "high treason," because he was a patriot of great talents. He and others, however, had obtained leave of going into voluntary exile, and were actually embarked for America, when it was suggested from London, that Mr. Rufus King, our minister there, said it would be displeasing to his government, consequently they were stopped and executed. How can Mr. King reconcile this cruelty to his conscience, and atone for it to his God!

**"THE GENIUS OF ERIN."**  
As I pass'd o'er the Shannon, whose tide flows in numbers;  
So oft has it lift to the harp's wily note;  
O'er whose bosom the trefoiled shamrock  
eye slumbers  
And down whose bright current the breezy winds float;  
The day far arose yond the sky tow'ring  
mountain,  
And its faint glory fled on the face  
of the dell;  
The nymph's choral band struck a lay  
from their fountains,  
And "hail Erin's genius!" soft roll'd  
from each lill;  
A stream of effulgence, like lightning,  
descended,  
Quick bright'ning the cave hollowed  
mountain's dark side;  
And with it a groan, like far thunder,  
was blended:  
"Lo the genius of Erin" each wood  
nymph replied.

In an instant I saw, on the mountain's  
far summit,  
A form like a God, in dread majesty  
stand,  
On his right flood a youth, 'twas the  
spirit of Emmet,  
Wide waving a banner of fire in his  
hand.

Its inscription "emancipate man"  
gleam'd afar,  
While a voice like the roar of the  
ocean thus spake:  
"Sons of Erin! unite; follow victory  
to war."  
"Then shall Erin be free: and the  
harp shall awake!"

\* A kind of a three leaved plant;  
peculiar to Ireland, and consecrated to  
St. Patrick.

**Tailoring Business.**  
THE subscriber informs the public  
that he still continues to carry on  
the above business in Charlestown.  
He returns his sincere thanks to his  
friends and the public in general for  
their past support, and hopes by assiduity  
and attention to merit a continuance  
of their patronage. He has just  
received the latest fashions, which will  
enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen  
in the first style. Those who may  
please to favor him with their custom,  
may rely on having their work executed  
with punctuality and neatness.

**HENRY SKAGGS,**  
October 26, 1869.

**John R. Cooke,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TENDERS his professional services  
to his fellow citizens of Jefferson  
County. He will attend both the  
inferior and superior Courts.  
Martinsburg, Oct. 20, 1869.

**Take Notice.**  
THE purchasers at the sale of the  
personal property of Matthias  
Anderson, deceased, are informed that  
their respective obligations will be  
due on the 31st instant—they are  
desired to be punctual in making pay-  
ment, as no indulgence can be given.—  
All persons having claims against said  
estate are requested to exhibit them duly  
authenticated, for settlement.  
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.  
October 6, 1869.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
THAT a petition will be presented  
to the next General Assembly of Vir-  
ginia, to extend the powers of the Trust-  
ees of Charlestown.  
August 10, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of John Lathels, deceased, are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to  
the subscriber; and those having claims  
against the said estate are desired to ex-  
hibit them properly authenticated.  
JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.  
October 6, 1869.  
**Best Writing Paper**  
For sale at this Office.

**CAUTION.**  
WHEREAS my wife Jane has left  
my bed and board without any  
cause or provocation, I do hereby fore-  
warn all persons from trifling her on  
my account, as I am determined to pay  
no debts of her contracting from the  
date hereof. All persons are also fore-  
warned from harboring her at their  
peril.  
JAMES BRUMHALL.  
August 7, 1869.

**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, 1869.

**Five Dollars Reward.**  
STRAYED or stolen about the first  
of April last, from the subscriber  
living three miles from Charlestown,  
near the road that leads to Martins-  
burg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old,  
has a small blaze in her face, two or  
more of her feet white, and a large  
scar on her left thigh, which was not  
quite well when she went away. Any  
person who will deliver the said mare  
to me, shall receive the above reward  
with all reasonable expenses.  
JOHN INGLISH.  
September 8, 1869.

**CAUTION.**  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned  
from passing through my land,  
and throwing down the fences, or in  
any manner trespassing upon it, as I  
am determined to prosecute every of-  
fender.  
Wm. CONWAY.  
October 13, 1869.

**Public Auction.**  
ON Wednesday the 15th day of No-  
vember next, will be sold for cash,  
at the plantation of the subscriber, in  
Jefferson county,  
**Nine Virginia born slaves,**  
consisting of women, boys and chil-  
dren, together with a few horses, cat-  
tle, hogs, and farming utensils, the pro-  
perty of Philip Alexander, deceased.  
GERARD ALEXANDER.  
October 6, 1869.

**Public Sale.**  
WILL be sold on Friday the tenth  
day of November next, at the  
dwelling of the subscriber, one mile  
from Charlestown, a number of work  
horses, several brood mares, and colts,  
milk cows and young cattle, a quantity  
of CORN and HAY, and a number  
of other articles. Nine months credit  
will be given for all the above property,  
except the corn and hay, which will be  
sold for cash. The purchasers on credit  
to give bond with approved securi-  
ty. The sale will commence at ten  
o'clock in the forenoon.  
JOHN M'MACKIN, jun.  
October 6, 1869.

**Fulling and Dying.**  
THE subscriber respectfully informs  
his friends and the public, that he  
has taken that new and elegant Fulling  
Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin  
Beeler, three miles from Charlestown,  
where he intends to carry on the Full-  
ing Business in all its various branches.  
The mill being erected on a new plan,  
and water always sufficient, he hopes  
to give full satisfaction to all those who  
will favor him with their custom.  
SILAS GLASCOCK.  
September 22, 1869.

**Notice is hereby given,**  
THAT a petition will be presented  
to the next General Assembly of Vir-  
ginia, to extend the powers of the Trust-  
ees of Charlestown.  
August 10, 1869.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estate  
of John Lathels, deceased, are re-  
quested to make immediate payment to  
the subscriber; and those having claims  
against the said estate are desired to ex-  
hibit them properly authenticated.  
JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.  
October 6, 1869.  
**Best Writing Paper**  
For sale at this Office.

**Darkeville Fulling Mill.**  
THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near  
Buckletown is now in complete  
order, with water sufficient, and every  
necessary article for carrying on the  
business on an extensive scale. He  
still continues his stage at Messrs. John  
and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charles  
town, every two weeks during the win-  
ter, to receive and return cloth. Per-  
sons leaving cloth will please to be par-  
ticular in giving directions how they  
want it dressed. He will also contin-  
ue to card wool till the first of No-  
vember.  
JONA. WICKERSHAM.  
October 13, 1869.

**A List of Letters**  
In the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on  
the first day of October, 1869.  
A. Mr. Keham (wa-  
gon maker)  
Wm. Armstrong 2  
John Abell  
B. Thomas B. Lucas  
John Laimbright  
M. Joseph Manner  
Elijah M. Bride  
P. William Pearce  
R. Robert Russell  
S. Mathias Selser  
Dennis Stephens  
Peter Steely  
T. Joseph Turner  
Aquilla Thomas  
Nancy Threkeld  
V. Jacob Verner  
W. Joseph Withrow 2  
JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
October 1, 1869.

**Charles G. Richter,**  
HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE  
MAKER,  
GRATEFULLY acknowledges the  
kind encouragement he has re-  
ceived since his settlement in this place,  
and takes this opportunity of informing  
the public, that he still continues to at-  
tend to his business, at his shop next  
door to Capt. Hite's Hotel.  
Having received the newest fashions  
from Baltimore, &c. and being amply  
supplied with hair of every colour, he  
is happy to inform the Ladies, that he  
has it now fully in his power to furnish  
them with Wigs and Frizzets of the  
most elegant kind, and on the most li-  
beral terms.  
He also begs leave to make it known  
for the consolation of all those gentle-  
men who are becoming bald, and to  
whom it would be considered superfluous  
to point out the great advantages  
both with regard to health, as well as  
comfort to be derived from wearing a  
Wig, that he can accommodate them  
with Wigs of the neatest description,  
and so exactly similar to the colour of  
their hair, as to escape the notice of the  
nicest observer.  
Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1869.

**Fulling and Dying.**  
THE subscriber informs the public  
that he has removed from A. Hib-  
bierd's Fulling Mill, near Martins-  
burg, (where he carried on the Full-  
ing and Dying Business, extensively,  
for a considerable time,) to Arthur  
Carter's Fulling Mill, on Redbud, five  
miles from Winchester; where he in-  
tends to carry on said business, in con-  
nection with the proprietor, in all its  
various branches, which he is now re-  
ady to commence. He flatters himself  
that from experience and strict atten-  
tion, he shall be able to render satis-  
faction to all who will favor him with  
their custom.  
For the convenience of those living  
at a distance, the following places are  
appointed, where Cloth will be received  
with written directions, and dyed and  
returned with all possible dispatch, viz:  
at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Win-  
chester; Mr. Burwell's store, Mill-  
wood; and at Mr. William Shirley's,  
Charlestown.  
THOMAS CRAWFORD.  
October 6, 1869.

**The Finder**  
OF a small bundle, tied up in a white  
handkerchief, carelessly left on the road  
between Shepherdstown and Charles  
town, shall be rewarded by delivering it  
at this office, or at Mr. Ranson's, Flow-  
ing Spring.  
October 19, 1869.

**RAGS.**  
The highest price given for clean lins  
and cotton rags at this Office.  
**Blank Deeds**  
For sale at this office.

**GROCERIES.**  
Finley and Vanlear,  
Howard Street, BALTIMORE,  
Have on hand an excellent assortment  
OF  
Groceries and Liquors,  
which they are disposed to sell at re-  
duced prices for CASH or PRODUCE.  
It is their intention to make it the in-  
terest of punctual men to give them a  
call. Orders from a distance will be  
punctually attended to.  
Tavern keepers may be supplied  
with choice liquors.  
Baltimore, October 10, 1869.

**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 of  
January last, all the right, title and  
interest vested in the subscriber by a  
deed of trust executed by Ferdinand  
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 colts of sale, viz. the tenement at  
the critical situation of their country, and  
(supposed to contain about four hun-  
dred acres) part of the Shannon tract—  
also the seats for water works  
adjacent to the upper end of said ten-  
ement, upon the margin of the river  
Shenandoah, so laid off as to compre-  
hend the said seats and water advan-  
tages, and containing by a late survey  
thereof, about twenty acres and one  
quarter of an acre. This tenement  
has a good prospect of rich river bot-  
tom, 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 men-  
tioned.  
Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.  
August 25, 1869.

**Truth and Eloquence.**  
We are proud that our paper should  
be chosen as the vehicle by which the  
voice of the patriots of our revolution  
should sound in the ears of republicans.  
For the following correspondence we  
are indebted to the same person who  
forwarded us a similar correspondence  
with the republicans of Bennington—  
The republicans of Bennington, con-  
gratulations of applause are due to the  
honorable STARK, from his revolu-  
tionary services, but for his present  
timely admonitions and warnings.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
accusation of Callereagh by Canning  
to the King, concerning the expedition  
to the Scheldt. Callereagh was the  
challenger.  
Lords Howick and Grenville were  
supposed to be the efficient actors in  
the new ministry—Sheridan was also  
spoken of, but the list had not been fi-  
nished at the latest accounts.  
The proclamation of the president,  
reviving the non-intercourse with En-  
gland, together with the circular letter  
of Mr. Gallatin, had been copied into  
the London Courier (received) Sep-  
tember 12.  
A body of French troops had pos-  
sessed themselves of the island of S.  
Beveland.  
The British appear to have abandon-  
ed their purposes against Spain—while  
some blame the Junta, others censure  
lord Wellington for the failure.  
The corps of sir Robert Wilson (me-  
morable for his fabrications about Bo-  
naparte's cruelty in Egypt) appear to  
have been cut off early in August, be-  
tween Candelario and Villa Nueva, in  
Spain.  
OLD LEAVEN.—Those of the old  
ministry who retain their posts, are  
the earl of Harrowby, lord Eldon, Mr.

**Important News.**  
BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.  
Extracts from London, Liverpool, and  
other English papers to the 30th of  
September, (22 days later than any  
previous news) received at the office  
of the Whig, by the schooner Experi-  
ment, captain Hill, from Plymouth,  
into which the had been carried on  
her voyage to St. Sebastians, and dis-  
charged without trial.  
We have hastily made the following  
SUMMARY & EXTRACTS.  
Mr. Canning has retired from the  
ministry—as has the duke of Port-  
land, lord Callereagh, earls Camden  
and Westmoreland, and lord Gower.  
Canning and Callereagh had quar-  
relled and fought a duel, in which the  
"joker of jokes" was wounded in the  
thigh. The cause of the fray was the  
acc



London. Dispatches were also sent off express to Marquis Wellesley, at Seville.

Sept. 30.

We have received no intelligence of public interest by the Prince Ernest Packet, except that the British army under Sir J. Stuart had returned again to Sicily. The Spartiate 74 was left at Gibraltar on the 11th inst., with a convoy for England, wind bound. The affairs of Spain appear to be at a stand—and in Portugal the British army is waiting in suspense to hear whether it is to be reinforced, to enable it to advance again—whether it is to abandon the peninsula altogether. But these and many other events of equal importance must depend upon the changes now pending in the ministry. If the friends of the prince of Wales predominate, there will, most probably, be a complete change in our political system.

This important point very naturally absorbs the whole attention of town and country. Nor does it find any interruption in the pending negotiations on the Danube, upon which no light has yet been thrown. The reported treaty between Sweden and Russia also wants confirmation. The latter negotiation is doubtless interwoven with the former; and if it be true that symptoms of wavering have appeared in the councils of Alexander, a speedy adjustment of our ministerial arrangements may have the happiest influence on the north of Europe.

The arrangements for a new Cabinet, are not yet finished, nor can they till Lord Grenville and Gray shall have arrived in compliance with the message sent to them by command of his majesty.

The statements which appear in some papers, of who are to remain in office, and who are to be admitted, have no foundation whatever. They serve merely to express the desire of certain individuals, but will have no influence on the arrangement.

We lay the following statement before the public without pledging ourselves for its authenticity.

"The length of the negotiations between Austria and France has surprised those who from the terms of the armistice inferred that Austria was prepared to accede to such terms as France might demand. But the delay is said to have been occasioned by Russia, who has spirited up Austria to refuse Bonaparte's conditions—and who feels herself to have been treated by him with considerable slight and indeed insolence. In the first place as the Russians advancing into Galicia were to press Austria on that side, the emperor Alexander felt it insulting to him, that the Austrian arms should be ordered to be taken down and the French put up without any previous consultation or communication with him. In the next place, the emperor was affronted at Bonaparte's stipulating, of his own accord, for the Russian army, that it should cease operations at a certain time, and that it should evacuate Cracow. He requested some explanation with respect to Bonaparte's intentions relative to Austria Poland, which Bonaparte is said to have declined giving him, alledging that the fate of that country would be decided by the peace between him and Austria. Bonaparte had begun the negotiation without paying any attention to Russia. The latter, therefore, desired to take part in them, and to send a minister. Bonaparte alleged that the contest was solely between Austria and himself—Russia urged that as her aid had been demanded to carry on the war, she had a fair claim to be made a party in the negotiations that were to lead to peace. It was at last consented that a Russian minister should be admitted. On this account the conferences did not really begin till the 27th of last month, though Bonaparte had previously been doing every thing in his power, alternately using menaces and making promises, to induce the emperor Francis to subscribe to his terms."

The report circulated last night, of an Austrian messenger having arrived with an account of the preliminaries of peace having been signed, is, we are enabled to state, without any foundation. It is rumored that the duke of Brunswick Oels has received intelligence from the continent, informing him of the Prussian army having been suddenly ordered to be encamped, and of his Prussian majesty having lately sent three couriers to the Austrian headquarters.

Dispatches from Lord Wellington. Advice was received this morning by government from Lord Wellington, dated Truxillo, the 21st inst. Our army had been extremely distressed for want of provisions, and his lordship had been obliged to fall back, and was on the road to Elras. The enemy had not passed the Tagus except with a body of cavalry, near Arcohispo, which took the cannon of Cuesta's rear guard. Soul was at Placentia; Ney at Salamanca; Mortier, Victor, and Sebastiani, in Estremadura and La Mancha. Sir R. Wilson had had an action with Ney's army near Banos, and after nine hours fighting, was obliged to retreat through the mountains. Cuesta resigned his command on the 12th, and general Escurie had succeeded him.

St. Petersburg, (Russia) June 28. Our court Gazette contains the following remarks on the declarations of Mr. Canning in the English Parliament, that the British government did not wish Sweden to continue the war:

It is here apparent, that the inclination of the Swedish government to be at war with Russia was censured even in England, by well informed persons. From the Russian declaration, which was published at the time, may be seen how much the Russian government endeavored to induce Sweden to abstain from that war, and how easy it would have been for this power to do so. Even England found no great advantage to herself in the war; consequently the Swedish government was hindered by nothing from accepting the proposals made by Russia."

On the declaration of Mr. Canning, that the English government had not occasioned the Austrian war, the Gazette remarks—

"What efforts did not Russia make to divert Austria from this war, and maintain the peace of the continent! At the commencement of the present war, its defenders asserted, that the English treasure would be poured forth, without measure, in support of Austria; and that English fleets and armies would appear in every quarter, and act in concert with Austria. The present declaration of the English ministry shows what slight foundation there was for all these speculations. The English ministry not only do not promise any thing, but even claim honor for having made no definitive promises, for having scrupled forming engagements with Austria, and entangling this power in a premature and sudden war. How much blood would Austria have spared? What exertions and excessive sacrifices might the not have been dispensed from making, if, disregarding the idle declaimers of the metropolis, and heated passions, she had given ear to the convictions of what was her interest, and preserved the peace; the reciprocal guarantee of what was offered by Russia & France! A new lesson for all those who change their political system, in compliance with their passions, and not from a persuasion of what is the interest and security of the state."

Most recent statement of Russian Commerce.

From a very interesting work, written by Count Romanzoff, entitled, "State of the Commerce of the Russian Empire from 1802 to 1805," we learn that, in the year 1803, the value of foreign commodities imported into Russia amounted to 55 millions of roubles; and the export to 67 millions of roubles; the duties amounted to 11,000 roubles more than in the preceding year. In 1804, owing to the difficulties of commercial speculations, the imports were minus 5 millions of roubles, and the exports 3 millions of roubles; although even then, the balance in favor of Russia amounted to 9,517,440 roubles; but in 1805, it amounted to 21,590,968 roubles. In 1805, notwithstanding the almost total stagnation of trade, the imports amounted to 6 millions of roubles, and the exports to 13 1/2 millions of roubles. The exports of corn amounted to more than 20 millions of roubles, exceeding those of the preceding year by 12 millions of roubles. The number of ships arrived at and departed from Russian ports stood as follows:—

In 1802	Arrived.	Sailed.
1803	3,730	3,622
1804	4,135	4,137
1805	3,478	3,471
1805	5,332	5,085

By far the greater part of them English. In 1808, the number of ships trading to the ports of Russia was— Arrived 996. Sailed 926. The exchange on Hamburg, which

in 1802 and 1805 had sustained itself from 23 to 27 1/2 and 29, fell in 1808 to 15 and 16.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

By an imperial decree, dated at Schoenbrunn, 15th August, his majesty has ordered, that to give a durable evidence of the satisfaction with which he has seen and approved the conduct of the grand army, and of the French nation in general, during the campaigns of Jena and of the Vittula, there shall be raised on the platform of the Pont Neuf, an obelisk of 130 feet in height, of the granite of Cherbourg, with this inscription, "the emperor Napoleon to the French people." The front of this monument, which shall be finished by the year 1814, shall represent those acts of the army which during these two campaigns have rendered France illustrious.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 10.

Departed this life yesterday morning, in the 31st year of her age, Mrs. Charlotte Shirley, wife of Mr. Wm. Shirley of this town. By her untimely death her disconsolate husband has been deprived of an affectionate wife, and her children of a kind and tender mother.

ALEXANDRIA, Nov. 4.

Arrival of the Wasp from France. We render our acknowledgments to the gentleman, who politely favored us with the following Extract of a letter from New-York, dated Nov. 1, 1809.

"The Wasp sailed from L'Orient the 28th Sept. Lieut. Haswell left Mr. Armstrong at Paris, Sept. 20. There had been no relaxation of the French decrees—Bonaparte was determined to adhere to his exterminating policy—No peace between France and Austria, and it was expected hostilities had recommenced—Mr. Armstrong says he means to return to America in the Spring—The dispatches which went out in the Wasp were not sent to Napoleon—The Enterprize was to sail from Amsterdam the 8th Oct. Mr. Armstrong says America must go to war with France or England. There was a rumor of a rupture between Russia and France."

Same day, the ship John Adams, Capt. Evans, arrived at Hampton in 22 hours from Baltimore. This vessel was, before she was repaired, considered as a bad sailer. She is now a very fast sailer, as are all our other vessels above stated. Nat. Intell.

A late London paper states that several judges of timber were on the point of embarking for Prince Edward's Island, Quebec, and other parts of America, for the purpose of making large purchases of timber, the scarcity of which in that country has long been severely felt.

Within a few days, two persons have been found guilty, in the city of N. York, of uttering counterfeit bank notes, knowing them to be such.

The fact of forging was not made out. The evidence adduced on these trials, proves, that an ingenious and a general plan has been laid, perhaps throughout the U. States for circulating the counterfeit Notes of different banks.

It seems, that these Notes are manufactured and sold in Canada—where there is a general manufactory established for this purpose. Like the two thieves in the Butcher's shop, the buyer and seller expect to escape punishment by a division of the offence. He that forges the notes in Canada, does not "utter" them—And he that utters them in the U. States, does not forge them.—They are however apt to be deceived in both cases. The forgers in Canada have been punished for "a conspiracy to defraud the subjects of the government of the U. S." The utterers in New-York have been nabbed for the mere passing of counterfeits, "knowing them to be such."

It is said, too, that the manufactory in Canada sometimes merely sells the engraving of the note, leaving the writing to be filled up by the pen of the buyer—and that while quires have been bought up at reduced prices—the profits of retailing must be so great, because of the greatness of the risk—

The two convicts in question were part of a gang, who had some time before arrived in the city of New-York from Boston—"with a considerable quantity of counterfeit notes on different banks, which it appeared, they had there purchased, at prices proportioned to the neatness of the execution, and the exactness of the imitation of the genuine notes. They were most commonly purchased at ten dollars the hundred. It further appeared that notes were manufactured in Canada, from whence transmitted to Boston, where depots are established, and from

whence they are circulated throughout every part of the U. S."—Enquirer.

We are told by the L'Hemisphere—a French print just established in Philadelphia—that M. Godon, a French Mineralogist, has discovered, in the neighborhood of that city, a species of argillaceous Earth adapted to the manufacture of Porcelain. On the most precise chemical analysis, he is unable to detect any difference between this and the earth which is employed in the famous manufactory of Sevres near Paris.

VERMONT COPERAS. We observe by the Vermont papers that a Coperas Factory has lately been established in the town of Stafford, Orange county, Vermont, the proprietors of which state, that they have manufactured Coperas of a quality superior to any ever imported, and dispose of it on better terms than can be procured in our sea ports. We every day continue to receive proofs that our country contains resources that may render us independent of the old world, and that the fostering care of government to bring our manufactures to perfection. To every true friend to our country's prosperity and independence, it is consolatory to reflect, that the mad usurpations and aggressions, the convenience of being separated from them forever, is every day diminishing, and will feel a new motive of attachment to our government, from the measures pursuing to ascertain our native resources, and giving such aid to domestic enterprise as that we may claim competition with the greatest manufacturing nation of the world.

FATAL DUEL. On the 17th of October a dispute arose on board the frigate Essex, off Norfolk, between Dr. Hyde and Mr. Voorhees, both of the United States navy. The succeeding day, the latter sent a challenge, which was immediately accepted, and the parties repaired to the field the same evening. The articles agreed upon were, that the parties should stand at eight paces and exchange one fire, which proving ineffectual, each should then advance three paces and decide the affair with the sword. Mr. Voorhees fell at the first fire, and soon expired. Dr. Ray is represented to have acted with courage, honor and propriety. He would have flung the bloody contest, but the laws of society constrained him to accept a peremptory and unconditional invitation to the field. (Fed. Rep.)

Caution general—about Forgersfulness. The British printers in America always remember what they are, but frequently forget where they are. They know their part—they play it—continually censuring the Yankee government, and uniformly palliating the British aggression and piracy, as they ought. Too intent on their task, the scene is changed in their reveries; and while they fancy themselves in England, they are caught blabbing the plot in America. Several printers in Baltimore, New Jersey, and New York, lately blamed the Yankee government for permitting American merchant vessels to be cleared out for Gijon, St. Andro, and St. Sebastiani, in Spain—because these ports are not in possession of the allies of England!!! Prudence, gentlemen—or by the ghost of Pitt, you shall be curtailed of your wages! His majesty can't afford, these hard times, to lavish secret service money on imprudent fellows like you.—Don't you see what an absurdity you have committed? The d—d Yankees grumble for want of commerce—and you have complained, in their very hearing, that they were about to be suffered to trade to Gijon, &c. I pray you take heed how you talk in your sleep! Look to it—or be struck from the list of his majesty's servants and prisoners in America.

A PAYMASTER. N. B. You had better consult his majesty's consuls on all occasions—Wait for the signal, before you discharge more rockets against the Yankee government. Jackson will give the countersign. At present—mum. Bolton, Oct. 25.

BURKSTOWN, Oct. 14. The owners of the DIVING BELL have relinquished for the present, their operations on the vessel which was sunk opposite Frankfort, on account of the vast quantity of mud which had washed into her hold; she is left, how-

ever, in a situation to be disburthened of mud by the flowing of the tide, when the attempt to regain her cannon will be renewed. The bill is now employed upon the wreck of a vessel sunk between Hampden and Orrington, and has succeeded in obtaining twenty-eight pieces of iron ordnance of six calibre. When first taken out of the water we are credibly informed large pieces are very easily cut out of the cannon with a common pen-knife, and are crumbled between the fingers, resembling in appearance black lead; but that exposure to the air soon hardens them. In every other respect the cannon are uninjured, and fit for service.

A brass howitzer, valued at 200 dollars, was the only piece obtained at Frankfort, at which place the water is much deeper than at Hampden, and the tide very strong, inasmuch that the bell could not be sunk with 4000 weight of iron attached to its sides, except at high or low water.

Frequent mention is made in the war despatches of the king's German legion. They gain glory wherever they are engaged. This legion is composed of Hanoverians, and other Germans. It consists of 2 regiments of dragons; 3 regiments of light dragons; 2 battalions of light infantry; 8 battalions of infantry of the line; 1 regiment of artillery; and 1 company of engineers.—In all about 16 thousand men. London pap.

Madam Catalan has just received a letter from Mr. Beleredito, manager of the Theatre of Venice, in Venice, dated 29th of February last, who offers to her 5000 sequins, (about 25,000l.) to sing there during the next Carnival, which is to last about six weeks!

The condensation of Madame Catalan is admirable. She says that from pure respect and gratitude to the English nation, she is willing to accept of 4000 guineas, and two benefits, to sing an Italian Song at Covent Garden Theatre. ibid.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

HEROISM. Perhaps America has never produced a character, who for undaunted courage, for that intrepidity which, while it fears no danger, unites a prudence always guarding against it, and directing the energetic arm to the most salutary results, has exceeded John Stark, the hero of Bennington.

Gen. Stark figured not only in our revolutionary contest, but was one of the most useful and courageous partisans in the old French war that preceded it. He was once taken prisoner by the Indians somewhere near the town of Rumney. A party of four, consisting of himself, his brother, a man by the name of Stinson, and one Eastman, were on an excursion near the sources of Merrimack river. Being apprised of it a number of Indians waylaid them at a place where the mountains come so near Baker river, which runs into Pemissawasset, a principal branch of the Merrimack, as to leave only a narrow path by its side for the traveller. John Stark and Eastman being on foot were surprised and taken. The others were on the river in a canoe behind them. Knowing the time of their approach John Stark, who was pined, hallooed with all his might to inform them of their imminent danger, while the Indians pounded him with clubs and the but ends of their muskets, and threatening him with instant death. On their heaving in sight, and the savages endeavoring to fire on them, he sprang from the hold of his keepers, and prevented their aiming at the objects. The two in the boat reached the opposite side of the river, and Stark escaped; Stinson was shot dead after he had landed, and was afterwards buried by a party who went from this town for the purpose.

John Sark was carried into Canada, and afterwards escaping, arrived at his father's house, where he was received with as much sang froid as an eldest son would now be welcomed on his return from a squirrel hunt! Such are the characteristic traits of his family.

Anecdote of gen. Berthier. When the American and French armies lay on the banks of the North River during the revolution, it was the daily practice of the officers to ride down to the British lines for the purpose of reconnoitering. In one of these excursions, col. Berthier (late Prince of Neuchatel, since appointed Prince of Wagram) accompanied with two of count Rochambeau's aids de-camp, were fired upon by a party

of Tories, who were previously stationed in ambush to intercept them. Berthier, however, with that intrepidity which has always characterized him, pursued them, took one of the party a prisoner, and killed another with his own hand.

[Pub. Adv.] New-York, October 28. The British government have prohibited the importation of all kinds of American produce from St. Bartholomew's, even in their own vessels. In consequence of which there is no sale for American produce in that island; and the brig Eliza Green, of New London, has returned with all her outward cargo, excepting her deck load of stock.

On a late short trip in company with the Grand Expedition. Why went Sir WILLIAM forth so stout, Keen weapons (knife and flint) in hand? He meant to have a cutting 'bout At either North or South Beveland.

Why came so soon Sir WILLIAM back? The reason scarce will find belief; When he arrived he found, A LACK! The Bevelands were not lands of beef!

GEORGE NORTH, esq obtained a warrant upon information given by himself against Samuel J. Cramer, David Humphreys, Samuel Howell, and myself—against the former for purchasing on Saturday the 30th of September, each a string of fish, and against the latter for purchasing some potatoes of a negro man named Joshua, belonging to Nathaniel Craghill, without leave from his master. Daniel Collett, esq, tried the warrant on Saturday the 6th inst., and found Cramer, Humphreys and myself guilty, and acquitted Samuel Howell.

It was intended that John Packet, Esq, should be associated with Collet in the trial. North the prosecutor objected to Packet, because he had heard that he had given an opinion on the case; the defendants objected to Collett because they could prove that he had prejudged their case upon the very jet of the question. Collett argued that they had no right to object.—Whereupon they agreed to have a decision by Packett, Baylor and Collett. Baylor refused because he had said something about the business. Packett refused because North had objected to him. Collett decided the case.—The law upon that subject is in the following words:

"No person whatsoever shall buy, sell, or receive of, to or from a slave, any commodity whatsoever, without the leave or consent of the master, owner or overseer of such slave. And if any person shall presume to deal with any slave without such leave or consent, he or she so offending shall forfeit and pay to the master or owner of such slave, four times the value of the thing so bought, sold or received, to be recovered with costs, by action upon the case, in any court of record within this commonwealth, and shall also forfeit and pay the further sum of twenty dollars to any person who will sue for the same, to be recovered with costs, by summons and petition, in the same manner as other debts not exceeding twenty dollars, nor under five dollars, in any court of record, or receive on his or her bare back, thirty nine lashes, well laid on, at the public whipping post—but shall nevertheless be liable to pay the costs of such summons and petition."

Under the authority of the foregoing law, Daniel Collett, Esq, decided in the face of the following testimony, that Samuel J. Cramer, David Humphreys & Geo. Hite, had incurred the penalty of the law, and should be punished accordingly. O tempora! O mores!

The evidence in my case, which was first heard was as follows—Mr. Craghill the owner of Joshua the vendor of the fish, deposed that he had frequently applied to me, and to John Anderson to purchase all the fish which he would send to market—that he had frequently complained to me for not purchasing more of his fish than I did—that on or about the 30th of September, he sent his negro man Joshua with five or six strings of fish to Charlestown, on a public market day, directing him to sell the fish and lay the money out in sugar and coffee for the use of his family; that on the return of Joshua he produced to him the proceeds of the fish in sugar and coffee—that he (Joshua) was a confidential servant—that he was in the habit of sending him to the pub-

lic market—that he always disposed of the money according to his directions, and that he usually rode his horse, saddle and bridle. How far Mr. Collett (after having prejudged our case before hearing the testimony, upon the point in which himself and North contended that the question binged) acted with becoming delicacy and decorum, his fellow citizens must determine.—It can be proven that North the prosecutor, has confessed that he did and does believe that Joshua was sent to market with the fish on the morning that I purchased them of him, by his master Mr. Craghill, and that they were sold for his use and benefit.

As to North I will not say that he possesses the most vindictive, revengeful, unforgiving temper I ever knew, nor will I say that he delights in tyrannizing over persons whom he supposes he has in his power, and that he would give to the penal laws their most rigorous construction to aid him in persecuting his neighbour; but I will say that he has unnecessarily prosecuted three of his fellow citizens whose love of country, honor and integrity is as unsullied as his own.

GEO. HITE. November 10, 1809.

A bear with a sore head will growl. He that hath a glass head should not throw stones.

Says the Old Proverb. GEORGE HITE, Esq, clerk of Jefferson county, Va. has been by me charged, and by Daniel Collett, a justice of said county, tried for a breach of his country's laws, i. e. for dealing with a slave without leave from the master, owner, or overseer of the slave—found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 20 dollars. And therefore he is pleased to be displeased with me and Mr. Collett, and complains loudly to Query. Is it, by any means, a rare thing to hear law breakers complain of the laws, as well as the executive officers of the laws. To my fellow citizens of Virginia I submit the query. GEO. NORTH.

Nov. 10, 1809.

Negroes for Sale. THE subscriber will offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at this place, on the first day of January next, a number of very likely negroes, Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, including several Tradesmen, a good Cook, &c.

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon Hill, near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va. Nov. 10.

A Weaver Wanted. THE subscriber is fixing up a Weaver's Shop, to contain two looms, and is desirous to let to some industrious man, who understands the different branches of that trade. He will furnish him with a large house to live in, a garden and his fire wood, free from expense, and will also pay him the customary prices for all the work he does for him; provided he will infract one of his Negro Boys in the trade, as far as his capacity will admit of.—The boy who will be put to the trade, is about sixteen years of age, is smart, active and intelligent, and the subscriber will warrant, that he shall conduct himself with propriety and submission to the weaver who shall undertake his instruction. He would prefer a married man, but would employ a single one, whose board would also be furnished without charge, if one well recommended applies shortly. He lives within half a mile of Winchester, where a Weaver who does his work well, will be certain of always having as much as he can do.

LAU: A: WASHINGTON. The subscriber wishes to buy a Loom. November 7, 1809.

Three Dollars Reward. STRAYED from the subscriber's dwelling, about two miles from Charlestown, sometime in June last, two Sorrel Mare Colts—one about two years old, and the other three years next spring. The oldest one has a blaze in her face, and the under part of her belly nearly white. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given for bringing said creatures home. REBECCA RIDGEWAY. November 10, 1809.

Letter Paper For sale at this Office.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 86.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

What female Bosom will not feel a share of pity for the deplorable situation of the unfortunate Grocer, who so mournfully details his ill-fated Love in the following Ditty—Crucel, indeed, must have been the Fair One, who could thus consign so true an Adorer to utter Despair.]

## THE GROCER IN LOVE

A SONG OF SIMILIES.

I'M—what an I?—why I'm a natty young blade!  
A beau, Sir! a grocer!—the tippy—the dandy!  
But in my poor heart a sad wound has been made,  
By a girl that's as sweet as the best sugar candy!

She's fairer than any that time ever knew;  
Her breath fur excels the perfume of all spices;  
Her eyes are as fine as two cakes of stone blue;  
The hue of her lips than vermilion more choice is.

By me she's belov'd more than honey by flies;  
I sigh, Sir!—I cry, Sir!—In vain; I can't move her!  
But just like a candle that burns till it dies,  
I waffle and consume in the flame of a lover.

Oh did she but smile, it would cherish my heart,  
Like pepper-mint water or Daffy's Blixir;  
Her coyness, alas! it but sharpens the dart  
That Cupid contriv'd in my bosom to fix, Sir.

I painted my shop both without and within;  
A sign, Sir!—so fine, Sir! with large golden letters,  
I plac'd o'er my door—yet she cares not a pin;  
Alas! she was made to be lov'd by my betters!

How dismal the case of a lover like me:  
O might I but change to the form I could fancy,  
I'd turn to the sugar that sweetens her tea,  
And leave this strange world to be swallowed by NANCY.

## A friendly Hint to the Men.

AGAINST DRUNKENNESS.  
If, by an awful visitation of Divine Providence, there were spreading over all parts of this Country, a foul and loathsome Leprosy, which poisoned and disfigured the bodies of its Victims, and affected their minds with madness or with idiotism; if this Leprosy had seized a great part of our useful Laborers, and rendered them a burden to the Community; if the prospects and the hopes of a large portion of our promising young Men, had been already blasted and destroyed by it; if it had infected, more or less, every town and every village, and were spreading its ravages, from year to year, wider and yet wider; if this were the actual condition of our Country, there is no telling how great would be the alarm!

Neither this nor any similar calamity, Heaven be praised, has been bro't upon our Country by the direct hand of Providence; which has showered on us blessings, without number, and in great abundance. But human folly and wickedness abuse the kindness of Providence, and change its blessings into curses.

Let sober reason judge, whether Drunkenness, habitual Drunkenness, be not as bad, nay, even worse, than the fatal Leprosy I have described. It impairs and corrupts both body and mind, and brings down the noble creature, Man, to a level with the brute. It destroys all moral principle, all sentiments of honor, all feelings of Humanity. It changes good-nature to churlishness, a kind Husband to an unfeeling Monster, a dutiful Son to an unprincipled Villain without natural affections, an industrious thriving Man to an idle Vagabond. It preys upon and devours every thing that is estimable and amiable, both in disposition and in Character; it eats up the substance of its Votaries, and is an inlet to all other vices, and to every evil and calamity almost that can be named.

This detestable Demon might say, in truth, 'My Name is Legion; for we are many.' Many indeed are the evils the calamities, and abominations, that follow in the train of Drunkenness.

Who hath sorrow? Who hath contentions? Who hath wounds, without cause? Who hath redness of Eyes? The Drunkard.

Whose fields are neglected and overgrown with thorns and brambles? Whose house is tumbling in ruins, for want of necessary repairs? Whose broken windows are repaired only with rough boards, or stuffed with Rags? Whose Wife is consumed with weeping? Whose Babes are suffering Hunger and Nakedness? The Drunkard's.

Who disturb Peoples' repose, with their midnight revellings and yells? Who are the persons most commonly engaged in quarrels, in fightings, in riots, and in all scenes of confusion, and uproar? Drunkards.

Who are the lowest of all Madmen, the most despicable of all Idiots? Drunkards.

The natural Idiot, and the Madman that has become so by the act of God, are objects, not of reproach, but of compassion. But the Drunkard, who is in fact an Idiot or a Madman, for the time being, is so by his own voluntary act: He willfully quenches, in himself, the lamp of reason, and with his own suicidal hands destroys that noble faculty, which had distinguished him from the Beasts that perish.

Land for Sale.  
THE subscriber being desirous to move to the Kenhawa to live, offers for sale, the tract of land, on which Mr. John Packett has lived for some years past. It contains 214 acres, 55 of which are in timber, which has been ascertained by actual survey, made a few weeks since by Mr. Wm. M'Pherson. This land is of very superior quality, and lies within two miles of Charlestown. A great part of it is remarkably well adapted to the growth of timothy. There are now on it 12 or 15 acres of good meadow, and more could be conveniently made.

He will also sell a tract of 119 acres, which lies between the tracts he sold to Capt. Baylor, and the one he sold to Mr. Andrew Parks, in the rich woods. The payments for both, or either of these tracts of land will be made easy to the purchaser. The terms will be made known by application to Mr. John Packett, or to the subscriber living near Winchester, who also offers for sale the land he now lives on near said town.

LAU. A. WASHINGTON.  
November 3, 1869. 6w.

Jefferson, set.  
October Court, 1869.  
George Newkirk, Complainant, against  
John Maxwell Swann, William Glassell Swann, David Carothers Swann, and Robert Joseph Swann, children and heirs of Joseph Swann, deceased.  
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendants not having entered their 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 defendants are not inhabitants of this State: On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in December next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Teffe.  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu Lathels, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.

JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.  
October 6, 1869.

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, 1869.

Best Writing Paper  
For sale at this Office.

## Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.

HENRY SKAGGS.  
October 26, 1869.

John R. Cooke,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
TENDERS his professional services to his fellow citizens of Jefferson County. He will attend both the inferior and superior Courts.

Martinsburg, Oct. 20, 1869.

CAUTION.  
WHEREAS my wife Jane has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, I do hereby forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. All persons are also forewarned from harboring her at their peril.

JAMES BRUMHALL.  
August 7, 1869.

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, 1869.

Five Dollars Reward.  
STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN INGLISH.  
September 8, 1869.

CAUTION.  
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.

Wm. CONWAY.  
October 13, 1869.

Public Auction.  
ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold for cash, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Jefferson county,  
Nine Virginia born slaves,  
consisting of women, boys and children, together with a few horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, the property of Philip Alexander, deceased.

GERARD ALEXANDER.  
October 6, 1869.

Fulling and Dying.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.

SILAS GLASCOCK.  
September 22, 1869.

The Finder  
OF a small bundle, tied up in a white handkerchief, carelessly lost on the road between Shepherdstown and Charlestown, shall be rewarded by delivering it at this office, or at Mr. Ranson's, Flower Spring.

October 19, 1869.

## GROCERIES.

Finley and Vantear,  
Howard Street, BALTIMORE.  
Have on hand an excellent assortment of  
Groceries and Liquors,  
which are disposed to sell at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE. It is their intention to make the interest of punctual men to give them a call. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors.  
Baltimore, October 10, 1869.

Darkeville Fulling Mill.  
THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in complete order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He still continues his trade at Messrs. Finley and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charlestown, every two weeks during the winter, to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also receive wool to card wool till the first of November.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.  
October 13, 1869.

Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next will be exposed to public sale, at 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 Ferdinand 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 B. Orr, on the first day of January last, 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 tract, on 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 excellent by every view 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, 1869.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. Hibberd's Fulling Mill, near Martinsburg, (where he carried on the Fulling and Dying Business, extensively for a considerable time,) to Arthur Carter's Fulling Mill, on Redland, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all its various branches, which he is now ready to commence. He flatters himself that from experience and strict attention, he shall be able to render satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom.

For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed, where Cloth will be received with written directions, and dyed and returned with all possible dispatch, viz: at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Winchester; Mr. Burwell's store, Millwood; and at Mr. William Shirley's, Charlestown.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.  
October 6, 1869.

FOR SALE,  
A likely Negro Man,  
Between 22 and 23 years of age. He is a good dresser and an excellent hostler. Inquire of the Printer.

October 20, 1869.

RAGS.  
The highest price given for Clean Linen and cotton rags at this Office.

Blank Deeds  
For sale at this office.

## DESULTORY THOUGHTS

resulting from a state of Society and Law.

NO. I.  
SUCH is the proneness of a part of mankind to tyranny and persecution, with the wants and imperfections of all order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He still continues his trade at Messrs. Finley and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charlestown, every two weeks during the winter, to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also receive wool to card wool till the first of November.

common with us) became renowned for wisdom, for probity and for a regard to social order, and a strict attention to the promotion of those principles which tend to diffuse happiness and prosperity through the whole family of man. We are now arrived at the period that produced those jealousies in some and malignities in others of those who are either too rude or too indolent to cultivate those dispositions and acts which would render them valuable members of society, and which only could distinguish them from that part of creation that is simply animal and brutish: hence arose those dissensions and commotions, which has, more than once, jeopardised the happiness of Man, and nearly overwhelmed all that was either fair or valuable in the world: hence too that envy and acrimony that the boorish have ever shown towards men of refinement and letters.

A long course of events in succession convinced long cunning and ferocity that their rudeness and malignity would not enable them to blast the credit of their more refined and more servicable neighbors. The populace had now recovered from barbarism, and were able, pretty justly to appreciate their true interests. The municipal regulations were not, as were the traditional which preceded them, enforced by the arts of war or the force of arms; therefore, that ferocity of mind that branny system of body, which characterised a certain class of citizens, were no longer highly prized. No fire, no combat were allowed for the adjustment of any man's claims; but clear and definite laws administered by men of conscience and probity; the consequence of all this was, that men who were only capable of describing the etiquette observed upon these occasions, and of presiding at these awfully farcical exhibitions, found themselves rather thinned than courted: in the dilemma which followed upon these discoveries, that low cunning which is but too much attached to the peccant part of our nature, and which is ever on the alert in desperate minds reduced to desperate circumstances, suggested an expedient. Finding mankind too much enlightened to adhere to those systems of cruelty and blasphemy, it was found advisable to feign an unusual ardor in the support of law and order.

Wherever stupidity and malignity had erected their temple, there, on a sudden, was heard the greatest clamor for liberty and law. Those men who were, a short time before, striking, with all that virulence and animosity that depraved minds are capable of feeling, at the root of all rational law and social happiness; now, to answer sinister purposes, extolled their excellency; and raved, with a degree of fanaticism, for their establishment and preservation: influence your Wat Tylers, your Jack Straws, and your Hob Carters; men so infuriated and loft to all sense of shame as to glory in dishonor, and brave their countrymen by purposely assuming names indicative of meanness and disgrace.—But there is a kind of fatality attendant on corruption that usually leads it to defeat its own purposes; happy for mankind that it is so, since its nefarious schemes are not always discoverable from its being able to assume a garb that is very imposing and of plausible appearance to an external view. That there ever should have been such men, is not so surprising, as that such men should have ever been able to obtain a considerable number of adherents: And here let us stop to observe the strong proof that this part of history furnishes in support of a sentiment already hinted; namely, that it is a prevailing disposition in minds naturally rude and of slender capacity to distrust and envy those who have the advantage of them in rank and talents; and without any appearance of danger or even of rational consideration to join any and every desperado who has the courage to aim a leveling blow at men eminent for their wisdom and conscientious regard to decency and social happiness.

Upon reviewing these enormities, common with us) became renowned for wisdom, for probity and for a regard to social order, and a strict attention to the promotion of those principles which tend to diffuse happiness and prosperity through the whole family of man. We are now arrived at the period that produced those jealousies in some and malignities in others of those who are either too rude or too indolent to cultivate those dispositions and acts which would render them valuable members of society, and which only could distinguish them from that part of creation that is simply animal and brutish: hence arose those dissensions and commotions, which has, more than once, jeopardised the happiness of Man, and nearly overwhelmed all that was either fair or valuable in the world: hence too that envy and acrimony that the boorish have ever shown towards men of refinement and letters.

What a ridiculous figure the British constitution cuts at this day—"that most stupendous fabric of wisdom." While the British power is tumbling about the cars of its mad monarch, the oligarchy are quarreling about the plunder, as we sometimes hear of sailors resorting to the brandy cask while the ship is going down.

## DESULTORY THOUGHTS

resulting from a state of Society and Law.

NO. I.  
SUCH is the proneness of a part of mankind to tyranny and persecution, with the wants and imperfections of all order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He still continues his trade at Messrs. Finley and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charlestown, every two weeks during the winter, to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also receive wool to card wool till the first of November.

common with us) became renowned for wisdom, for probity and for a regard to social order, and a strict attention to the promotion of those principles which tend to diffuse happiness and prosperity through the whole family of man. We are now arrived at the period that produced those jealousies in some and malignities in others of those who are either too rude or too indolent to cultivate those dispositions and acts which would render them valuable members of society, and which only could distinguish them from that part of creation that is simply animal and brutish: hence arose those dissensions and commotions, which has, more than once, jeopardised the happiness of Man, and nearly overwhelmed all that was either fair or valuable in the world: hence too that envy and acrimony that the boorish have ever shown towards men of refinement and letters.

A long course of events in succession convinced long cunning and ferocity that their rudeness and malignity would not enable them to blast the credit of their more refined and more servicable neighbors. The populace had now recovered from barbarism, and were able, pretty justly to appreciate their true interests. The municipal regulations were not, as were the traditional which preceded them, enforced by the arts of war or the force of arms; therefore, that ferocity of mind that branny system of body, which characterised a certain class of citizens, were no longer highly prized. No fire, no combat were allowed for the adjustment of any man's claims; but clear and definite laws administered by men of conscience and probity; the consequence of all this was, that men who were only capable of describing the etiquette observed upon these occasions, and of presiding at these awfully farcical exhibitions, found themselves rather thinned than courted: in the dilemma which followed upon these discoveries, that low cunning which is but too much attached to the peccant part of our nature, and which is ever on the alert in desperate minds reduced to desperate circumstances, suggested an expedient. Finding mankind too much enlightened to adhere to those systems of cruelty and blasphemy, it was found advisable to feign an unusual ardor in the support of law and order.

Wherever stupidity and malignity had erected their temple, there, on a sudden, was heard the greatest clamor for liberty and law. Those men who were, a short time before, striking, with all that virulence and animosity that depraved minds are capable of feeling, at the root of all rational law and social happiness; now, to answer sinister purposes, extolled their excellency; and raved, with a degree of fanaticism, for their establishment and preservation: influence your Wat Tylers, your Jack Straws, and your Hob Carters; men so infuriated and loft to all sense of shame as to glory in dishonor, and brave their countrymen by purposely assuming names indicative of meanness and disgrace.—But there is a kind of fatality attendant on corruption that usually leads it to defeat its own purposes; happy for mankind that it is so, since its nefarious schemes are not always discoverable from its being able to assume a garb that is very imposing and of plausible appearance to an external view. That there ever should have been such men, is not so surprising, as that such men should have ever been able to obtain a considerable number of adherents: And here let us stop to observe the strong proof that this part of history furnishes in support of a sentiment already hinted; namely, that it is a prevailing disposition in minds naturally rude and of slender capacity to distrust and envy those who have the advantage of them in rank and talents; and without any appearance of danger or even of rational consideration to join any and every desperado who has the courage to aim a leveling blow at men eminent for their wisdom and conscientious regard to decency and social happiness.

Upon reviewing these enormities, common with us) became renowned for wisdom, for probity and for a regard to social order, and a strict attention to the promotion of those principles which tend to diffuse happiness and prosperity through the whole family of man. We are now arrived at the period that produced those jealousies in some and malignities in others of those who are either too rude or too indolent to cultivate those dispositions and acts which would render them valuable members of society, and which only could distinguish them from that part of creation that is simply animal and brutish: hence arose those dissensions and commotions, which has, more than once, jeopardised the happiness of Man, and nearly overwhelmed all that was either fair or valuable in the world: hence too that envy and acrimony that the boorish have ever shown towards men of refinement and letters.

What a ridiculous figure the British constitution cuts at this day—"that most stupendous fabric of wisdom." While the British power is tumbling about the cars of its mad monarch, the oligarchy are quarreling about the plunder, as we sometimes hear of sailors resorting to the brandy cask while the ship is going down.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.  
It is gratifying to learn that Cuesta has been dismissed from the chief command, which is said to have been conferred on the gallant and persevering Blake. This measure has been adopted, we fear, too late to produce any material advantages. Lord Wellington is stated to have expressed his conviction, that no reasonable hopes of success can be entertained from the operation of the Spanish levies, who are ill supplied, wretchedly disciplined, and deficient of able officers. He also complains of the negligence of the junta in preparing and sending necessary supplies and provisions to the British army. The total force of the French in Spain is ascertained to be little short of 100,000 men. We shall not be surprised to learn the determination of his majesty's ministers to withdraw the whole of our army from Spain and Portugal. The late dispatches from the marquis Wellesley do not, we understand, hesitate to commend the evacuation of both countries. The Supreme Junta is a deliberative body, and a deliberative body only. It was known at Lisbon on the 23d, that maj. gen. Lightburne and brig. gen. Crauford, who advanced with their corps in the direction of Ciudad Rodrigo, were on their march back to Lisbon.

It is reported that his Sicilian majesty will have a monarchy assigned him in New Spain, under the protection of this country, in case all attempts to restore Ferdinand to liberty and to his nation shall fail. The reason circulated for this intended establishment is, that he is the next heir to the crown of Spain at present in the enjoyment of personal liberty, and one more likely to be received by the trans-Atlantic Spaniards, than any other person in Europe.

September 13.  
German papers to the 21st inst. have been received; but they bring no intelligence as to the negotiations. A private letter from Vienna of the same date, (Sept. 2.) mentions that the preparations for war which ceased on the conclusion of the armistice had suddenly been resumed; that capital with greater activity than before. The length to which the negotiations have been drawn out is stated by former accounts to have been occasioned as well by the jealousies of Russia as the firmness of the emperor Francis. The claims of Napoleon to Austria Gallicia are said to be displeasing to the autocrat of Russia. Advances have been received by the duke of Brunswick that the Prussian troops have recently been ordered into encampments; but the objects of this movement is not obvious. The brave Tyrolese are yet in arms, and as appears even from the German papers, are very formidable and resolute.

September 15.  
The service of plate which the government presented to lord Chatham, commander in chief of the expedition, is the most complete and magnificent that was ever given. There are, among other things, 18 chandeliers of five branches. It cannot be denied, but that the noble lord is the most enlightened officer in the whole army.

An officer of the staff of our army in Spain, writes from Truxillo on the 22d August as follows:  
"The war in Spain is nearly terminated—the Spaniards are savages full of superstition and fanaticism; there is nothing to hope from them. We can by no means rely upon them. Cuesta has been deposed, but too late. The general opinion is, that we shall be in England before two months—all the military forces are sent back to Lisbon—the French have 90,000 men, and we have no more than 25,000—we are in want of every thing—whether it be negligence or treason on the part of the Spanish commissaries, we have found nothing in the country where we expected to find abundance, we have not even carriages and mules to transport our sick and wounded. I am of opinion that all this will cure our mis-

September 15.  
The service of plate which the government presented to lord Chatham, commander in chief of the expedition, is the most complete and magnificent that was ever given. There are, among other things, 18 chandeliers of five branches. It cannot be denied, but that the noble lord is the most enlightened officer in the whole army.

An officer of the staff of our army in Spain, writes from Truxillo on the 22d August as follows:  
"The war in Spain is nearly terminated—the Spaniards are savages full of superstition and fanaticism; there is nothing to hope from them. We can by no means rely upon them. Cuesta has been deposed, but too late. The general opinion is, that we shall be in England before two months—all the military forces are sent back to Lisbon—the French have 90,000 men, and we have no more than 25,000—we are in want of every thing—whether it be negligence or treason on the part of the Spanish commissaries, we have found nothing in the country where we expected to find abundance, we have not even carriages and mules to transport our sick and wounded. I am of opinion that all this will cure our mis-

September 15.  
The service of plate which the government presented to lord Chatham, commander in chief of the expedition, is the most complete and magnificent that was ever given. There are, among other things, 18 chandeliers of five branches. It cannot be denied, but that the noble lord is the most enlightened officer in the whole army.

An officer of the staff of our army in Spain, writes from Truxillo on the 22d August as follows:  
"The war in Spain is nearly terminated—the Spaniards are savages full of superstition and fanaticism; there is nothing to hope from them. We can by no means rely upon them. Cuesta has been deposed, but too late. The general opinion is, that we shall be in England before two months—all the military forces are sent back to Lisbon—the French have 90,000 men, and we have no more than 25,000—we are in want of every thing—whether it be negligence or treason on the part of the Spanish commissaries, we have found nothing in the country where we expected to find abundance, we have not even carriages and mules to transport our sick and wounded. I am of opinion that all this will cure our mis-