

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 87.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the County of Barnstable, to his friend in Boston, dated Oct. 25th, 1809.

"DEAR SIR—This has been an instructive week. The trial of two Embargo smuggling cases have interested the whole county. The first was the case of David Scudder and Joseph Gage against John Chipman, inspectors of the revenue; for detaining the schooner Elizabeth and her cargo of Flour, by order of the Collector. The other was the case of Timothy Crowell and others, against Mr. Oris, the Collector, for detaining the schooner Hornet and her cargo of Fish. Each trial occupied a whole day. The cases were argued by Messrs. Sprout and Whitman, for the Plaintiffs, and by Messrs Bidwell and Blake for the defendants. The Juries were composed it was said, of about an equal number of republicans and federalists. Judge Thatcher was the presiding Judge. Mr. Whitman declaimed whole hours, in the usual anti-embargo strain; in the course of which, he described the embargo laws as unconstitutional, wanton, oppressive, tyrannical, intolerable, &c. and represented the people as deprived of their liberties, despoiled of all their rights but that of breathing, and groaning under oppression too severe to be borne; with much more of that kind of stuff. It was replied, that the laws in question were not repugnant to any provision in the constitution; that they were similar in principle to other laws, which had been approved of by all parties; and that the constitutional question had been long settled, after solemn argument in the proper court, that of the United States. As to the expediency of those laws, that had been demonstrated to this country, and to the world, by events which had occurred in our foreign relations. Besides, it was not a question for the consideration of the Court or Jury—The business of the Judiciary was to decide what the laws are, and not what they ought or ought not to be. The business of legislation being entrusted to another department it would be extra-judicial for the court to determine, and therefore, impertinent for the council to discuss the question whether these laws were wise and necessary or not. In answer to the opprobrious terms used respecting those laws, it was observed that such language by whatever examples it might have been sanctioned, was inconsistent with a due respect for the constituted authorities, calculated to excite popular discontent, to promote sentiments and habits of insubordination; and that it was, in short, seditious, disorganizing and insurrectional; the same, in spirit and tendency, as that which was used by Shays and his associates, in 1786; in consequence of which the government of Massachusetts was for a time brought into popular odium and contempt, the execution of the laws and the administration of justice impeded, and a large portion of inconsiderate people excited to actual insurrection—that such language was improper in any place and especially in a court of justice—The arts and practices of the smugglers were detected and exposed. In Scudder and Gage's case, it was proved that it was the manifest and even professed intention to break the Embargo laws, so that it was the duty of the Collector to detain their vessel; And in Crowell's case, it was proved that there was a similar intention, and that, after the seizure, the vessel and cargo were rescued out of the custody of the officers of the revenue, by an armed banditti in disguise, by the procurement of the owners, one of whom, blackened like a negro, was a principal actor in the scene. The Judge summed up the evidence, explained the law, and told the Juries there was no constitutional doubt or difficulty. The Juries in both cases, found verdicts in favor of the defendants. The residue of the seized vessel and cargo, excited every pointed indignation. Mr. Blake contended, and the Attorney-General supported him in the opinion, that it amounted not merely to a riot, but to a robbery, or at least a larceny. The idea at first appears strange, that the owners should be guilty of stealing their own property but I understand it is a settled principle of law, that where goods are in custody, by seizure or bailment, in such a manner that the bailor is responsible for them, if the owner takes them away, it is larceny; and if done by violence and putting in fear, it is robbery. As the evidence of the fact is already strong, and almost

every day, by disclosing some new circumstance, strengthens the proof, it is thought that some of these rescuers will eventually be convicted and sent to the State Prison. One or two examples of this kind may be salutary.

### English Electioneering.

FROM A TOUR IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.  
By the Rev. John Evans.

My Friend and I now seriously set our faces homeward. Taking the stage for London, we first came to the little town of Stockbridge, a borough which Sir Richard Steele formerly represented in Parliament.

A curious incident is related, respecting his being chosen at this place. He carried his Election, by flicking a large Apple full of Guineas, and declaring it should be the prize of that Man, whose Wife should be the first brought to bed, after that day nine months.

This merry offer procured him the interest of all the Ladies; who, it is said, commemorate Sir Richard's Bounty to this day; and once made a vigorous effort to procure a standing order of the Corporation, that no man should be received, as a Candidate, who did not offer himself on the same terms.

The towns has some good Inns; and is thought to contain the best Wheelwrights and Carpenters in the Country.

**New Invention.** A Sawmill for the purpose of sawing plank, &c. in a circular form, has just commenced its operation in Bucktown (Maine) and is found to answer the most sanguine expectations of the Inventor. Its principal use will be experienced in the manufacture of Fellos for wheels; where a great abridgment of manual labor must take place, as the Mill will turn out 400, in the course of a day.

### 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 it 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, freed from expense, and will also pay him the customary prices for all the work he does for him; provided he will instruct 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 old 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.

### 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, 1809.

### 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. Pherston. 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, 1809. 6w.

Jefferson, Oct. 1809.  
George Newkirk, Complainant, against

John Maxwell Swann, William Gassell 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. Telfe,  
GEO. HITE, Clk.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu Laflin, 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, 1809.

### 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, 1809.

### 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, 1809.

### House and Lot for Sale.

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

JOHN WARE,  
July 21, 1809.

### FOR SALE,

A likely Negro Man,  
Between 22 and 23 years of age. He is a good dresser and an excellent holler. Inquire of the Printer.  
October 20, 1809.

### 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 Boeler, 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, 1809.

### 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, 3 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 the theft was made. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN INGLISH,  
September 3, 1809.

### GROCERIES.

Finley and Vanlear,  
Howard Street, BALTIMORE,  
Have on hand an excellent assortment of

Groceries and Liquors,  
which they are disposed to sell at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE. It is their intention to make it 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, 1809.

### Darkesville 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 stage at Messrs. John 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 continue to card wool till the first of November.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.  
October 13, 1809.

### Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed on the thirty-first day of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by 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 present occupied by Samuel Spencer, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannondale tract—also the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of said tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprise the said seats and water adjuvances, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

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

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

### RAGS.

The highest price given for clean flax and cotton rags at this Office.

### For the REPOSITORY.

### DESULTORY THOUGHTS

On the advantages and disadvantages resulting from a state of Society and Law.

No. II.  
MY subject, towards the close of my first number, brought me to several important inquiries. I could wish myself in possession of that leisure and genius that would enable me to pursue these inquiries systematically; but it fell in me to wish for the possession of these fine things; I must, therefore, pursue the subject in my old loose way.

Various are the means by which malignity has endeavored to retrieve lost character, to raise itself to popularity, or to excite in its favor the sympathy of the public; which seems unfortunately, too easily wrought upon by hypocritical canting those highly esteemed properties—Patriotism and Liberty. Envious people fret in secret at the rising prosperity and character of their more respected neighbors; and how to sink them to the same level with themselves, or perhaps work their utter destruction, is chosen for the occupation of their private thoughts and solitary musings. To accomplish this much desired end, these people watch, with the temper of demons, all the actions, public and private, of the persons who have innocently or perhaps laudably excited their envy; will the tongue of slander adhere to them? they are ready to put it in motion; will a litigious persecution flit? they are ready to plunge themselves to the below abyss of infamy and disgrace by becoming informers: witness your Oateses, your Bedloes, your Dugdales, &c. Such men it is true, notwithstanding the enormities they had committed and were continually committing, were able to acquire some degree of credit with a deluded populace; but their triumphs were short; when the cloud of delusion was dissipated by the mild influence of rational law, the genius of genuine liberty arose in her might, crushed them to atoms, or hurled them into that state of infamy and degradation for which they had been fitted by a long course of crimes. The deluded followers of those vile destroyers of morals and social happiness, when released from that fanaticism in which their whole senses had been bound, turned with horror and disgust from the doers of their reprobate, and saw that had but just made an escape.

Hilory furnishes many influences of men, who laid claim to patriotism and dignity of character, becoming informers; but hilory furnishes no proof of any such phenomenon as that of a man of real dignity and patriotism descending so low to gratify his animosity (there is a palpable cause for it) such contraries can never incorporate, and, therefore, could not become history. That man who can be influenced by any motive in the absence of a regard to public good, to become an informer, and harass his neighbor by a vexatious prosecution, deserves, if not the execration, at least the pity of civilized man.

Thus we have seen that a system of society and law, tho' much sought for and highly prized when obtained, could not shield, at all times, the virtuous and deserving. So great was the depravity of some persons that they were able, by their abominable perversions of the most wholesome regulations; to decompose that happiness that was thought to be secured from violation.

We have seen that the enactment and enforcement of laws have given opportunities to those spirits who appear designed to confute that ally which every thing human must participate, to pervert the current of justice and convert the most wholesome nutriment into a nauseous and poisonous draught. These folks seem to have thought that by lying on the watch to lessen the sum of social convenience and happiness, they thereby gained individually, what was lost collectively; and, of course, added consequence and dignity to themselves: but the indignation of the

populace whose confidence they had so grossly abused waked them from the delirium; and presented to their view that terrible day of reckoning which awaits guilt, and which fills the imagination with terror and the heart with repentance; unless the conscience be hardened beyond a possibility of correction.

Notwithstanding I feel no small degree of horror in contemplating the enormities detailed in the history of the rise and progress of society and law, I feel no disposition to admit that mankind are in a worse situation than they were before those institutions! The reverse is surely the fact. Prejudices in the populace have sometimes enabled those who delight "to fish in troubled waters" to raise fermentations; and cupidity from the operation of the same cause has wreaked its vengeance on the benefactors of mankind; but a day of severe retribution has soon overtaken them and released the innocent sufferers from their fangs. Under governments the weak have been protected from the impositions of the strong; science has flourished,—the arts have been cultivated which could not have originated and improved in that state of ferocity and ignorance which precluded civilization; and without which mankind would be subjected to numberless wants and privations. Under the auspices of society and law the social virtues, those sweeteners of human life, have been cherished and supported; and, upon the whole, a happiness has been enjoyed incomparably superior to any thing that could have been attained without those regulations.

I have endeavored to hint the disadvantages that arise in a regular system of government. I have admitted that such a system gives scope to those of malicious propensities, who choose to tread in muddy paths, to wreak vengeance on their worthy fellow citizens; but in our day there is less rage than formerly for the exercise of such dispositions: To be sure we sometimes hear of such things as an informer and a petty tyrant; but we generally find them meeting with that contempt and derision which such conduct merits; and from the odium thrown upon them they are disabled to inflict that injury which they aim at the object of their aversion. Sometimes too, we find men, who stand on the vantage ground of society, so strangely inflated as to contribute, from mistake and ignorance of the law, to designs so unwarrantable; but I am far from asserting that those who may thus contribute are venial; no; I am persuaded that could they see the tendency of such conduct, they would look upon such attempts with the highest disapprobation. Ignorance and wrong habits contracted in early life more than any vicious inclinations must be the cause why such men would be guilty of conduct so unhappy to themselves and detrimental to their neighbors. This reflection however, if it diminish their criminality, augments their folly if they continue to neglect the cultivation of those rational faculties which will enable them to form just notions of their duty, and afford them an elevated region for the pursuit of their own happiness; in which they may honor themselves and their posterity, and diffuse happiness and prosperity through their neighborhood. In such an exaltation of mind we should clearly discover that not only he who purloins our property, but he also who wantonly disturbs his neighbor's domestic happiness, or interrupts his neighbor's domestic convenience, deserves punishment.

In the contemplation of law the mind naturally recurs (if it be not sootied) to those evils that particular laws were intended to check, and the advantages they were intended to secure. In the application of laws to their particular cases the man of expanded mind discovers a spirit in them which forbids the infliction of their penalties, tho' the act complained of appears to be an infraction of their letter, if society, or a part of the individuals composing society have received no injury from the transgression; he sees that in such a case

that there can be no crime, and consequently, that there ought to be no punishment: For it would surely appear sense if we were to talk of punishing the innocent for the purpose of terrifying the guilty; such a doctrine, if practised upon, would naturally excite the contempt of every knave; while every honest man must endure the mortification of seeing the laws of his country despised, and ridicule cast upon those who were meant to be the ministers of justice. Rational law, when contemplated in its true light, exalts the mind, kindles in it a desire to be useful, and puts every faculty in motion: when we are enabled thus to consider it, we feel a desire to burst the chains of indolence and envy,—part for some important object on which to exercise the generous energies of the soul! The mind becomes disenthralled and assumes a different tone! The whole man becomes renovated,—flakes himself from the dust and mire, through which he has been grovelling, and feels an influence, unknown before, which dissipates his errors and delusions: looking abroad, from this eminence, he can take in a wide horizon and no longer feels those contractions that cramped and debased his powers. The mind becomes calm and serene as it expands,—finds its happiness and influence increased,—these it communicates to its near friends,—through these to contiguous relations, in succession, until they pervade the whole social compact. The face of nature long hid in fogs or enveloped in tempests presents not to the view a more vivifying aspect from the returning sun, than society would exhibit from such an exertion of intellect; which would illuminate all its members and invigorate every cord that binds man to man!

It is the use of observation, upon men and manners, to be a guide to existing generations, as it is the use of history to enlighten succeeding generations. Let us carefully inspect the conduct of individuals, and not depend too much upon their professions. Let us inquire whether their actions tend to the destruction of order and happiness, or whether they are aiming to establish only those salutary restraints without which society cannot exist. In a government where the people fill all the branches of the sovereignty, if that people will acquire the necessary information and will be true to themselves, they need not fear the weakness of individuals, or the infuriated efforts of fanatics.

### ESSEX.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

#### LONDON, October 6.

Old Bailey.—Yesterday James Hewitt, an old man nearly 60 years of age, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having in the month of August last, contrary to an act passed in the reign of George II. seduced an artificer of this country to leave the kingdom.

From the testimony of the witnesses examined, it appears that the prisoner, although recently from America, is an Englishman, and had recently frequented a public house called the York Minster, immediately in the vicinity of the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis, Bunhill Row; to which the men employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis resorted; and amongst others a man named Hutchinson, who had formerly been apprenticed from the parish of St. Martins, to a cotton manufactory near Manchester, where he remained till he arrived at the age of 21. He then came to London, and was employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Co. in the wool dying business, and was in fact returned a fair workman.—This man the prisoner frequently met, and by glowing representations of the advantages and great wages he was likely to obtain, by going to America, induced him to agree to emigrate for the purpose of being employed in a cotton manufactory, at a place called

Cooper's Town, within two miles of New-York, [Philadelphia] and a short distance from the residence of the prisoner.

Messrs. Hughes and Lewis having heard of this negotiation, sent for the prisoner and remonstrated with him on the illegality of the steps he was pursuing, forewarning him at the same time, that if he persisted in his delinquency, they would punish him with the rigor of the law. The prisoner then declared his ignorance of any criminality attached to his conduct, and promised most faithfully that he would relinquish his intentions. In a few days, however, Mr. Hughes discovered, that Hutchinson was making preparations for his departure, and that his passage had been actually taken on board an American ship.—The prisoner was then apprehended, and on being brought before a magistrate, produced a receipt of 121 dollars, paid by him to the mate of an American ship, for Hutchinson's passage, and also a promissory note of Hutchinson's for that sum, and for other monies before paid to him by the prisoner, to be paid out of the produce of his labors in America. The prisoner's defence was—that Hutchinson came a second time to him, and said he had his master's permission to leave the country, and that from his solicitations he was induced to pay his passage out.

The common serjeant, who tried the case, in summing up the evidence, dwelt with peculiar force on the mischievous tendency of the crimes with which the prisoner stood charged, which, he said was most materially connected with the manufacturing interest of this country; and was deservedly punished by law in a most exemplary manner; the legislature having decreed, that persons guilty of such an offence, should be subject to twelve months imprisonment, and a penalty of 500 pounds.

The jury, without a moment's hesitation returned a verdict of—Guilty.

Hutchinson, the artificer seduced, was then tried under an act passed in the 5th of George the 1st, which enacts, that any artificer, particularly in the manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, mohair, &c. who should be convicted of or detected in, preparing to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of devoting his knowledge for the benefit and advantage of foreign countries, not within the British dominions, should be bound to enter into a recognizance himself, and two sureties, for remaining in the country.

The evidence on the former case was again gone through, and the prisoner was found—Guilty.

[Query—As the English government punish artists and manufacturers for attempting to emigrate to the U. States—is it not evident that their emigration must be a service to the U. States, and is not the hostility to domestic American manufactures in America, a simple co-operation with the British spirit of monopoly, and a proof that they are hostile to our prosperity?—Aurora.

#### MADRID, Aug. 18.

Definitive suppression of all the monks in all Spain—Don Joseph Napoleon decrees, that all the regular monastic and mendicant orders, which exist in all the Spanish possessions, are suppressed; and within 15 days from the publication of the present decree, the individuals of such orders, are to leave their convents, and are to take the ecclesiastic secular dress. They shall withdraw to the places where born, and there they shall receive individuality from the treasury of the provincial revenues, the pension determined by the decree of the 17th April last. The ministers of the ecclesiastic affairs of the interior, and of the finances, shall take the necessary measures to secure the recovery of all the property of the convents, which shall remain to the nation, according to the definition already prescribed. All ecclesiastic persons, without any distinction of orders, shall be promoted to the curacies and to other dignities.—They shall enjoy all the advantages of the clergy in virtue of their fitness, merit and conduct.

The charitable schools shall be maintained, and the government shall take speedy measures to promote the interests of those benevolent institutions.

Fifty millions of reals are put to the disposition of the minister of the interior to indemnify all the inhabitants who have suffered the calamities of the war, and fifty more at the disposal of the minister of war to recompense those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and fidelity.

Another decree of the 18th, ordains that many grandees of Spain and dignitaries of the kingdom having betrayed the confidence the king had put in them, and violated the oaths they had made to him, his majesty shall not henceforward acknowledge any other grandees or titled persons, but those he shall designate by a special decree; those who are in possession of a title may solicit the continuation of it; but until they have obtained it, they cannot use it in any act or contract.

#### BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.

By the arrival yesterday at this port of the ship Philip, capt. Williams, in 36 days from Cowes, London dates to the 7th October are received; which, however, have been almost wholly anticipated by former arrivals. Extracts follow:

#### LONDON, October 6.

Napoleon is reported to have been seriously indisposed at the Palace of Schoenbrunn. Whatever may be the nature of his complaint, it does not appear to have confined him, as he has attended reviews of his own armies in various remote situations, if we may believe the details on this subject in the foreign papers. By a gentleman who has lately arrived from Paris, on whose correctness we can depend, we understand it to be the fact, that a Courier was dispatched to that city from Vienna, to require the principal physician immediately to repair to Schoenbrunn, and the medical professor immediately obeyed the command.

By a letter from Frankford of the 24th ult. it appears that the Swedish Embassy which had been for some time in Paris, had taken its departure for Paris after waiting there for some time to receive directions from Vienna.

In a communication from Bayonne of the 9th of Sept. it is said that a battalion of Poles, with a numerous field train, and several detachments of other troops had passed through that town on their progress to Spain.

Private advices from Flushing of the 2d inst. state, that a person had that day arrived from Tergoos, with advice that the French were arming all their fishing vessels in the Scheldt, with a heavy gun in the bow of each, and were making other preparations for an attack upon Walcheren. In the Paris papers we also find it stated, in a letter from Antwerp of the 21st ult. that 200 gun-boats were shortly expected there from Boulogne by the interior navigation.

We have made farther extracts from the French and Dutch papers which reached us yesterday—There certainly has not appeared so strong a probability of the renewal of hostilities as at present—Bonaparte in expectation no doubt of a speedy renewal of the war, passed the greater part of the first three weeks of last month, in reviewing the several corps of his army. He first visited the positions in Hungary, next those on the right bank of the Danube, ascending that river, and lastly, those in Moravia and Upper Austria. Previous to his setting out on this last excursion, he sent a present of great value to Count Budna, an Austrian general who has been much employed in the various communications between him and the emperor Francis. This instance of ordinary courtesy in sovereigns, is considered by some of the German journalists as an indication that the negotiation at Altenburg is drawing to a satisfactory conclusion.—It might with equal reason be considered as a proof that hostilities were on the eve of recommencing—For Count Budna, upon receiving this mark of Bonaparte's regard, immediately set out for Buda, the residence of the emperor Francis. It is probable that he then bade a final adieu to the French court.

The armistice has been renewed—but neither the date nor duration of this fresh suspension of hostilities can be ascertained. It is stated, under the head of Vienna, that it is to expire on the 30th inst. from another place that it would terminate on the 5th Nov. while an article from Erlangen asserts, on

slight authority indeed, that the armistice was concluded for a month, with a months notice for a rupture. But whatever its duration may be, it is evident from a passage in recent general orders of the emperor of Austria that there is little probability that peace will be concluded in the interval. He says, by way of justifying himself to his gallant army and loyal people, for having acceded to such an arrangement, "that it is to be attributed not to a sense of feebleness, but to his affection for his subjects, and his anxiety to avert from them the calamities of war." This is not the language of a sovereign ready to make every concession that inordinate and remorseless ambition can require.

Austria is making unexampled exertions to meet the approaching storm—the landwehr, or militia, are ordered to put themselves in military uniform, preparatory to their being incorporated with the regular troops, as occasion may demand—and a levy en masse is on foot, for the purpose of executing that part of the national defence that was assigned to the former.

With the Dutch Journals a considerable number of private letters reached town, by which we learn that the decrees recently issued for the regulations of the American ships and cargoes entering the ports of Holland, continued to be regularly enforced—all such ships as had arrived previous to the 1st of Aug. was permitted to land their cargoes, and dispose of such parts as was not prohibited, and the vessels allowed to depart in ballast—those which had arrived subsequently, were compelled to deposit their cargoes in the government warehouse, and such as may in future appear off the coast are not to be permitted to enter, but to be ordered to proceed elsewhere. Mr. Armstrong had left Amsterdam and returned to Paris where his reception appears to have been rather favorable.

In answer to his various remonstrances he had been assured that so soon as G. Britain could be prevailed upon, and should feel inclined to withdraw her blockade, France would annul her Berlin decree, as far as it regarded American commerce. And that when G. Britain should think proper to annul her orders in council France would cease to enforce the conditions of the Milan Decree. This is the present state of affairs between France and the U. States. The merchants of Holland seem however, to have attained a temporary permission to export their articles of trade in neutrals, but that permission was not expected to be of long duration.

October 7. South America.—Some accounts have been received of the new viceroy having entered on his functions. From the letter given in a preceding column, and the document by which it is accompanied, it appears that the ancient system of Spain, with regard to her colonies will be followed by the junta. It will therefore certainly be a question for G. Britain to consider—How far it is consistent with sound policy to promote that close and intimate union between Spain and her American territories, which shall exclude us from any direct intercourse with these colonies; and which will subject every bale of merchandise to the payment of whatever duties the supreme government shall impose—whatever may be its character, and from whatever quarter its power may emanate.

PARIS, September 23. According to a circular from H. E. to the Minister Director General of the Conscription, the mayors are authorized to receive enrollments for the grenadier sharpshooters, ranger sharpshooters, and conscript grenadiers and conscript rangers of his majesty's guard. The young men who enlist in the grenadier sharpshooters and conscript grenadiers, must be five feet five inches; for the ranger sharpshooters, or conscript rangers, five feet 2 inches. The mayors may admit to enlist—1st. young men from 18 to 30, who have not fallen under the conscription—2d. individuals from 30 to 40, who have already served. Young men from 16 to 18 shall in like manner be permitted to serve, with consent of parents and guardians.

Notwithstanding these provisions, which evince that his majesty is desirous of facilitating to all his subjects the means of entering into his guards, he has decided that four young men from each department may be directly admitted by voluntary enrollment into his regiments of fusiliers. Two of them must be at least five feet five inches and two of five feet three.

Antwerp, Sept. 21.—Several movements have taken place among the troops. General Kiain, commanding the cavalry, goes to Brussels. The grand park moved off in direction of Mechlen. Several regiments are quartered at Metzzen, on the road to Holland.

#### BOSTON, Nov. 10.

From Holland. The ship Governor Strong, captain Lord, arrived on Wednesday, from Rotterdam. She sailed on the 7th of Oct. The Emperor of the French continued at Vienna, peace not having been concluded with Austria. The armistice had, however been extended to the 15th of Nov. The interposition of Russia in favor of Austria, as to terms of peace was considered as having prolonged the negotiations. Such are the restrictions in Holland that little intelligence is suffered to transpire—and not much was known even of the British expedition to the Scheldt, only a few miles distant, while it was in progress—The British had not evacuated Walcheren.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, to a Merchant in this town dated Sept. 18, 1809.

"The great quantities of coffee and other articles, which are now imported by fraud, prevents the rise of the same. Within the space of a fortnight have thus been imported into East Friesland alone, upwards 7000 bales of Coffee.

"According to the late accounts from Paris, it appears there is no more fear of a rupture between France and the United States; but that the state of things will remain the same as heretofore.

#### CHARLES-TOWN, November 24.

On the 14th inst. General Samuel Smith was re-elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Maryland, by the joint vote of the legislature, by a majority of 24.

Strictures on Mr. Jackson's conduct. From the Aurora.

It must be gratifying to the American people, that the confidence which has been reposed in its executive, with a decision of numbers and declaration of principle, as the foundation of that confidence; it must be peculiarly grateful, after the examples of forbearance and magnanimity so long and repeatedly given, that the executive has at length marked the point beyond which insolence should not be suffered to travel after injury, and aggravate it.

Had the tenth congress behaved with the same firmness towards the traitorous conspirators to the eastward; had that body spurned the degrading spirit which preached up the humiliation of the nation and the degradation of the laws, before the Irons of a profligate combination of foreign emissaries and domestic traitors, the neutral rights of America would now be untrammelled on the ocean, and we should have maintained the high character of virtue which the administration of Jefferson had established. Madison has however, fulfilled the expectations which were formed from the school in which he was bred, and the talents which in his former station he had displayed; and the country has been placed on high ground by the magnanimous candor with which he closed and acted upon the agreement with Mr. Erskine; the voice of faction and the fears of the timid were alike tremulous, on the arrival of the British minister, Mr. Jackson; the factious, fearful of the rejection of an emissary so notorious, and thereby the blasting of their hopes and the cessation of their stipends; the timid, those wavering beings, whom every wind disturbs—whom every rumor ruffles; vibrated between the apprehended dangers of the refusal or the reception of such a character; forgetting that just men, and virtuous people, never have less to fear than from the agency of men who are so notorious; it was by the supple, simulating, secret, intriguing insidiousness of a Liston, that we were so long disgraced; Merry, schooled in iniquity as he was, could do no harm, for he blundered forth his contumacy as if he had been a man of war's purser or a paymaster; Erskine came with the weight of his father's reputation, and a good stock of private worth of his own; these men were known; and their various modes of action also; but when Jackson came, the negotiator of Copenhagen, then indeed it required little sagacity to per-

ceive that in the very effort of Commodore Liston to avert the indignities of such an agent, upon us by employing a man so doubly fortified in his justice, and in the confidence of the people.

Jackson has endeavored to treat the American government with insult, he expected it would have been again borne—it was repelled and could be equally honorable to Mr. Secretary Smith, and creditable to the virtue and independence of our country. If the eleventh congress acts with equal dignity, our national character regains what it had lost.

#### LAMENTABLE SUICIDE!

[The following circumstantial account of the death of the worthy and heroic Capt. MERIWETHER LEWIS, is from a Nashville paper of the 20th ult.—It confirms the sad tidings we published some days since, and the tragical end of a great ornament of his country, and leaves the feeling reader in a perplexing dilemma, whether he had more commend the noble actions of Lewis's life, or compassionate the melancholy manner of his death.]

To record the untimely end of a brave and prudent officer, a learned scholar and scientific gentleman, the column of the Clarion is suffered to be world in black. On the night of the 10th instant, Meriwether Lewis, captain-governor-general of Upper Louisiana, on his way to Washington city, came to the house of Mr. Grinder near the Indian line in this state—called for his supper and some spirits, of which he partook and gave some to his servants. Mr. Grinder retired to the kitchen with her children, and the servants (after the good order) went to a table about three hundred yards distant to sleep—no one in the house with the governor—and some time before midnight Mrs. Grinder was alarmed by the firing of 2 pistols in the house—she called to the servants without effect—and at the appearance of day light the servants came to the house, when the governor said he had now done for himself—they asked what, and he said he had shot himself and would die, and requested them to bring him water, he then laying on the floor where he expired about 7 o'clock in the morning of the 11th—he had shot a ball that grazed the top of his head and another through his intestines, and cut his neck, arm and hand with a razor. When in his best senses he spoke about a trunk of papers that he said would be of a great value to our government. He had been under the influence of a deranging malady for about six weeks—the cause of which is unknown, unless it was from a protest to a draft which he drew on the secretary at war, which he considered tantamount to a disgrace by government.

In the death of governor Lewis the public behold the wreck of one of the noblest men—he was a pupil of the immortal Jefferson—by him he was feared—by him he was instructed in the tour of the sciences—by him he was introduced to public life, when his enterprising soul, great botanical knowledge, acute penetration, and personal courage soon pointed him out as the most proper person to command a projected exploring party to the N. West coast of the American continent—he accepted the arduous command on condition that he might take Mr. Clarke with him—they started, the British minister of the American people attended them. After an absence of two years, to us of anxious solicitude, we were cheered with the joyful return of our countrymen. A new world had been explored—additional knowledge in all the sciences obtained, at a trifling expence of blood and treasure. The voice of fame echoed the glad tidings through the civilized world; the name of Lewis was the theme of universal praise.—The national legislature voted a complimentary donation to the brave little band.

Scarcely had the governor time to pay his respects to a widowed mother before he was again called into public service. The Upper Louisiana had been torn to pieces by party feuds, no person could be more proper to calm them—he appeared and all was quiet. The limits assigned this notice do not admit of a particular detail of his executive acts—suffice it to say that the parties created by local circumstances and Wilkinson were soon united—the Indians were treated with and large purchases of valuable land made of them—the laws were amended, and

officious ones adopted—to the security of the citizens of the territory from a renewal of the scenes of 1805.

During the few leisure moments he had from his official duties, he was employed in writing the particulars of his celebrated tour up the Missouri—to complete which appears to have been his will nearest his heart—and it gives us much pleasure, if we can feel pleasure in the present melancholy influence to flate that we have it from a source which can be depended upon, that he had accomplished the work in three volumes, with an immense number of paintings—and all ready for the press. We hope these volumes may be the means of transmitting to posterity the worth of a man whose last moments call a gloom over the fair pages of his early life.

The boast of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave, Await alike the inevitable hour— The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

The legislature of Tennessee is now in session—Upwards of fifty petitions for divorces have been presented!!! The legislature in order to check the progress of this growing evil, are about to transfer the duty of investigating the petitions of petitioners for divorces, to the courts, who shall empanel a jury, as in other cases, whose duty it shall be to hear the evidence on both sides, and upon a verdict in favor of a divorce, the clerk to certify the same to the next general Assembly, who will pass a law for the purpose, &c.

ENGLISH INTENTIONS, Towards the colonies of Spain in the islands, and on the continent, may be gathered from the following:

Charleston, Nov. 4. HIGHLY INTERESTING LETTER. A mercantile friend has politely favored us with the following very interesting letter, which we have translated for the Courier.

Lavanna, Oct. 21st. 1809. "It would be difficult to conceive the agitated state of my mind. I have long been desponding for the fate of our unhappy mother country; for since the battle of Wagram, I have looked upon it as devoted to destruction, and as defined for another victim to the Usurper. I have little doubt that before this, Spain has been overrun by his myrmidons, and my thoughts, therefore naturally turn towards the colonies, and to this island particularly, where first I drew my breath. I have for some time past, observed, that the seeds of discord have been sown, and are now springing up; that the minds of the people are agitated by different sentiments and factions.

"Some are inclined to assert our independence under the protection of the British; others, principally the natives of Old Spain, are for adhering to the Mother Country, under any dynasty that may govern her. Others are desirous of a British legislation, and some few are perfectly French in their principles and wishes. In this conflict of opinion, what but anarchy, and revolutions can await us, unless a timely interference of the British should prevent it.

"A letter was received here yesterday from Cadiz, dated August 23, which says, "an express has this moment arrived from the marquis of Wellesley, the British ambassador in Seville, to the British consul here, ordering him to put on board a vessel, and immediately despatched for England, his dispatches, containing the account of the erection of a Regency, instead of the Central Supreme Junta, and which is composed as follows: The Archbishop of Toledo, nephew to Charles the IVth, Regent; Altamira and Jovellanos, coadjutors; and Cevallos, Saavedra and Gen. Cuelta, privy counsellors!"—Should this prove to be true, of which I have no doubt, you may depend upon it, that it has been brought about by the marquis Wellesley. The marquis foreseeing the loss of Spain, has formed the Regency in time, with the view of its being taken out to Mexico by the British fleet, for the safety and protection of our colonies, who will, with open arms, receive and admit the government of a Bourbon, and perhaps no other, protected by and allied with England; in which case we shall, once more, become a safe and happy people. In the course of six weeks I expect to see entering our harbour, a combined Spanish and British fleet, carrying the royal standard of Ferdi-

mand 7th. God send that my expectations may be realized.

"You are already informed of the flutting of the parts of this island against all foreign flags; to day we understand that neutrals bringing negroes, sugar utensils, and lumber, will be admitted, but with no other articles. God preserve you, &c."

#### New Orleans, Oct. 17.

We are informed that on the 8th inst. a number of men belonging to a Spanish armed schooner at Galvestown, murdered Mr. Stephen Batson, of Pennsylvania, and wounded a Mr. Endicott and a Mr. Ellmore. An express arrived here on Saturday to lay a statement of the affair before the governor, who has been sometime absent.

#### Carlisle, Nov. 17.

Col. Simonds of the 6th regiment of the United States' army arrived here on Monday last, with between 3 and 400 troops, consisting of Dragoons, Light Infantry, and Riflemen—they came from Fort Columbus, state of New York.

#### Nashville, October 20.

We understand that there is a Mineral Spring on a branch of White's creek, in this county, on the land of Mr. Francis Taylor, which possesses stronger qualities than any of the kind ever discovered in this state. A person on a visit to this spring, boiled a kettle of water down to a substance, which upon examination to be impregnated with sulphur, copras, alum, salt petre and iron—the greatest proportion is sulphur, the next copras, &c. but it is very difficult to proportion the various qualities—no doubt were the waters properly analysed, they would be found to possess many medical qualities, and we are convinced, would conduce much to the benefit of those afflicted with various diseases—it possesses cathartic and diuretic qualities.

There is another spring on the farm of the late major Samuel M'Collock, which possesses as many good medical qualities—we have heard of persons who were subject to the jaundice, affections of the lungs, eruptions, &c. being entirely cured.

From Marieta, (Ohio) Oct. 14. NEW INVENTION.—A machine has lately been invented by M. B. Belknap, esq. for the purpose of making Hammered Nails. It is allowed by all who have seen it, gentlemen from Europe as well as Americans, to be entirely new, and a different combination of mechanical powers from any thing heretofore invented.—Its operation is quick and powerful and well timed for the purpose, as any thing that can be conceived or wished. It will form nails or spikes of any description, from ship spikes to saddler's tacks. Brads may also be formed with great expedition, by detaching that part of the machine which heads the nail.—It goes through the operation of forming, cutting and heading a nail in two seconds. Two nails may be introduced at once, and two nails of different sizes formed at the same time, without impeding the operation of the machine.

New York, Nov. 14. Latest from Tomning. Last evening arrived at this port the ship Orion, M'Millen, from Tomning, which port he left on the 8th Oct. at which time the markets were very good for American and colonial produce—that it was reported Bonaparte remained ill at Vienna; and that it was expected hostilities would speedily recommence between France and Austria.

A letter from Governor Hull, of Detroit, to his friend in Pittsfield, (Mass.) dated Sept. 10, says—"I have just returned from a visit to Michillimackinac, where I was accompanied by Mrs. Hull and my daughters. The principal object of my tour was to hold councils with the Indians in that country, by order of the government. From Michillimackinac we made an excursion to the Sault, of St. Mary's, and between 20 and 30 miles on Lake Superior—we have been absent about six weeks. The river St. Mary is a very interesting situation; it is interspersed with beautiful islands, the waters purer perhaps than any in the world, filled with the finest fish, and the islands remarkably fertile. In the course of time, from its local advantages, it must become a great and populous country. At the Sault is a handsome little village, and the gardens and land which are improved, produce abundantly.—

On the opposite shore the North West Company has an establishment, and we received from the gentlemen who have the direction of it, every possible politeness and attention. Their houses, vessels, boats and canoes were all offered for our accommodation, and we all went more than 30 miles on Lake Superior, and dined on its shores—this lake is a most magnificent object, indeed it is an ocean.

"While at Michillimackinac, we passed our time in a most agreeable manner, we lived in the government house, which is very commodious, and attached to it the best gardens I have ever seen. During the whole time we had the greatest abundance of the finest cherries, currants, raspberries and many other fruits. And while there I was visited by above 2000 Indians, and saw a large number of their villages. I made them very valuable presents of Clothing, and furnished their chiefs with silver medals and American flags. They were highly pleased, and all appear perfectly friendly."

According to a report of Mr. Nauche, the Galvanic Society of Paris has made different experiments upon the brain, which throws a great light upon the operations of the functions of that organ.

Upon applying the two conductors of a galvanic apparatus to the brain of an animal, a few minutes after its death, the partial contractions of the various muscles of the face, according to the spot upon which the application was made, has been determined; which seems to prove that the different parts of this organ have different functions relatively to the movement which they communicate to the muscular organs.

The same experiments appear to prove that the hind and fore part of the brain have separate and distinct functions, the irritation of the former upon a living animal does not produce the contraction of any of the muscles, whilst that of the latter produces it strongly and instantaneously.

From the Baltimore American. Mr. Editor—Occurrences like the following one so rarely happen, that I communicate it to you for publication:

The schr. Sarah, Millner of Kingston, (J.) was on her voyage from thence to this port, struck by a sword fish about 12 o'clock in the night, being out three days.—The sword penetrated through solid timber 13 inches thick; and protruding within the vessel upwards of 7 inches, passed into a tierce of coffee. He stuck until 7 the next morning, when he broke away being severely wounded by strokes of the harpoon. The schr. being hove down yesterday, the sword was found and extracted.

JAMES BADGER, mate. Baltimore, Oct. 30.

Some very extraordinary instances of abstinence are recorded in medical works, but we do not recollect any that in all respects can be compared with this:—

"Ann Moore, aged forty eight, now living at Tutbury in Staffordshire, had swallowed no kind of food whatever, either solid or fluid, for the last two years and a half. Her appetite began to decline about seven years ago, in consequence of weak digestion, and in March 1807, the passage to her stomach became completely closed, so as not to admit of her swallowing even a single drop of water; from the pit of her stomach downward she is a mere skeleton, notwithstanding which her countenance is perfectly cheerful, and has the appearance of good health. So late as last Friday, she was visited by the writer of this article, and was then in excellent spirits, and felt no pain whatever, except a slight shooting across her forehead; she has been offered 1000. to visit the metropolis, and though poor, she declines leaving her home and friends.—She never sleeps, and receives the visits of vast numbers, who daily flock to her humble roof. Her memory is amazingly retentive, and she feels no inconvenience but from the approach of persons who have been drinking spirits, which affects her much. Numerous medical men have gone from London to behold this wonderful phenomenon, and on examination, are fully convinced, from her appearance, that no imposition whatever has been practised.—M. Herald, Sept. 1.

BRUCE, the Abyssinian traveller, whilst accompanying a caravan in which

there were the natives of 30 different nations bordering on Ethiopia, procured a translation of part of Solomon's song, from each language; he observed a striking similarity in the word answering to "kiss," which was the same in them all. Having mentioned this to a certain bonny Duchess, (Gordon) she archly retorted, "I always told you Mr. Bruce, that kissing is the same all the world over."

#### From a London paper.

Curious calculation.—The Island of Walcheren is said to be about 8 or nine miles in diameter, and as its form is nearly circular, it is of course, from 24 to 27 miles in circumference. Now the ships that we have sent against it, taking them from the point of the bowsprit to that of the jib-boom, measure 22 miles, 5 furlongs, and 67 yards; so that if they were tied fast to one another, and placed all around the island, they would be within a very few yards of touching each other, and one might go round the island, from deck to deck without the help of a boat. That is one view of the thing. Another is, that our ships, if swung at anchor, with barely anchorage room enough, would reach from England to Walcheren; and our men, if placed in a single rank, within arms length of one another, would reach from England to Walcheren, and round the island of Walcheren besides.—The men, thus placed, would reach 124 English miles, consequently, if drawn up three deep, in pretty close order, they would form a complete wall round the whole island.

#### OFFICE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT, Holden for Jefferson County.

I HAVE removed the office of the Superior Court, holden for Jefferson county, to the house occupied by Mrs. John Haynie.

ROBERT C. LEE. Charlestown, Nov. 24, 1809.

#### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Flowing Spring Farm, about a year ago, a Negro Man named WILL, about 23 years of age, light complexion, and nearly six feet high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Charlestown, as he was seen a few days since, at Thornton Washington's quarter, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, or delivering him to John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown.

SAMUEL BRISCOE. November 24, 1809.

#### A Stray Cow.

TAKEN UP trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charlestown, about the 10th of October last, a pale red Cow, with a white face, white belly, white feet, and a white spot on her neck—no brand or mark perceivable. Appraised to 13 dollars. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN COCKRELL. November 24, 1809.

#### Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, that they have lately commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Mrs. Frame's house near Mr. Haines' tavern, where they are ready to receive work. They will be always careful to execute their work in the most serviceable and fashionable manner. They are acquainted with the newest fashions, and have no doubt but they shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favor them with their custom.

Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1809.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black milk COW, about seven years old, midding small crooked horns, no ear mark recollected. The above reward will be given for the above stray, with all reasonable expenses if brought home.

Wm. STEPHENSON. November 17, 1809.

#### A General Meeting

OF the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County will be held at the Globe Tavern in Shepherdstown, on the last Saturday in this month, (25th Nov.) at ten o'clock in the morning. All persons concerned, are requested to attend.

By order, JAMES BROWN, c. c. p. November 17, 1809.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 88.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

### SONG.

BY THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

From a selection of Irish Melodies, lately published in Philadelphia.

Oh! think not my spirits are always as light,  
And as free from a pang as they seem to you now;  
Nor expect that the heart-beaming smile of to-night,  
Will return with to-morrow to brighten my brow.

No, life is a wale of wearisome hours,  
Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns;  
And the heart that is soonest awake to the flowers,  
Is always the first to be touched by the thorns!

But send round the bowl and be happy a while;  
May we never meet worse in our pilgrimage here,  
Than the tear that enjoyment can gild with a smile,  
And the smile that compassion can turn to a tear.

The thread of our life would be dark, Heaven knows!  
If it were not with friendship and love intertwined;  
And I care not how soon I may sink to repose,  
When those blessings shall cease to be dear to my mind.

But they who have lov'd the fondest, the purest,  
Too often have wept o'er the dream they believ'd;  
And the heart that has slumbered in friendships secure,  
Is happy, indeed, if 'twas never deceiv'd.

But send round the bowl, while a relic of truth  
Is in man or in woman, this prayer shall be mine,  
That the sunshine of love may illumine our youth,  
And the moonlight of friendship console our decline.

### FACTS RELATIVE TO MERINO SHEEP.

As agriculture is the most useful occupation, in which mankind can be engaged, so the raising of sheep is the most profitable and important object of attention to the husbandman; for from them he derives both food and raiment, which are two primary objects of society. The introduction of the Merino species of this animal into this country is a solid foundation for the most stupendous fabric of wealth and improvement, which appears in the vista of our national prospects. For the information of the farmer, we have compiled the following Facts, from writers of indisputable credibility. If any one wishes for more satisfactory evidence, than the assertion of the Author, he will be happy to have an opportunity of personally proving to them the authenticity of his statements, by the original documents. They may also, it is presumed, be gratified by ocular demonstration, as there are a number of these sheep owned in Worcester, the inspection of which will furnish a certificate of self-evident truth.

Fact 1st. The silky fineness of the wool of the Merinos renders it an unrivalled material for the woollen manufactory, and a valuable, cheap, and adequate substitute for many species of furs.

Fact 2d. From experiments made on the national farm at Rambouillet in France, and described by Lord Somerville, it appeared that Merino Sheep do not cast their fleeces; on the contrary, that their wool, if not sheared, doubles its growth the second year, still retaining all its fine qualities. His Lordship having carefully examined the samples, has also given his own testimony to the truth of the fact.

Fact 3d. It is stated by Mr. Livingston whose practical and acquired information are highly distinguished, "that there are few manufactures to which cotton is applied, which would not be more highly estimated, if fabricated of Merino wool."

Fact 4th. Their wool appears, by the account of one writer, to be double that of common sheep, in proportion to the carcase, and by another, without regard to that relation, to be one third

are somewhat less in size.  
Fact 5th. Their loss of fleece in washing is only one ninth; while that of common sheep is one fifth.  
Fact 6th. The current price of the wool of the full blood is two dollars per pound, and proportionally for that of the lower grades. From their destruction in Spain, from their intrinsic value of the wool, and from its great demand, almost throughout the world, it may be inferred, that this price will not, for many years diminish, if it ever does. The consumption also will undoubtedly be greater in proportion to the increase of the flock.

Fact 7th. The clear profit upon 201 Merinos, of different grades, owned by Mr. Livingston, after deducting one dollar and fifty cents per head for keeping, amounted to seven hundred and sixty seven dollars in one year.

Fact 8th. They are said, as appears by several certificates, to have improved in America, and have been found, upon experiment, not to have degenerated in any climate of Europe.

Fact 9th. Col. Humphreys, the celebrated original importer of these sheep, in his letter to the Boston Agricultural Society, mentions it as a well attested truth, that their flesh is not less succulent and well flavored, than the best English or American mutton. This circumstance has been corroborated by the concurrent opinion of another eminent writer, but is understood to be denied by some.

Fact 10th. The same gentlemen upon the credit of calculations made by well informed breeders of sheep, communicate their belief, that 200 of them may be kept in good condition, where 30 of the larger kind would suffer from want.

Fact 11th. Any degree of mixture with this breed improves the common sheep.

Fact 12th. Millions more of them, than are now existing in the U. States might be raised without any sensible additional expense.

The above facts are either the results of, or the deductions from actual experiments. They must have more effect upon the mind, than the most ingenious and eloquent speculations. On this question we should be happy to see all parties yielding to a sense of duty and uniting in their exertions for the common good. Farmers, do not neglect the calls of patriotism and interest, to weigh well this all important object of attention!

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### 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.

### A Weaver Wanted.

THE subscriber is fixing up a WEAVING SHOP, to contain two looms, and is desirous to let it 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 instruct 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.

### FOR SALE, A likely Negro Man,

Between 22 and 23 years of age. He is a good distiller and an excellent hofler. Inquire of the Printer. October 20, 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.

### 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 13 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, 1809. 6w.

Jefferson, sct. October Court, 1809.

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. GEO. HITE, CLK.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu Lafels, 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, 1809.

### House and Lot for Sale.

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

### 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, 1809.

### 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. 30, 1809.

### 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, 1809.

### Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, of 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 deed of trust executed by Benjamin Fairfax on the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. Orr, on the first day of January last past, and the costs of sale, viz. the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spence, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannandoah tract—also the seats for water wheel adjacent to the upper end of said tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water races, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned. Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee. August 25, 1809.

### Charles G. Richter, HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind encouragement he has received since his settlement in this place, and takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he still continues to attend 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 liberal terms. He also begs leave to make it known for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald, and to whom it would be considered superfluous to point out the great advantage 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, 1809.

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living at Harper's Ferry, about the first of last June, a small black milch COW, about seven years old, midding small crooked horns, no ear mark recollected. The above reward will be given for the above stray, with all reasonable expenses if brought home. Wm. STEPHENSON. November 17, 1809.

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### Office of the Superior Court, Holden for Jefferson County.

I HAVE removed the office of the Superior Court, holden for Jefferson County, to the house occupied by Mr. John Haynie. ROBERT C. LEE. Charlestown, Nov. 24, 1809.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Flowing Spring Farm, about a year ago, a Negro Man named WILLI, about 23 years of age, light complexion, and nearly six feet high. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Charlestown, as he was seen a few days since, at Thornton Washington's quarters, where he has a wife. The above reward will be paid for securing said negro in jail, or delivering him to John Briscoe, esq. near Charlestown. SAMUEL BRISCOE. November 24, 1809.

### Stevenson & Griffith, TAILORS,

RESPECTFULLY inform the inhabitants of Charlestown and its neighborhood, that they have lately commenced the TAILORING BUSINESS in Mrs. Frame's house near Mr. Haines' tavern, where they are ready to receive work. They will be always careful to execute their work in the most serviceable and fashionable manner. They are acquainted with the newest fashions, and have no doubt but they shall be able to give full satisfaction to those who will please to favor them with their custom. Charlestown, Nov. 17, 1809.

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### From the National Intelligencer.

The following letter, said to be addressed to the British consuls, is taken from the Independent American. We are authorized to say that its contents, so far as they contradict the article published in this paper on the 13th instant relative to the course of the negotiation between our government and Mr. Jackson, are unfounded. Washington, Nov. 13, 1809. (CIRCULAR.)

SIR, I have to inform you with much regret, that the facts which it has been my duty to file in my official correspondence with Mr. Smith, have been deemed by the President of the United States to afford a sufficient motive for breaking off an important negotiation and for putting an end to all communication whatever with me as the minister charged with that negotiation so interesting to both nations, and on one most material point, of which an answer has not even been returned to an official written overture. One of the facts alluded to has been admitted by the Secretary of State himself in his letter to me of the 19th Oct. viz. that the three conditions forming the substance of Mr. Erskine's original instructions were submitted to him by that gentleman; the other, viz. that that instruction is the only one in which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine on the matter to which it related; is known to me by the instructions which I have myself received. In stating these facts, and in adhering to them as my duty imperiously enjoined me to do, in order to repel the frequent charges of ill faith which have been made against his majesty's government, I could not imagine that offence would be taken at it by the American government, as most certainly none could be intended on my part; and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith. But as I am informed by him, that no further communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the king's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to wait elsewhere the arrival of his majesty's commands upon the unlocked for turn which has this been given to his affairs in this country. I mean in the interval to make New York the place of my residence, where you will henceforward please to direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his majesty's mission. I am, &c. (Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

### TO THE FEDERALISTS. GENTLEMEN,

You have seen that Francis James Jackson, Esq. has received his *Spécies*—that he has been dismissed from the communication and confidently none could be intended on my part; and this view of the subject has been made known to Mr. Smith. But as I am informed by him, that no further communication will be received from me, I conceive that I have no alternative left, which is consistent with the king's dignity, but to withdraw altogether from this city, and to wait elsewhere the arrival of his majesty's commands upon the unlocked for turn which has this been given to his affairs in this country. I mean in the interval to make New York the place of my residence, where you will henceforward please to direct your communications to me, as I shall be accompanied by every member of his majesty's mission. I am, &c. (Signed) F. J. JACKSON.

British perfidy is at length unmasked, by the insinuation of Jackson, the minister at Washington, (of Copenhagen memory.) When an intention, most evidently to take no step in accordance with the character of a messenger of peace, but to amuse and to deceive our executive as long as possible, until the great events in Europe should have decided the attitude to be assumed by Great Britain towards us, this fit tool of a treacherous and abandoned Government has at length closed his diplomatic career in this country. (He has no fleet with him to substitute a more efficient correspondence.) Although from the unprecedented disavowal of Mr. Erskine's treaty by the British ministry, we might be justified in expecting nothing more, just or honorable from that court, yet we had indulged a belief, that necessity (the great and only coercer of kings) would have compelled them to resort again to the usual mode of intercourse between Governments with an apparent candor and promised good faith. But in this we are for the present disappointed. [It is another European campaign necessary to bring her to her senses?] G. Britain, by the unparalleled effrontery of her minister refuses to treat with us, refuses to atone for past injuries or to engage for future amity and justice. Our Government is abused to its face—insult is added to injury—and the nation is left to seek redress in its own resources, or to

### wait for a third minister from his most gracious majesty.

It is true, the British ministry, who disavowed the treaty of Erskine, and sent Jackson, have proved their abandoned corruption to the world, have quarrelled among themselves, and quit their offices, amid the execrations of the British people—and a new administration may do us justice. But how long are we to wait for new ministers and new administrations, the latter annulling the acts of the former and by its own conduct producing a rupture with our executive, and leaving its business to a third or fourth negotiator? And besides, what security have we for the faith of a third, after we have been deceived or insulted by the first and second?

We are happy to learn the spirit and promptitude of our Government on this important occasion. They will be applauded and supported by every friend to the dignity and interest of his country. We have always expected that the ratifications of Erskine's treaty would be made a preliminary, *sine qua non* by our Government with the British, and we are now confirmed in the opinion. That treaty was considered by all parties as honorable and equitable on both sides—and all parties must therefore join in maintaining the propriety of our executive in insisting on its fulfilment. And let us hear no more from Mr. Coleman and Mr. Cheetham, of the disposition of the British to do us justice, of their having offered us the same terms negotiated by Erskine twelve months before, and of the honor and good faith—*parita fides*—of that Government. Columbian.

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Every thing that is before us is in favor of the veracity of the P. U. S.—What said Mr. E. at the time? Twice, that he was authorized to make the arrangement. What since? We have not his letter of the 14th August, before us—but we are told by the National Intelligencer, in his account of it, that "Mr. E. in this letter, stated the reasons which, in the exercise of the discretion given him, had induced him not to lay his instructions before the government of the U. S." What says probability? That "with such knowledge, such an arrangement would not have been made"—that the P. U. S. must have been too well acquainted with the risks on such an occasion, and the pretexes which such a fact would have furnished the British government to sacrifice the arrangement to its interests, to have agreed to it.

What course were our government to take with Mr. J. To have furnished him with new opportunities of repeating his insinuations—submitted to such indignities—encouraged Mr. J. to repeat them in the course of the negotiations—overlooked the respect, which is due to the U. S. by suffering him to trample it under his feet—disgraced our national character in the eyes of the world? No. It was really time to shew the Jenkisons and the Percevals, that we had some little character at stake—that we would enforce the respect which was due us from their under-trappers—that we had a sensibility to feel, and a nerve to resist these insults. These men, from the time since they were called to the ministry, have never ceased to aggravate other nations and ourselves. Look at Denmark. Look at their orders of November 1807—at the attack on the Chesapeake—at the state of the diplomatic communications. Every thing seemed to call for some energetic measures of self respect.

Who is it, that has dismissed J. F. Jackson? Mr. Madison—the man, whom you yourselves say has manifested no hatred towards England—and who has even violated the letter of a law, to meet her overtures for accommodation? You do not wish for war with England. He does not either with France or England, if it can be honorably avoided.—It is with to be at peace with all the world—and to "sit under our own vine and our own fig tree, with none to make us afraid." Why should such a man reject even Mr. Jackson, but from the commanding influence of national honor?

Think of these things—unless you learn to behold the British ministry in their true lights—unless you repress their hopes of your divisions—and manfully resist the encroachments of Britain—Insolence or War must be the alternative.

Mr. Jackson seems to have adopted Mr. Canning as his model in diplomatic courtesy.—Mr. C. turns our laws into jest—and his representative bears our executive to his face. The one charges Mr. Pinkney with misrepresentation—the other, gives our President the lie direct. We are happy at last to see *ill-manners* receive a salutary lesson. Mr. J. will feel at least that it is no "Joke." Enquirer.

"It needs no Ghost to come from the grave to tell us" that "the British Party" in this country will fill be true to their text.

That, in the late rupture with Mr. Jackson, the Federal prints will take sides with the British Minister;

That they will cry up his *bien-stance* and his assertions to the skies, whilst they decry the veracity and civility of our own government;

That either he or his minions will soon give the cue to the Northern prints;

That he has gone a tour of electioneering to the East—to administer *Rose water*, to rally his troops, and draw a party around him to support his steps;

That he will drop many a hint, for geese to pick up; and mutter many a mytic word about the *fine terms* and the *reasonable positions* which he had tendered to the U. States.

That the time is near at hand—when