

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 Bolton 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!

Boston pap.

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, 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 table. 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.

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HENRY SKAGGS.
October 26, 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.

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.

Tailoring Business.

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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 state 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 *exile*—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.

When Mr. Jackson reached our shores, his character was covered with reproach. His appointment was regarded by many an honest man as an insult to the U. S. It was even so considered by some of the Journals of London. He came red from the flames of Copenhagen, and flushed with the blood of the persecuted Danes. The question was then most emphatically put, what good were we to expect from such a negotiator?

Yet he came on an Errand, which required all the patience and magnanimity of our government. An arrangement concluded with his predecessor, after the most solemn and repeated assurances of his having the authority to conclude it, was abruptly broken by his government. The pressure of our Embargo was gone. Our vessels and property were left loose upon the ocean, to become perhaps the victims of British rapacity. Our confidence in the faith of that government was shaken—Yet in spite of these things, how did Mr. Madison act? Did he reject this boasted missionary of Peace? No. He was received and installed in the authority of Minister Plenipotentiary.

In what way has he acted? We are told, that he has twice most indecorously and insolently charged our government with a *conspiracy* in Mr. Erskine's breach of his instructions— with duplicity in denying it— with lies for such is the true spirit of the reported insinuation, when divested of its courtly phrases. A minister who had come to excuse the errors of his predecessor, attacks us with insult—he, that was to flow us, in a spirit of frankness, the Instructions under which Mr. E. had acted, is the one to face us down with the asseveration of our having seen them before—he that was to have come in the garb of peace, is to assume the language of defiance and insult. Even though he had believed his own assertions, instead of repressing his convictions, in the spirit of amity and peace, he has dashed them in our teeth—sacrificed the important interests of the two countries, perhaps, to a miserable redress in its own resources, or to

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-sance* 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 mystic 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

like other fair and perishable illusions, the popularity of Mr. Madison with federal partisans will vanish—that this *outré* spectacle of civility and enormity is nearly at an end—and when the old chorus of hatred to England and the Influence of France, will once more be sounded with all their variations by a full band of printers and of partisans:

And may we not hope? when the honest and magnanimous Federalists will discard his prejudices—will awake at left to the insults and wrongs of the British ministry—and trace in all the steps of the *Percevals* and the *Cannings* only some new encroachment upon our rights or some insolent attack upon the respect which is due to our country.

OUR RESOURCES.

When Mr. Jackson commenced his conferences with the Secretary of State, he no doubt felt all his *Copenhagen* pride, supported by a powerful fleet, and ten thousand of Col. Congress's rockets; which, on our not yielding to his demands, might enter the harbour of New-York and set fire to our city; giving to the world another specimen of British power and justice. But to the everlasting honor of America, our government is not to be intimidated, or bullied into compliance. We may suffer, but we must assert the rights of a free and sovereign people. Call forth our energies—Rouse American indignation—and we shall find ample means of defence, if not of vengeance! If modern science has improved the Chinese rockets in the hands of Col. Congress, so as to render them one of the most destructive engines of war, who can say that the *torpedoes* of Fulton may not be carried to such perfection as to make a dreadful example of a British fleet, should it appear as a hostile force in our waters. Mr. Fulton has given sufficient proof to every intelligent mind, that less than 100 lbs. of gunpowder, exploded under the bottom of a ship of the line, would instantly destroy her. He has recently made some very important experiments on the means of placing the *torpedo* under a vessel with little risk to his men, whether the vessel be at anchor or under sail.

We boldly assert, under the full conviction, that it will be proved, in case of need, that this invention will not only be a complete protection to our coast and harbors; but from its nature, must in time, totally destroy the influence of the British marine, with the tyranny and intrigues of that nation. Where is the real American, or friend to America, who does not feel his heart glow, at the possibility of so glorious a result which would give a perfect liberty of the seas to all nations, and for ever prevent our peaceful government being embarrassed by European depredations? *Pub. Adv.*

CHARLESTON, Nov. 14.

The Swedish ship *Gulfavus*, Grandison, anchored off the bar the evening before the last, from Liverpool, which place she left on the 8th of October. It was reported in Liverpool that the Russians were about to join the Austrians, but it was not generally credited.

A French privateer, called the *Decide*, out of Bordeaux, had captured several American vessels; the captain of which said that he had orders to capture all American vessels, and those which did not give him a ransom, by drawing bills and leaving with him one of the officers of the ship captured were to be burnt. On the 12th of October, in lat. 48, long. 19, the captured the ship *Henrietta*, Nichols, from Liverpool to New-York, with a valuable cargo of hardware and dry goods, which was sent to France—on the same day she captured the ship *Laconia*, Walker, from Liverpool to Portsmouth, N. H. which was in company with the *Henrietta*; she not having a valuable cargo on board, was ransomed for 9000 dollars—also the ship *Resolution*, Bunker, from London to New-York, in ballast; the crew was taken out and the ship scuttled—Five ships were then in sight, supposed to be Americans, one of them thought to be the *Sally*, Webber, from Liverpool for this port, which sailed in company with the *Gulfavus*. As the privateer stood for them, it is believed most of them were captured. This privateer also captured the *Gulfavus*, and intended to burn her, but afterwards ransomed her for 25,000 dollars.

The captain of the privateer said it was his orders to capture all American

vessels from English ports; those that were worth more than 40,000 dollars were to be sent in, others of less value were to be ransomed or destroyed, as it was the determination of the French Government that neutrals should not trade with Great Britain. The Mate of the ship *Henrietta* is on board the *Gulfavus*.

The captain of the privateer informed, that several other vessels were to sail from Bordeaux to cruise against the American commerce. The *Decide* is a corvette of eighteen hundred tons, has a crew of 160 men, and sails very fast.

The verbal reports by this ship are, that peace was not concluded between France and Austria; that a Ministry had been formed in England, but it was considered as one that would not continue long in office.

We understand that there are no letters on board the *Gulfavus* for this port.

Our informant returned from the ship late last night, but obtained no papers; we understand the brought a Liverpool paper of the 5th of October.

FRENCH PIRACY.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Nichols, late of the ship *Henrietta*, to his owner in Boston, dated Portsmouth, Nov. 10.—“Dear sir, I am sorry to inform you, that I was captured by a French privateer on the 12th of October, in lat. 48 40, and long. 20 W. after being out eight days from Liverpool for N. York, full of goods. The ship *Laconia* of this place, which left Liverpool at the time I did, and was in company, was also taken, but having on board only salt and crates, was ransomed for 9,000 dollars; and myself, two passengers and four of my crew, put on board her; the privateer ordering two of my men to remain on board the *Henrietta*, and taking on board the privateer my mate, cook and three seamen. I requested permission to be sent in with the ship; but they would neither permit me nor my mate to return on board. Capt. Bunker, of the ship *Resolution*, of N. York, also came home with us; he had been captured three days before by the same privateer, and his ship destroyed, as he was from London in ballast, and not worth sending in. In fact, the captain of the privateer told us, that he should take or destroy all American vessels he met with coming from England.”

The Portsmouth paper of Saturday last, announces the arrival of the *Laconia*, with the particulars of the piratical seizure of the ship *Henrietta*.—They state in addition to those mentioned in Capt. Nichols's letter, that the privateer was called *Le Decide*, commanded by Capt. Briollet, out ten days from Bordeaux; that they took the mate and two seamen from the *Laconia*, to be held as hostages for the sum of nine thousand dollars, which Capt. Walker had agreed to pay for her release, by bills upon his owners in the U. States; that the privateer attempted to sink the ship *Resolution*, but not succeeding, set her on fire. M. Briollet declaring to Capt. Bunker, that orders had been lately received at the ports, from the Emperor, to take or destroy all vessels bound to or from any of the enemy's ports, agreeably to the strictest construction of the Milan decree. The following is Capt. Briollet's Receipt for the *Henrietta*:

“I, the undersigned, captain of the privateer *Le Decide*, of Bordeaux, fitted out by M. Balgurie, junior, certify, that I have captured this day the ship *Henrietta*, of Boston, capt. John Nichols, in virtue of the laws of my government, finding the said ship in contravention of the imperial decree of 17th December, 1807. Done at sea, on board the privateer *Le Decide*, 12th Oct. 1809.

“BRIOLLET.”

BOSTON, Nov. 16.

We were last evening favored with a Halifax paper of October 24, which gives the intelligence of the capture of the American ship *Susquehanna*, capt. Brown, from Baltimore, bound to Tonningen. She was taken by his Britannic majesty's schooner *Thistle*, and carried into Halifax. The gentleman who handed us the paper states, that three other vessels from Baltimore for Tonningen, were bound into Halifax, as prizes, when he was coming out.—He could not learn their names. There are several notifications in the Halifax paper, for the distribution of prize money on vessels condemned.

Yesterday arrived the sloop *Phoebe*, capt. Turley, 37 days from Carthage,

who informs that markets were overstocked with English manufactures—that the port of Carthage was opened for nine months for neutrals with the prohibition of Dry Goods and spirituous Liquors.

The Spanish throughout South America, it was said, were ripe for a revolution—they say they will not submit to any other crowned head than Ferdinand the 7th; him they appear willing should be their prince, should he once more regain the Spanish throne, but should he fail, then they are clear for setting up a Republican form of Government; independent of any European Junta or other power. The province of Quito, it was said had already set up an independent Government and thrown off all obedience to the Spanish government. To quell the spirit of insurrection, so called, troops were marching from the other Spanish provinces against the inhabitants of Quito, who had already chosen their Junta and declared themselves a free and independent people. *Bradford.*

Guernsey, Oct. 4.—A vessel has arrived here, which left Cherbourg on Friday last.

The letters which her inform us, that accounts had reached that place from Paris which leave no doubt that the emperor Napoleon was very ill at his palace of Schoenbrunn. His disorder is a brain fever, brought on by excessive fatigue in his personal attention to every branch of his army. Most certain it is, that two physicians and two surgeons suddenly left Paris on last week to attend him. They proceeded on their journey with extraordinary speed.

CARLISLE, (Pen.) Nov. 15.

Curious fact.—In a well dug this season by Mr. John Leecher, at the forks of the road, little more than one mile west of Carlisle, at the depth of 45 feet they have come upon a plentiful current of water, from which fish have been drawn up; they also observed numbers of small muscles sticking to the rocks from whence this stream brings the fish we are at a loss to conjecture, unless there is a sink in the Conedoguinet creek, some miles further west, it being at least three quarters of a mile south of the creek, and considerably higher than the channel; we know of two openings, where large springs come out of the earth, one three quarters, and the other a mile from this well, where it is likely this current may discharge its contents, but it is highly improbable that fish could ascend through a dark cavern, to the distance of one mile under ground.

From the Delaware and Chester County Federals.

The remains of major-general ANTHONY WAYNE, late commander in chief of the armies of the U. S. were recently raised from their repository, within the dismantled United States garrison, situate on the margin of Lake Erie, and from thence have been transferred to this county, which, with pride we say it, had the honor of giving birth to this patriotic citizen and illustrious hero.

Upon this solemn occasion we are informed, that a well disciplined company of light infantry, under the command of Capt. Abram Phillips, of the Great Valley, Chester county, anxious, as citizen soldiers, to pay a tribute of respect to the remains of their gallant fellow citizen, on the 23d ult. rendezvoused at the general Wayne inn, kept by Mr. Campbell Harris, situated on the Philadelphia and Lancaster turnpike road, six miles distant from the late residence and birth place of the general.—When the carriage, conveying the remains of the general, made its appearance, the drums beat to arms—the company was instantly formed, and field officers col. Wm. Harris, and major Pearce, mounted, advanced in front of the carriage; Isaac Wayne, Esq. the son, and Wm. R. Atlee, Esq. the son in law of the general, followed immediately in his rear. The moment the carriage had passed the infantry, they formed in military procession, accompanied by a large concourse of citizens, and officers in uniform.

When the procession had reached the Warren tavern, a halt was made for 25 minutes; in the mean time the military partook of an elegant collation prepared by Mr. Charles Fahnestock upon the occasion. The procession was again formed in similar order, and advanced again as far as the Bear tavern on the turnpike, which is within one mile of the mansion house of the late gen. Wayne. Here night coming

on, the carriage halted, within the mansion advanced in two divisions on the right and left of the turnpike, then halting and facing inwards, the carriage passed in review, the music playing the dead march, whilst the carriage proceeded to the mansion house. At 11 o'clock the ensuing day, we are informed the remains of the general were interred within the cemetery of St. David's church, accompanied by a large concourse of his surviving friends, and old acquaintances. Upon the occasion, the rev. David Jones, who had acted as chaplain to general Wayne during the greater part of the revolutionary and Indian wars, delivered an appropriate discourse.

CHARLES-TOWN, Dec. 1.

The Legislature of Virginia met on Monday next.

TRULY UNFORTUNATE.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Joseph Holmes, brother to Judge Holmes and Mr. Peyton Smith, son of gen. John Smith, of the neighborhood of Winchester, repaired to Shepherdstown, with their friends, in order to cross the river, to the Maryland side, for the purpose of settling a dispute, by that sometimes fatal and officious deity of quarrels, and self of honor and courage—duelling. The parties took their paces distance, and at several discharges their pistols nearly at the same instant. Mr. Holmes's shot took effect, and Mr. Smith received a wound through the body, of which he died the next morning about six o'clock. Mr. Smith is said to have been a young man of very promising genius. We cannot but deplore and deprecate the principles which lead men to such desperate measures, and more particularly such trifling occasions. Both these gentlemen are said to be very young. It is much to be wished that the reflection upon the mothers' pangs and the sitters' distresses, will induce gentlemen who have influence in society to discourage, in its first dawn, the recurrence of practices so truly calamitous. We did not frequently see them winked at in our own days, we should be inclined to think were surely a vestige of barbarism.

The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act, to *disqualify* any person, who may hereafter give, receive or bear a challenge, from holding any office or appointment under the government, giving evidence in any court of record, or serving as a jury man. In one respect, this statute goes a step further than most of the state laws on this subject; for it provides, that in case a challenger shall publish or denote the other party, who is unwilling or refuses to fight, as a coward, a traitor, or by any similar epithet, such words are to be held as *challenging*, and an action may be maintained against the speaker or publisher thereof. *Enquirer.*

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extract from the Federal Republican, in defence of Jackson. Our worth foes are weeds of the American soil.—unprincipled natives.—England hires printers to write, as she used to purchase Hessians to fight. The dishonourable conduct of these renegades at home, and of our villainous smugglers abroad, has retarded the American name almost a tripproach in Europe.

From the Federal Republican.

Facts respecting the British minister.—We averred in many successive papers, that the paragraphs of the Intelligencer, respecting the rupture with this minister were false and fabricated. This we did from a knowledge we possessed, that the chief statement was a gross misrepresentation. But we had no conception of the extent of the profligate falsehoods, with which that paper has dared to abuse and deceive the people. From the hesitation which it was so natural for cautious men to feel in such circumstances, and the desire to expose the truth in its true colours, we some days ago wrote for the facts to a friend in Washington, who moves in a circle enabling him to obtain correct intelligence! Yesterday evening, when the matter for our paper was too nearly completed to admit of sufficient room for the whole communication, we received his answer. The following is a contraction of his statement. On Saturday preceding the Intelligencer's manifesto, Mr. Jackson did send not for a passport to leave the

country, but for a safe guard for himself and his family, foreseeing, what has since happened, that as soon as the government had broken off communication with him, an attempt would be made to influence the passions of the people, and excite them to violence, to which they had before been rendered prone by the same passions, which afterwards pretended to calm them. Mr. Smith was expressly informed, that the minister did not mean to leave the country. On the rupture was published, a notice was given of the minister's intention to remove with such explanations, accompanied with an accommodation, which had been desired. An inclination was even shown to further explanations, which was abruptly refused by Mr. Smith, unless the minister would consent to say, that was not fact, which he had before been told by the same secretary was a fact.

There has been no impeachment of veracity! Mr. Jackson took Mr. Erskine's statement as he found it (which is not verbal but written) without being obliged to receive Mr. Smith's contradiction, as he says, in the same manner, if Mr. Smith had given one, which he did not, and that he had nothing to do with the veracity of either party, but to take the fact officially stated by the one and admitted by the other, to wit, that the three conditions, forming the whole substance of the instructions of the 23d of January, had been not only communicated but expatiated upon in considerable length. This is a fact and no insinuation, and beyond this, he declares, nothing was meant or said. There was no intemperance of indecorous language used, but only a resistance to an attack upon the independence of a foreign minister, who, it is to be remembered, treats upon a foot of perfect equality, and who would be condemned by his government if he submitted to be schooled!

We are pleased that the intelligence of Jackson's insolent conduct to our government, has carried with it the highest degree of indignation. On its arrival in Wilmington, a few of the remaining veterans of our revolution, who have distinguished themselves “in the times that tried men's souls,” in opposing the haughty power of Britain; assembled together and gave a sentiment expressive of their wish that Jackson should be obliged immediately to quit the country, and their determination to support at all hazards the government they had suffered in its infancy. *Delaware Gazette.*

Some mistakes have crept into some of the American prints respecting the two *Wellesleys*.—They are brothers and both of them have been in Spain—Hence happens the confusion. Sir Arthur Wellesley, now lord Wellington, is at the head of the Army—His left handed victory at Talavera gained him a Title—which his improvident march into Spain and his precipitate retreat ought to forfeit.

The Marquis of Wellesley, again, is the British minister at Seville to the Supreme Junta.—He was once Lord Mornington, afterwards Governor general of Bengal—in which capacity, he pursued the steps of Warren Hastings, and was threatened with an impeachment on his return to England.—As a politician he has been a rank Pittie—an unrelenting foe to the Revolution of France—in opposition to which, he pronounced, on the 21st July, 1794 on Mr. Fox's motion for an Address to the King, one of the longest phillippics, that had ever been spoken in the House of Commons—containing not less than 123 pages of Cheppman's Select Speeches. As to his feelings towards the U. S. he says he feels himself “persuaded that the noble Earl who had spoken in this debate (Lord Wycombe) will concur with him in thinking that the government of America does not require to be improved by any infusion of French principles.” Yet this is the man, who, it is reported, is about to fill the place of Mr. Canning, as Secretary for Foreign affairs, through whom, of course, all our negotiations with the British cabinet will necessarily pass!

One proposes to discuss the question, whether Mr. Randolph will lay a resolution before the next Congress, approving “the promptitude and frankness with which the P. U. S. has dismissed the minister of G. B.” Another projector proposes to investigate “from what quarter the wind means to blow on a given day.” *ib.*

Baltimore, Nov. 20.

LATEST RUMOURS.

News was circulating yesterday, that letters were received from Europe, by two mercantile gentlemen in Baltimore, mentioning Bonaparte's death—but as no extracts have been given to the public from those letters, perhaps the rumour is unfounded; or, as Bonaparte has been so often killed, and afterwards found alive, perhaps the gentlemen wait for a confirmation of the news. Napoleon was certainly sick, whether slightly or dangerously we know not.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20.

The ship *Augulus*, Chever, has arrived at Salem in 58 days from Malta. Mr. Joseph Austin, of Bolton, a passenger in her, informs, that the Mediterranean is full of French privateers, which capture every American vessel they find, but that the most of them are recovered for their owners by the vigilance of the British cruisers. As many as sixteen French privateers had been recently sent into Malta by British cruisers.

Frederick-Town, Nov. 18.

Monococy Bridge.

The mason work of the great bridge, building near this place, by the Baltimore and Frederick Turnpike Company, was finished this week. A great number of labourers are engaged in filling it up, and it is expected the bridge and road will soon be so far completed by the latter end of next month, as to admit waggons, &c. passing, when our farmers will have a good road from Middletown to Baltimore, a distance of 40 miles and upwards, which can be travelled all seasons of the year with ease and safety. *Herald.*

The following extraordinary article is extracted from the Independent American of yesterday:

“The National Intelligencer of yesterday has published Mr. Jackson's circular to the British consuls with the following introduction:

“The following letter said to be addressed to the British consuls, is taken from the Independent American. We are authorised to say that its contents, so far as they contradict the article published in this paper on the 13th inst. relative to the course of the negotiation between our government and Mr. Jackson, are unfounded.”

“It might be well for Mr. Editor Smith, to inform the public by what authority he makes this declaration. His *we are informed*—*we are authorised*, &c. are intended to impress an idea on the public mind that he has his intelligence from the office of the Secretary of State. But *WE are authorised to say*, that Mr. Secretary Smith never authorised Mr. Editor Smith to make the declaration contained in the above quoted paragraph.”

Solely to guard against misconception we deem it proper to say, that the declaration made in this paper on the 22nd inst. as quoted above, is strictly correct. *Nat. Intel.*

Leave has been given in the House of Delegates of Maryland, on motion of Mr. Archer, to bring in a bill entitled “An act to alter and abolish all such parts of the declaration of rights, the constitution and form of government of that state, as make it lawful for the legislature to lay a general and equal tax for the support of the Christian Religion.”

We trust that an amendment to the Constitution to this effect will prevail. At present there may, perhaps, be no danger from the inoperative provisions of the Constitution on this head; but it is proper that no door should be left open to the establishment of any institution whatever partaking of the character of a religious establishment. Genuine religion rejects all such aid, which can only avail to promote views subversive of political liberty. *ibid.*

The Sun, a London paper of the 9th of October, (the latest paper on the continent from London) contains the following article.

Bonaparte, according to report, is seriously indisposed, & has been obliged to send for a physician. What must be the state of a man who cannot but fear that the physician whom he consults may be desirous of ridding the world of him, and may therefore leave the disorder to its natural course, if it is likely to prove fatal. But if so desirable an event as his death were to happen, tho' no illumination might take place, it is certain that every body would rejoice, but the instruments of

his crimes, and his dependants. Alexander the Great resolutely took the medicine from his physician, though he had been informed that the latter intended to poison him, acting in a lofty consciousness of virtue; but Bonaparte has no such foundation for confidence, and has reason not only to fear destruction from an individual but from almost every body who approaches him.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads, the French National schr. *Tilands*, commanded by Mons. Desmoulands, in 40 days from Bayonne. It is said that she brings dispatches for the French minister at Washington. *[Norfolk Herald.]*

We have been informed from the best authority, that the British Packet now undergoing repairs here, is ordered to sail as soon as possible to carry out Mr. Oakley, who is bearer of important dispatches from Mr. Jackson. It is supposed the Packet cannot be got ready for sea before Thursday or Friday next. Mr. Jackson intends to spend the winter in this city, but will not, it is said, leave Washington till after the meeting of Congress. *N. Y. Gaz.*

OBITUARY.

“Say, cruel archer, could not one suffice?” We lately announced the decease of a man equally capable of serving his country in the cabinet or the field—and scarce is our sorrow for Lewis's death abated, when we are doomed to the painful office of announcing that gen. Wade Hampton is no more. The news comes through a channel too direct and respectable to be doubted. A gentleman from the western country saw the melancholy account published in a Natchez paper. He died on his way to New Orleans, proceeding to take the command of the army. At any time, the death of a citizen so patriotic, and an officer so accomplished and brave as Wade Hampton, would be deemed a public loss; but now, it is peculiarly afflicting, when we must probably fight for our rights or cease to be an independent nation.

Lewis and Hampton were well qualified to lead freemen to victory and vengeance.—They were men—“who would not yield.”

“One foot, one inch, of the contended field.”

But they are gone; and have left nought to console us for their loss, but the bright example of their honour, their service, their patriotism and their worth. *Balt. Whig.*

APPROACH OF WINTER.

[AN EXTRACT.] How short the day, how long and gloomy the night! The verdure of the field is faded; the garden and the grove mourn. Here no birds sing; there no lily blows! How altered from the bloom of spring! The bloom of spring is fled; summer is past; cheerless autumn is retiring; and frowning winter will soon triumph, in the midst of desolation. The blast blows cold, it rises to a tempest, it roars from the frozen mountains of the north. How sad the scene! How dismal the future prospect! Mourn not; spring again will bloom, the field and the garden again rejoice; and the grove resound with the singing of birds.

Behold frail mortal the picture of thyself! Thy vernal infancy, thy youthful summer, and thy cheerless autumn of withering age! How swift are thy days; how soon past. What next awaits thee? The winter of death, the cold, the silent grave. How sad the present, how dismal thy future prospect! Yet mourn not; hope still smiles! Thy sleeping dust shall be re-animated, thy mouldering body be clothed with immortal beauty. Then shalt thou rejoice in unfading youth; the blasts of adversity shall blow no more! The night of death will be succeeded by celestial morning! The winter of mortality, by a long eternal Spring!

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Susannah has left my bed and board without cause or provocation, I do hereby forewarn 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 cautioned against harboring her at their peril. ARCHIBALD STEWART. Jefferson county, Dec. 1, 1809.

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Take Notice.

I AM going to move from this place to Battletown, in about ten days from this. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and discharge their respective balances before the ninth instant. If money is not convenient, I will receive mercantable wheat at six shillings and six pence per bushel, delivered at Mr. John Downey's or Mr. Samuel M'Pherson's mill. These persons failing to comply with the above request, may rely on their accounts being put into the hands of proper officers for collection, without discrimination. JOHN HAYNIE. Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of those persons who were purchasers at the sale of my father's estate, I have deposited their obligations with Mr. Daugherty. As the estate is indebted, promptness of payment is expected.—Those obligations were due the 25th ult. Wm. TATE. December 1, 1809.

To Rent.

THE subscriber will rent the house which Mr. John Haynie occupies, in the back street, (except one small room, which he will occupy as an office.) The lot with all other buildings thereon, will also be rented. Possession will be given on the first of January next. ROBERT C. LEE. Charlestown, Dec. 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY. ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING. THE annual general meeting of the MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY against fire on buildings of the state of Virginia, will be held, by adjournment at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the second Monday in Dec. next, (being the 11th day of Dec.) SAMUEL GREENHAW, P. Agent, M. A. S. Richmond, Nov. 10th, 1809.

P. S. As much inconvenience and unnecessary expence results from the present mode of collecting the contributions of the members; which annually diverts a considerable part of those contributions from the uses for which they were intended—burdens individuals with heavy costs, and greatly delays the collections, to the injury of the credit of the society, the general meeting at their last annual session, applied to the legislature, to authorize a more certain, expeditious, and less expensive mode of collection. Their application was rejected, under an impression, that the members of the society might not approve this act of their proxies.

Having been informed that, a similar proposition will be submitted to the consideration of the next general meeting, and believing some amendment in that respect necessary to the prosperity of the institution, I have thought it proper to give this public notice thereof. S. GREENHAW, P. A. November 27.

VINE COMPANY

OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE Managers of the Vineyard at Spring Mill, conceive it a duty they owe to the lovers of the VINTAGE in the United States, to inform that they have a large number of fine Plants and Cuttings of various kinds for sale, at very reasonable prices, for this autumn and next spring's planting. Orders addressed to Mr. Bernard M'Mahon, Seedman and Flowerist, in Philadelphia, or to Peter Legaux at the Vine Yard, (post paid) shall be carefully attended to. Printers in this and the neighboring states, friendly to the cultivation of this delicious Fruit, will confer a favor, by inserting the above once or twice in their useful papers. November 17, 1809.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be had at this Office, A POLITICAL WORK, ENTITLED THE WHOLE TRUTH. PRICE 25 CENTS.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this office.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Columbian.

The arrival of a minister in this country from the Spanish Junta has raised a question, whether he ought not to be received and recognized by our government.

The perusal of a narrative of Sir John Moore's campaign in Spain, has convinced me, beyond doubt, that the Spaniards have neither the disposition nor the power to establish the government of the Junta; that they must yield to the master whom Bonaparte has set over them; and that the diversion in Austria, and the assistance of Great Britain, will only suspend, but cannot avert their complete subjugation.

It appears from this work, that there is neither wisdom, honesty nor vigor in the government; neither discipline, numbers, nor courage in the armies; neither patriotism, enthusiasm, nor that all-commanding love of liberty in the people.

The Central Junta "consisted (I give the words of the narrative) of 34 persons, with equal power. So numerous an executive body was ill calculated for prompt decisions. Self-interest, mutual jealousy and discord distracted their councils. There was no predominant leader to give uniformity to their acts, no animating passions to elevate their minds.

"The Spanish Junta exerted all their finess to deceive, not their enemy, but their ally, and succeeded so perfectly as to lead them to execute a plan adapted to a state of circumstances the reverse of their real condition. Their high sounding proclamations, exaggerated numbers, invented victories and vaunted enthusiasm, could not deceive him, whom it was useful to deceive.

"The imbecility (says sir John Moore, in a letter to Mr. Frere, the British minister in Spain, and to his family) exceeds belief." "The Junta, jealous of their generals, gave them no power; but kept them at the head of separate armies, each independent of the other. Thus they have prevented any union of action. They took no pains to recruit the armies, or to furnish them with arms and clothing. In short, during the interval that the French were weak, they did nothing to overpower them before their reinforcements arrived, or to meet them with superior numbers when reinforced."

"The army of Gen. Castanos is thus described—"The army of Castile was drawn up to receive the general. Its strength was about 11,000 men. But to form any idea of its composition, it is absolutely necessary to have seen it. It is a complete mass of miserable peasantry without clothing, without organization, and with few officers that deserve the name. The general and principal officers have not the least confidence in their troops; and what is yet worse, the men have no confidence in themselves."

General Blake's army is stated to have been "in no condition to contend with regular troops." "Their condition was so wretched, that it is not to be wondered at that they were easily dispersed, and had no inclination to rally." "It is impossible that the Spanish armies can stand before a line of French infantry. A portion of at least one third of the Spanish muskets will not explode; and a French soldier will load and fire his piece with precision three times before a Spaniard can fire his twice. Men, however brave, can-

not stand against such odds. As to charging with bayonet, if their arms were fit for the purpose, the men, tho' individually as gallant as possible, have no collective confidence to carry them on, nor officers to head them; they will, therefore, disperse, probably on the first fire, and can never be rallied, until they voluntarily return to their general's standard, as in the case of the marquis de la Romana's present army, almost wholly composed of fugitives from the battles of the North."

"But really," (says sir John Moore) "so little alacrity has been displayed by the government, or by those employed to direct their armies, there appears so much apathy in the people, and so little means prepared for resistance, that I do not see how they can stand against the enemy. The French will have troublesome subjects; but in the first instance they will have little more than to march to subdue the country."

You "can hardly credit the sluggish indifference that pervaded the Spanish nation when menaced by Bonaparte." "It appeared very singular that the advance of the French so far into the country had produced no sensation among the people. They were all tranquil and employed in their ordinary occupations and amusements, and seemed to know or care very little about public matters. Indeed, the passive disposition of the Spaniards was most remarkable; for they heard of the generous dispositions of the British, and of the destructive ravages of the French, with almost equal indifference."

"The inhabitants of Spain gave little aid to their persevering allies, who were encountering every evil for them, and made no attempt to annoy or to retard the enemy. Had the armed Spaniards harassed the flanks and rear of the French army, they might with little danger to themselves, have retarded their advance, and diminished their numbers; instead of which they never fired a musket at a Frenchman, and often fled from their houses at the approach of the English—barring their doors, and carrying off mules, carts, oxen, forage and provisions; in short, whatever could lessen the diseases or contribute to the comfort of their friends."

"To crown the whole, sir John Moore in an official letter to the British secretary of war, explicitly declares—"I have seen no ability with the Spanish government, but much the reverse; none has been displayed by their officers in the command of the armies; no one officer has yet a chief direction of the military branch. The armies have shown no resolution, the people no enthusiasm nor no daring spirit; and that which has not been shown hitherto, I know not why it should be expected to be displayed hereafter. I feel as if the British was the only efficient force in Spain. Your lordship will consider with what view it was sent; whether in aid of an enthusiastic brave people, capable of fighting their own battles, or to contend alone with France, and retrieve the affairs of a beaten, disorganized nation."

The inference to be drawn from this description is obvious and irresistible. But it may not be amiss to demonstrate the insatiation and extreme imbecility of the British government by mentioning two extraordinary facts.

I. Previous to sending out sir John Moore and his army, not trusting to the proclamations of the Spanish Juntas, the British military sent officers and agents into various parts of Spain, who rivalled each other in reporting the ability and universal ardour of that country, and thus suffered themselves to be duped and deceived.

II. After the discomfiture and retreat of sir John Moore's army, in the face of all these impressive facts, and in defiance of all experience, they sent out another army, under sir Arthur Wellesley, which, as might be expected, has fled vanquished before the victorious armies of France.

SIDNEY.

Men might often enjoy greater freedom were it not their own fault; but they fetter themselves, and fill boasting of their liberty, are truly ridiculous. The constitution of a country or a city may be free, and remain so, and yet the minds of its inhabitants be in chains.—Whoever in a republic acts solely on his own behalf, and speaks his mind freely only where he sees it can in no degree hurt either himself or his family, is very often against his will and his conscience, and contrary to his oath and duty, an abject slave. The patriot inhabitants of a republican city ought therefore not to glory too much in their liberty, when the majority of

them are ready, like so many wild cats, to fly in the face of a stranger, who should venture to affirm in public, that it is possible for a burgo-master's son to err in matters of literature. (Zimmerman.)

When the Khan of Tartary, who has not so much as a house, and who subsists solely on rapine, has finished his repast of mare's milk and horse flesh in his tent, he causes an herald to proclaim, that all kings, princes, and potentates of the earth, now have his permission to go to dinner! (Ch.)

Extracted from the Bristol Mirror.

MY STOCKINGS! AN IMITATION OF IMITATIONS. A nobler theme let others choose.—Fit subject for my humble muse Are ye, whom, night and day, I use— My Stockings!

Soon as Aurora paints the skies, (Ere by my sluggard couch I rise) For you I raise my earliest cries, My Stockings!

The live-long day around my thigh Ye cling, and seldom turn away; With me ye trudge through wet & dry, My Stockings!

At eve my daily work I spurn, And to the public house adjourn; Then with what heartfelt joy I turn My Stockings!

At night, one serves to stop a gap I th' wall—I sink in Somnus' lap— And t'other serves me for a cap— My Stockings!

Full oft I find my old friends lag E'en in the lending of a rag— What use I then for padding bag? My Stockings!!!

Let none their various deeds decry; For, ever as the week goes by, They're washed; and then—I hang to dry, My Stockings!

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.

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.

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 Wincheller, who also offers for sale the land he now lives on near said town.

LAU. A. WASHINGTON. November 3, 1809. 6w.

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

Best Writing Paper For sale at this Office.

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.

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. On the first day of January last past, and the costs of sale, viz. the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spruce, (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, upon the margin of the river Shennandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

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

Jefferson, oct. 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 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. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK.

NOTICE. ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu LaHells, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claim against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated. JOHN CLARK, Admr. October 6, 1809.

Charles G. Richter, HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER.

GRATEFULLY acknowledged 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 of 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 nice observer.

Charlestown, Sept. 23, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 89. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

IMPORTANT LETTER.

Letter of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, M. Champagny to Gen. Armstrong, minister of the U. States at Paris: ALLENBURG, Aug. 22.

SIR. His majesty, understanding that you are about to dispatch a ship to the U. States, commands me to make known to you the unalterable principles which have and will regulate his conduct in the great question respecting neutrals.

France admits the principle, that a flag protects the trade. The trading vessel which carries the license of its government, may be considered as a living colony: to insult such a vessel by search, pursuit, or any act of arbitrary power, is a violation of the fundamental law of colonization, and is an attack upon the government of the same. The seas belong to every nation, without exception: they are the common property and the domain of all mankind.

Enemy merchant vessels belonging to individuals ought to be respected: individuals who do not fight ought not to be made prisoners of war. In all her conquests, France has considered sacred private property, deposited in the warehouses of the vanquished state, and such have had the complete disposal of matters of trade; and at this moment convoys by land of merchandise, and especially cottons, are passing through the French army and Austria, to proceed to the destination commerce affects.

If France had seized the monopoly of the seas, she would have accumulated in her territory all the products of the earth, and she would have obtained immeasurable wealth.

Undoubtedly, if England had the dominion of land, which she has acquired on the ocean, her acquisitions would have been equally enormous. She would as in the times of barbarism, have sold the conquered, and distributed as she slaves throughout her land. The avarice of trade would have absorbed every thing, & the government of an enlightened nation, which has brought the arts of civilization to perfection, would have given the earliest instances of the return of the savage ages.—That government is fully impressed with the injustice of its naval code. But what has that government to do with justice, which only inquires for profit?

When France shall have established her navy, power, which, with the extent of her coasts and her population, will be soon accomplished, then will the emperor reduce these principles to practice, and apply his mandate to render it universal. The right, or rather the usurpation of blockading rivers and coasts by proclamation, is palpably contrary to reason and equity.

A right cannot possibly spring from the will of an interested party, but must always be founded on the natural relation of things. A place is not properly blockaded unless it is besieged by land and water. It is blockaded to prevent the introduction of assistance, by which the surrender of the place might be protracted; and then we have only the right to prevent neutral ships from entering the port when the place is thus circumstanced, and the possession of it is matter of doubt between the besiegers and besieged. On this is grounded the right to prevent neutrals from entering the place.

The sovereignty and the independence of the flag are like the sovereignty and independence of the territory; the property of all neutrals. A nation may give itself to another, may destroy the act of its independence, and may change its sovereignty; but the rights of sovereignty are indivisible and unalienable; none can give up any part of them.

England has placed France in a state of blockade. The Emperor of the British Isles in a state of Blockade. The first measure kept neutral vessels at a distance from France, the second has interdicted to them England.

By her Orders in Council of the 11th

November, 1807, England has laid a toll on neutral vessels, and has obliged them to pass through her ports before they should go to the places of their destination. By a decree of the 17th of December, of the same year, the Emperor has declared those vessels, whose flag shall have been violated, degraded, trodden under foot as no longer belonging to their nations, (dina-nationalises.)

To screen itself from the acts of violence, with which this state of things threatened its commerce, America laid an embargo in her ports; and although France, who had done nothing more than resort to reprisals, saw her interests and the interests of her colonies wounded by this measure, nevertheless the Emperor applauded this generous determination of renouncing all commerce rather than acknowledge the dominion (domination) of the tyrants of the seas. The embargo has been raised, a system of exclusion has been substituted for it. The continental powers leagued against England make a common cause, they aim at the same object, they will reap the same advantages, they ought also to run the same risks. The ports of Holland, of the Elbe, of the Weser, of Italy and of Spain, will not enjoy (jouiront) any advantage of which those of France may be deprived. They will both (les uns et les autres) be either open or shut at the same time to the commerce of which they may be the object.

Thus, sir, France acknowledges in principle the liberty of the commerce of neutrals and the independence of maritime powers. She has respected them until the moment when the maritime tyranny of England (which respected nothing) and the arbitrary acts of its government have forced her to measures of reprisal, which she has not adopted but with reluctance. Let England revoke her declarations of blockade against France; France will revoke her decree of blockade against England. Let England revoke her Orders in Council of the 11th November, 1807; the decree of Milan will fall of itself. The American commerce will then have regained all its liberty and it will be sure of finding favor and protection in the ports of France. But it is for the U. States by their firmness to bring on these happy results. Can a nation that wishes to remain free and sovereign, even base independence between some temporary interests, and the great interests of its independence and the maintenance of its honor, of its sovereignty, and of its dignity.

Please to accept, sir, the assurance of my high consideration.

(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, November 27, 1809.

At twelve o'clock this day the Speaker took the Chair.

On calling over the names of the members, it appeared that there were present about ninety-five; which being a quorum, the house proceeded to business.

Dr. Adam Seybert, a Representative from the state of Pennsylvania, vice D. Say, resigned; and Jonathan Jennings, a delegate from the territory of Indiana, vice Mr. Parker, appeared, were qualified and took their seats.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, a message was sent to the Senate to inform that body that this House was formed and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, a committee was appointed, to join such committee as should be appointed for the purpose, to wait on the President of the U. S. and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses is formed and ready to receive any communications he may have to make.

Messrs. Goodwyn and Root were named a committee on the part of this House.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the usual rule was adopted respecting furnishing members with newspapers; and also

to the time to which the House should daily adjourn. And The House adjourned till to-morrow morning eleven o'clock.

Tuesday, November 28.

A message was received from the Senate, by Mr. Otis, their Secretary, informing the House that that body had formed a quorum, and was ready to proceed to business; and also that they had appointed a committee jointly with such committee as should be appointed by the President of the U. States, and inform him that they were ready to receive such communications as he might have to make.

On motion of Mr. Smilie, seconded by Mr. Montgomery, it was resolved, that the several standing committees be now appointed, agreeably to the rules and orders of the House.

A memorial was laid before the House from the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana territory, stating that the act of the last session for the division of the territory had operated to prevent the meeting of the Legislature of that territory, by reducing the number of members of the legislature remaining within the territory of Indiana to less than a quorum.—Referred to a select committee with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Leave of the House was asked and obtained by Mr. Poydras, to lay on the tables of the members certain printed papers in defence of the right of the city of New-Orleans to the *Batture* in the suburb of St. Mary's.

Mr. Goodwin, from the committee appointed to wait on the President of the U. S. reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them; and that the President had returned for answer that he would make a communication in writing to-morrow morning at 12 o'clock.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, November 29.

The President of the United States this day communicated by Mr. Graham the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

Ar the period of our last meeting, I had the satisfaction of communicating an adjournment with one of the principal belligerent nations, highly important in itself, and still more so, as pressing a more extended accommodation. It is with deep concern, I am now to inform you, that the favorable prospect has been overclouded, by a refusal of the British government to abide by the act of its Minister Plenipotentiary, and by its ensuing policy towards the U. S. as seen through the communications of the minister sent to replace him.

Whatever pleas may be urged for a disavowal of engagements formed by diplomatic functionaries, in cases where by the terms of the engagement, a mutual ratification is reserved; or where, notice at the time may have been given of a departure from instructions; or in extraordinary cases, essentially violating the principles of equity: a disavowal could not have been apprehended in a case, where no such notice or violation existed; where no such ratification was reserved; and more especially, where as is now in proof, an engagement, to be executed without any such ratification, was contemplated by the instructions given, and where it had, with good faith, been carried into immediate execution, on the part of the U. States.

These considerations not having restrained the British government from disavowing the arrangement, by virtue of which its orders in council were to be revoked, and the event authorising the renewal of commercial intercourse having thus not taken place; it necessarily became a question of equal urgency and importance, whether the act prohibiting that intercourse was not to be considered as remaining in legal force. This question being, after due deliberation, determined in the

affirmative, a Proclamation to that effect was issued. It could not but happen, however, that a return to this state of things from that which had followed an execution of the arrangement by the U. S. would involve difficulties. With a view to diminish these as much as possible, the instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, now laid before you, were transmitted to the Collectors of the several ports. If in permitting British vessels to depart without giving bonds not to proceed to their own ports, it should appear, that the tenor of legal authority has not been strictly pursued, it is to be ascribed to the anxious desire which was felt, that no individuals should be injured by so unforeseen an occurrence; and I rely on the regard of Congress for the equitable interests of our own citizens, to adopt whatever further provisions may be found requisite for a general remission of penalties involuntarily incurred.

The recall of the disavowed Minister having been followed by the appointment of a successor, hopes were indulged that the new mission would contribute to alleviate the disappointment which had been produced, and to remove the causes which had so long embarrassed the good understanding of the two nations. It could not be doubted, that it would at least be charged with conciliatory explanations of the step which had been taken, and with proposals to be substituted for the rejected arrangement. Reasonable and universal as this expectation was, it also has not been fulfilled. From the first official disclosures of the new minister, it was found that he had received no authority to enter into explanations relative to either branch of the arrangement disavowed; nor any authority to substitute proposals, as to that branch, which concerned the British Orders in Council: And finally, that his proposals with respect to the other branch, the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, were founded on a presumption, repeatedly declared to be inadmissible by the U. States, that the first step towards adjustment was due from them; the proposals at the same time, omitting even a reference to the officer answerable for the murderous aggression, and asserting a claim not less contrary to the British laws, and British practice, than to the principles and obligations of the U. S.

The correspondence between the department of State and this Minister will show, how essentially the features presented in its commencement have been varied in its progress. It will show also, that forgetting the respect due to all governments, he did not refrain from imputations on this, which required that no further communications should be received from him. The necessity of this step will be made known to his Britannic Majesty through the Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States in London. And it would indicate a want of confidence due to a government which so well understands and exacts what becomes foreign Ministers near it, not to infer that the misconduct of its own Representative will be viewed in the same light, in which it has been regarded here. The British government will learn, at the same time, that a ready attention will be given to communications, through any channel which may be substituted. It will be happy, if the change in this respect should be accompanied by a favorable revision of the unfriendly policy, which has been so long pursued towards the U. S.

With France, the other belligerent, whose trespasses on our commercial rights have long been the object of our just remonstrances, the posture of our relations does not correspond with the measures, taken on the part of the U. States, to effect a favorable change. The result of the several communications made to her government in pursuance of the authorities vested by Congress in the Executive, is contained in the correspondence of our Minister at Paris, now laid before you.

By some of the other belligerents, although professing just and amicable dispositions, injuries materially af-