

TO THE PEOPLE.

"Those who think, must govern those that toil"—and, the people of the U. States have too much liberty to last—are favorite federal axioms.

I am but a plain man, and would by no means arrogate to myself any portion of that government, which those intellectual beings would appropriate to their own exclusive exercise. I am, and from a very early period of my life, have been compelled to labor for a support; yet at some moments, in the intervals of leisure which even laborers in our happy country possess, I have, from a natural suspicion and restlessness of disposition, been tempted so far to offend against the sovereignty of this superior order of men, as to essay a thought even upon affairs of state.

"Those who think, must govern those that toil"—and are the people of these United States now to be told that they are incapable of governing themselves? Are the exercises of mind and of body so entirely incompatible? If so miserable indeed is the destiny of man—if so, I would arraign high heaven at the bar of unalterable justice, and pronounce sentence for the inexcusable crimes of partiality and oppression. But that such is not the immutable decree of fate, the experience of these states has sufficiently evinced. Convince any advocate for this doctrine, that in the event of such a revolution, he must be numbered with the laboring hind, and he will instantly apostatize from his political faith.

I will admit, that great bodily and intellectual exertions cannot be made together; and furthermore, I will admit, if desired, that an excess of wealth and extended commerce, are equally inconsistent with republicanism. And to what will these admissions lead us? To the decision of a question which was in effect fully decided at the commencement of our political existence, that individual wealth (or national commerce, which is in effect the same,) or individual liberty, must have some limits. I have read with pleasure the speech of Mr. Garnett, lately a student in Richmond, on the progress and defects of civilization; but my political feelings were sensibly wounded by the splendid appearance of his commerce, arrayed in all the gaudy decorations of imaginary wealth, which he lavished on her with the munificent hand of paternal bounty.—The picture would do well in an English gallery, but has no business in the bosom of a democracy, unless to show the real value of commercial baubles. This picture has given me the more pain, because I am convinced, that Mr. Garnett is a man whose manners and principles are built upon the basis of genuine republicanism.

The people of these states, forsooth, must render up a part of their liberty in order to secure the rest. Have they not done this by consenting to be governed by impartial laws? Still, however, it seems they retain too much, they must grant another and a larger subsidy of liberty; and "those who think" will be graciously pleased to exert their deified powers to secure the residue. Most true: They would unquestionably exert themselves to secure it, but it would be in their own hands. I would ask the people, my fellow-labourers, one by one, if they are or ever will be prepared to desert the trust which their creator reposed in them; to rid themselves of the troublesome exercise of those intellectual powers which he has so equally distributed, by resigning them into the hands of an aristocracy? Can they ever consent to undergo incessant labor to purchase the privilege of being governed? To purchase the pleasure of ducking to a Lord, at the expense of their freedom? Is there in the world a wretch so base, as not to expose to labor for himself in preference to a master? If any, from an inordinate desire of wealth, should be goaded to the exercise of incessant manual labor, and to gratify this grovelling passion, would consent to barter their liberty for gold, even these deluded and miserable beings might, by a very simple calculation, be convinced, that, by the exchange, they would gain nothing. To prove this, it is only necessary to point to the beggarly state of the English people. Behold the peasant "yoked with the brute and fettered to the soil"—See him doomed to an eternal round of manual labor, to rescue his wretched family from starvation, and reluctantly yielding the better part of his gains to the rapacity of royal tax-ga-

therers; and by his situation, measure the proposed advantages. He is completely deprived of the power of thinking, because he has no time for thought. As no people possessing this power can ever consent to become slaves, so none exercising it, can ever be long held in slavery.

Should there be in America one solitary native, so deprived as to sacrifice at the shrine of wealth, in preference to that of liberty, he must be too contemptible to deserve an effort for his reformation. However, if not already convinced, I think it may easily be demonstrated even to him, that our present government is better calculated than any other would be, to promote his wishes. In every government other than a government of the people, vast sums are annually expended to support, in splendid idleness, a very numerous band of "those who think." Consequently excessive taxes must be imposed, and a considerable portion of the citizen's time and labor must be consumed in defraying them. If, therefore, that portion of his time, which must inevitably be thus expended, were devoted to the cultivation and exercise of the mind, he would unquestionably be rendered more virtuous and more happy, would be enabled to pronounce a correct voice in the councils of his country, would save himself the expence of hiring masters, and the pain of witnessing splendor, of which, if desirable, he would be prohibited from partaking.

An extended commerce, I have said, is incompatible with pure republicanism. Wealth is the sole end of commerce, as at present regulated; and the natural effect of great wealth, unequally distributed, is the introduction of aristocratic manners and principles. Commerce uniformly brings in her train numberless vices, abuses and meannesses; and lastly, though not the least evil, she throws on our shores shoals of the refuse population of other countries. The bankrupt in character & estate, of all the old countries, seek our hospitable shores in search of wealth; an enormous mass of which, in one way or another, they almost invariably obtain.—The young Scotchman who lands on our shore poverty's poorest child, is taken up by some merchant of his native soil, introduced to our federal families and circles, and soon learns to say, "those who think must govern those that toil." He recollects the miserable situation of his own countrymen, and supposing that the American farmer is similarly situated, thinks himself as far above the cultivator of the soil here, as he is above that class of beings in his own country. Thus furnished with meat, drink, clothing, and presumption, he is fully prepared to abuse our government, and sow sedition among the people.

As the general diffusion of knowledge and virtue constitutes the strength and vigor of democracy, it seems to behoove the people of the U. States to cultivate them most assiduously: public schools should be established for inculcating into the youthful minds of all our citizens the purest principles of republicanism, in which the sciences of ethics and politics should be most particularly regarded. Under such a disposition of things, with a little less love of wealth and a little more love of country, the highest state of national perfection, to which the warmest and most sanguine imagination could possibly aspire, would scarcely be deemed an utopian vision. And we are invited by our humane fellow-citizens, the federalists, who, in consideration of our incapacity, are most graciously pleased to undertake the difficult task of governing us; to exchange our present happy situation, and this most goodly prospect before us, for the meanness of slaves, and the happiness of brutes.

'Tis for the people of these states to determine upon the truth or falsehood of the second member of my text. 'Tis for them to say whether they ever will consent to demolish this stupendous fabric which they have so gloriously erected on the ruins of monarchy, and at so great an expence of men and money. They must decide whether they will, of their own free will and pleasure, in the face of God, and to their own eternal confusion and political damnation, commit suicide on this greatest wonder of the political world. Without such their consent, expressed or implied, their glorious government must be immortal. If they should once consent to lop off the smallest limb from the tree of liberty, the progress of usurpation is so gradual and imperceptible, that the people could promise themselves no further security from oppression. The

Sun of liberty, though risen to meridian splendor upon the immediate support of the American people, will, whenever deprived of that support, imperceptibly decline, till he shall entirely sink in the horizon of absolute despotism.

For my own poor part, sooner than relinquish one jot of liberty's substance, I would pray for the privilege of expiring amid the broils of civil war; that

"one spirit of the first born Cain Reign in all bosoms; that, each heart being set

On bloody courses, the rude scene may end,
And darkness be the burier of the dead."

LUCIUS.

February 24, 1810.

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber living about two miles from Charles town, five hogs, viz. two spayed sows, of a sandy colour with black spots, and marked with two slits in the left ear—two barrows, one of which is red with black spots, the other black and white, with a curl on his back, both marked the same as the first—one small black and white sow of the China breed, and marked with a crop off the left ear, and a slit, over bit and under bit in the right. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said hogs, so that they be had again.

JOSEPH FARR.

March 9, 1810.

RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber on the sixth instant, an apprentice boy named James Howe. Whoever returns him to me shall receive a reasonable compensation.

THOMAS LIKENS.

Charles town, March 7, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned against purchasing or taking an assignment of two bonds given by me to George C. Briscoe, for 227 dollars and 24 cents each, as I have paid them off, and have a receipt in full for said bonds.

JOHN BRISCOE.

March 9, 1810.

I hereby notify

THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this county for some time, and that Mr. Curtis Grub is authorised to transact business for me during my absence. I have put a number of accounts into his hands for collection, and all persons concerned, are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, on my return the bills will be put into the hands of proper officers to force the payment of these debts.

GEO. E. CORDELL.

February 16, 1810.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house occupied for many years by Mr. Moses Wilson, on the main street leading to Winchester, where he intends to carry on the weaving business extensively. Those who may favour him with their custom may be assured that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction—and those wishing to employ him in the weaving of Coverlets, Counterpanes and Carpeting, can be accommodated of the shortest notice. JOHN LEMON. Charles town, January 19, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE obligations given for property purchased at the sale of the estate of the late Edward Lucas, deceased, became due the 27th ult. The estate being some what in debt, prompt payment is desired—if not complied with their obligations will be transferred. ROBERT LUCAS, Ex'or.

February 16, 1810.

Take Notice

THAT I will punish all persons that deal in any manner with my negroes, without a written permission from me. And also as there are a number of persons who make a practice of pulling down my fences and riding through my farm, this is to caution all such offenders that I will look out for them, and deal in the most rigorous manner with all such in future.

WALTER BAKER.

Baker's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, in Charlestown, viz. an excellent two story stone house, near the Academy. The house contains three rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a good dry cellar, and kitchen adjoining, with a smoke house, stable, &c.—Also, a lot containing two acres, near Mr. Zach. Buckmaster's. This lot is very level and free from stones, which renders it exceeding fine for grass.—A great bargain will be given of this property. For further particulars apply to the subscriber at the White house tavern, six miles from Charlestown.

JOHN LOCK.

February 23, 1810.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, the partnership of M. Frame and Co. The unsettled business of the late concern will be attended to by either of the late partners. They earnestly request all those indebted to them in any manner, to come forward and settle the same as speedily as possible, as no longer indulgence can or will be given. March court is near a hand.

M. FRAME, & Co.

The business will in future be conducted by M. Frame, who intends selling off his present stock of goods at first cost for cash or country produce.

WANTED,

A lad, capable of attending in a store. A good recommendation will be necessary.

M. FRAME.

March 2, 1810.

THE subscribers having sustained serious vexations and injuries in consequence of the licentious practices of persons passing through their farms, leaving open their gates, and throwing down their fences, are under the necessity of cautioning the public against a repetition of such trespasses, or of passing through their lands under any pretence whatsoever. Such as may be detected in violating this notice will inevitably incur legal prosecution.

ALEX. STRAITH,

H. S. TURNER.

February 27, 1810.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. 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. B. PAGE.

February 16, 1810.

CLOVER SEED.

WE have good clover seed for sale, at Nine Dollars per bushel.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charles-Town, March 2, 1810.

Young Negroes for Sale.

I WILL sell several valuable young negroes, men and women. They are offered for sale because I have more than I wish to keep.

H. GANTT.

February 16, 1810.

A Lad,

Between 12 and 13 years of age, with a tolerable education, would be taken as an apprentice to the Printing business, at this office.

Dec. 22, 1809.