

CHARACTER

AND SUFFERINGS OF THE REVEREND FISCHER PALMER.

That unending persecution and misfortune have followed many distinguished characters through life to the grave, is exemplified in many instances, but seldom do we find a stronger one than the Rev. Fischer Palmer; for it may be well and truly said that the spirit of British persecution followed even his relics beyond the grave.

This illustrious divine, a Scotchman by birth, was tried before the high court of Justiciary in Scotland, in the year 1793, found guilty of sedition, and sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay. About this time the necessity of parliamentary reform was warmly discussed in England and Scotland. A convention was held in Scotland, (of which Mr. Palmer was a distinguished member.) for the purpose of adopting such constitutional means as were deemed necessary to bring about that desirable object. The strong arm of power arrested the most distinguished members of the convention, and the result was their conviction and the transportation of the following members to Botany Bay:—Rev. Fischer Palmer; Mr. Muir; Skirving, Margaret, and Gerald.—The Rev. Mr. Winterbotham was found guilty about the same time, of preaching two seditious sermons, and fined for each sermon 1000. to the king, and four years imprisonment. The cruelty and injustice of these sentences were universally reprobated at the time, and none more so than that of the Rev. Fischer Palmer.

The inestimable character of this respectable divine may be fairly inferred from the character of his illustrious defenders. Mr. Palmer's petition for a new trial presented to the House of Commons was supported by Messrs. Fox, Adam, Sheridan, Gray, Whitbread, Lord Lauderdale, and Mr. Wilberforce, (well known for his philanthropy,) where before the assembly of the nation those illustrious men, in language animated and strong, arraigned the unjust and arbitrary conduct of his judges.

Mr. Gray declared—"the judgments were only equalled by those of the star chamber, or the revolutionary tribunal at Paris, and ought to make any man's blood run cold, and if ministers persisted in their sentences from the cabinet to punish what they freely expressed elsewhere, this was not a country for a freeman to be in."

Mr. Sheridan declared—"the doctrines of Muir and Palmer were stolen from the society which was composed of persons, amongst whom were the duke of Richmond and Mr. Pitt."

The efforts of those exalted men were without effect. The abandoned minions of power offered nothing in reply but the tyrant's plea, (necessity.) The loud call of justice and humanity was borne down by the corruption of the times. Villainy triumphed over virtue, and the patriot Palmer, banished from his beloved friends and country to spend the remainder of his days in an inhospitable climate, the companion of thieves and murderers.

After remaining there some years in a state of degrading slavery, he made his escape from the colony, and was cast away on one of the Manilla or Philippine Islands, where he perished a victim to Scotch and British tyranny. His remains were interred on the sea shore, where his bones lay bleaching without a covering, when capt. Balch, of Boston, arrived there, and with that humanity and feeling becoming a patriot and a man, collected his scattered bones and brought them to Boston, about two years ago. The friends of the deceased patriot in Scotland, being advised of the arrival of the precious relics, directed them to be deposited in one of our sacred repositories of the dead, with suitable attention to his memory. His remains were accordingly deposited in a vault in Trinity Church, and funeral obsequies performed by the pastor of that church, on Friday, 2d inst. 1810.

It is much to be lamented that no sympathetic public notice was given to the patriotic inhabitants of Boston, to attend the ceremony. This was not done. Consequently not more than 10 or 12 persons attended. His relics were consigned a second time to their kindred dust with a seeming studied privacy, and with little more feeling or notice than they were received on the inhospitable island from which they were brought.

The whig lives in every state, but wishes to live only in a free state. He

The illustrious character of Palmer merited public notice. He merited an eulogium. His eulogist should have been a philanthropist, attached to Palmer's principles, an enemy to British tyranny, and an advocate for the rights of man. A pastor of those principles and feelings would have excited a kindred feeling in American bosoms, and done ample justice to his exalted merit, and consigned his sacred memory to posterity, with a fervent and feeling heart. The eulogist of every British ministry could not be the eulogist of Palmer.

Had this homage to the "sacred dead" fallen to the lot of the reverend Dr. Lathrop, who so feelingly depicted the cruelty and unrelenting ferocity of the British ministry, justice would have been done to his memory, and proper notice taken of his patriotic efforts, his illustrious defenders in the British parliament, his piety, literary acquirements, integrity, and sufferings, in the cause in which Hampden and Sidney bled, and Washington and Adams triumphed. The patriot's spirit would have hovered over his remains, and smiled with ineffable delight on the feeling orator, and joyfully winged its flight to its heavenly abode, with the glad tidings that justice had been done to the memory and sufferings of Palmer.

Alas! gentle spirit, such earthly honors have not been thy reward.—The father of mercy has kindly taken thy heavenly spirit to himself and the cold and unfeeling neglect of thy earthly political enemies, (for thou hast no others on earth,) is compensated by the approving voice of thy father in heaven.

NOTE.—That some ideas may be formed of the humanity of the Scotch laws, one of the judges in pronouncing sentence on one of the prisoners, (in the excess of his humanity,) told the prisoner—"that the Roman law was the law of Scotland; and it left it in the power of the court, either to convict to the gallows, or throw them to the wild beasts, or to transport them; the last of which they had adopted, as the mildest of the three."

The "Federal Republican" states it as a fact, (No. 1.) that Don Onis [the Spanish Junta Minister] was authorized by his government to settle the disputed boundaries of Louisiana, and guarantee to this country the payment of 8,000,000 as a remuneration for depredations committed on our commerce.

Also as a fact, (No. 2.) that thirty-three members of Congress are of the French party.

As a fact, (No. 3.) that the "dismissal" of Mr. Jackson was announced at Paris before the arrival of that minister in this country could be known.

As a fact, (No. 4.) that the mission of John Quincy Adams is connected with the northern confederacy.

As a fact, (No. 5.) that General Smith [all these facts would not be worth a button, without Gen. Smith,] owes bonds to the present government of Spain, to the amount of about 300,000 dollars.

Now let us have some facts on the other side:

It is a fact, (No. 1.) that Don Onis's government will forthwith be at an end—and that any engagements entered into with him, would soon become nugatory, and only tend to involve us in trouble.

It is as good a fact, (No. 2.) that there are forty seven of the British party, in Congress.

It is a fact, (No. 3.) that the "dismissal" of Mr. Jackson was not announced at Paris.—To be sure an article is said to have appeared in a French paper, which stated Mr. Jackson "had been rejected." Mr. Jackson was not "rejected," but received politely; and would have continued an accredited minister, if he could have forgotten his Copenhagen tricks.

It is a fact, (No. 4.) that if Mr. Adams shall make any arrangement with the northern powers, which may tend to protect the freedom of the seas, and every nation but England shall ratify it, that the 'British party in America' will naturally be very angry about it, and abuse all who may have any concern in it.

It is a fact (No. 5.) that if General Smith owes bonds to the government of Spain, he will pay them.

Character of a Whig, such as he ought to be. (By the late Dr. Franklin.)

claims no right in himself, but what he is willing to give to his neighbour.—He is not listed in sects by sounds, nor in them by prejudices; his mind is not contracted by systems, nor sacred bigots; it is open to God and nature; he is not attached to person or faction, but to things, to justice, to liberty, to virtue, and to his country.—He adheres to men who adhere to these; and adheres to them no longer than they adhere to these. With like contempt of promises and menaces, unawed by power, he is attached to these. Not lurking as a drone, to reap what others sow, he cheerfully acts his part in society; he does what he can; he endeavors within his sphere to promote the general welfare. No matter what you call him—what his rank, his profession, or the title of his religion—this is a Whig.

Anecdote of Dr. Line.—This noted Irish physician, who died of the small pox at the age of 85, built a house in a peculiar manner, so as to have full benefit of the circulation of the air.—Every window had another opposite to it, none of which he ever suffered to be shut or glazed. The room in which he slept had four open windows, two on each side of his bed.—It was remarked that, for 50 years together nobody died out of his house. He carried this doctrine to such an excess as to contend, that no house could be wholesome where a dog could not get in under the door, and a bird at the window.—Upon his death, his son had all the windows glazed, soon after which several persons were buried out of the house.

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.

Public Sale. TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 16th of March next, at the late dwelling of William Gibbs, deceased, in Charlestown, all the personal property of said Gibbs, consisting of household and kitchen furniture of almost every kind, a quantity of store goods, a horse, saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of seven months will be given. All persons who have any claims against said estate are requested to bring them in; and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r. February 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 extremely 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.

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 somewhat in debt, prompt payment is desired—if not complied with their obligations will be transferred.

ROBERT LUCAS, Ex'or. 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.

FOR SALE, THE NOTED STUB HORSE CHESTER BALL. This horse will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN HENKLE. February 9, 1810.

NOTICE. AN Election will be held at the court house in Charles Town, on the first Saturday in March next, for the purpose of electing three proper persons as Overseers of the poor for the south district of the county of Jefferson;—and on the same day a similar election will be held at the house of Philip Shutt, in Shepherdstown, for the purpose of electing three proper persons to act as Overseers in the north district of said county. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff. February 16, 1810.

FRESH CLOVER SEED. To be had at R. Worthington and Co's. store, in Shepherd's-Town, at nine dollars per bushel.

February 16, 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.

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 Ferdinand 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, situated 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.

I hereby notify THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this county for some time, and that Mr. Curtis Grish 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, after 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.

A Jack Screw WAS found some time in Nov last, in the woods near Mr. Swain's, about two miles from Charlestown.—The owner may have it again on presentation of property and paying the expense of this advertisement.

SEBASTIAN MEDLAR. 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 be assured that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction—and those wishing to employ him in the weaving of Coverlets, Counterpanes and Carpets, can be accommodated on the most advantageous terms.

JOHN LEMON. Charles town, January 19, 1810.

FOR SALE, THE NOTED STUB HORSE CHESTER BALL.

This horse will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN HENKLE. February 9, 1810.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER. The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 48 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

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. 27 March court is near at 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.

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

G. & J. HUMPHREYS. Charles-Town, March 2, 1810.

FOR SALE, FOUR STILLS, For which good paper will be taken in payment. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Charles town, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE. March 2, 1810.

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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES. From the Republican Constellation.

Mr. Foster, You will oblige me by giving the following a place in your next paper.

L. A. W.

On the subject of American manufactures, an opinion has generally prevailed, that few articles, if any, and particularly articles of clothing could be made as cheap in the U. States, as similar articles could be purchased from our retail merchants, which were imported from the work shops of Europe. I have heard this opinion expressed for many years back, and never heard it contradicted until lately. It was however, always admitted, that goods made amongst us have more stuff put into them, were more substantial in their fabric, and wear much longer than foreign goods, but they were not as handsomely dressed out and neatly handled, and of course not as well calculated to please the eye. The reason assigned, why articles of clothing could not be made amongst us as cheap, as similar articles could be bought from our stores, which were made in Europe and particularly in G. Britain, was, the cheapness of labor in those countries and dearth of it in ours. Knowing the truth of this last fact, and so frequently hearing the declaration made of the costliness of our manufactures and feeling no motive at the time to investigate the fact, I like many others, without upon trust, and have very probably often myself decided against the cheapness of home fabrics. Many others have without doubt innocently done the same, which has contributed to extend the belief in a doctrine as false in facts, as it is really and extensively injurious in a political point of view, to the best interests of our common country, and hostile to the personal interests and pecuniary independence of the farmer and mechanic, as well as of other classes, of our fellow citizens.

Being firmly convinced, that every effort to encourage Domestic manufactures, and thereby lessen our dependence on other nations, is an effort to promote the best, most solid and permanent interest, of my beloved country,—interest which I cherish with sacred and unabated affection, I embark in the cause of household manufactures with all that fervency of zeal, which the great good, I expected from them, was well calculated to inspire. Thus impressed, it was important to ascertain by actual experiment and calculation, whether we could or could not, manufacture articles of clothing as cheaply in this country, as we could buy them from the stores. As soon as the subject was submitted to actual experiment, the fallacy of the above opinion was at once disclosed.

I mentioned it to several and still found, that the old prejudices against ours, and in favor of foreign fabrics, were operating on their minds. I asked several Gentlemen, who manufacture largely in their families, if they had been particular enough to keep an account of what their cloths cost them per yard; but I found that none to whom I applied had done it.

Believing that the publication of the result, of a fair experiment, will do much good, as it will show, how greatly even the first cost is in favor of us, and direct the attention of others to this subject and probably thereby contribute, to add to the number of household manufactures, I take the liberty, to submit the following to the public.

When my sheep were sheared last spring, twelve lb. of wool were selected by Mrs. Washington for the purpose of making a piece of fine cloth for my own wear. It was manufactured, and the following is a fair estimate of its cost.

To 12 lb. of wool at 2s. per lb. £ 1. 4. 0

Carding 12 lb. of wool at Baldwin's carding machine at 8 cents pr. lb. 96 cents. 5. 9

Spinning 168 cuts, it being spun 14 cuts to the lb. at one penny pr. cut the price for carded wool. 14.

Weaving 19 yards of cloth at 1s 6d per yard being the quantity from the loom, as per J. Price's bill. 1. 8. 6

Fulling 14 yards of cloth at 2s. being the quantity from the fulling mill as per Bailey's bill. 1. 8. 0

£ 5. 0. 3

All the expenses of making the fourteen yards of cloth amount, as above, to £ 5. 0. 3. If any one, will take the trouble to do the sum, he will find that if 14 yards cost £ 5. 0. 3, one yard will cost seven shillings and 1 penny 3/4 and a fraction. For the sake of round numbers say 7s 2d. The cloth came from the fulling mill full 3 quarters wide; therefore two yards or two breadths, will be equal to one yard of broad cloth which is six quarters wide, and will cost me 14s. 4d.

This cloth is admitted by all who have seen it, to be far superior, in point of service to any foreign cloth, which has for many years been sold in Winchester, for six dollars per yard. It is not only better made; but I think few will be disposed to deny, that its appearance is equal to foreign cloth of six dollars price. What strange and silly infatuation then, let me ask should lead me to the store, to give six dollars for a yard of cloth, when I can make in my own family, without interrupting or interfering with its ordinary business, an equal quantity of cloth, for less than two dollars and a half, which will wear half as long again, or perhaps twice as long, and be of equal appearance?

My calculations have not been confined to the above piece of cloth. We have made in our family, various articles, to wit fancy cottons for gowns for Mrs. W. and summer clothes for myself, bedticking, cassimers, dimity, flannels, coarse cloths and coarse linsens for our negroes. I am certain, that all these goods (except perhaps the dimity) can be made cheaper in point of first cost, than imported goods.—The fancy cottons and bedticking, I took a particular account of. Both of them, were made cheaper, than they can be, or ever could be sold in Winchester. Even the first cost of these articles is less, and when we consider, the immense difference in point of quality, the odds in favor of the household goods, may almost be said, to be incalculable.

It will be perceived that in the calculation of the costs of the above cloth, every expense is stated. The wool and the spinning are charged, which shows, what any one may have a piece of cloth made for, who chooses it, when he buys the wool and hires all the labor, necessary to finish it. It will also

be observed, that no allowance is made for the superior durability of home made, or imported cloth, which in estimating the relative value of two articles, is a consideration, of much more importance than the selling prices. What allowance shall be made? I shall certainly be safe in saying, that home made articles, generally will last half as long again, as imported and of course are fifty per cent better, or worth fifty per cent more. My cloth then, at 14s 4d is really and intrinsically worth as much imported cloth, as will cost 9 dollars, or £ 2. 14. 0, to which sum the imported cloths will amount, when you add fifty per cent [3 dollars] to the selling price which is 6 dollars.

But when the farmer raises the wool and has it spun in his own family, by his daughters or female slaves, at times, when if they were not employed in spinning, they would be idle, let us see what sum he would have to draw in cash from his annual resources to pay for such a piece of cloth as I have made. Deduct £ 1. 4s. 6d. the price of the wool, 5s. 9d. the price of carding it and 14s. the price of spinning it, and they will have £ 2. 16. 6, which divided by 14 the number of yards in the piece give £ 4. 0. 1-4 and a fraction, for one yard or 8. 0. 1-2 for two yards. For 8 shillings and a half penny then actually drawn in cash from the farmers crop, he could make two yards of cloth which will be of equal value to him; as 9 dollars, worth from the stores taking into view the wear of the two pieces. If one of a farmer's family, was taught to weave more might yet be saved. But I will stop here.

Is the above a plain narrative of facts, or is it only a fanciful picture? The results of the above experiment, is so widely different from the received opinion on this subject, that I do not doubt that to some, it will appear to partake of the character of fiction. I was myself very much astonished, when I first made the calculation.—But as it is susceptible of arithmetical proof, there can be no deception in it which figures will not correct. It is because the result, is so astonishingly in favor of the household manufacture that I have been induced to give publicity to it, thinking that a knowledge of the facts, may set wheels to work in families, where now nothing is to be seen, but the flimsy-cobweb catch penny fabrics of Europe. If such effect should result, or if any one, who is now in the habit of making their own clothing should see additional motives, to continue the practice, I shall be amply rewarded. I shall probably offer a few more remarks, on the subject, in a future paper.

I am your friend, L. A. WASHINGTON. February 17th 1810.

IMPERIAL DIVORCE. From French papers received at the office of the Baltimore Whig.

Extract from the register of the Conservative Senate of Saturday, Dec. 18, 1809.

The Conservative Senate, assembled to the number prescribed by the 9th article of the act of the constitution, of 13th Dec. 1799.

Having seen the act drawn up, the 15th of the present month, by the prince arch chancellor of the empire, of which the following is the tenor:

The year 1809, and 15th day of the month of December, nine o'clock in the evening, we John James Regis Cambaceres, prince arch chancellor of the empire, duke of Parma, exercising the duties which are attributed to us by title 2, act. 14, of the statute of the imperial family, and in virtue of orders addressed to us by his majesty the emperor and king, in a sealed letter of that day's date, of which the following is the tenor:

"His majesty the emperor and king condescended to address us in the following words:—

"My cousin the prince arch chancellor, I have forwarded you a letter dated this day, to order you to repair to my chamber, in order to make known the resolution that I and the

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1810.

[No. 102.]

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To 12 lb. of wool at 2s. per lb. £ 1. 4. 0

...my dear wife, have taken I rejoice that the kings, queens, and princesses, my brothers and sisters, my brothers-in-law, and sister-in-law, my step-daughter and step-son become my son by adoption, as well as my mother, are present at what I have to make known to you.

"The policy of the monarchy, the interest and wants of my people, which have constantly guided all my actions will that I leave my children, inheritors of my love for my people, the throne on which providence has seated me. For several years I have lost all hopes of having children by my marriage with my well beloved wife, the empress Josephine: it is this which has led me to sacrifice the sweetest affections of my heart, to hearken to nothing but the welfare of the state and to a dissolution of marriage.

"Arrived at the age of forty years, I hope to live long enough to raise up in my spirit and character the children which it may please providence to give me. God knows how much this resolution has cost my heart; but there is no sacrifice which is above my courage, when it is demonstrated to be useful to the welfare of France.

"It is necessary to add, that far from having ever given me any cause of complaint, on the contrary I think it incumbent to praise the attachment and affection of my well beloved wife: she has embellished fifteen years of my life; the remembrance of it will ever be engraven on my heart. She was crowned with my hands; I wish her to retain the rank and title of empress; but above all, that she will never doubt my sentiments, and that she holds me always her best and dearest friend."

His majesty the emperor and king having finished his discourse, the empress queen spoke in the following words:

"With the permission of our august and dear husband, it is my duty to declare, that having lost all hopes of having children to satisfy the wants of the policy and interest of France, I am pleased to give him the greatest proof of attachment and devotedness which has ever been given on earth, I hold all his munificence, I was crowned by his hands, and, from the height of the throne I have received nothing but testimonials of the affection and love of the French people.

"I must acknowledge these sentiments, in consenting to the dissolution of a marriage which is henceforth an obstacle to the welfare of France, which deprives her of the happiness of being one day governed by the descendants of a great man so evidently raised up by providence to efface the evils of a terrible revolution and to re-establish the altar, the throne and the social order. But the dissolution of my marriage will in no ways change the sentiments of my heart. The emperor will always have in me his best friend. I know how much this act, commanded by policy and so great interests, has rent asunder his heart: but we mutually glory in the sacrifice we make to the good of the country.

"Upon which their imperial and royal majesties having demanded of us the act of their respective declarations even as of the mutual consent which they contain, and that their majesties give the effect of their will to the dissolution of their marriage, as also of the power which their majesties have conferred upon us, to pursue throughout whatever else may be needful, and to whom it may have appertained yielding to the orders and requisitions of their majesties, we have given the said act, and prepared in consequence, the present process-verbale to serve and make valid even as of right; to which process-verbale their majesties have affixed their signatures, which, after having been signed by the king, queens, princesses and prince, present, was signed by us and countersigned by the secretary of state of the royal family, written with his own hand."

Done at the palace of the Thuilleries, the day, hour and year as above.

Signed
NAPOLEON.
JOSEPHINE.
Madam, Lewis, Jerome Napoleon, Joachim Napoleon, Eugene Napoleon, Julia, Hortensia, Catharine, Paulina, Caroline.

Cambaceres, Prince arch-chancellor. Count Regnault, of St. John of Angely.

Having seen the project of the senatus consultum in the form prescribed by the 67th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th August, 1802.

After having heard the orators of the council of state, and the report of the special commission appointed in the sit-

ing of this day, upon the motives of the said project.

Its adoption having been resolved upon by the number of voices prescribed by the 50th article of the act of the constitution of the 4th August, 1802, decrees:

Art. 1. The marriage contracted between the emperor Napoleon and the empress Josephine is dissolved.

Art. 2. The empress Josephine will preserve the title and rank of a crown-ed empress-queen.

Art. 3. Her dower is fixed at the annual income of two millions of francs, to be paid out of the state treasury.

Art. 4. All the provisions which shall have been made by the emperor in favor of the empress Josephine, out of the funds of the civil list, shall be obligatory on his successors.

Art. 5. The present senatus consultum shall be transmitted by message to his imperial and royal majesty.

The president and secretaries.

Signed,
Cambaceres, prince arch-chancellor of the empire, president.

Signed,
Semonville, Beaumontville, Secretaries.

Seen and sealed,
The chancellor of state,
(Signed)
Count Laplace.

GRAND BATTLE OF OCANA,

Gained by the Imperial & Royal French army commanded by the duke of Dalmatia, (Soult) over the Spaniards, on the 19th Nov. 1809.

SPAIN.

Letter from the duke of Dalmatia to the minister at war in Paris:

Head Quarters Des Barrios, November 19.

Your Excellency,

His majesty the emperor's troops have just gained a signal victory. The battle was fought at Ocana, where the Spanish insurgents had collected 55,000 men, of whom 700 were cavalry, besides a numerous artillery. The 4th and 5th corps of the army commanded by the marshal duke of Treviso (Mortier) the division of gen. Milhaud, the division of light cavalry of the 5th corps, commanded by gen. Besougard, and the brigade of light cavalry, of gen. Paris, with the royal guards, and two battalions of Spanish troops, left Aranjuez this morning, in order to meet the enemy, who according to the information received, had taken position at Ocana. At 9 o'clock, the advanced guard in reality observed that army: at 11 o'clock the engagement began, and at 2 o'clock the battle was gained.

The Spaniards made a brave resistance; the superiority of their numbers encouraged them; but they were attacked with such spirit by all the troops that their position was carried without the least hesitation. The charges made by the infantry and cavalry threw the enemy into dreadful disorder. All the artillery and baggage fell into our hands. We have already counted 50 pieces of cannon, 15 stands of colours, and a great number of prisoners, (among whom are 4 generals, 6 colonels, and 700 officers) were taken by the imperial troops. The ground was strewn with dead bodies, and with more than 40,000 muskets, as well as with the wrecks of baggage and other military effects. At every instant prisoners are brought in. The remainder of the army is flying without arms, and without knowing what will become of them.

If the English have another Spanish army to sacrifice, they may send it on. The whole imperial army in Spain is disposable.

MADRID, Nov. 26.

The number of prisoners taken at Ocana, is more considerable than we at first imagined. They are bringing in every day entire columns of them. Yesterday 16,200 arrived here in four columns; this day 3000—we expect tomorrow between 10 and 12,000—they enter through the gate of Antioch, and file across the walk of the Prado, where they are counted carefully by the inhabitants of Madrid, whom curiosity attracts in great numbers. The prisoners are lodged in the Retiro, and other large buildings.

November 27.

To-morrow the 50 pieces of cannon, the 40,000 muskets, and the baggage taken from the enemy will arrive here. There were also a great many carriages full of ladies, who calculated so much on the success of the Spaniards, that they thought they could go from Seville to Madrid without being molested. Our Hussars were satisfied with lightening their trunks a little, and

sending them back to tell the Junta the result of the battle.

November 28.

The greatest part of the prisoners have left this for France.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

The Gazette of the 30th contains a long account of the siege of Geronna. That city cannot hold out much longer, the garrison is reduced to the greatest distress, being obliged to live on the flesh of horses and mules. They add that the besieged have begun to desert, and that the officers gave the first example of it.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 28.

Guadaloupe taken by the British.

By the brig Astrea, Cottrill, arrived at this port yesterday, in 18 days from St. Bartholomew, we learn, that the Island of Guadaloupe surrendered to the British under gen. Beckwith, and admiral Cochrane, on the 6th of Feb. after a severe contest which lasted five days, in which great slaughter was made on both sides.

We have not received the official detail nor the terms of capitulation.

We further learn that the ships Louisa-Cecilia, from New-York, for Gijon, and the Phoenix, from New-York, for Lisbon, were both captured on their passage, and scuttled by two French frigates of 44 guns, bound from France to Guadaloupe. The captains and crews were taken out and carried into Guadaloupe, and the captains of the above ships, Fowler and Telford, went to St. Bartholomew, and took passage on board the Astrea, and have arrived at this port.

In addition to the above, captains Telford and Fowler, who arrived here yesterday, via St. Bartholomew in 28 days from Guadaloupe, state that on the 26th, 27th and 28th of Jan. the British troops under the command of gen. Beckwith and admiral Cochrane, completed the landing of the troops on the south side of the Island, near Bassaterre. The disembarkation of the troops was effected without interruption from the French. The weather was fine and no accident happened.

On the 3d of Feb. at 5 in the morning the British attacked the French at Macoubac, about 6 miles from Bassaterre. The battle continued till eleven o'clock, when the firing ceased till one. The battle was then recommenced, and continued till dark. The next morning at day light, the battle was renewed, and continued till 8, when the white flag was hoisted on all the French posts, as a signal for capitulation. At 1 o'clock this day, [Feb. 4.] admiral Cochrane landed with several officers went into the French camp. He remained there till the 6th in the morning, from whence he proceeded to Bassaterre, where he arrived at 10 in the morning; and immediately informed his officers, in the presence of captains Telford and Fowler, that the whole island had capitulated to the English, at 8 that morning. The report was, that the English loss was about 500 killed and wounded. The loss of the French was not known—it was supposed that their loss must have been great, as only 5 of three companies of grenadiers, survived. Every post was taken by storm at the point of the bayonet. The fighting was of the most desperate kind. The French had 103 pieces of brass artillery. The English army consisted of from 7 to 800 men, besides seamen and mariners.

The English intended to go to St. Eustatia, Saba, and St. Martins, which places they intend to garrison.

PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

Legislative Council; Friday, Feb. 2.

The session of the new Provincial Parliament having commenced, His excellency the Governor in Chief this day addressed the Legislative body in a Speech from which the following is an extract.

"With respect to our relations with the American government, I am concerned to have to state to you, that far from that amicable settlement of the differences between us, to which the arrangement that had been agreed on by his majesty's minister led us to look forward, the circumstances that have since occurred, seem rather to have widened the breach, and to have removed that desirable event, to a period that can scarcely be foreseen by human sagacity. The extraordinary cavils that have been made with a succeeding minister—the eager research

that could discover an insult, which defies the detection of all other nations—the consequent rejection of further communication with that minister, and indeed every step of intercourse, the particulars of which are known by authentic documents, and so little of a conciliatory disposition, and the honorable advances made by his majesty's government, while these terms and by such conduct, that the continuance of peace between us were now to depend less on the high spirit of resentment of America, than on the moderation with which his majesty has been disposed to view the treatment of our actual situation, I am confident, do not deceive myself when I feel it necessary to urge you to be prepared for every event that may arise in our heart and one mind will actually be on his majesty's part should we be committed to the necessary support of troops, in the confident expectation of a cheerful exertion of the interior of the country, and thus united, I am confident, we shall be found equal to any such that can be made on us. Animate every motive that can excite the resistance, our militia will not be so mindful of the courage they have displayed in former days, and the bravery of his majesty's army has never been called in question."

"In laying before you this picture of our actual situation, I am confident, do not deceive myself when I feel it necessary to urge you to be prepared for every event that may arise in our heart and one mind will actually be on his majesty's part should we be committed to the necessary support of troops, in the confident expectation of a cheerful exertion of the interior of the country, and thus united, I am confident, we shall be found equal to any such that can be made on us. Animate every motive that can excite the resistance, our militia will not be so mindful of the courage they have displayed in former days, and the bravery of his majesty's army has never been called in question."

Extract from the Answer of the Legislature.

"Animated by your excellency's assurance of the necessary support of regular troops and of his majesty's navy, should hostilities ensue, we shall cheerfully have recourse to every means in our power to assist his majesty in the defence of this part of his dominions against every attack and to ensure the best exertions of the interior force of the country for that purpose, and under this impression, while we feel the expediency of renewing immediately those acts by which the Executive government is enabled more effectively to discharge its duty in guarding against dangers which can scarcely be reached by the ordinary process of law, we earnestly beseech your excellency to be assured of our utmost endeavours to be fully prepared for every event that may arise from our actual situation. In such a cause, may I please your excellency, one heart and one mind cannot but actuate all.—Not only his majesty's militia, (who will not be unmindful of the courage which they displayed in former days) but all classes of his Canadian subjects will hold themselves bound by gratitude as well as duty, to give every proof of the most affectionate attachment to a beloved Sovereign, who has made the happiness of his people the great object of his conduct, and favored them beyond example."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.—March 2.

The bill making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned (to be done experiment) was read a third time.

The blank for the sum to be appropriated was filled with "5000 dollars."

On the passage of the bill there were For the bill—Messrs. Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gallaher, Giles, Gregg, Lambert, Leib, Mathewson, Meigs, Pope, Robinson, Smith of Maryland, Sumter, Tilton, Turner, Whiteside—18.

Against the bill—Messrs. Anderson, Bayard, Campbell, Champlin, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Horsey, Lloyd, Pickering, Reed, Smith of N. Y.—13.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. Anderson to amend the title of the bill to read as follows: "An act making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the torpedo or submarine explosion," it was determined in the affirmative, 23 to 2. The Nays were Messrs. Sumter and Whiteside. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, February 27.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments of the Senate to the bill concerning commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France and for other purposes.

Mr. Epes withdrew his amendment proposed on yesterday, and dis-

missed another, involving the same principles, but going more into detail, consisting of seven sections. These sections authorize merchant vessels owned solely by American citizens and not carrying on board any article of commerce, with which intercourse shall be prohibited by the decrees and orders of the belligerent powers, to restrain or divert them from their destination; and provide the details of the system.

They also provide that the president of the U. States, shall under certain regulations, be authorized to employ the public armed vessels of the U. S. in protecting from capture under the decrees and orders of Great Britain or France the merchant vessels of the U. States.

After debate, part of the motion relating to convey being declared out of order because already specially before another committee of the whole—

A motion was made by Epes to commit the amendments of the Senate and the sections of his amendment which were in order, to a select committee; and carried, by Yeas & Nays, 77 to 49.

A motion was then made to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill respecting convey, reported by Mr. Bur-

well. This motion was carried, by Yeas and Nays, 77 to 42. And the bill was committed to the same committee to whom was just now committed the amendments of the Senate with Mr. Epes's amendment thereto.

CHARLES TOWN, March 9.

Married, on the 7th instant, Mr. Samuel Howell, to Miss Hannah Janney, both of this country.

MARRIED.—In George Town on the 22d Feb. by the Rev. Dr. Ganitt, the Hon. William B. Giles, Senator in the Congress of the U. States, to Miss Frances Ann Gwynn, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Peyton Gwynn, of Virginia.

Died, at Paris, on the 5th of December, Peter Dufoural, formerly physician and patriarch of the Free Masons, in the 120th year of his age.

The late accounts state that Bonaparte is to be married to a sister of the Emperor of Russia.

The Russian Emperor has two single sisters, Catharine Paulowa, born 21st May, 1788—and Anne Paulowa, born 18th January, 1795.

An union with either of these is a politic step on the side of France—it more strongly cements the interests of Napoleon and the Czar. Eng.

The ship Romulus, arrived at Boston in 21 days from Lisbon, brings dispatches from Mr. Adams, and private letters expressing the most favorable opinion of his mission. Lisbon prints of the 28th of Dec. are received by her, which, however, contain little news of interest.

The head-quarters of the British are at Abrantes, 30 leagues from Lisbon, in a sulky state, being very much reduced by loss.

Gerona had not surrendered the 29th of Nov.

The Spanish army of the Mancha was at Valdepenas—that of the French under Victor at Ciudad Real.

There is nothing said about Duke del Parque or Soult's army, which is rather ominous to the cause of Portugal.

Not a word about French forces entering Spain.

The last London dates contained in the last Portuguese paper, dated 23d of Dec. is the 15th of the same month.

New-York, Feb. 27.

By the Pacific we learn that English papers to the 10th of Jan. had been received at Fayal, but that they did not contain any intelligence of importance.

The U. S. ship of war, John Adams, and arrived in England in 18 days from New-York.

Letters were received yesterday by the Pacific, from Fayal, in answer to those that went out in the John Adams frigate. It is said she landed passengers in England in 18 days from this port.

The ship List by the Pacific, will be found interesting.

English papers to Jan. 10 had been received at Fayal, and it is said they contained, not only Mr. Jackson's dis-

missal, but Macon's bill, which was offered to Congress on the 19th of December.

CHARLESTON, February 20.

We learn by a gentleman who left New-Orleans on the 21st inst. that two days before he sailed, intelligence was received by the Spanish Consul at that place, from the Spanish provinces in South America, stating that a serious insurrection existed in the Provinces of Mexico and Quito. That the people were divided into three parties, viz. the Natives, the French party, and the party attached to the government of Ferdinand the VIIth. The Native party was composed of all the Creole Spaniards in those Provinces together with the Aborigines of the country, and was by far the most powerful: the French and Ferdinand 7th parties, were about equally balanced.

Much blood had already been spilt, and as the animosity of the parties against each other was extensive, it was expected that much more would flow. It was the general opinion, however, that the commotion would eventuate in nothing short of the independence of the country.

From the Enquirer.

FEDERAL TRICKS, &c.

CASE 1.

Brown, Collector of Orleans.

The former Collector died, under the last administration. His family were left in a state of indigence and dependence. The merchants of the City, penetrated by compassion for the family of the unfortunate, as well as respect for the character of the brother-in-law, petitioned for his appointment. The character of the candidate was without blemish or suspicion. There was "not a soul in the community, who doubted his honesty." He was appointed.

The means of corruption were not left in his hands—the censure, cast upon the administration for leaving so large a treasure in his chest, is unbounded—yet the peculiar state of commerce required, that ample resources should be placed under his care—the embargo had accumulated large stocks of goods at Orleans—to pay off the duties for drawback on this merchandise, which should be exported, after the repeal of the embargo, it was necessary that considerable funds should be at the command of the collector—the duties that had been paid on the ships Baltic and Eleanor alone, exceeded 100,000 dollars—there was not money enough in the Orleans chest—the remote situation of that city rendered the remission of money, from time to time, as it was wanted, impossible—there was no other resource than to give a draft on the branch bank of N. Orleans.

The draft was accompanied by vigilant precautions.—It was limited to 100,000 dollars, of which no more was to be drawn than "what was necessary in addition to the monies already in, and which might" subsequently come into the hands of the Collector. These sums were to be replaced by the very first monies subsequently received.—The sums, drawn for, were to be noted at the foot of the weekly returns of the office.—Mr. Saul, cashier of the bank, is put on his guard by similar intimations.

In one day, the sum of 100,000 dollars is drawn from the bank by Brown. On the very day this intelligence reaches the Secretary of the Treasury, he writes to the Collector and Cashier—He tells the former to refund to the bank, whatever sums are in his hands—lectures him upon his negligence, and declares weekly returns to be indispensable. The Cashier is informed of the instructions to the Collector, to refund any part of the sum, not already paid away for debentures.

Before these despatches arrive, Brown has eloped with the money of the United States.—A man who "was looked up to as a model of honesty and correctness in his office," flies from his duty—a husband, just married to an interesting Creole, leaves his wife behind him—virtue, reputation, all the ties of blood, affinity and duty, are suddenly snapped—who could have expected these phenomena to happen? Who would have dreamt of laying the sins of such a delinquent at the door of the government? Nothing but personal or political prejudices could have obliterated these obvious distinctions of reason.

What did the federalists do? They lavished their censures upon the government, who had appointed him—

who had left so much money in his hands.—But this was not all: The faith of the government was pledged to the bank for reimbursement—these gentlemen wished to break the public faith. Surely the bank was not to blame—but they wished the bank to suffer. When the Appropriation Bill came before the Senate, Mr. Lloyd arose, and was impudent enough to move to strike out the 100,000 dollars appropriated for the reimbursement of the bank—His proposition was supported by the federal votes—Public faith was triumphant.—The motion of Mr. Lloyd was indignantly rejected. Yet these are the men who cant so much about public credit and national faith.

CASE 2.

Baltimore Whig.

The Whig, a firm, intelligent, republican print, consents to publish two or three pieces, under the signature of "Messenger."—These pieces are peculiarly obnoxious to the Republican tenets. They propose to infuse more energy into the arm of the Executive—and to elect an hereditary President.

These heresies should never have been published—but Mr. Irvine, much as he abominates the sentiments, thinks it right to shew to the people the lengths to which some men in this country are prepared to go, and to shew to Congress, the bold and extravagant projects which may arise out of their indecision and imbecility. The arrow, however, is divested of its barb. Mr. I. protests against the pieces at the time he prints them—declares that they are not his—and accompanies them with the severest strictures which could flow from the indignant pen of a Republican.

All the precautions, however, are unavailing—the misrepresentations of federalists never sleep—These pieces travelled on to Albany—here a jemmy sort of a fellow who conducts the Balance of that city, pounces upon them with avidity, divests them of the Editorial head and strictures, and finally presents them naked to the world as the sentiments of the Baltimore Whig.—The trick takes.—The whole sty of printers is in an uproar. The thing runs like wild fire, through their columns. "See here," they cry, "the sentiments of the Whig—see here the spirit of the democrats, but how eager they are for a monarchy—these pieces are only put out to feel the pulses of the people—if they are calm and unmoved, you will see how eagerly the democrats will declare for a king." It is in vain, that the Whig expresses these outrageous lies with success—it is in vain that he states that the pieces are not his own, but those of a pious divine—the stratagem is too good a one to be dropped. The federal prints are not even fair enough to republish the contradiction, and tell their readers the truth. Yet these are the prints, which boast so much of their honorable candor and regard to truth.

The following are extracts of a letter from a member of Congress, to the Editor of the N. Y. Evening Post—from the style, sentiments and other circumstances, the writer must be B. Gardener. The whole of the composition breathes a base and submissive spirit. In his fears of the power of France, the writer seems to have lost sight of the wrongs of G. B. and the interests of the U. S. The British navy is our shield—and on this postulate, absurd and unmanly as it is, we must submit and be slaves.

The writer is apologising to his friend for voting in favor of Macon's Bill—the principal reason which he gives for this seeming apostasy, is, that the Bill will militate against the interests of France. What but the most slavish British spirit, or the blindest infatuation could give rise to sentiments like these? "Then, why should I vote for it? Because it is not so bad as the non-intercourse law; inasmuch as it is in practice less injurious to ourselves—and equally indifferent to G. Britain." Again: "It places our relations with France, exactly on the footing Britain would, and America ought, to desire. It leaves in force the Orders in Council to capture the little trade which may venture to France. It forbids the importation of French products, except direct, from France. The direct trade, the British will not let us carry on—the indirect trade we ourselves prohibit. It avoids the disgrace of permitting the British to enforce our laws; it leaves them at liberty to act upon their own; which amounts to the same thing in substance."

Here, indeed, is a patriotic American for you—See terra mutantur; and I am against the freedom of the seas! Was there ever such a proposition concocted in such captivating terms? What does it mean? The destruction of the British Navy? It is confessed then that the British Navy can only exist by the slaves of the seas, by despotism and plunder? The use of them however, according to the just laws of nations, is compatible with its safety.

Such are the doctrines of Gardener and Co. From them, let the world judge of the degree of resistance, which they will probably exert against British justice, of how far her friends in this country will go, in her support! We should not be surprised if Gardener were to come openly out and propose a tax and a subsidy for the benefit of her navy?

From the N. Y. Columbian, of Feb. 23.

A singular occurrence took place in the senate to-day. Dewitt Clinton was presented with a challenge from Geo. Clarke, a British subject and large landholder in this state. The Senate have taken the business in hand, and appointed a committee to investigate it, with full power to bring the offender to punishment, who will undoubtedly be committed. The challenge was occasioned by an expression which dropped from Mr. Clinton, while on the floor of the house, on the impropriety of foreigners holding lands in this country, and that the said Clarke had been oppressive to his tenants. Time will not permit me to give you the particulars. The feds will defend Clarke.

What are Congress doing?

This is a question daily asked, and which may be answered in a few words, and in the same way John and Ned Idler replied to a similar question from their master, viz. John what are you about?—nothing Sir—what's Ned doing?—helping me, Sir!

The petticoat great-coat is quite the rage among our young bucks. When this article of dress first came into vogue, a New-Hampshire wag asserted that it was the result of the lex talionis—the ladies had been long striving to wear the breeches (inexpressibles we mean, pretty prattlers) and our young men by way of giving a "Rowland for an Oliver," has mounted the petticoat upon their shoulders.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscriber has for sale sixteen bushels of nice fresh Clover Seed, of the last year's growth.

JOHN ANDERSON.

Charles town, March 9, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of William Wood, deceased, are desired to bring them forward properly authenticated, to the subscriber—and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN LYONS, Adm'or.

March 9, 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.

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.

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.

FROM THE BOSTON MIRROR.

SELECTED POETRY.

Who'er with curious eye, has rang'd
Through Ovid's lines, has seen
How love, incens'd, the monkey chang'd
A tribe of worthless men.

Repentant soon, the offending race
Entreat the injur'd pow'r
To give them back the human face,
And reason's aid restore.

Jove, sooth'd at length, his ear inclin'd,
And granted half their prayer;
But 'other half be aid the wind
Disperse in empty air.

Scarce had the thund'ring giv'n the nod
That shook the vaulted skies,
With haughtier airs the creatures strode
And stretch'd their dwindled size.

The hair in curls luxuriant now
Around their temples spread;
The tail that whilom hung below,
Now dangles from the head.

The head remains unchang'd within,
Nor altered much the face;
It still retains its native grin,
And all its odd grimace.

Thus half transform'd & half the same,
Jove bid them take their place
(Restoring them their ancient claims)
Among the human race.

Man with contempt the brute did view,
Nor would a name bestow;
But woman lik'd the motley crew,
And call'd the thing a beau!!

From the WINCHESTER GAZETTE.

The Legislature of this state, after an unusually long session, having adjourned, I claim the right of one of the people, freely to examine their proceedings. I admit that they have passed one law which deserves the approbation of their country: I mean the law to suppress Duelling; but it will be difficult for their friends to point out any other measure, of a public nature, which deserves the least praise. One thing they have certainly done; they have spent about 50,000 dollars, by a session, which might have been terminated two weeks sooner, if they had done their duty.

A few years past our legislature generally adjourned about the last of January, and they did much more important business, than the last assembly. What has the last assembly not done? Why, sir, they have refused to add two judges to the court of appeals, or to divide the court of chancery; although called upon by numerous petitions, from different parts of the state, and although the necessity of these measures was generally admitted; and with respect to the court of appeals, universally. And why did they not add judges to the court of appeals? Why, sir, the house of delegates determined that they would add two judges to that court; compel them to sit 200 judicial days in every year and reduce their salaries to 2000 dollars. Be it known that the present judges are allowed by law 2500 dollars, and are required to sit only 126 days in the year: but the house of delegates would compel them to sit 200 days in the year, and reduce their salaries to 2000 dollars. The senate not agreeing to this admirable piece of economy, the bill was lost. Thus, sir, a measure called for by public justice, and by numerous petitions, because the senate would not agree to increase the duties of the judges, almost one hundred fold: compel them in fact to reside in the expensive city of Richmond: and devote their days and their nights to the great and important duty of deciding the numerous and important causes on the docket of their court, and all this with a reduced salary! economy, I suppose is the excuse; saving the people's money! Yes, sir, while squabbling about the salaries of our public officers, or about measures of little or no consequence, they are spinning out their session, and expending thousands of dollars, which they might save to the people. Yes, while disputing about the salaries of the judges of the court of appeals, they spent a sum of money which would have paid the judges for years, the sum in dispute. But they were the representatives of the people, and saving the people's money!! What is the result? Why the present judges receive their 2500 dollars, and the great

benefit contemplated by increasing the number of judges, compelling them to sit at least 200 days in the year, until they went through the enormous docket of their court, and several more important provisions for expediting the trials and shortening the nature of certain causes; all lost by the precious spirit of economy of the house of delegates. I cannot think that the people of Virginia, and particularly of the upper country, would refuse to their judges a liberal salary; to men who are to devote their whole time, to reside in an expensive city, precluded from the possibility of making one cent by any kind of business, and all this for the good of their country. Let it be known, that it will take the present judges, as the court is now organized, five years to get through the present docket; that a cause now taken to the court of appeals, cannot be decided for five years; that the business is increasing, and that the bill rejected by a majority of the house of delegates, was calculated to remove this great evil, (for surely all men of common sense and common honesty will call it so,) and it is impossible the people can approve the conduct of those who defeated it.

Numerous petitions were presented to the assembly, praying for a division of the courts of chancery. The people of the north western part of the state, to wit: of the counties of Fairfax, Loudon, Fauquier, Jefferson, Berkeley, Frederick, Hampshire, Hardy, and the counties over the Alleghany mountains, claim it as justly due to them, to have a court or courts of chancery established more convenient: other parts of the upper country have equal claims. Common justice would compel all impartial men to say, that the courts of chancery ought to be further divided. The subject was early taken up by the house of delegates, two plans were proposed: one that the judges of the general court, should have chancery jurisdiction, and hold one court in the centre of their present judicial circuits: the other that the state should be divided into nine chancery circuits, and the present chancellors ride to, and hold the courts. Either plan would have been acceptable to the people, and no very good objection could be made to either; except, that with respect to the second, there must have been another chancellor appointed for the courts in the north eastern part of the state; it being impossible for chancellor Brown to ride from Wythe, to Morgantown, Winchester and Staunton, twice a year; but the expense of another chancellor for Winchester and Morgantown would have been trifling, when compared to the convenience of the people of this populous and extensive country. With respect to the first plan, it was clearly shewn, that (by adding two judges to the court of appeals) it might be adopted, without one cent additional expense to the state. Well, sir, the house of delegates, (although in the early part of the session there appeared a clear majority in favor of the measure) got to disputing about which was the best plan, delayed the business from time to time, until near the close of their session, and then very respectfully to the petitions of the people, postponed the further consideration of the subject until the 31st of March.

Every day's experience more fully proves the necessity of a court of chancery in this part of the state, and another over the mountains. Look at the county courts; they will not try any chancery causes; in fact they cannot, and they do not wish to try them; the nature of chancery causes and the organization of the county courts, renders it impossible that they can ever decide the chancery business of this country. Every man of common sense knows this. Chancery causes contain volumes of papers; frequently involve very nice and intricate rules and principles of law and equity, and require to be carefully and intensely examined, in order to a just decision. And how do the county courts do business? Why, sir the members of those courts are continually changing; if they venture to hear a chancery cause, (which by the bye is very seldom,) they hear the papers read at the bar, and the argument of counsel, and then give their opinions without a moments time for reflection, or ever reading or considering a paper. Besides the justices of the county courts, are generally plain unlearned men, at least unlearned in the knowledge of the laws, and principles which govern courts of chancery.—I mean no reflection upon the gentlemen who compose the county courts; very far from it; I hold them

in the very highest respect; they are a very valuable and useful body of men, and do more public services without compensation, than any other class of men in the commonwealth. I only mean to shew the defective organization of the courts. The consequence of the county courts not doing chancery business, has been, that although a great deal of that business still remains in those courts, yet the court of chancery at Staunton is crowded with business, which is yearly increasing—in fact, the chancery business of the country is rapidly increasing; all important business goes into that court, either in the shape of original suits, or of injunctions: and the courts of law have little left, but actions of debt, assault and battery, and slander; and these find their way to the courts of chancery in the shape of injunctions; and to add to the dockets of the superior courts of chancery, the late assembly have authorised the chancellors, to remove the causes from the county courts, whenever there is delay in the trials, and as that is the case universally, I suppose the chancellors will sweep the county court dockets.

What accounts have we had of the talents of the late House of Delegates? I forbear to state more, than that it was not like the assembly of 1798 and 1799 when the talents of the state were called out to resist the usurpation of the federal administration, under John Adams. No Sir, you will hear it said, that Virginia will soon lose her weight, and consequence in the federal union, unless the people are roused, and again call forth the talents of their state.—And Sir, if the people of the north western and south western parts of the state, are not willing to submit to the injustice, and (I will call it) the oppression of being dragged to Staunton, (a distance to most of them from 100 to 300 miles) with their chancery causes, it behoves them to call forth the talents and the zeal, which will ably support their just rights.

I call upon those gentlemen, who are much better qualified than I am to address the people upon the interesting subjects, thus roughly brought to their view.—If no other person will come forward, you shall hear again from

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An intelligent and respectable Correspondent, says the New-York Commercial Advertiser, informs us, that there has lately been found, in the northern part of this state, a singular kind of clay, which by the heat of fire, is converted into pure, fine, transparent glass.—The peculiar properties of this clay were accidentally discovered. Last summer, while Mr. George Scriba was building a grist mill at Rotterdam, on the Oneida Lake, in digging a canal for the flume, the workmen came to a bed of clay; of which, however, no notice was then taken. In the month of November, a stove was put up in the mill, for the benefit of the men who were employed in finishing the interior of the building. Finding the house soon filled with smoke, the workmen applied this clay to the crevices of the stove and pipe. In the course of a few hours, the clay had disappeared; and on examining the inside of the stove, they found that the clay had been converted into fine and pure glass. Since that discovery, several experiments have been made, to ascertain the qualities of this new kind of earth. Two letters have been received briefly stating the result.

One of them says—"The melted clay, as it was poured out of the crucible, appeared of the consistence of molasses; and when it had cooled, it proved to be clear and beautiful glass, of a green tinge, and so strong that it was with some difficulty broken with the hand."

The other letter says—"I prepared a letter furnace, before a Black-Smith's bellows and blew one hour, when I found the clay well melted, and in a fluid state, so that it run out of the crucible in strings as thick as a straw, and produced a solid glass, which could be thus drawn from three to four feet long."

As this is an entire new discovery, it will doubtless receive the attention of the chymists and mineralogists of our country.

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.

Public Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, on Friday the 16th of March next, at the late dwelling of William Gibbs, deceased, in Charlestown, all the personal property of said Gibbs, consisting of household and kitchen furniture of almost every kind, a quantity of store goods, a horse, saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles too tedious to mention. A credit of seven months will be given. All persons who have any claims against said estate are requested to bring them in; and those who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, otherwise they will be put into the hands of the proper officer for collection.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'r.
February 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.

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.

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 somewhat in debt, prompt payment is desired—if not complied with their obligations will be transferred.

ROBERT LUCAS, Ex'or.
February 16, 1810.

FOR SALE, THE NOTED STUDD CHESTER BALL.

This horse will be sold on very reasonable terms.

JOHN HENKLE.

February 9, 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 on the shortest notice. JOHN LEMON.
Charles town, January 19, 1810.

A Jack Screw

WAS found some time in Nov. last, in the woods near Mr. Swayne's, about two miles from Charles town.—The owner may have it again on proving property and paying the expense of this advertisement.

SEBASTIAN MEDLAR.
February 16, 1810.

I hereby notify

THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this county for some time, and that Mr. Curtis Grubb 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.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18¢ cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25¢ cents for each publication after that time.

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Very Late from England.

Last evening arrived at this port, the British Packet Eliza, from Falkland, with the December and January mails. The packet sailed on the 15th of Jan. and a passenger has positively favoured the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of London papers to the 12th of Jan. inclusive, from which we have copied the most interesting articles.

The paper of the 12th states as probable, that the French decrees would be speedily revoked.

The U. States ship of war John Adams, has arrived in England, France and Holland.

We learn from the passengers in the Packet, that not the smallest apprehension was entertained that a war would ensue, in consequence of the dismissal of Mr. Jackson.

Our London papers are mostly filled with the correspondence between our government and Mr. Jackson.

LONDON, Dec. 27.

The liberty to import salt and colonial produce from England is said to be conceded to Sweden, in one of the articles of peace between that power and France.

December 29.

The flag of truce that sailed for Calcutta Sunday, with Mayuz, the Austrian courier, and Mr. Powell, the secretary to the American minister, returned to Dover on Wednesday, with the latter gentleman, who was not allowed to land. The refusal, it is said, as qualified by an assurance that he would be allowed to disembark and proceed to Paris, whenever he should resent himself at that port (St. Marys) through which communications between the respective ministers of the U. States at the court of London and Paris were generally made. After that has been said of America, in the Expose, we are rather surprised to find a little disposition in the French government to accommodate the diplomacy of that country. What difference does it make to Bonaparte, through which of the ports, provided he tolerates it, Messrs. Pinkney and Armstrong correspond? This marked ill will can hardly have arisen from mere spleen at the breach of a capricious regulation. From the length of time that the flag of truce was on the other side, it is probable there was some communication by the telegraph, or otherwise, between the commandant at Calais and his government, respecting the admittance of Mr. Powell into the empire. The flag of truce brought over a report that Mr. Armstrong was about to return to America.—This, if the rumour be well founded, would sufficiently account for the indignity with which Mr. Pinkney's secretary was treated.

January 1.

It is said that the troops now embarked at Portsmouth, which were intended for Portugal, are to proceed to Halifax. Another embarkation, for the same destination, is immediately to take place at Cork.

Incorporation of Holland with France.

The threat denounced against Holland in the message to the French Senate, and the Expose, is carried into effect. That country no longer forms one of the states of Europe. The formal annexation of it to the French Empire has been declared; and swarms of custom-house officers supported by numerous troops, are on their way to give effect to the new organization to

which it is condemned. Letters to the 23d inst. upon the authenticity of which we can implicitly rely, were yesterday received with this information. The intelligence was brought to Amsterdam by express from Paris.

January 8.

The long and very important letter, which we publish in this day's paper from Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney, the American minister resident in England, closes the whole of the correspondence presented to congress, in relation to Mr. Jackson's unhappy mission to America. The materials necessary for a full consideration of this important subject are still, however, incomplete. We want the correspondence between Mr. Erskine and our secretary for the foreign department.

January 9.

An immense force, it would seem, is proceeding to Spain. Ex. lusive of 15,000 conscripts that have been trained at Bayonne, veterans to thrice that amount are on their march for the Peninsula.

The Russians are said to have been defeated near Silistria, and compelled to re-pass the Danube. The Turks were under the command of the Grand Vizier.

We find in these papers a decree of king Louis, issued at Paris on the 29th ult. the object of which is the augmentation of the existing taxes, a proof that he has not yet done with the country.

The Princess Charlotte frigate, with the Lord Keith, Earl Spencer, and Monarch, homeward bound East-Indiamen, arrived on Sunday at Portsmouth. They bring the agreeable intelligence of the capture of the isle of Bourbon.

January 10.

Mr. Oakley is about to return to America. We believe he leaves town this day, in order to embark.

Accounts from Holland received yesterday state, that it was hoped they would be able to avert the fate with which they were menaced, by the threat of annexation to France, the senate and legislative body were understood to have represented, through king Louis, their readiness to adopt and enforce any measures suggested by the French government for addressing this country. They also agreed that Holland should give every aid of which it was capable, in any way to the French finances. In this representation, some of the principal commercial houses are said to have joined. It is possible the proposition may be accepted, but we doubt whether it will prevent the eventual incorporation with the French empire.

January 11.

The American frigate, John Adams, arrived on Tuesday off Dover from New York; from whence she sailed on the 15th of Dec. She has brought papers of that date inclusive; the contents of which as might be expected, are most important. The ground on which further communication with Mr. Jackson was refused, has been discussed in one of the Houses of Congress; and the conduct of their own government fully approved. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Giles, came to a resolution, on the 8th of Dec. declaring certain expressions used by Mr. Jackson, in his correspondence with Mr. Smith, to be "highly indecorous and insolent." Even this was not considered sufficient; a bill, empowering the president "to send out of the country all offending foreign ministers" was proposed, and in progress through the same House. Should the House of Representatives adopt the passions and irritation of the American government as cordially as the Senate appears to have done, there is but little doubt of this extraordinary bill passing, and of the president's having put it in force against the British minister; without even waiting for the formality of his recall, in compliance with the demand which Mr. Pinkney was instructed to make to our government. This resolution created no discussion in the Senate; the mover was the only person who spoke on the occasion.

It was a prevailing opinion at the seat of the legislature, that in the course of the session some measures of

a hostile character, with respect both to Great Britain and France, would be proposed to congress.

The annual report on the American finances was laid before congress on the 9th ult. It discloses some facts little adapted to inspire complete confidence in that system of policy, which the ruling party has imposed upon that country for these two years past. Like the old governments of Europe, the Americans are making a beginning towards a national debt, exclusive of that contracted in establishing their independence. The expenses of the year 1809 are admitted to have exceeded the revenues to the amount of nearly one million three hundred thousand dollars. The deficit for the ensuing year is calculated at three millions, to provide against which, as well as to discharge that of the preceding year, loans are suggested. To defray the interest of these, an immediate and considerable increase of the existing duties is stated to be necessary; and it is at the same time thrown out, that in case of a further defalcation, occasioned by a maritime war, it will, probably, be necessary to resort, either directly or indirectly, to internal taxation.

But the most important part of this document relates to the non-intercourse act. The inadequacy of this measure, to the object it had in view, is declared, and the alternative is suggested of re-instating it in its original figure, (that is to abolish the coasting trade, and prohibit exportation by land,) or removing entirely all its restrictions so far as they affect the commerce and navigation.

January 12.

Letters from Holland, of a later date, mention that king Louis had returned from Paris; and that apprehensions of an incorporation with France no longer existed. The American frigate John Adams, previous to her arrival off Dover, touched at St. Malo's, where she landed a Mr. Fenwick, with dispatches for gen. Armstrong. She has since proceeded to a Dutch port, (after landing a messenger with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney) where she will wait for gen. Armstrong's answer. It is also said, she carries to Holland the annual interest, in hard dollars, of the loan contracted with that government during the revolutionary war.

Col. Burr, formerly vice-president of the U. States, arrived at Hanover on the 16th of Dec.

The important news from America, contained in our papers of yesterday and to-day, relate to three subjects: The finances of the country, with which we have less concern; the conduct to be pursued in relation to Mr. Jackson; and the measures proposed upon the resumption of the orders in council. The last is by far the most momentous topic; for upon it will ultimately depend the question of peace or war.

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Troup, a member of the house of representatives, if adopted as a law, would, we apprehend, be decisive of the determination of the Americans to appeal to the sword. Exclusive of the consideration of this melancholy result, which must spring from the enactment of them, it will, we apprehend, be evident to all dispassionate understandings, that the resolutions are in themselves partial and unjust, in every way in which they can become the subject of investigation. 1. They are unjust, in professing to deal indiscriminately between us and the French: 2. They are unjust, in affecting to be a mere imitation of our orders in council: 3. And they are unjust to the Portuguese and Spaniards.

Upon the hostile act of the congress, resulting from the conduct of Mr. Jackson, we have the less to say, because America has certainly sustained no ordinary provocation in this instance. We have never yet given our opinion upon this subject, and shall now therefore state it.

First, then, assuming as a fact, that of which considerable doubt is entertained, that Mr. Erskine did act in a manner contrary to the spirit of his instructions; yet whence originated the

necessity of imputing the knowledge of this our minister's deviation from his directions, to America? It is sufficient, according to the doctrine cited from Vattel, by Mr. Smith, and acquiesced in by Mr. Jackson, to frustrate the validity of an engagement, that the minister forming it should have violated the instructions given him: it was not necessary to prove or to aver that the other contracting party knew this.— "To refuse with honour [says a high authority on public law] to ratify what has been concluded on by virtue of a full power, it is necessary that the government should have strong and solid reasons, and that it should shew in particular that its minister has violated his instructions." Hence it appears (if this argument be well founded, of which we have no doubt) that the offence given to America was perfectly unnecessary and gratuitous; the real merits of the question being thus: "Did Mr. Erskine violate his instructions?" Not "did the American government know that he violated them?" And in the establishment of the former position, Mr. Jackson would have found ample exercise for his talents, without undertaking the task of proving that men knew that which they declared that they did not know.

The last topic on which we shall touch, is the financial statement of the secretary of the American treasury.— We omitted to give in our remarks on this yesterday, that the thirteen hundred thousand dollars, which by the expenditure of last year exceeded the receipts, was covered by a sum already in the treasury, the surplus of the revenue in the preceding years; yet who ever considers that the expenses of America have thus, without doubt, been outweighing her means, and observes too, that she acknowledges her inability to commence a war (which will impose the sensible burden upon us), without negotiating a loan, for the bare interest of which she cannot provide, without having recourse to so novel a method as internal taxation; must hope, at least, that she will not hastily or unnecessarily encounter perils so incalculable.

The importance, however, of the preceding observations, though we trust, not their correctness, (as founded upon an assumed state of things,) will be naturally altered by the following communication from France, which reached us at a late hour last night:

PARIS, Jan. 1.

"The merchants have lately had several conferences with the ministers of his imperial majesty, on the present state of affairs; and have submitted to them, that trade has, since the Berlin and Milan decrees, taken quite a new direction, all is carried on by very circuitous routes, and by persons disavowed by real merchants. The ministers announced, that his majesty's intention was, that neutrals might trade freely with France, and France with neutral countries; that the abovementioned decrees had been pointed only against the commerce of England; and that, if they have been misinterpreted, and a false meaning given to them, the merchants should make representations, which would be favourably heard.

"It already appears to be agreed, that the visit at sea, a measure of policy adopted by all nations, is not a violation of neutral rights, and that the decree of Milan was intended only to prevent the visit directed by the orders of council, of November, 1807; by which neutrals were obliged to go to England, and there pay a tribute. It is also understood, that the embargo and provisional sequestration of American vessels in France, were in consequence of the embargo law of America, followed by the non-intercourse act; that we therefore considered the Americans who came into our ports, as disguised Englishmen; and that since America has repealed her laws, ours should fall of themselves.

"The merchants flatter themselves, from these communications, and from the news lately received, that America was not disposed to yield to England, that the political relations between the two countries, for the establishment of