

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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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. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 1/2 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.

A DIVISION OF THE UNION.

If the people of Massachusetts, could be affected in any other manner than by the reproach which attaches to the conduct of their representatives, we should be backward in stirring a subject, which we well know, is as painful to the great mass of the eastern yeomanry, as to any portion of the nation. When we take up the conduct of Mr. Quincy, and make it the subject of our animadversions, it is not because we believe the eastern people concur in opinion, nor will they applaud his conduct; neither the mind of the man, nor the apprehension of any consequences flowing from it, call for remark; but it is because the eastern people themselves very naturally reprobate the idea of a separation of the union, by which they would lose all the advantages that are participated in common, over this spacious section of the globe, and by which they would gain only the slender productions of the "low lying lands, and their rough rocky shores."

The constant repetition of this *severation of the union*, has been the bait which has so often invited England to reiterate her intrigues for that purpose. The severation of the union, has been urged in the British parliament, and published within the last two years by lord Sheffield; and foreign ministers blinded by their wishes, have seldom stopped to enquire into the foundation of the delusion under which they were acting, or whether, it was the ebullition of a weak head, like Mr. Quincy, or a wicked heart like Mr. Pickering.

The name of Quincy is renowned in the annals of Massachusetts, and in England, where honors and names go together, the *custom of the vicinage* is mistaken for universal usage; their titles of honor supply the absence of personal worth or talents, and fill up the same space with the same name that has occupied it for an age; they lose sight of human nature, and mistake a human bubble for God's image, and thus demonstrate to those who can look at man as he is, the folly of hereditary distinctions and vanity of *virtue* as an inheritance.

Mr. Quincy is not so fortunate as to live in a country where a silly man may succeed to the honors, along with the estate of a virtuous progenitor; and the customs of the country, in which he lives, cannot submit to separate the man from the mind he possesses; and this respect, when his conduct excites any attention, if it be laudable, the merit is all his own, if it be the reverse, then comes in the custom of the country, and laments the degeneracy of a good and great man's posterity. The virtues of his father are recollected with joy when the son is worthy of his predecessor; but they are recollected with anguish—while they tend to confirm the wisdom of those laws which annihilate the bawling principles of primogeniture, when the son of the best of men, acts in a manner calculated to render him one of the worst.

The apprehensions of Mr. Quincy are that by the time he shall be a century or two forgotten, certain republics will rise up in the westward: a man of a sound mind would not be guilty of the folly of such an expression of weakness. A sensible man, before he would give utterance to a sentiment involving great or remote considerations, would ask himself whether it was in the power of any practicable force or interference, to obstruct the progress of population on this continent? And before he would encourage a sentiment

so insipid and barbarous, he would enquire whether it would or would not be better for mankind, that this continent should be covered with confederated republics? If, upon reflection, he should perceive that it would be preferable that all mankind should enjoy at least as much or more liberty and prosperity than we do, he might consider that in the very order of providence, it could never have intended that a continent of two millions of square miles, and embracing every variety of climates and the most productive soils, competent only at the rate of the present population of Massachusetts to maintain one hundred and thirty six millions of people; that this tide of population must be checked, in order that the 7000 square miles of Massachusetts and its 400,000 inhabitants, should rule & govern the whole.

Nature has fixed her eternal laws—and it is among them that the soil of Massachusetts shall be full five months bound up by frost; the bounty that is withheld from the climate is compensated by the industry, the acuteness and the thrift, which it produces; nature in casting the lot of Mr. Quincy, on the low lands and shores that are rocky, has not unfortunately endowed him with the intelligence which the *hardy, brave, and honest* portion of his fellow citizens are blessed with; his education has spoiled the growth of his mind, and induced him to realize the Italian story, of the *pigmy* that aspired to contend with *Jupiter*—but covered at the hooting of the owl of Minerva.

It would perhaps be superfluous to go into any constitutional investigation of the extravagant propositions set forth as to the admission of any state into the union, beyond the limits fixed by the peace of 1783. Congress has already decided on that point, as well as passed censure on his understanding, by the large majority which has supported the erection of Orleans into a state.

The subject is however susceptible of an investigation not less useful, and too little attended to of late years; we mean the principles of natural right, or the rights of man.

There is another point also, which is not less important, that is the principles of public policy, as involving the safety of the United States. We do not possess any right to deprive men of civil or political liberty; and those who are beyond our jurisdiction, if they assert their liberties without invading or endangering ours, we have no right to interfere with them; this appertains to people not within our legitimate jurisdiction. As to persons within our jurisdiction, how could we possess a right to deny them liberty in common with ourselves, when the very basis of our laws, and constitution, is the right of every man to liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If we cannot interfere with those out of our jurisdiction, and those within possess equal rights, by what authority or principles of our institutions can we deny the right to any people competent, by their number or circumstances, to exercise those rights of civil government for themselves.

We say nothing upon the compact, by which the allegiance of the citizens of Orleans was transferred with the territory, though that alone would foreclose all the folly of Mr. Quincy's argument.

Upon principles of natural policy, it is incumbent on this union to render every man competent, and free to exercise and enjoy his political rights.—No band unites man so effectually to society as the freedom and happiness which he enjoys in it, nothing so readily renders him hostile as the denial of the infringement of those rights.

The sceptre of power is *progressing westwardly*: if Mr. Quincy is fond of the sceptre, he must follow it, as thousands of his fellow citizens are doing every year; if however, he prefers the tombs of his fathers, he must be content with his condition; or if *peradventure* the love of the sceptre be the love of ancient or steady habits—he may be attached to tombs more remote, if ancestors more remote had any, but the sceptre is where the king never dies, perhaps he may like his townsman Ste-

phen Higginson, wish to transplant himself to where no new states are constituted or even loved, where the progression of every kind is from bad to worse.

In the revolutions which established this nation free, sovereign, and independent, Massachusetts participated her honorable proportion, she has derived the rich reward. She has been rescued by common efforts and the general succour of her sister states; she has exchanged the vassalage and limited commerce of a colony, for the unbounded and expansive commerce of the universe; if the bigotry of her educated habits would so far abuse her fortune, or pervert her glory and her blessings, she has no right to subject her sister states to such ignominy or such restrictions. The other states are not willing to return to the colonial condition, nor to confine their destinies to raising raw materials to foster an unhalloved and inveterate tyranny; the constitution has guaranteed equal freedom to all, and what the bounties of God and the valor and wisdom of the founders of the republic has bestowed, they are not disposed to deny to their fellow men, whose destinies are fixed on the same soil, and by the same laws and the same rule. Whenever the people of Massachusetts choose to separate, and can shew to the union that they can be more happy than they are, as members of this union, the other states could be no losers. To appreciate the good fortune of the human condition, we must look at *what we were, what we are, and what we might be*. What we might be, is the consideration for such *weakmen* as Mr. Quincy—and if he will ask how many of those cargoes which constitute the tonnage of Massachusetts, are produced in that state; how many produced in her sister states, and after this investigation is made, to consider that to the vast and inexhaustible bounties of this vast region, all persons are now heirs in common—that by a separation, those states whom Mr. Quincy is so desirous of separating from, would provide their own tonnage, and instead of a common partner in the blessings of this land and its institutions, she would lose in *pursuit of this sceptre*, or in the futile attempt to stop its progress westward, she would forfeit all those interests which are common to a people who ought to be, and in despite of such silly men as Mr. Quincy, and such profligate men as Mr. Pickering, they will continue to be, and every day become more alike in sympathies, manners and affections.

Sentiments of this kind are seldom dared to be uttered, but it is time to dissipate in common with that fountain of corruption the *branch bank of England*, every vestige of that influence which has dazzled infirm minds, and agrieved the hearts of men of virtue.

AURORA.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Monday, January 28.

Mr. Swoope offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the comptroller of the treasury be directed to inform the house whether any, and if any, what steps have been taken to effect a settlement at the treasury department of the accounts of Joel Barlow, late agent at Algiers, and Charles Pinkney, late minister to Spain, and what amount of unliquidated balances remains on the books of the treasury against the said Joel Barlow.

Mr. Bacon said he had no objection to the resolution, as far as it went, but that other items might be with propriety added to it. To allow time to prepare such an amendment as appeared to him proper, he moved that it lie on the table.

Mr. Swoope said, he had no objection to inquire into other cases of delinquency, but he had a particular view to these two. In the case of Mr. Pinkney he did not know that the balance against him would be increased; but in relation to Mr. Barlow, he had been informed that it would appear that the balance against him of 360,000 dollars

now standing, would be increased by an additional amount of 370,000 dollars. He was opposed to the resolution lying on the table, and wished the gentleman to offer his amendment at this time.

Mr. Bacon said, it was rather hard to be called on at this moment to act upon the resolution, and to extract from so long a list of defaulters those cases which he deemed most proper to be enquired into. Whatever knowledge the gentleman from Virginia might have acquired from out-of-door informants, Mr. B. said he had none such, and could not at a moment's notice prepare the amendment which he wished to propose.

Mr. Quincy said if any benefit could arise from the motion's lying on the table, he would agree to it; but, because it was desirable to extend the enquiry, was no reason why this resolution should not be adopted. It was in no instance a good reason against entering into an enquiry in relation to one individual that others were implicated.

Mr. Mitchell was in favor of the resolution's lying on the table, not that he had any aversion to the enquiry into the conduct of these gentlemen or any other in relation to expenditures of the public money. He wished time however, to judge whether it was proper or not. This subject has been long before the public eye without requiring enquiry; and he wished to ascertain whether it was now necessary or not.

Mr. Sheffey believed the enquiry ought to embrace not only the persons named but all others by whom balances were reported to be due. And if it was in order he should move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Macon said it was but reasonable to vote for the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts, who wished the resolution to lie on the table that he might have time to prepare an amendment. This was no great indulgence, for it was what took place every day in the house. As for himself, Mr. M. said he should like to know the state of all those balances.—Wherever any thing was due and payment withheld, suits ought to be commenced.

Mr. Bacon withdrew his motion to lie on the table, with a view to admit Mr. Sheffey's amendment.

Mr. Sheffey then moved to strike out so much of the resolution as alludes by name to Messrs. Barlow and Pinkney, and insert the following: "The several persons employed in the service of the United States abroad, entrusted with public money, against whom balances appear on the books of the treasury department."

Mr. Pitkin was in favor of the proposed amendment. He said gentlemen would recollect the accounts of Tobias Lear, which were laid before the house some time ago, which were the most extraordinary accounts he had ever seen, and of which he did not believe the public had any idea before, they were published. A large sum was now charged in the comptroller's report to the debit of Mr. Lear. Mr. P. said he wished to know whether the accounts to a large amount has passed the treasury; because if they had, the subject certainly required the re-
position of the house. It was true that the accounts of agents abroad could not be settled so expeditiously as those at home, but it was proper that the house should know how and when they were settled. The amount of money expended by the United States along the coast of Barbary had been immense; and if the accounts of Mr. Barlow were not yet settled, it was extraordinary indeed. But, Mr. Pitkin said, he wished to see a full statement of all these balances, and therefore had moved the resolution.

Mr. Eppes said that he too wished to see all these accounts, and also another item, viz. the account of the expenses attending the first treaty with Algiers. If the information he had in relation to it was correct, it would be found that there had been under that treaty some expenditures of a more extraordinary kind than any in modern times. He therefore moved to add to the amendment of Mr. Sheffey the fol-

FROM THE AURORA. TO TIMOTHY PICKERING.

You are not worthy of notice for any estimable quality whatever. Your talents are of the meanest order. As an orator, you would not attract the attention even of the most bigotted Englishman, for five minutes, though you even argued with more zeal than a Periclean or Wellfleet. As a statesman, it is enough to say that you have already been expelled from its administration for your turbulence, when under the control of your former friends. Your history proves that you have just talent enough to make you obstinate in absurdity, and a fit tool for those who strive to perplex and confound every thing that is attempted for our country's good. As a writer, your compositions have gone through nineteen editions in the presses of England, but they have met the contempt and loathing of the American people. Your partizans (for there is no man who has been secretary of state! but has some) have called you an Aristides; and you have not the penetration to see the sarcasm with which the American people apply this name to Timothy Pickering. Your integrity may pass current among English agents here, or the British ministry, who esteem the American people, as Arnold did in former times, a French party; but at home your integrity as a politician has long been more than suspected.

From your earliest appearance in public, your character appears in a dubious shape. At a crisis, the most important in the annals of our country, when on the fields of Lexington, the Yeomanry of America rose like David against the Goliath insolence of a domineering tyrant—a most important stroke in our favor, failed by your fault. History records it: history attributes it either to your cowardice or your treachery.

After the formation of our general government, the friends of Pitt and of Cobbett discerned under the mask of the modern Cincinnatus and Aristides a tool ready for their purposes. Your clamour, your zeal, your mock patriotism in their favor, helped you forward, till you were made secretary of state under the administration of Mr. Adams. I pass over the services done by you for your old friends, they are well known to the American people, and they with your late ones have procured you their indignation to the remotest limits of our country. However, fortunately your purposes were not accomplished. Mr. Adams with the approbation of gen. Washington, dared in 1800, to make a treaty with France. You, in conjunction with some warm federalists, as they are called, remonstrated, protested, publicly prophesied, that France "was a yeger, crouching in order to leap on her prey," talked to Mr. Adams of the vengeance of England (as you do now to the American people) but you were luckily for our country baffled: you failed, and retired, to put on the mask of Aristides again. And for this, Mr. Adams, the American people, and undoubtedly gen. Washington too, have received your eternal hatred.

In the memorable period of 1808, you, thinking that a good time for pursuing your old plans, wrote a memorable letter. You appealed from the nation at large, to the prejudices of a part. You fomented discord. The spirit of Washington looked down with indignation at your patricidal attempt on our union. Your letter, however, missed its immediate aim: your friends in the east, it is true, tried a rebellion; and meditated a northern confederacy "under the protection of England," in which no doubt you were to be provided for.—You would perhaps have been nabob of Boston, with a guard of English troops for your safety, if Messrs. Gore, Otis, &c. had not stronger claims behind the curtain. However, the mine missed fire here; the manly, dense, and inflexible patriotism of J. Q. Adams, stripped your misbegotten monster of its Cincinnatus clothing, and displayed it to the American people in its native deformity. You have seen a sensible change take place of your designs since. The people have risen indignant at the treachery of your friends and your Cincinnatus mask; and you are now trembling on the verge of an obscurity to which the American people will never fail to consign those who lift their patricidal hands against our country.

In England, however, that dear home to which you know so many of your friends look: in England, your

letter was received with more electric joy than the victory of the Nile. In a few short weeks it was honored with nineteen editions! and was cherished like another modern pamphlet of our Mac-Burke, with the applause of the ministry, and the support of the exchequer. "Have I not done wrong?" said Phocion, when his enemies applauded him. It should make a real American weep when the foes of his country lavish their adder-tongued flatteries on him. Your letter, sir, and Mr. Randolph's speech, which Mr. Stephens, the friend of "the British party in America" printed with encomiums, immediately after receiving it in London (and sat up all night to do it) have done irreparable injury to the commerce of America. A whole life of penance would not atone for the loss, and mischief your productions are the cause of.

The key to all your past and present conduct is your devotion to England. You opposed a treaty with France, which General Washington advised, because it might offend England.—You wrote your letter in 1808 to distrust our measures, because England felt them, and would otherwise be obliged to yield.—You oppose our claiming our rights, now when we are so strongly called on, because forsooth England may take offence! Did our revolutionary leaders reason so? What care we for England? Are we a paltry island, or a contemptible herd of her subjects? Go to the fields and mountains, and ask our yeomanry if the spirit of Warren, of Montgomery, of Washington is extinct? And if they say it is, then tell us of the menaces of England or France, or any nation whatever, but not till then.

You are now again pushed forward by the same persons, to oppose the people of America in a measure, which the state of things peremptorily required. I mean the taking possession of Florida for the present. You can say any thing that suits your purpose: you can exclaim against want of energy in the people one day, and another day harangue upon too much energy. Had they not taken this step, you would have continued to vilify them for pusillanimity, that theme on which you have so long harped. Have you forgot that this very measure (before it was known that it had been taken,) was recommended by the federal prints? Have you forgot that this measure was proposed, voted for, and vehemently urged by your partizans, in the house of representatives in 1806? And was the pretence which John Randolph founded his league with you? And was it really right and proper to do it then, when the country was in quiet possession of Spain; and is it wrong now, when the claim of Spain is gone, when the country is in a state of commotion, dangerous to our peace, when it might possibly be offered to a foreign power; when if we do not act, we shall forever be justly charged with giving up our claim? At least let us hold it seven years as the Spaniards have; if we have only an equal right.

But what is in the prosecution of your projects, your turbulence has led you into a situation which you meet the contempt of every good man and even the pity of your partizans. An exalted friend of "order and good government," you are perpetually affording examples of gross disorder and indecency, and of attempts to sow discord. You have taken upon yourself the whole authority of the Senate of our country; and have undertaken to decide for them without even asking a vote. You have violated those rules of honor and good faith to which other men are bound by their public situation. You have exempted yourself from all those ties of propriety which other men would esteem it disgraceful to disregard. You have set an example which if followed would lead to the dissolution of our government.

And for what purpose have you committed this gross outrage? To shew that Talleyrand expressed an opinion in 1804, that we had not a title to West Florida. How long is it since Talleyrand became Timothy Pickering's decisive authority on our rights? Had another person urged this, you would have exclaimed French influence again—was not this letter in existence in 1806, when your partizans were eager to wade through blood to get this very territory?

But it seems you have got to prophesying again, you turned prophet ten years ago. You prophesied again of the vengeance of England and so forth, when Francis James Jackson received the recompense of his insolence. In both instances you have been a false

prophet. Events have belied you, though like many other utterers of prophesies, you have done all in your power to accomplish them. Why should you prophesy any more? Can you not take warning from repeated and gross blunders? I shall take my leave of you. It is a pity that you have mistaken yourself so egregiously. It is a pity that you have been so duped by the ludicrous appellations of those who call themselves your friends. In my mind, and that of the American people, you are not quite a Cincinnatus or Aristides, but you have the turbulence of a Cataline without his talents.

INDEX.

Four Cents per Pound
Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS.

A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post Office at Shepherd's-Town, on the 1st of January, 1811.

- A. Marcus Alder, Miss Elizabeth Armstrong, John Augle.
 - B. John Banks, Sarah Boyer, George Bishop, Ishmael Barnes, Frederick Bowers, Martin Bilymer, Walter Baker, Sarah Byers.
 - C. Isaac Chapline.
 - D. John Daugherty, Mrs. Dubuisson.
 - F. Michael Fiser, Daniel Fry, Joseph Forman.
 - J. William Jenkens, Thomas Johnson.
 - K. Captain James Kerney, Miss Jane Kerney.
 - L. Thomas T. Lowry, Mr. Lindsay.
 - M. Elijah M'Bride, James M'Kelwrath.
 - N. Jacob Nace.
 - R. George Rab, Solomon Rab, John Rabison.
 - S. Jacob Smurr, John Stip, John Shougart, Adam Sinacher, Anthony Strawther, Margaret Strode, Peter Snowtickle.
 - V. Dr. Garret Vorhies.
 - W. Adrian Wyncoop, Topson Williams.
- JAMES BROWN, P. M.
January 4, 1811.

A prime collection of
FALL & WINTER GOODS
JUST RECEIVED,
And are now opening at the subscriber's store,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

- Refined Camphor,
- Tincture Steel,
- Bateman's Drops,
- Stoughton's Bitters,
- Godfrey's Cordial,
- Essence of Lavender,
- Essence of Burgamot,
- Paregoric Elixir,
- Venice Turpentine,
- Iceland Moss,
- Ipecacuanah,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apodeloc, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business. PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

FOR RENT,
A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,
IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lite's mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the drier seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town. THO. BRECKENRIDGE. January 11, 1811.

IN THE
Vaccine Institution
LOTTERY,
To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following
CAPITAL PRIZES:
1 Prize of . . . 30,000 dollars.
1 . . . 25,000
1 . . . 20,000
2 . . . 10,000
3 . . . 5,000
14 . . . 1,000
30 . . . 500
50 . . . 100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

ALSO,
EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.
By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being set at two to one price. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to the Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself. The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places; and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this valuable remedy, and finally it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by DR. SAMUEL J. CAMBER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHERS, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harpers Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Stray Mare.
CAME to the subscriber's farm, about a mile & a half from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Virginia, about the 1st of November last, a small bright bay Mare, thirteen and a half hands high, supposed to be 5 years old, and has a small white spot on her rump. Appraised to 30 DOLLARS. GEORGE SHAULL. December 21, 1810.

WANTED, ON HIRE,
A Female Servant,
Who can be recommended for industry, honesty, and good temper. If she has children with her, it will be no great objection, provided she goes proportionably low. Inquire of the printer. January 4, 1811.

lowing words: "and also the expenses of the treaty with Algiers."

Mr. Quincy was opposed to the motions for amendment and that on a general principle. He had no objection to call for the information they embraced; but it was the wish of the House to prevent specific enquiry into the conduct of a particular individual, they could not do better than to load the enquiry with a crowd of other matters not at all relating to it. He had no objection to vote for this information, if proposed separately; but he was averse to connecting with this particular resolution any general enquiry embracing a variety of objects.

Mr. Eppes said, that he was misunderstood if it was supposed he intended by his motion to screen any person from enquiry. [Mr. Quincy said he had not attributed such an intention to him.] If any enquiry was made, what ought it to be? Were Joel Barlow or Charles Pinkney the only persons against whom balances was reported? No; there was a volume of such cases. A gentleman came forward and instead of taking the whole had selected two individuals for enquiry. Mr. E. did not consider this a proper course of proceeding; for certainly any enquiry on the subject ought to embrace all the cases. There was another objection to this enquiry; because every one knew that these sums were not due by the persons to whom they were debited. It was not six months since a balance much larger than the amount in this case was exhibited against Timothy Pickens; which, however, had since been adjusted. No doubt these monies had been all accounted for, but no final settlement had yet taken place.—Mr. E. thought the amendment of his colleague perfectly right, because it proposed to pass in review the whole of the cases.

Mr. Pickman moved that the subject should lie on the table, because it appeared to him to be leading to a discussion which would occupy the day.

Mr. Pickman's motion was agreed to. Banks in the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bills for incorporating several banks within the District of Columbia.

Mr. Randolph moved to re-commit the bills to a select committee on the ground of defect in the details.

Messrs. Randolph, Smilie, Bacon, Cheves, Stooly, supported the re-commitment, & Messrs. Lewis, Love, Key, Van Horn, Sheffey, Gholson, Wright, opposed it.

The debate occupied the whole day. Mr. Sheffey called for a division of the question on the motion, so as to take the question separately on the re-commitment of the bill for the extension of the charter of the Bank of Alexandria.

On this question there were
For re-commitment 43
Against it 53

The question was next taken separately on re-committing the rest of the bills, and carried by majorities of five, ten and fifteen.

Before the question was taken on the Alexandria Bank bill, it being rather a late hour (past 4)—

On motion of Mr. Smilie, the House adjourned.

Mr. Randolph, after a short speech, principally touching the nature and character of the government of the ten miles square, which he denominated the Pandora's Box of the nation, moved that the bills be recommitted to a select committee. In the course of his remarks he said, it would hardly be credited, that this was the House of Representatives who had a few days ago cut off the head of the hydra of banking; they were now about passing a string of bills to incorporate a number of banks, without paying the least attention to their principles or provisions.

The reduction of the capital authorized by the bill, because of the alarming injuries that will result from the excess of a paper circulation, and a change of many of their principles and provisions, were especially adverted to as reasons why the motion to recommit should prevail.]

Thursday, January 31.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

The following message was received from the President of the United States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before congress a letter from the charge d'affairs of the United

States at Paris, to the secretary of state; and another from the same to the French minister of foreign relations; also two letters from the agent of the American consul at Bordeaux, to the secretary of state.

JAS. MADISON.

January 31st, 1811.
Copy of a letter from Johnathan Russell, esp. charge d'affairs of the U. States at Paris, to Mr. Smith, secretary of state, dated.

PARIS, Dec. 11, 1810.

SIR,

On the evening of the 9th inst. I learnt that the Essex frigate had arrived at L'Orient on the 4th, and had been put under quarantine for 5 days for the want of a bill of health, during which time the messenger is not allowed to come on shore. At the same time that I received this intelligence, I was also informed that the brig New-Orleans Packet was seized at Bordeaux, under the Berlin and Milan decrees, by the director of the customs at that place. The simultaneous occurrence of these two events, formed in my opinion a crisis which required a prompt decision of this government. Under this impression I immediately addressed to the duke of Cadore, the note of which the inclosed is a copy, and in which I thought it politic to remonstrate with firmness, against the proceedings of the director of the customs at Bordeaux, and to leave the government here at liberty to disavow them. This disavowal, however I am persuaded depends entirely on the nature of the dispatches brought by the Essex. I feel, therefore, the most lively anxiety to receive them. In the mean time I give this letter a chance of reaching you by a vessel about leaving Bordeaux for New-York.

Since my last the Hanseatic towns have been annexed to this empire. I have informed Mr. Pinkney of the arrival of the Essex, and suggested to him the possibility that the proclamation of the president had come out by her, in order that he might, if he thought proper, make a final attempt to obtain a repeal of the orders in council while it was yet in the power of the British ministry to do it with a good grace. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) JONA. RUSSELL.
Hon. Rt. Smith, secry of state, U. S.

Mr. Russell to the duke of Cadore.
Paris, December 10, 1810.

SIR,

I have this moment learnt that the American brig New-Orleans Packet, lately arrived at Bordeaux, has, with her cargo, the bona fide property of citizens of the U. States, and laden at the port of New-York, been seized by the director of the customs under the Berlin and Milan decrees. I have also been informed, that this director of the customs, not satisfied with this hardy violation of the solemn assurances given by your excellency to gen. Armstrong on the 5th of August last, and confirmed by your letter to him of the 7th September, that these decrees were revoked and would cease to operate on the 1st of November, has, without regard to the plighted faith of his government, announced his intention of selling the provisions which constitute a part of the cargo, under the pretext that they are perishable.

The clear and unequivocal manner in which the revocation of the Berlin and Milan decrees were announced by your excellency, forbid me for a moment to suppose, that the violent proceedings of this man will be sanctioned by his majesty the emperor and king, or that the least delay will be allowed in placing the property thus arrested at the free disposition of the rightful owner, whose confidence alone in the good faith with which it becomes nations to perform their engagements, has brought him to the place where he is so inopportunistically treated.

I am persuaded that your excellency will not, on this occasion, attempt to remind me of the conditions on which the revocation of those decrees were predicated. These conditions were in the alternative, and the performance of either is sufficient to render absolute & perpetual that revocation. It is of no importance that the British orders in council have not been withdrawn, if the United States, in due time, perform the condition which depends alone on them. And what is this condition? why to execute an act of congress against the English, which to be thus executed, requires the previous revocation of these very decrees. The letter of your excellency, of the 5th of August, appears to have been written with a full knowledge of this requisition of the law, and manifestly with the

intention to comply with it, in order that it might be competent for the president of U. States to exercise the contingent power which had been given to him.

It will not be pretended that the decrees have in fact been revoked; but the delay of the United States in performing the condition presented to them authorizes their revival. The case of the New Orleans Packet is the first which has occurred since the 1st of November to which the Berlin or Milan decrees could be applied, and if they applied to the case, it will be difficult for France to show one solitary instance of their having been practically revoked. As to the delay on the part of the United States, there has been none. No official information of the letter of your excellency of the 5th August left France for the United States, owing to circumstances which was not in the power of Genl Armstrong to controul, until the 29th of September, and to this moment I have not learnt that such official information has been there received. I might indeed have learnt it, and been able now to have communicated to your excellency the measures on which the president has decided in consequence of it, had not the frigate the Essex dispatched by him, been put under quarantine on her arrival at L'Orient, for the want of a bill of health, and the messenger thereby detained since the 4th of this month.

I will not undertake to decide whether a bill of health ought, in courtesy, to be exacted of a frigate of a friendly power, coming in the winter season from a place not known to have been lately afflicted with any malignant disease; but surely the delay which this exactation occasions, cannot be imputed to a want of due diligence on the part of the American government.

It is from this view of the subject that I am thoroughly convinced, that the application of the Berlin or Milan decree, by the directors of the customs at Bordeaux, to the New-Orleans Packet, will not be approved by his majesty, but that prompt and efficient measures will be taken to correct a procedure, which, if persisted in, might produce a state of things which it is the obvious interest of both nations to avoid.

I pray your excellency to be assured of my most distinguished consideration, &c.

(Signed) JONATHAN RUSSELL.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, January 31.

APPOINTMENTS.

Yesterday the legislature proceeded by joint ballot to the election of two additional judges of the court of appeals, made necessary by an act of the present general assembly.

Messrs. Beeson, Prunty, Mercer and Brent, of Frederick, nominated Robert White, esq. at present a judge of the general court.

Messrs. Lee, of Norfolk, and Preston of Rockbridge, nominated James Pleasant, Esq. clerk of the house of delegates.

Messrs. Stanard, of Spotsylvania, Crutchfield & Johnson, of Prince Edward, nominated Francis T. Brooke, Esq. at present a judge of the general court.

This was the order in which the candidates were respectively presented to the view of the house. There was some eloquence exhibited on the occasion, & much anxiety shown. These are certainly the most important posts in the commonwealth.—They are estates for life, and the highest judicial tribunals; the sources from which the law, as expounded flows in upon other courts.

On the first ballot the votes were,
For Pleasants 87. White 71. Brooke 43.

Mr. B. being dropped by a rule of the house, the second ballot was for Pleasants 110. White 89. Scattering 3.

Mr. P. was therefore elected.
On the next ballot, the votes were,
For Brooke 123. White 80.
Mr. B. was of course elected.

FINANCES OF VIRGINIA.

Extract from the report of the committee of finance, made in the House of Delegates on Tuesday last.

The committee find, "that including the money in the treasury on the 1st day of January, 1811, amounting to \$468,214 25, the probable receipts of government for the current year will be \$544,936 11, and the probable expenses will be \$349,996 12, leaving a bal-

ance in favor of the state of 164,939 dollars and 99 cents."

"Your committee communicate with much pleasure, that the prosperous and growing state of the finances of government renders it unnecessary to make an additional requisition on the liberality and patriotism of the people. The taxes, though light and inconsiderable, are commensurate to all the useful and expedient purposes of the government, and have been paid with unparalleled promptitude during the last collection.

"Your committee also feel a satisfaction in stating that the embarrassed operations of the treasury during a short period in each year, resulting from a temporary deficiency of resources, have been much more limited in their effects in the last year than usual: they hence the cause of this embarrassment is visibly diminishing, and will be speedily removed without the intervention of legislative aid.

"Resolved, As the opinion of this committee, that it is unnecessary to raise the taxes for the present year."

CHARLES-TOWN, February 8.

WE are authorised to say, that the republican candidate, at the next congressional election for this district.

A message from the President of the United States will be found under the Congressional Head of Thursday, from which we learn that the United States frigate Essex arrived in France on the 4th December, but from the want of a bill of health did not land her dispatches, &c. until the 9th.

We learn, from the same source, that two American vessels, the Orleans packet and the Friendship, were seized at Bourdeaux, the one before the 6th and the other before the 14th December.

Now, although at first sight it would appear that the seizure of those vessels was proof of a determination to revive or prolong the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees—yet, as we consider that these cases were comprehended under those decrees? The Orleans packet had attempted to enter the Mediterranean; but, after being some time at Gibraltar, had changed her destination for Bourdeaux. When she arrived there, she was seized, more than probably under the suspicion or certainty of having received on board British goods, the importation of which into France is penal. The schooner Friendship, it appears, was loaded with colonial produce, the importation of which is partially interdicted. These seizures then may have been made under the Berlin and Milan decrees. If made under the Berlin and Milan decrees, it may have been supposed, considering the length of time intervening between the 1st of August and the 6th of December, and no intelligence having arrived of the revival of the non-intercourse against Great Britain by the United States, or of the repeal of their orders in council by Great Britain; it may have been supposed, we say, that the government of the United States did not think proper to avail itself of the promise held forth by the Duc de Cadore in his letter of the 9th August. Whatever may be the fact, it appears at least that those seizures had not received the sanction of the Emperor, were not final, and must under the circumstances, until confirmed, be considered as "the violent proceedings" of an individual.

At the time of the seizure of the first vessel, the Essex had not arrived; at the time of the seizure of the second, the news of her arrival had not reached Paris.

Determined to fulfil our own engagements with good faith, we are to consider others possessed of the same disposition until we have proof to the contrary. Is this proof to be found in two isolated cases of seizure, both of which may have arisen from causes wholly unconnected with the Berlin and Milan decrees? We apprehend not. We cannot so readily suspect any government of the duplicity of luring our vessels into her ports with a design as systematic as that of the huntsman, when he spreads his toils to snare the prey. No; we will not, without further proof, suppose that the French Emperor designs to violate or evade his solemn engagement to the United States.

We cannot but expect that the first easterly wind will wait us the intelligence, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan were formally annulled on the receipt of the President's proclamation

of the 1st November. If, contrary to all rational calculation, it shall not be the case, it will then rest with Congress to repeal the law under which the proclamation of the President was issued, or take such other steps as the public interest shall appear to them to require.

Nat. Intel.

Census of New-Hampshire.—The total population of New-Hampshire, according to the late census, is 214,414. In 1810 it was 183,858. Increase in ten years 30,556.

Census of Ohio.—The population of Ohio by the late census is upwards of 250,000.

The census of Kentucky exhibits a population of upwards of 400,000. The population of Maryland according to the late census, amounts to 580,545. In 1800 to 341,238. Increase in ten years 39,308.

The Legislature of Massachusetts met on the 23d ult. Joseph Story, Esq. was chosen Speaker of the House. The following resolution passed the House of Representatives of Massachusetts on the 25th ult. by a vote of 226 to 99, and has been transmitted to the Senators and Representatives of that state in Congress:

Resolved, That the Senators and Representatives of this commonwealth, in the Congress of the U. States, be requested to oppose the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the U. States.

The Grand Jury at Washington have taken up the subject of the altercation between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Alston, and on Tuesday the trial came on before the District Court.—Several witnesses were examined.—Mr. Randolph endeavored to prove the use of offensive and exasperating language. It appeared that Mr. R. struck A. with his cane once or twice; but there was no evidence of R's being touched by A. The court fined Mr. Randolph Ten Dollars.

NEW-ORLEANS, DEC. 20.

We are happy to state, that every thing is tranquil at Baton Rouge. On the 10th inst. the United States troops, under the command of colonel Covington, marched into the fort, and the Floridian troops marched out; their flag was lowered and the United States flag hoisted. The troops that marched out fired a salute, then stacked their arms on the esplanade in front of the fort, laid off their accoutrements, and were marched by their officers into the village, and dismissed.

The members of the Assembly and governor Skipwith, we are informed, expressed some doubts on the following words in the President's proclamation, "it will not cease to be a subject of fair and friendly negotiation," lest they should by this friendly negotiation, be handed back as subjects of Spain—but on examining the proclamation more minutely, they found that the President pledges the U. States that the people shall "be protected in the enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion." Hence it would appear, that when this friendly negotiation takes place, if the title is not fairly in the U. States by the treaty of purchase of 1803, that a new treaty of purchase will be made on such terms as may be equitable and right. So the business rests, and the people are now perfectly satisfied.

Natchez, Dec. 24.

Our informant says, that governor Folche was anxious for the interference of the United States, and willing that they should take the country; consequently, by this time, we suppose good order is established among all parties; the proclamation of the President having been forwarded by the members of the legislature to that part of the country.

All is harmony and quiet at Baton Rouge and the western part of Florida, the province attached to the Orleans territory, and the government going into operation. Lieutenant Hukill, of the army, arrived this morning immediately from Baton Rouge; he brings information that news had reached that place of a general insurrection in Cuba; that governor Claiborne had received a proclamation of the President of the U. States, pardoning all those American citizens of the province who were deserters from the army, and securing their return to civil life.

Foreign Articles.

London dates to the 16th of December have been received at New York, at which time the king of England was represented to be slowly recovering.

It was also expected a regency would be appointed, and that a complete change in the ministry would take place.

At the date of the 10th of December the French were carrying on the siege of Cadix with spirit. They threw shot within the walls of the city; and were making great preparation to attack the place by water, with gun-boats and two large rafts, which they were constructing to carry some very heavy cannon and mortars of a new mode.—But no apprehensions were entertained for the security of the city.

A British frigate had passed Gibraltar for Malta, to receive on board Lucien Bonaparte.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

It is high time, fellow citizens, that your attention be called to a distinction which diffuses its baneful venom more or less through every part of the union; but, perhaps from the peculiar nature of our judicial arrangements, affects in a particular manner the welfare of this state. The unhappy distinction to which I allude is that of the citizens into republican and federal. It is manifest that this unfortunate division produces the most pernicious effects not only on the choice of legislators for the general and state governments, but on the selection of executive and judicial officers of every rank and description. It is not the man of talents, of knowledge, of approved integrity that is sought after to fill either the higher or lower offices of government in any of its departments, but the man who has acquired (no matter by what means) the despicable title called popularity, or rendered himself conspicuous and agreeable by renouncing his birthright, the noble privilege of thinking and acting for himself, and becoming the flexible tool of his party. This is not the sable discolouring of party spirit, nor the venomous effusion of disappointed ambition, but the genuine hue which elections and appointments from the president of the general government down to the constable and petty commissions of a county court present to the eye of every candid and attentive spectator. Is it not then time, high time, to ask ourselves such pertinent questions as these? Is the distinction, the pernicious distinction of republican and federalist, nominal or real, important or insignificant? Do the abettors of this unhappy division accurately know about what they contend, or does their conflict realize the ridiculous absurdity of the Ephesian tumult, the cause of which was understood by scarcely a member of the crowd? If so, is not such a blind contest extremely disreputable as well as detrimental? But it is admitted, that the distinction possesses both reality and importance. Have the parties ascertained the particulars on which it rests. Have they settled with precision all the points, at least of consequence, about which they differ and contend? If asked the questions, why federalists do you oppose your republican neighbors, or you, republicans, your federal neighbors, are they respectively prepared to assign with promptitude and accuracy the reason or reasons of their conduct? It would probably produce a very salutary effect, if every individual were to divest himself of prejudice and passion, and devote a small portion of his time to impartial self examination on this important subject, and persevere in his scrutiny, till his mind shall have discovered such solid grounds of opposition, as would, on the most cool, candid, deliberate, full, and repeated re-examination, be found to be sufficient to authorize his conduct. To facilitate such a prudent, decorous, and beneficial practice, is one of the objects of this and perhaps a few future papers.

The causes of this lamentable distinction alluded to must of necessity exist either in something that exclusively regards the parties themselves, or the public, or in a mixture of both. If in something that belongs entirely to the parties themselves, it must be either in malevolence or interest, or in a monster composed of both. If such be the ground of quarrel, the sordid and hateful object and design of the contest can be no other than the humiliation and mortification of an adversary, the satiety of avarice, of base thirst for gain, by the emolument of office, and the gratification of a vain and empty mind, by elevation to a station, which only serves in such hands to proclaim the ignorance or the baseness of its bestower, the presumption, vanity and inutility of its occupier, and suffer

indignity and disgrace from the tenure of an incapable or unfaithful incumbent. Who, fellow citizens, who, that has not renounced the dignity of human nature, abjured the glorious immunities of his birth, pronounced himself unworthy of the privileges of civilized society, and contemned the honorable distinctions of a freeman, can brook even for a moment the consciousness of being either actually engaged in such an infamous conflict, or in danger of rushing ignorantly or thoughtlessly into such an inglorious contest? And yet into this contest, pernicious and disreputable as it is, we are all liable to plunge, unless we repel the danger, by an honest, impartial, accurate and full investigation of the motives and principles of the party to which we adhere. Fellow citizens, if the gratification of either malevolence, pride, vanity of interest, constitute the whole or induce any portion of the motives which actuate the champions of opposition on either side, few, very few indeed of us can reap any other harvest from our adherence to their party, and support of their cause, but injury and shame. Of their gratification, of their object, mean as it is, we cannot partake; but of the destructive results of investing men, actuated by such motives, with office of any kind, we must bear, if not the entire, at least the greatest part of the weight. It is then evidently our interest, not less than our duty, to investigate with an eye equally jealous and piercing, the principles and motives which rouse the political ardor of those who form the heads, and even constitute the ignorant interested understrappers, the men who talk much, think little, & care less, of our own party, as well as the principles and motives of those who occupy similar stations in the ranks of our antagonist. In such rational conduct alone does our safety lie. By such a wise measure only can we preserve ourselves from becoming the contemptible dupes of artful, malevolent, proud, vain or self interested men.

If the grounds of the distinction relate entirely to the public, as they indisputably ought to do, they will be found to be principally if not wholly in the following subjects: on the form of government: the mode of its support; the application of its funds; the manner of securing internal tranquility and external defence; the measure of foreign intercourse; the objects of domestic energy; the comparative possession of talents, information and integrity; or mutual jealousy of foreign attachments. If either party do in reality merit a preference on account of its political principles and conduct, and of course be entitled to superior respect, and more active support, its claim to these must originate from, and depend on, its greater partiality to that form of government, which is best calculated to secure to its citizens their lives, their liberties, their property, and their reputation: to that mode of taxation which is most equitable in itself, least grating to the feelings of the people, least expensive in collection, least liable to embezzlement: to those arrangements in every department which are most economical, the least cost the people least: to that modification or disposition of the public force, which combines, in the highest attainable degree, the preservation of civil and political liberty, with national safety: to that grade of foreign intercourse, which permits, with due regard to domestic industry, the importation of all such articles as either their necessity or convenience, or perhaps elegance may require, and suffers the exportation of all such superfluous productions, as menace neither the exhaustion nor impoverishment of our internal resources: to that grade and distribution of domestic resources and energy, which are best calculated to render the community independent of foreigners, first with respect to articles of necessity, then of convenience and comfort, and lastly of elegance and pleasure; and secure at the same time, which such a wise arrangement would infallibly do, a demand for superfluous produce, unproductive of the calamitous deprivations to which its consumption among foreigners will ever subject it; its possession of superior talents, knowledge and integrity; its greater or total exemption from just causes of suspicion with respect to foreign attachments. No doubt, the party who has the best founded claim to the partialities, possession, and exemption above stated, has the best title to our regard and support; nor from it can we withhold either, without trampling our interest and our duty at once in the dust.

But in these remarks, fellow citizens, are we not furnished with a criterion by which we may distinguish, a test by which we may try and detect, and of course guard ourselves from being imposed on and seduced by the multifarious artifices of political jugglers. It is the uniform practice of this detestable set of men (among whom without the least risk of offending against the gentle claims of charity, we may enrol the turbulent demagogue, the fiery boisterous partizan, the self interested, intriguing vote hunter) to conceal, cautious, as the murderer his fatal knife, the real, the important grounds of opposition, and by un-

obtain stories, vague reports, trivial facts, excuses, libels, inseparable from human imperfection, mistakes and errors in their opponents, or by such insidious misstatements, artful misrepresentations, and even criminal falsehoods, as either their own ingenuity or that of their party can furnish to divert the attention of their unsuspecting victims from such weighty, pertinent, and decisive considerations as ought to determine the mind of every voter, when he is discharging one of the most important duties belonging to this state of things, and which is not to be regarded as altogether unconcerned in deciding his eternal condition. Beware then, fellow citizens, and guard yourselves from the ensnaring wiles of that man, as from a cunning deceiver, who, instead of exhibiting to your minds plain, decisive, and credible evidence of the superior excellency of his party, drawn from facts that relate to the important grounds of distinction above enumerated, endeavours to seduce you or detain you in his glib by trivial tales, or matters foreign to the subject, as all considerations of personal attachment, family connection, favours and friendships undoubted are. Was not the attention of voters diverted by designing men from the proper topics of enquiry, it is impossible that a distinction so productive of mischief could have subsisted for so many years, or could continue to diffuse its malignant influence through the community even a few months longer. The great mass of the people, were the proper objects before them, would come to a decision, agree in sentiment, and prostrate the one party or the other in the dust forever, and rid themselves of all the intolerable evils with which party collision has tormented them for such a length of time.

THE republicans of Jefferson county are requested to meet at Mr. Haines' tavern, in this town, on the first day of February court, in order to fix on two persons as candidates at the next election for the house of representatives, and one for the senate, of the state legislature.

Feb. 8.

THE Federal Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to attend at Mr. John Anderson's tavern, in Charles-Town, on the first day of February court, next, (being the 12th day of the month) for the purpose of designating candidates for the assembly, at the next election.

January 11, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE Master Mechanics of Charles Town are requested to meet at Mr. Haines' tavern, on Saturday evening next, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the escape of runaway apprentices.

Feb. 8.

CAUTION.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by the subscriber, of Washington county, state of Maryland, to a certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, now of Jefferson county, Virginia, for one hundred and thirty three pounds twelve shillings and six pence, dated the 8th day of September, 1806, and payable on the first day of April, 1811, next ensuing—as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

WILLIAM EASTON.

January 24, 1811.

Negro for Sale.

I WILL sell at public sale, before Mr. Anderson's door, in Charles-Town, on the 12th instant, (being the first day of Jefferson court) at 11 o'clock, a healthy, able Negro Woman, not over 20 years of age, on nine months credit, the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

JOHN YATES.

February 8, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me to secure a debt due Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, on Tuesday the 12th day of March next, before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton's tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, a Coach, two Horses, and some household Furniture.

S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee.

February 8, 1811.

THE FLORIDA QUESTION

At present is before the public, and every article tending to elucidate the same deserves particular attention.—For a concise, and at the same time we believe a correct view of the subject, we present our readers with an extract from a speech delivered by Mr. John Randolph in the House of Representatives, October 25th, 1803, in the debate on the Louisiana treaty.

After shewing that the government of the United States were fully competent to acquire territory, he observed in relation to the boundary of Louisiana:

"As long ago as the year 1673, the inhabitants of the French province of Canada explored the country on the Mississippi. A few years afterwards (1685) La Salle, with emigrants from old France, made a settlement on the bay of St. Bernard, and at the close of the 17th century, previous to the existence of the Spanish colony of Pensacola, another French settlement was made by the governor D'Iberville at Mobile and on the Isle Dauphin, or Massacre, at the mouth of that bay.—In 1712, a short time previous to the peace of Utrecht, Louis XIV. described the extent of the colony of Louisiana (by the settlements) in his grant of its exclusive commerce to Crozat.—Three years subsequent to this, the Spanish establishment at Pensacola was formed, as well as the settlement of the Adais on the river Mexicana. After various conflicting efforts, on both sides, the bay and river Perdido was established (from the peace of 1719) as the boundary between the French province of Louisiana on the one side, and the Spanish province of Florida on the other: this river being nearly equi-distant between Mobile and Pensacola. Near the close of the war between England and France, rendered memorable for unexampled success with which it was conducted by that unrivalled statesman the great lord Chatham, Spain became a party on the side of France. The loss of the Havana, and other important dependencies, was the immediate consequence. In 1762 France, by a secret treaty of contemporaneous date with the preliminary treaty of peace, relinquished Louisiana to Spain as an indemnity for her losses, sustained by advocating the cause of France. By the definitive treaty of 1763, France ceded to England all that part of Louisiana which lies east of the Mississippi except the Island of New-Orleans: The rest of the province to Spain. It is to be observed that although France ostensibly ceded this country to England, virtually the cession was on the part of Spain: because France was no longer interested in the business, but as the friend of Spain, (having previously, relinquished the whole to her) and because in 1783 restitution was made by England, not to France, but to Spain. England having acquired this portion of Louisiana, together with the Spanish provinces of Florida, annexed to the former that part of Florida which lies west of the Apalachicola and east of the Perdido; by thereby forming the province of West-Florida. It is only in English geography, and during this period, from 1763 to 1783, that such a country as West-Florida is known. For Spain having acquired both the Floridas in 1783, re-annexed to Louisiana the country west of the Perdido subject to the governor of New-Orleans, and established the ancient boundaries of Florida; the country between the Perdido and Apalachicola being subject to the governor of St. Augustine. By the treaty of St. Ildefonso, Spain cedes to France "the province of Louisiana with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain"; viz. to the Perdido—"and that it had when France possessed it"—to the Perdido—and such as it should be after the treaties subsequently entered into between Spain and other powers": that is saving to the U. States the country given up by the treaty of San Lorenzo. We have succeeded to all the rights of France. If the navigation of the Mississippi alone were of sufficient importance to justify war,—surely the possession of every drop of water which runs into it,—the exclusion of European nations from its banks, who would have with us the same causes of quarrel, did we possess New-Orleans only, which we have had with the former possessors of that key of the river—the entire command of the Mobile and its widely extending branches, scarcely inferior in consequence to the Mississippi itself,—watering the finest country and affording the best navigation in the United

States; surely these would be acknowledged to be inestimably valuable.

But it is dreaded that so widely extended a country cannot subsist under a republican government. If this dogma be indisputable, I fear we have already far exceeded the limits which visionary speculators have supposed capable of free government. This argument, so far as it goes, would prove that instead of acquiring, we ought to divest ourselves of territory. If the extent of the republics of Greece, or of Switzerland, of ancient or modern times is to be our standard, we shall dwindle indeed. They have formed the basis of most theories on this subject. The acquisition of the country west of the Mississippi does not reduce us to the necessity of settling it now or for a long time to come. It will tend to destroy the cause of Indian wars, whilst it may constitute the asylum of that brave and injured race of men."

From the Paris M^{on}iteur.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF THE WAR IN PORTUGAL.

According to the accounts given by gen. Foy, the conduct of the English in the country is inconceivable. They have entirely laid waste, burnt and destroyed seventy leagues of territory; a circumstance which shews to the continent the fate it would experience, if they should ever obtain any influence there. Portugal has been treated like Bengal after the Indian fashion.

As for the rest the English occupy, at the gates of Lisbon, a strong position covered with redoubts in which they have collected cannon of every kind that they could procure. The prince of Essling drove them at the point of the bayonet from Almeida to the capital, that is to say, for a space of eighty leagues. No obstacle has retarded his march. It is owing to this rapidity that the fine valley of the Tagus has remained untouched, and that the enemy had not an opportunity of ravaging and burning it, and which assures the subsistence of the army for four or five months.

The prince of Essling has thrown a bridge over the 2500; two de pontons which are impracticable. He has also collected his magazines at Santarem, which he is fortifying, and has marked out the positions to put it out of the danger of a coup de main, for the purpose of assuring his communications with his strong places.

The English army has a great many sick. There are also a great number of English deserters, while there is not one deserter from the French army. Every thing that has been published in the English papers upon this subject, and upon a supposed famine, which if we are to believe them, has lasted more than two months, are so many idle tales, calculated to divert the people of England from the alarms which they have conceived respecting the fate of the English army.

There has been ten days rain, but the weather has now become very fine. Our army has very few sick. Our cavalry is principally fed upon Indian corn, of which there is great plenty; the horses are in good condition. The entrenched camp of the English before Lisbon makes their position respectable; but it requires to be defended by forty or fifty thousand English troops.

The English fleet with an immense number of transports, is anchored in the Tagus. The population of the whole North of Portugal is assembled at Lisbon; in consequence of which an immense number of people are collected there, which is productive of great disorders and dreadful families.

As the general of brigade, Lacroix, was walking on the banks of the Tagus at Vila Franca, with a friend, he was cut in two by a cannon shot. This young general (fleeing was of great promise) and his death much regretted.

The prisoners on each side have been exchanged.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past. This property consists of a brick building, containing five rooms, a garret and a ten feet passage; a frame house containing four rooms, a bar room, and passage, all neatly finished, store house and counting room; also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, smoke house, &c. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given on the 2d day of April next.

Also, a house & lot on the main street opposite Mrs. Muse's, and a large and convenient house and lot, handsomely situated, well inclosed, and has all necessary buildings for a private family, adjoining the Presbyterian meeting house lot. Possession may be had immediately of the two last described houses. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN KENNEDY.
February, 1, 1811.

DR. REETZ

REQUESTS all persons indebted to him for medical services to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

He has for sale a young healthy NEGRO WOMAN, an excellent house servant.

Shepherd's-town, Feb. 1, 1811.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the County Court of Jefferson, made at January Court last, will be sold, for ready money, at the Court House door of the said County, on the first day of February Court, next,

Negro Bill,

it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that he has been running at large contrary to an act of Assembly in that case made and provided.

M. RANSON, Dep. S^hiff.

for

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff of

Jefferson County.

January 25, 1811.

House & Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the House and Lot he now occupies, on the main street in Charles-Town, and within a few yards of the Court House. The house is two stories high, and well finished inside, with a convenient cellar under it, and kitchen adjoining.—There is also a good stable on the lot, and an excellent garden.—For terms apply the subscriber.

CURTIS GRUBB.

January 25, 1811.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through the farm at present occupied by the subscriber, throwing down the fences, or taking wood therefrom. Such as disregard this notice may depend upon being prosecuted to the utmost extent of the law.

ROBERT M'MAKIN.

January 25, 1811.

Estray Horse.

GOT out of a stable, in the town of Smithfield, sometime last month, a small gray Horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, will be five years old next spring, slender made, and paces remarkably well, his tail has been bobbed square off, but has nearly grown out again. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MATTHEW RANSON.

Charles-Town, Jan. 11, 1811.

A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening at the subscriber's store,

All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

Refined Camphor,
Tincture Steel,
Bateman's Drops,
Stoughton's Bitters,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Essence of Lavender,
Essence of Bergamot,
Paregoric Elixir,
Venice Turpentine,
Iceland Moss,
Ipecacuanha,
Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
And also that efficacious medicine Apodoloid, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turningpike a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson.

January 18, 1811.

FOR RENT,

A Grist Mill & Saw Mill,

IN Berkeley county, on the road leading from Martinsburgh to Williamsport, known by the name of Lick mill. Both mills are in excellent order, with sufficient water in the driest seasons. A lease for three years and nine months will be given, and possession may be had on the 15th of April next. For terms apply to the subscriber in Charles-Town, or to Robert Worthington, in Shepherd's-Town.

THO. BRECKENRIDGE.

January 11, 1811.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of	30,000 dollars.
1	25,000
1	20,000
2	10,000
3	5,000
14	1,000
30	500
50	100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

ALSO,

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.

By drawing either of which fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of humanity as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, inasmuch as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each, and the highest prize liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to this scheme itself, the great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter, and to distribute it free of every expense," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the King Pock has been brought into disrepute in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted. It stands therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the King Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, directed of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using imperfect or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this valuable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles Town, by DR. SAMUEL I. CRANBY, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN LEWIS PHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHERS, and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by DR. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. HENNETT, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Blank Bonds

TO BE HAD AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. III.]

FRIDAY, February 15, 1811.

[No. 151.

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. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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.

PARIS.

CONSERVATIVE SENATE,
Sitting of the 10th Dec. 1810.

The sitting was opened at 3 o'clock in the afternoon; his serene highness the prince arch chancellor of the empire presided.

His excellencies the duke de Cadore, minister of foreign relations, the count Regault de Saint Jean d'Angely, minister of state, and the count Caffarelli, councillor of state were introduced.

His serene highness the prince arch chancellor president, caused the following message to be read.

Message from his imperial and royal majesty.

Senators, I order my minister of foreign relations to make you acquainted with the different circumstances which render necessary the union of Holland to the empire.

The orders published by the British council in 1806 and 1807, have torn in pieces the public law of Europe. A new order of things governs the universe. New guarantees having become necessary to me, the annexation of the mouths of the Scheldt, of the Meuse, of the Rhine, of the Ems, of the Weser and of the Elbe to the empire, the establishment of an internal navigation with the Baltic, have appeared to me to be the first and most important.

I have caused to be drawn up the plan of a canal which shall be executed within five years, and which shall join the Baltic to the Seine.

Indemnities shall be given to the princes who will be affected by this grand measure which necessarily enjoins, and which strengthens the frontiers of my empire upon the Baltic on the right.

Before taking these determinations, I intimated them to England; she knew that the only method of maintaining the independence of Holland was to recal her orders in council of 1806 and 1807, or to return at length to pacific sentiments. But that power has been deaf to the voice of her own interests, as well as to the cry of Europe.

I hoped to be able to establish a cartel of exchange of prisoners between France and England, and subsequently to profit by the residence of the two commissaries at Paris and at London, in order to bring about an accommodation between the two countries—My hopes has been frustrated. I have found in the mode of negotiation of the English government nothing but craft and bad faith.

The annexation of the Valais is a foreseen consequence of the immense labours which I have for these 10 years past caused to be carried on in that part of the Alps.—At the time of my act of mediation, I separated the Valais from the Helvetic confederation, as I then had in view a measure so useful to France and to Italy.

As long as the war with England shall continue, the French people must not lay down their arms.

My finances are in the most prosperous condition, I can furnish all the expenses which this immense empire requires, without demanding from my people new sacrifices.

At the palace of Thuilleries, the 10th December, 1810.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

(Signed) By the emperor

(Signed) H. B. DUKE OF BASSANO.

Report of the minister of foreign relations to his majesty the emperor and king.

SIRE, Your majesty has raised France to the highest pitch of grandeur. The victories obtained over five successive coalitions, all formed by England, have produced these results; and it may be said that for the glory, the power of the great Empire, we are indebted to England.

On all occasions, your majesty has offered peace; and without enquiring whether it would be more advantageous than war, you considered, sire, only the happiness of the present generation; and you always shewed yourself ready to sacrifice to it the most promising future prospects.

It was thus that the treaties of peace of Campo Formio, of Luneville and of Amiens, and subsequently those of Presburg, of Tilsit, and of Vienna were concluded; it was thus that your majesty five times sacrificed to peace the greater part of your conquests, more desirous of making your reign illustrious by the public happiness, than of extending the dominion of your empire, your majesty put limits to your own grandeur, while England, re-kindling incessantly the flame of war, appeared to conspire against her allies and against herself, in order to make this empire the greatest that has existed within twenty centuries.

At the peace of 1783, the power of France was strengthened by the family compact, which firmly attached to her system of politics, Spain and Naples.

At the period of the peace of Amiens, the respective strength of three great powers was increased by twelve millions of inhabitants of Poland.—The houses of France and Spain were essentially enemies, and the people of these nations were still farther separated by their manners. One of the greatest continental powers had lost less strength by the annexation of Belgium to France than she had acquired by the possession of Venice; and the secure positions of the Germanic body had still further increased the power of our rival.

Thus France after the treaty of Amiens had a strength relatively less than at the peace of 1783, and much inferior to that which the victories obtained during the wars, of the two first coalitions, gave her the right to claim.

Notwithstanding, scarcely was the treaty concluded, when the jealousy of England was evidently in a high degree excited. She was alarmed at the constant increase of the internal riches and prosperity of France, and she hoped that a third coalition would snatch from our crown Belgium, the provinces of the Rhine and Italy. The peace of Amiens was violated. A third coalition was formed, three months afterwards it was dissolved by the treaty of Presburg.

England saw all her hopes frustrated. Venice, Dalmatia, Istria, all the coasts of the Adriatic, and those of the kingdom of Naples, came under the French dominion; the German body, established upon principles contrary to those which founded the French empire, fell to pieces, and the system of the confederation of the Rhine converted into inanimate and necessary allies the same people, who, in the two former coalitions, had marched against France, and indissolubly united them to her by common interests.

The peace of Amiens then became in England the objects of the regrets of all her statesmen. The new acquisitions of France which thenceforth they had no hope of ravishing from her, rendered them more sensible of the fault which they had committed, and demonstrated the full extent of it.

A man who during the short interval of the peace of Amiens, had come to Paris, and had learned to know France and your majesty, came to the head of affairs in England. That man of genius comprehended the situation of the two countries. He saw that it was no longer within the ability of any power to make France go back, and that true politics consisted in stopping

her. He felt, that by the success obtained against the third coalition, the question was at an end, and that they must no longer think of disputing with France the possessions she had justly acquired by victory; but that they ought, by a speedy peace, to prevent new aggrandizements, which the continuance of the war would render inevitable. That minister did not hide from himself any of the advantages which France had reaped from the false politics of England; but he had before his eyes those which she still might reap. He believed that England would gain much, if none of the powers of the continent should lose. His system of politics was to disarm France, to cause the confederation of the north of Germany to be acknowledged in opposition to the confederation of the Rhine. He felt that Prussia could be saved only by peace, and that upon the fate of that power depended the power of Saxony, of Hesse, of Hanover, and the fate of the mouths of the Ems, the Jage, the Weser, the Elbe, the Odel and the Vistula, so necessary to the English commerce. A man of a superior mind, Fox did not content himself with uselessly regretting the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, and the losses thenceforth irreparable; he wished to prevent still greater ones, and he sent Lord Lauderdale to Paris.

The negotiations began, and every thing presaged a happy issue to them, when Fox died.

They then only languished. The ministry were neither sufficiently enlightened nor sufficiently cold-blooded to feel the necessity of peace. Prussia instigated by that spirit which which England inspired all Europe, put her troops in motion. The imperial guard had orders to set out; lord Lauderdale appeared afraid of the consequences of the new events which were preparing. He proposed to sign the treaty, to include in it Prussia, and to acknowledge the confederation of the north of Germany; your majesty with that spirit of moderation of which you have given such frequent examples to Europe, consented to it. The departure of the imperial guard was delayed several days; but Lauderdale hesitated—he was of opinion that he ought to send a courier to his court, and that courier recalled him. A few days afterwards, Prussia no longer existed as a preponderating power.

Posterity mark that period as one of the most decisive in the history of England, and in that of France.

The treaty of Tilsit terminated the fourth coalition.

Two great sovereignties, lately enemies, united to offer peace to England; but that power, which notwithstanding all her presentiments, could not prevail upon herself to subscribe to conditions which left France in a more advantageous position than that in which she was after the treaty of Amiens, would not open negotiations; the inevitable result of which would insure to France a still more advantageous position. We have refused, they said in England, a treaty, which maintained the independence of France, the North of Germany, Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, Hanover, and which guaranteed all the openings for our commerce; how can we now consent to sign with the emperor of the French, when he has just extended the confederation of the Rhine as far as the North of Germany, and founded on the banks of the Elbe a French throne, a peace which from the nature of things, whatever might be the stipulations, contained in it, would leave under his influence Hanover and all the markets of the North, those principal arteries of our commerce?

Men who calmly consider the situation of England, answered: Two coalitions, each of which ought to have lasted ten years, have been vanquished in a few months; the new advantages acquired by France are the consequence of those events, and England can no longer oppose them; doubtless we ought not to have violated the treaty of Amiens. We ought since to have adhered to the politics of Fox. Let

us at least profit now from the lessons of experience and avoid a fault. Instead of looking back, let us contemplate the future; the peninsula is still entire and ruled by governments, secret enemies of France. Hitherto, the weakness of the Spanish ministry and the personal sentiments of the old monarch have retained Spain in the system of France. A new reign will develop the germs of hatred between the two nations.

The family compact has been annihilated, and this is one of the advantages which the revolution has procured to England. Holland, though governed by a French prince, enjoys her independence: her interest is to be the medium of our commerce with the continent, and to favor it in order to participate in her profits. Have we not fear if the war continues, that France will establish her influence on the peninsula and her custom-houses in Holland.

Such was the language of men who knew how to penetrate into the future. They saw with grief peace proposed by Russia. They doubted not but that the whole continent would shortly be detached from England, and that an order of things, which it was so important to prevent, would be established in Spain and in Holland.

In the meantime, England required the House of Braganza to quit the Peninsula and fly to Brazil. The partisans of the English ministry sowed discord among the princes of the House of Spain. The reigning dynasty was removed forever, and in consequence of arrangements made at Bayonne, a new sovereign, having a common power and a common origin with France, was called to the government of Spain.

The interview of Erfurth gave an opportunity for new proposals of peace; but they likewise were repulsed. The same spirit which had caused the negotiation of Lord Lauderdale to be broken off, directed affairs in England.

The fifth coalition broke out. These new events still turned to the advantage of France. The only ports by which England pretended an avowed communication with the continent, passed with the Italian provinces, into your majesty's possession, by the treaty of Vienna, and the allies of the Empire saw their power increase.

The orders issued by the British council had overturned the laws of the commerce of the world.—England, whose existence is wholly attached to commerce thus cast disorder among the commerce of nations. She had torn from it every privilege. The decrees of Berlin and Milan repelled these monstrous novelties. Holland was in a difficult position; her government had not an action sufficiently energetic; her custom-house offered too little security, for this centre of the continent to remain much longer isolated from France. Your majesty, for the interest of your people and to insure the execution of the system which you opposed to the tyrannical acts of England, was forced to change the fate of Holland.

Notwithstanding, your majesty, persevering in your system and in your desire of peace, gave England to understand that she could preserve the independence of Holland, only by recalling her orders in council, or adopting pacific views; the ministers of a commercial nation treated lightly an overture so lightly interesting to their commerce. They answered that England could do nothing with regard to the fate of Holland. In the illusions of their pride, they misconceived the motives of that proceeding; they pretended to perceive in it the confession as the efficacy of their orders in council, and Holland was annexed. Since they have willed it so, sire, I believe it useful at this time, and I propose to your majesty to consolidate this union by the constitutional forms of a senatus consultum.

The annexation of the Hanse-towns, of Lauenburg, and of all the coast from the Elbe to the Ems, is commanded by circumstances. That territory is almost

at least profit now from the lessons of experience and avoid a fault. Instead of looking back, let us contemplate the future; the peninsula is still entire and ruled by governments, secret enemies of France. Hitherto, the weakness of the Spanish ministry and the personal sentiments of the old monarch have retained Spain in the system of France. A new reign will develop the germs of hatred between the two nations.