THE RIDGE ROAD,

NATURAL TURNPIKE.

In a tour which I took in the months of May and June last, to the Falls of Niagara, I had the pleasure of seeing ral meadows covered with wild grass, the great curiosity, called the Ridge which variegates and beautifies the Road, or Natural Turnpike ; and I was scene. the more agreeably surprised, as I had never before heard of it, although I had resided within 30 miles of it for 12 | tent of country, now covered with tim-

Lewistown, on Niagara river, seven fore mentioned-from the dead level miles below the Great Cataract, and of the land, -and (what places it bethe same distance from the American | yond all doubt) from the soil, which is fort. In passing from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, by the falls, it may be proper to observe, that the 'country is "How was this formed?" It has no a dead level till you come within a mile appearance of having been the work of of Lewistown, when emerging at once man. Nature alone could accomplish from a forest of gigantic oaks, you so grand a design. It has been supfind yourself on the brow of a hill, posed, by some attentive observers, where opens to your view a prospect | that this was formed by the waters of the most beautiful and sublime which the mind can conceive. Here lake from their limits, they have made a Ontario first presents its boundless bo-som to the eye till it meets the distant threw up this ridge, by "their foaming horizon beyond !-- Immediately before | fury."-But can this be true ?-- Instead you, and almost under your feet, on of being left straight, would it not have the opposite side of the river, are often varied its course and been some-Lewistown and Queenstown; where times indented by bays?-But this commences, at the foot of the mountain, an immense champaign which ex- decide. tends to the lake in front, and to the east and west as far as the eye can stretch, intersected by the river, which is boiling and wheeling and foaming through its narrow channel, on the left, and stretching away before you, till it gradually widens, slackens, and subsides into a placid stream, which, moving majestically along, till it empties into the lake-leaves the village of Niagara and the American fort on the right, with Newark and that of the British on the left. The banks of this great outlet of the lakes are under high cultivation, and seemingly alive with farms, and flocks and herds, while industry is plying the oar, and lifting the sail, on the bosom of its waters. This wonderful combination of such immense objects opening at once upon the view, while the tremendous roar of Niagara Falls is still thundering in your car, and the solid mountain trembling beneath your feet, is calculated to produce emotions which no pen can describe. The mind is absolutely over--whelmed for the moment, and lost in amazement, in contemplating such a scene of beauty, sublimity, and gran-

deur. The descent of the hill to Lewistown below, which by turnings and windings among the rocks is made gradual, is about 170 feet; being the perpendicucular height of the banks of the river from the falls to this place.* This hill was probably once the boundary of Lake Ontario. It stretches along in a circular line, from right to left, as far as the eye can reach. And at its base, from Lewistown below, commences the Ridge or Natural Great Turnpike. running due east eighty miles with this mountain on your right, and the lake on the left, through an extent of flat country, but little above the level of the waters. It is generally from 6 to 10 feet high and from 4 to 3 rods wide It is a bed of gravel, such as is found on the shores of the Lakes, intermixed with small shells, and so firmly compacted, that the hoof of a horse, or the wheel of a carriage, makes but little impression. . Indeed it is like a solid pavement. Where the land is low, the ridge rises, so as to leave itssurface nearly all the way a horizontal plain. In one place it runs through a A Grist Mill & Saw Mill, low sunken marsh, about half a mile wide, where the ridge is thrown up 20 or 30 feet high, is about 8 rods wide, and as straight as a line could be drawn. The ridge is generally covered with large spreading oaks, whose foliage protects the traveller, in summer, from the rays of the sun, and frequently af-

* Here were once the Falls of Niagara. They commenced at the brow of this mountain. By the constant attrition of the waters, a channel has been cut through solid rock, till the cataract has retreated about 7 miles towards Lake Erie. It still continues to retreat, and may one day disappearafter draining Lake Erie and leaving only a rapid river between Lake Ontario and Huron. Above the falls the a prodigious great scale in this coun- son. Washingtonian.

ford this thinly inhabited country a [temporary shelter from the inclemency DEQUESTS all persons indebted

the earth is covered with rich herbage, and Nature, as if to give variety and interest to the prospect, here and there presents an extensive prairie, or natu-

That the waters of this Lake once spread over this ridge, and a vast exber, is evident from its being so nearly The western end commences at on a level with them - from the hill befound to be alluvial.

The inquiry will naturally arisethe lake, that when they were receding question is submitted for naturalists to 5. C.

A BOOK

cutors bonds for this county, has been taken either from the court house during the sitting of the court, or from my office, I suppose by mistake. If any person has such a book in possession, I will thank them to return it. And if it has been feloniously taken away, I will give Fifty Dollars reward for its restoration and the conviction of the felon.

GLO. HITE.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

Feb. 15.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's farm this morning, Negro Harry -he is about forty years old, small of stature, light complexion, bushy hair, and a little bow-legged-he was bought several years ago from the estate of Mr. Triplett, near Alexandria, where, having connections, it is suspected he will endeavor to go. The above reward will be given if taken out of the county of Jefferson, or ten dollars if taken within and brought home to me; together with all other reasonable charges. H. S. TURNER.

February 15, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale.

WILL be offered for sale, on the 2d day of March next, the House and Lot now occupied by Robert Russel, in Shepherd's-Town, This property is in the centre of the town, the lot is 39 feet front, and 206 back, the house is of brick, 36 by 29 feet, two stories high, with a cellar under the whole, a convenient kitchen, smoke house, and bake oven, stable, Sc. all of which are in complete order - There is also a well of never failing water in the yard. The terms of sale will be made known on that day, by the subscriber.

GEORGE BISHOP, sen.

FOR RENT,

February 15, 1811.

L ing from Martinsburgh to Willimill. 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.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to A the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporriver is from 3-4 to a mile wide ; below, ating a company for the purpose of for 7 miles, through the channel cut in | turnpiking a road from the bank of the a rock, it is no more than 60 or 70 rods | river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to in any place. Truly, indeed, could | the west end of the main street in Knickerbocker say," Nature works on | Charles-Town, in the county of Jeffer-January 18, 1811.

DR. REETZ

N to him for medical services to Here is little underbrush to be seen ; come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers before the door of Mr. Robert Fulton for collection.

> GRO WOMAN, an excellent house | hold Furniture, servant.

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

FOR RENT.

"HE 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 ferson county, Virginia, for one hun. house containing four rooms, a bar dred and thirty three pounds twelve room, and passage, all neatly finished, shillings and six pence, dated the 8th store house and counting room; day of September, 1806, and payable also a kitchen, pantry, two stables, on the first day of April, 1811, ner smoke house, &c. The above im- ensuing-as I am determined not to provements are on a corner lot, on the pay the same until compelled by law. 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, the neighbourhood, and the public in adjoining the Presbyterian meeting general, that they have recently com-Bound in bourds; containing the exe- house lot. Possession may be had im- menced opening, and shall continue to mediately of the two last described open as occasion may require, a great houses. For terms apply to the sub- variety of articles suitable to the present scriber, in Charles-Town.

JOHN KENNEDY. February, 1, 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 storics 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.

Estray Horse.

OT out of a stable, in the town of U 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 bobb'd square off, but has nearly grown Paints & Medicines, &c. 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. LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG MATTHEW RANSON. and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS,

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 | cash, for any number of 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 | Chesnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of. purchasing cheap goods, are invited to TN Berkeley county, on the road lead- pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this amsport, known by the name of Lite's | 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-bili-
- ous Pills, And also that efficacious medicine

Apodeldoc, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their the very life of trade. 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.

ther of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price m HIDES AND SKINS, And wish to contract for a large quan-tity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz. Oak Bark. Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market,

with us, for either of the above kinds neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, with such articles as they may want, and feel happy we have it fully in our power to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those in arrears, will use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, without putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them-We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as neces-

sary for them to pay their arrearages as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Ca Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1811.

Trustee's Sale. BY virtue of a deed of trust, execut. ed to me to secure a debt due Hambleton Jefferson, I will sell, or Tuesday the 12th day of March next tavern, in Charles-Town, for cash, He has for sale a young healthy NE- Coachee, two Horses, and some house. S. SLAUGHTER, Trustee, February 8, 1811.

igitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

FRIDAY, March 8, 1811.

CAUTION.

Vol. III.]

until arrearages are paid.

ime.

insertion; to non-subscribers at the

rate of one dollar per square, and 25

cents for each publication after that

DOCUMENTS

Communicated by the President of the

CONTINUED.

Extract of a letter from Mir. Pinkney

I inclose a duplicate of my letter of

the 5th instant, in which was trans-

mitted a copy of my note to lord Wel-

lesley of the third, concerning the or-

I have little more to say in addition

to what is contained in that letter, than

that it is my intention, in case lord

Wellesley gives me an unfavourable

answer to it, to enter at large into the .

whole subject in my rejoinder, and in

case he delays improperly, his reply,

to take as strong notice of that impro-

As soon as the king recovers, I mean

to mention again the subject of a minis-

ter plenipotentiary to the U. States,

which lord Wellesley notwithstanding

his written and verbal pledges seems to

have forgotten) and if satisfactory as-

surances are not renewed and acted

upon, to announce my determination

to return to America, and leave a

charge d'affaires; in the choice of

whom, however, I shall have consi-

derable difficulty, unless you should

furnish me in season with the expected.

secretary of legation. I presume, that-

ure you, with great truth, that I shall

Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith.

I have finally determined not to men-

tion to lord Wellesley (as I had thought

of doing) the subject of a plenipotenti-

ary successor to Mr. Jackson. I

think, upon reflection, (and shall act

accordingly) that I ought, after what

has passed, to leave him without fur-

ther enquiry or notice, on my part, to

shape his course upon it; and that, if

ought at once to send in an official note,

announcing my resolution to return to

America, and to leave some suitable

My letter of the 23d of July inform-

ed you that after lord Wellesley's writ-

ten assurance of the 22d of that month

went, with his assurances in conversa-

the instructions contained in your let-

prospect which then existed, of bring-

ing to a conclusion the affair of the

person as charge d'affaires.

stances, prescribed.

LONDON, NOV. 14, 1810.

consult by it my own inclinations.

in taking this course, I shall fulfil the

London, Nov. 7, 1810.

to Mr. Smith, dated

sentatives, on the 19th ult.

ders in council.

priety as I can.

United States to the House of Repre-

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking an assignment on a bond given by the subscriber, of Wash ington county, state of Maryland, to a certain Wendal Glaze, formerly of the county and state aforesaid, now of lef. WILLIAM EASTON January 24, 1811.

More New Goods. By the Market-House in Shepherd's. Town.

THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a dit. tance, as well as those immediately in and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which hars been scarce for some time past, viz. Ladies Super Extra Long White

> Habit Long White and Black

Kid Gloves,

Lace Sleeves,

Cambrick,

Muslins, &c.

ditto .

ditto .

Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose, Milk-White Sattin and Mantua,

Black Lutestring and other Silks, Large assortment Fashionable Rib bands and Trimmings,

Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers,

Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, Bonnetts, Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen

Cotton Shirting, Cambrick Muslim, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India

They have on hands, a large quantity Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings, Wrought & Cut NAILS, Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather,

BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and ROUNDINGS, &c. &c. Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Lea-

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER. he believed, be made in the course of popinion vitally) the character and rights 1 temporary inequalities were common-

that week or the next. rory is Two Dollars a year, one half government of France, of the Berlin government reasons which it will not year. No paper will be discontinued be lord Wellesley's forgetfulness of his Wellesley. It is unnecessary in the thought it would be well that the new 17" Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dolmonths longer, indispensable. ar, and 181 cents for every subsequent

on had not ceased when the illness of | done. Mr. Russell has written me the king made it impossible that I two letters, the first dated the 26th of lord Wellesley another note, of which a should depart.

every motive for bringing this matter October, and received the 13th of No- my verbal communication of the 5th. to an issue, and none for the least besi- vember. This last enclosed a letter tation or reserve upon it. Several to me from General Armstrong, of the will perceive by the enclosed copy, months will have been allowed for the 29th of September. He had written performance of an act which might have | me a short note from Paris, dated the | the 10th.

the revocation of the French edicts- him of the 12th of that month, already a situation to admit of such proceedings | ter of the 26th of September. on its own part, and on mine as the occasion will require.

me on the 28th of August, (menti- Moniteur of the 9th of September, cononed above) it is perfectly clear, that | taining the Duke of Cadore's letter of | pect one; but I understand that the he had not then executed the intention, the 5th of August to Gen. Armstrong, cause has been and will be postponed. so positively announced in his note of (which I got through a private chanthe 22d of July. Five or six weeks nel) is much more likely to be of ser-had passed, and that which he had vice (if any thing can be of service) both said and written he meant to do here, where that journal is considered instant, and produced a good deal of immediately, he was not yet sure that as equivalent to the London Gazette; sensation. It gave me pleasure to find he meant to do in another fortnight .- and I have accordingly referred to it in my letter to lord Wellesley so sup-The presumption seems, nevertheless, my note to lord Wellesley of the 3d in- ported. I hope soon to receive an offito be quite unnatural, that lord Wel- stant. lesley continued up to the commencement of the king's malady, to be negligent of a pledge, which he chose to rest, not merely on his official but his personal character-a pledge, of which he knew I could neither question the sufficiency nor doubt the sincerity, and by which, as he also knew my conduct on an extremely delicate point of duty was wholly determined.

On the other hand, if lord Wellesley has been mindful of his pledge, and has recommended a minister in compliance with it, how has it happened (how can it have happened) that his rewishes of the president, and I can as- commendation has not been followed an appointment.

In the midst of all this doubt, which lord Wellesley might dissipate if he pleased by an explanation apparently. necessary for his own sake, there is, as I believe, no uncertainty as to the course which, in the actual state of my instructions (or, on the score of general propriety) I ought to pursue; especially, as I must infer from your silence since the arrival of Mr. Morier at Washington (if I had no other reason for that inference) that no such communication was made either by or through that gentleman to you, as ought an appointment should not be made as in the judgment of the president, to soon as the king's health (which would | have any influence upon my conduct on | seem to be improving) will permit, I this occasion.

I have the honor to be, &c. (Signed WM. PINKNEY.

Extract from the postscript, dated the

14th of Nov. 1810, to Mr. Smith. (which was in conformity, as far as it from lord Wellesley, and not much usual manner; but confined himself to me to request that you will have the from any other quarter, concerning the such general remarks and profes- goodness to commit the substance of it tion) "that it was his intention imme- orders in council. I have not lately diately to recommend the appointment sought any interview with him on that of an envoy extraordinary and minister | or any other occasion. It is impossiplenipotentiary from the king to the ble for me to look back upon the past, United States." I did not think my- and to place much value upon conferself authorised to take the step which | ences.

I am particularly anxious to get from ter of the 23d May, in certain circum- | lord Wellesley, in case the British government persists in declining to repeal | the two subjects of a minister plenipo-My opinion was, that whether the the orders, a distinct statement in writing of the motives of its conduct.

Thus far I have taken for granted Chesapeake, were taken into the ac- the manifest and introvertible justice count or not, it was my obvious duty of our expectations; believing that to remain at my post, most irksome as there could in the first instance be no ther from some obstacles, of a personal it was every day becoming, until it sufficient inducement for anticipating nature, to obtaining the services of the should incontestibly appear, that those difficulties and objections in so plain a assurances were not to be relied upon. case ; that if any existed they ought to Before a sufficient time had elapsed be, and would be, avowed, and that to warrant so harsh a conclusion, I re- when avowed, I could meet them with he had another person in view if i ceived from lord Wellesley, on the more advantage than while they were should be otherwise; that he had not 28th of August, a farther casual intima- only conjectured. Should, however, supposed that delay could be considertion, reported to you in my letter of the a studious ambiguity continue to be ed as of any moment by my govern-29th of the same month, that the re- preserved on a subject, which now ment, after the assurance contained in

of our country, I shall very soon think | and when not meant to be offensive. own declarations, or the inattention mean time to trouble you with the view minister should carry out the adjustof his government to what he might ad- | which that letter will contain. I have | ment, and consequently, that it should vise in consequence of them, rendered not lately received any thing from my stay in England for two or three France, which enables me to put the repeal of the French decrees in a In fine, the effect of that considerati- stronger light than could otherwise be September, and received on the 3d of | copy, marked No. 2, is enclosed, re-Upon the king's recovery, I shall have October, the other dated the 10th of questing me to recapitulate in writing, been completed in as many weeks. | 13th of September, but not received I shall have done every thing in my | till long afterwards, which inclosed a power on the subjects connected with | copy of the French minister's letter to And the British government will be in | received from Mr. Russel, in his let- | pressing, and I was not sure that I

Such use as could be made of these different communications I have made. From lord Wellesley's intimation to Of course it could be very little. A

> Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney the Secretary of State, dated London, November 19, 1810.

" My third letter to lord Wellesley concerning the French decrees and the British orders in council, will be presented much sooner than I had at first they will do nothing if they can help it. intended. I shall, I think, present it A very firm tone ought now to be asin a few days. Upon the other subject of my letter to you of the 14th inst. I need not add any thing to what is there. said upon it."

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State, dated London,

November 21, 1810. "An American vessel (the Fox) has within a few days past, been brought into Plymouth as prize to a king's ship (the Amethyst) for an imputed attempt to go to Cherbourg in France, in violation of the unrepailed British orders. I have requested that the case may be represented in proper form to me; and I mean to use it as the best ground for my intended letter to lord Wellesley."

Extract of a letter from Wm. Pinkney, Esq. minister plenipotentiary of the | to-morrow, at two o'clock. United States, in London, to the Secretary of State, dated London, December 14, 1810.

" On the 4th instant, I received from Lord Wellesley a note, of which a copy marked No. 1, is inclosed, respecting the repeal of the French decrees. The conference to which it invited me took place on the 5th; and in the course of it I explained to him, at considerable 15th, to Mr. Pinkney's letter of the length, my view of that subject, and of the points immediately connected with P. S. November 15. I hear nothing it. Lord Wellesley heard me in his sions as I need not repeat to you. He proposed that our conference should be renewed on the 7th, and engaged in the mean time to report to his colleagues what I had said, and at our next interview to make me acquainted with the result.

"He introduced, of his own accord, tentiary, and the Chesapeake.

" On the first, he professed to entertain the same disposition and intention as heretofore, and delared that the delay which had taken place arose altogeperson whom he particularly wished to send to America; that he hoped these obstacles would soon be removed ; that commendation of a minister would, as touches more nearly than ever (in my his note to me in July last; that these proceed to recapitulate in this letter

[No. 154.

" On the second, he informed me be postponed till he was appointed .---He repeated that we should have no difficulties upon it. I give you these verbal explanations as I received them.

"On the 6th inst. I received from With this request I complied, as you marked No. 3, of my letter te him of

" I could have no motive for going to him on the 7th, and had therefore no interview with him on that day.

" As the case of the Fox was rather could prepare my letter on the general subject in season, I sent in a separate note upon it on the 8th. A copy of that note, marked No. 4, is enclosed. I have no reply to it, and did not ex-"A newspaper copy of the President's proclamation of the 2d of No-

quiry I have not been able to obtain any previously to the promulgation of those

ny such information, I should be happy

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

to writing, at the earliest time which may suit your convenience.

in the same form.

perhaps be unnecessary that you should take the trouble of calling at this office

If, however, you should be desirous of seeing me, I shall be ready to have the honor of receiving you between two and three o'clock.

(Signed) William Pinkney, Sc. Sc.

December 10, 1810.

MY LORD; In compliance with the request contained in your note of the 6th inst. I

The price of the FARMER's REPOSI- In the meantime, the repeal by the myself called upon to suppose for this were never held to be so, &c. to be paid at the time of subscribing, and Milan decrees, had produced a declare, and to examine them with full- that he had not sent me a paper which and the other at the expiration of the posture of affairs which whatever might ness and freedom in a letter to lord he had prepared upon it, because he

sumed with this government.

If you should be in possession of a-

With the highest consideration,

Sir.

William Pinkney, Esq. Sc. Sc. (No. 2.) Foreign Office, Dec. 6, 1810. The importance of the verbal com-

munication which I had the honor of receiving from you yesterday, induces

As soon as I shall have received such a written statement from you, I shall be anxious to return an official reply

Under these circumstances it may

to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, &c. WELLESLEY.

Mr. Pinkney to Lord Wellesley. Great Cumberland Place,

vember, arrived in London on the 11th

cial communication of it.

"What will be done here on the affair of the orders in council, &c. I cannot yet say. The general impression seems to be that they will do nothing. My letter to lord Wellesley was written (as my verbal communication had been given) under a persuasion that

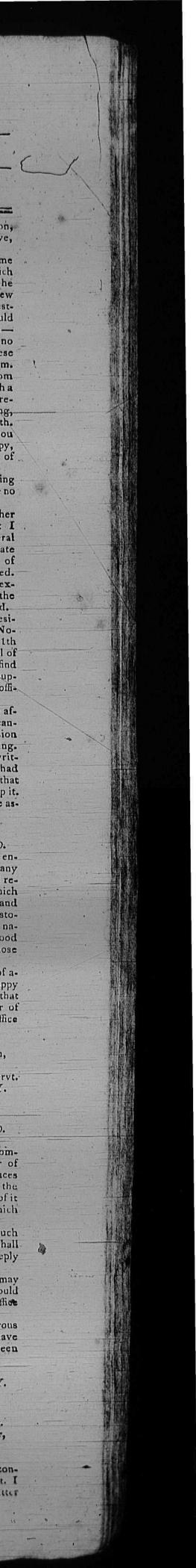
Foreign Office, Dec. 4. 1810. SIR-After the most accurate en-

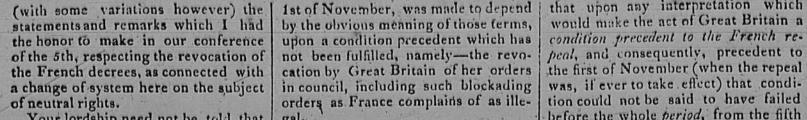
authentic intelligence of the actual repeal of the French decrees, to which your notes of the 25th of August, and 3d of November refer, or of the restoration of the commerce of neutral nations to the condition in which it stood

decrees.

to receive it from you, and for that purpose I request to have the honor of a conference with you at this office I have the honor to be,

Your most obt. & humble servt.





on in my power on matters of such justice the British government could whole time, within which to elect the high concern to the rights and com- decline to meet, by a similar act on its course which she would pursue, what about 3 o'clock. high concern to the rights and com-merce of my country, and the future part, an advance, thus made to it by opportunity would be left to the U.S. Mr. Lyon called for the reading of the section revived. This character of its foreign relations, if I its adversary in the face of the world, (equally bound, upon this idea of con-the section revived. This was rehad been made to understand that ex- towards a co-operation in the great ditions precedent, to act their part fused. planation was desired.

pinion, which I abandoned reluctantly | unequivocal. and late, that the British government | What construction of the document to do in promulgating that extraordina- distrust, I have no wish, and am not ry system of maritime annoyance which bound to inquire. Such interpreters in almost all its directions the hopeless words, and would be likely to draw alternative of inactivity or confiscati- the same conclusion from perfect exon ; which considered it as a subject to plicitness and studied obscurity. It is act concerning commercial intercourse, be regulated, like the trade of the unit- enough for me that the fair and natural &c. ed kingdoms, by the statutes of the and necessary import of the paper af-British parliament ; and undertook to fords no colour for the interpretation I he made before the House adjourned bend and fashion it by every variety of am about to examine. expedient to all the purposes and even The French declaration "that the to amend the bill so as to read to this and urging timely provision by Conthe caprices of Great Britain. I had decrees of Berlin and Milan are revok- effect : no idea that the remnant of that system, ed, and that from the 1st of November, "Provided Great Britain shall, on or ginia, Michigan, Orleans and East productive of no conceivable advantage | they will cease to have any effect," is before the 2d day of February, 1811, Tennessee, not returned in full. to England, and deservedly odious for precision itself. But they are follow- have so revoked or modified her edicts, its theory and destructive effects to o- ed by these words : bien entendu qu'en- &c. or shall before the 4th of July 1811, thers, could survive the public declara- ; consequence de cette declaration les have made such arrangements with the Territory, one section of which allow tion of France that the edicts of Ber- Anglais revoqueront leurs arrets du United States relative to the surrender 5 acres of public land to a Baptist So. lin and Milan were revoked. In- conseil, et renonceront aux nouveaux of impressed American seamen, as ciety, was returned by the President structed at length, however, by your principes de blocus qu'ils ont voulu es- shall have been satisfactory to the Pre- with constitutional objections. The lordship's continued silence, and a- | tablis ou BIEN que les Etats Unis, con- sident of the United States, and belarmed for the property of my fellow ci- formement a l'acte que vous venez de fore that day shall have so revoked, row. tizens, now more than ever exposed, communiquer, seront respecter leur &c. the President to issue his Proclaby an erroneous confidence, to the ru- | droits par les Anglais." inous operation of the British orders, If these words state any condition, I was preparing to support my general they state two, the first depending up- o'clock, P. M. the ayes and noes were representations by detailed remon- on Great Britain, the last upon the U. called on Mr. Wright's amendment to strance, when I received the honor of . States; and as they are put in the dis- the supplementary non-intercourse bill. your note of the 4th instant. In the junctive, it would be extravagant to Ayes 21, Noes 83. conference which ensued, I troubled hold that the non-performance of one your lordship with a verbal communi- of them is equivalent to the non-per- lost. cation, of which the following is nearly | formance of both. I shall take for | Mr. Mumford offered some amendthe substance.

the way of the recall of the British or- Cadore's letter must be moulded into Mr. Blaisdell spoke about two hours ders in council [under which denomi- a new form. It must deal with two nation I include certain orders of block- conditions instead of one, and consi- low spoke an hour on the same side. ade of a kindred principle and spirit? | dering them equally as conditions premust refer to the manner or the terms, cedent to be performed (disjunctively) o'clock, and a motion was made to ador the practical effect of the alledged before the day limited for the operative journ, which was lost. repeal of the decrees of France.

is satisfactory to the British govern- should be performed before that day, the attendance of absent members .- third reading. ment cannot be questioned ; since it is the decrees were not to be revoked, The Speaker informed the members The house then adjourned till 6 precisely that in which its own numer- and consequently that, as needed ous orders for establishing, modifying them has been so performed, the de- absent and indisposed; so that there or removing blockades and other mari- crees are still in force. time obstructions, are usually proclaimed to neutral states and mer- tions, thus reduced to the only shape The doorkeepers were directed to chants.

tified on the 5th of August, to the mi- since it is only upon that hypothesis doorkeepers were unsuccessful. Af- whole. nister plenipotentiary of the U. States that any doubt can be raised against the ter sitting without a quorum and withat Paris by the French minister for fo- exact and perspicuous assurance that out business, till a little before day reign affairs; as I had the honor to in- the decrees were actually repealed and light, at last a small majority voted to form your lordship in my letter of the that the repeal would become effectual adjourn. 25th of the same month, which not on- on the 1st of November. This hypoly gave the import, but [as the inclosed | thesis is proved to be unsound, by the copy will shew] adopted the words of following considerations.

tion to general Armstrong was publish- | tion before the repeal. The repeal is The second section was then discused in the Moniteur, the offical journal represented as a step already taken, to sed. of the French government, as the act have effect on a day specified. Cer- At 12 o'clock Mr. Gholson rose in of that government; and thus became tain consequences are, indeed, de- favor of the non-intercourse bill: he Senate which required closed doors a formal declaration, and a public clared to be expected from this pro- continued till half past one.

cularize the numerous instances of "bien" entendu que les Anglois auront 6"o'clock. analogous practices in England, by revoque," &c. but "que les Anglois which this course is countenanced; but revoqueront," &c. indefinitely as to a postponement till to-morrow, and definitely, with several others. me, and may therefore be mentioned. The notion of conditions precedent The partial recall, or modification of is, therefore, to say the least of it, perthe English blockade of the ports and fectly gratuitous. But it is also ab- replied. Mr. Eppes called Mr. R. to the President to cause the proper of places of Spain from Gijon to the surd. It drives us to the conclusion, order, but when requested to reduce cers to lay before the house a list of all French territory, (itself known to my that a palpable and notorious impossi- to writing the words supposed disorgovernment only through a circular no- bility was intended to be prescribed as derly he said he scorned to do it. Mr. tification to me, recited afterwards in a condition, in a paper which they who Randolph was about to speak again, the London Gazette) was declared to think it was meant to deceive, must when, having spoken twice, it was obthe American and other governments admit was meant to be plausible. in exactly the same mode.

tirely unknown to me; but I am not failure of a condition to be executed by ignorant that there are those in this country, who, professing to have ex-same first of November. That the act ing at length in favor of them. Ayes day before he sailed the English gun day before he sailed the English gun amined them with care, and having expected from the United States was 49-Noes 55. certainly examined them with jealousy, to be consequent on the failure of the

work of restoring the liberty of the within the same period) to become ac-work of restoring the liberty of the within the same period) to become ac-reading. The engrossed bit is third My written communications of Au- | ocean; so far at least, as respects the | quainted with that election, and to degust and November were concise, but orders in council of 1807 and 1809, cide upon and take their own course hand the House immediately took in they were not intended to be sufficient. and such blockades as resemble them. in consequence ; to say nothing of the up. -They furnished evidence which I It is not necessary, however, to take transmission of such intelligence of it thought conclusive, and abstained from | this view of the question; for the | to Europe, as would be indispensable to labored commentary, because I deem- French revocation turns on no conditi- the efficacy of the conditional revocatied it superfluous. I had taken up an o- ! on precedent, is absolute, precise and on.

would be eager to follow the example of which declares that revocation might France in recalling, as it had professed | be made by determined suspicion and in 1807, presented to neutral trade | would not be satisfied by any form of

granted, therefore, that the argument ments to the bill, authorising convoys, The doubts which appear to stand in against my construction of the duke of &c. commencement of the French repeal,

If this hypothesis of previous condi- orders. it can assume, be proved to be unsound, call at the lodging of members, and re- ing fifty thousand men, was read twice The French repeal was officially no- my construction is at once established ; quest their presence in the Hall. The and committed to the committee of the

On the 9th of August, the notifica- not contain a syllable to put any condi- Ayes 65-Noes 36. pledge to all who had an interest in the ceeding; no day is given, either ex- Mr. Pearson then commenced a when the house adjourned till 6. pressly or by implication, within which speech which was finished at a quarter The house continued in secret sil-It would be a waste of time to parti- they are to happen. It is not said, past 4-when the house adjourned till ting a quarter before 9 o'clock.

It was a palpable and notorious im- Friday, for the purpose of speaking. I think it demonstrable that the possibility, that the United States This motion was lost, 36 to 68. The terms in which the French revocation should before the first of November, ayes and noes were taken on postponwas announced, are just as free from execute any condition, no matter what ing till to-morrow-Ayes 44-Noes well founded objection as the manner. the nature of it, the performance of 74. Your lordship's view of them is en- which was to follow the ascertained Mr. Pitkin resumed his motion for port she left the 26th of December, and

(with some variations however) the 1st of November, was made to depend that upon any interpretation which Mr. Sturges's 39 to 66, Mr. Potter's would make the act of Great Britain a 35 to 66. upon a condition precedent which has condition precedent to the French recation by Great Britain of her orders the inst of reorders the effect) that condi-in council, including such blockading was, if ever to take effect) that condi-orders as France complains of as ille-tion could not be said to have failed according to a precedent of the house Your lordship need not be told that I should have been happy to offer, at a much earlier moment, every explanati-much earlier moment, every explanati-

(To be concluded in our next.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday February 26. The House resumed the consideration of the bill supplementary to the

Mr. Wright withdrew the motion yesterday, and in the place of it moved | defects of the returns of the census,

mation, &c.

After long discussion, about nine

A motion to adjourn was made and

against the bill generally. Mr. Bige-

It was now between twelve and one

There being no quorum in the That the manner of the proceeding must maintain that if neither of them House, a motion was made to compel present that the Sergeant at Arms was was no proper officer to execute such

Wednesday, February 27.

The ayes and noes were taken on general Armstrong's statement to me It has clearly no foundation in the agreeing with the committee of the of the tenor and effect of that notice. phraseology of the paper, which does whole to the first section of the bill .--

urged several reasons for the postpone-

Mr. Eppes objected. Mr. Randolph jected. He then varied his motion to

Mr. Macon spoke against the bill

should not pass? cided that you are not.

64 to 11. Several other motions were made, and amendments proposed, The House adjourned till 1 o'clock Thursday.

A bill establishing trading houses with the Indians in the Mississipi house agreed to consider them to-mor-

Friday, March 1. The Speaker read a letter from Joel Barlow, containing a certificate of the Comptroller of his having adjusted his accounts as agent at Algiers. Mr. Dawson, from the committee appointed on that part of the president's message, reported a bill concerning fortifications which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole. The bill authorising a loan wildiscussed in committee of the whole, Mr. Tracy in the chair, ordered to a third

cading to-day. The loan bill was read a third time and passed without a division. A bill was reported by Mr. Burwell for extending the time for completing the census; twice read and ordered tos

Evening Sitting. The bill from the Senate authorizing the president to accept of the service of volunteer companies, not exceed

Saturday, March 2. The fortification bill passed, approriating about 131,000 dollars. The bill returned by the President, as unconstitutional, was debated a short time when the Speaker put the question, Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objections of the Presi-

dent? Ayes 33-Noes 55.

Sunday, March 3. The doors were closed till 5 o'clock,

The volunteer bill and the bill for a At 6 o'clock, Mr. Randolph moved | corps of engineers were postponed in-

ceremonics.

FROM CADIZ.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24. Arrived here yesterday, the Orio boats attacked the forts opposite Cadiz maintain that the revocation, on the other, is apparent. It is also apparent, ed their amendments which were lost. vy fire of shells, which fell into s

Several other amendments were proposed by Mr. Pitkin and lost. The previous question was called for

reading., The engrossed bill being at

On the question, shall the bill pass? -Mr. Randolph asked-Aminor at liberty to show reasons why the bill

Mr. Speaker. The House have de. The bill shortly after was passed_

Thursday, February 28. A message was received from the President containing a statement from the Secretary of State relative to the gress for remedy. S. Carolina, Vir.

Doors closed at ten about half an Mr. Burwell offered a resolution for

persons that receive public monies, \$ specification of amount, &c. The House adjourned after usual

school-room and killed the mistress of | the school, and shot off both legs of one of the children. From the confusion on board the Spanish Admiral's ship it is supposed a shell had fallen on board of her. Considerable alarm prevailed among the inhabitants of Cadiz

CHARLESTON, February 11. BRITISHOUTRAGE.

The Brig Margaret, captain Gosselin, from Havana, was boarded inside the Bar, on Saturday evening last, by his Britanic majesty's sch'r Pert, captain ; who pressed from on board the Margaret, two seamen, and took them on board the Pert, where they remained some time, when the boat returned to the Margaret with one of the men -the other, named James Withingwill have them."

his Britannic majesty's schr. Pert, un- vernment. til the Minerva, having the advantage io sailing was out of the reach of her guns. In fact there is scarcely a vessel that enters or leaves the harbor, but. been blockading our ports off and on, for several weeks past. But they have their apologists. So had Whitby, Humphries and Berkley-and so they would have if they were to impress and murder in our streets.

(Char. City Gaz.

AMERICAN CHEESE. NASSAU, Jan. 27.

Captain Penna of the sch'r. Aviso, who arrived here on Monday last from Havanna, informs that about the end of last month a vessel arrived from New-York, having on board, among other articles, 60 casks of cheese ; that the cargo being landed and the sales commenced, two soldiers, a woman and a boy, having eaten of the cheese, swelled to an enormous degree, and soon after died; and many other peohe captain general, thereupon caused all the American cheese found in the impregnated; that the physicians, a the character which they give of them.w days after, reported that all the rats, immense numbers of which animals were in and about the store, had died from eating the cheese, whereupon they recommended that it should | what not; and doomed, in their judgment all be destroyed. The whole of the and (or does charity forbid the addition) in cheese was, in consequence, carried o a public place in the suburbs, called San Lazaro, and their burnt, and an the fainting republic. But may it not be here proper to ask in But may it not be here proper to ask in the fainting republic. severe penalties, the landing, of cheese om American vessels.

Extract from the government paper of the Havanna, dated Jan. 5, 1811. "An order having been issued by he superior government to collect all ty with a view to prevent the dreadul consequence which on repeated ocasions had arisen to different persons who had eaten it; a quantity was deosited in the public store, until the

Upon opening the door of said store aten of the cheese ; this new proof is sufficient recommendation to the pubic, that too much precaution cannot be taken for the care of health."

CHARLES-TOWN, March 8.

The total amount of the number of abitants of Virginia* agreeably to he returns made by the Marshal in the ear 1811, is 936,534. * Norfolk borough, Norfolk county.

and town of Petersburg, not returned.

Joel Barlow, Esq. has been appointd by the President of the U. States, y and with the advice and consent of he Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to France, ice General Armstrong, resigned.

John D. Adams, Esqr. is appointed | point out their feeld measures one by one, I to take their noked word for all that feder-Judge of the circuit court of the U. S. vice Levi Lincoln, resigned:

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

.NO. V.

THE marked hostility of federalism to epublican principles, as manifested during the formation of the pr sent constitution and subsequent to that era by an attempt to introduce monarchical manners, tustoms and forms, having been noticed in a preceding number, it might be proper to examine another source of evi icnce, namely, an attempt to disequalize property, and in its inequality to lay the surest foundation for aristocracy and monarchy, on which they ever rested. This attempt discloses itsel in a variety of important measures which should now be particularly stated, were it not that most of them will come under conton, of Massachusetts, with a regular sideration at a future day. There is one protection from the collector in Bos- however that must not be entirely overton, was detained on board said schoon- looked at present. It is that measure er. Captain Gosselin asked why the known for its flag:ant injustice, and powman, who is an American, with a regu- erful tendency to amass wealth in the hands lar protection, should be detained - of a few, that it needs only to be mentioned The answer was, " we want men & we to fill the mind of every g nuine American, of every friend to virtue and man, with inlignation. You need not be told, fellow citizens, what numbers, at the expense of The regular trading packet ship Mi- the noble defenders of your country, were nerva, captain Williams, who sailed raised by this detestable project from the nerva, captain Williams, who salice for New-York a few days since, was for New-York a few days since, was lence of princes. They daily insult your pursued and fired upon repeatedly by sight and proclaim the infamy of your go-

But we proceed to a fourth source of evidence, and it is furnished in tederal conversation. It is out of the abundance of the heart, that the mouth speaketh. It is from the treasures of our thoughts and what is insulted by one or the other of wishes that the lips extract their wares.his majesty's vessels, which have When men evidently make it a business, letting scarcely an opportunity slip, to censure and decry, nay to lampoon, ridicule and deride one sort of political institutions, while they are equally intent on defending, recommending, and extolling another, i needs no wizzard's eye, not a particle of the second sight, no, nor even a single peep through Herschel's long telescope, to enable the hearer or reader to discover the wishes of their hearts, to ascertain the forms of government, which they prefer, and which of course they must desire to see established in their own country. It is well known o every man who has occasion to associate en but seldom with zealous federalists, that to vilify, insult and traduce republican nciples and institutions is with them quent and apparently favorite employment. Nay, that tederal presses groan under the same abuse is a secret to none, those excepted, who either avert their eyes from the odious sight, or are too fond of it to perceive its monstrous deformity. This is no false aspersion, no invidious misrepresentation. It is not our pen, it is their own mouth which condemns them. It is their own ple were more or less affected with dis- lips and pens that impress the stigma, if such ease from the same cause; that his ex- they consider the imputation of being abucellency the marquis of Someruelos, sers and deriders of republican principles to be. It is not even our wish, fellow citizens, that our observations should be made the ground of your belief respecting this ity to be seized and stored at one momentous fact. You have ears-use them. place, where a committee of physicians | Let them be your informants. Apply them were directed to examine into the na- to the lips of glowing federalists, when they are discussing the merits of the polititure of the poison with which it seemed they are discussing the merits of the politi-impregnated; that the physicians, a the character which they give of them. and virtue within the nation are con-hands of trustees, for the benefit of his Mark whether these institutions are not habitually denounced as unpropitious to hu, man peace and happiness, are not habitual ly branded by federal lips with weakness, instability, tameness, want of energy, and their wishes to certain and speedy chesolution, unless the invigorating cordial of fe-deral energy be promptly administered to

what do republican weakness, instability &c. consist, and what are the ingredients which enter the composition of that SUPER SUPER-EXCELLENT panacea, or king cure all, feder it energy. For if we would act the part, and entitle ourselves to the reputation of judicious physicians, before we at-tempt to infuse more or even to restore he American cheese imported in this ascertain with precision, the true state of pristine vight to the body politic, we will the patient, explore the real nature of the disease present, analyze our nostrum, and determine the specific qu lities of its in-gredients. We will not suffer ourselves to be imposed on by the wague and pompou language of quacks, by words so indefinite analysis committed to the care of the in their meaning, that like Mr. Adams' reoyal college of physicians was con- publican government, they m y be inter-luded.-our subject by another similitude, before we venture to admit even a pisus gift, even n the 31st December last, a number a woolen horse, particularly if of Greek f rats were found dead, which had construction, within our walls, we must subject even his very entrails to the mi-nutest inspection. But to cease from figur-ative play, and to return to the point-If federalists, for we suff r them to be their own interpreters, do not mean by the terms WEAKNESS, INSTABILITY, WANT OF ENERGY, &c. when applied by them to republican institutions, those genuine repub-lican principles and practices which form the distinguishing ornaments of our political system, and foster the unparalleled happiness of our highly favored country ; and by federal energy those aristocratical and monarchical principles and measures, which have in all ages and parts of the world proved to be the reproach, the crime, and the curse of mankind, let them with honesty and precision delare what they do mean. Let them point out where and in what the want of energy, of which they complain, lies : in the constitution, in the laws, or in the men who administer them. If in the constitution, let them assign its defects, . and off r amendments. If in the laws, let them specify such as need repeal, and pro-

nform what in each case ought to have alists brast c ncerning this precious stork b en done, and tell us in so many words, precisely and intelligibly, what, had they conducted, they would have done.

Had federalists the courage and candor to act such a magnanimous part, they would render important service to themselves as well as to the public. They would benefit hamselves. They would satisfy the public t once, that they are not political hypocrites, for the church is not the only body that breeds and feeds the noxious vermin ; that they are not actuated by malevolence, envy, ambition, vanity, avarice : that they are not mere place hunters : that it . is not the insatiable, the irresistible cravings of an empty stomach for a full meal of loaves and fishes that urg : them on : that it is not shew whether monarchical and aristocratheir own aggrandisement and profit, but | tical principles and practices, or in other the public interest, that fans their official zeal into such an ardent flame : in short are or are not its ingredients. Till this that they are milk white patriots, as well as men of better information and more splendid talents, than they who now hold the helm. Nay, they would by such open and manly conduct liberate themselves from all the offer their presents. To calumniate resuspicion and doubt that reign among the people on the subject of federal pretension to superior virtue and ability. They are energy, is, to say the least, no favourable therefore doing themselves as well as the community a great and manifest injury, by continually sculking, when they assail the constitution, the laws, the integrity and ta-lents of public men, the tendency of public measures to promote the national welfare, behind the stalking horse of general, and of course of indefinite and ineffectual defamation: a defamation, which unfair and unmanly, deprives the defamed of even a possibility of vindication, and the interested public of a possibility of deciding by an impartial examination of facts, the only avenue to truth, whether the charges alleged be true or false : a defamation which neiher does nor can, so far as the public and not the party is concerned, answer any purpose, but the mischievous one of keeping continually alive in the breasts of the citizens, suspicision and distrust, perplexity and pain, animosity and disunion

ry thing is wrong. The constitution is good or nothing. The laws are horrible. Pubic measures are the immediate precursors of destruction; And public functionaries are such egregious idiots, that one would not be surprised to hear of their insulting the modesty of the streets by exhibiting their bodies there without even the coverng which must wear by night as well as by day. But to what purpose all this mon-strous noise, this confused yell, this indefinite clamour? Can mere sound alter the nature of things? It is true, it is as easy, because comprehended in as few words and syllables, to assert, that all is wrong, our constitution is wrong, the laws are wretchedly had, our public measures are the immediate harbingers of ruin, our public officers are an arrant pack of knaves and fools; as to say, all is right, our constitu-tion is excellent, our laws are just and salutary, our public measures replete with wis-dom and utility, our public functionaries the wisest and best of men. But is it in the power practice of drunkenness. tendency of our constitution, laws, public measures, and public officers? If they be in reality good, will a simple assertion that they are bad, make them such ? Or, grantng that they are as bad as represented, will mere assertion prove that fact? Cer-tainly not. Or on the other hand, will a entrated in federal heads and hearts, by its creditors and family. nagic breath collect and lodge them there ? Let him believe who can. Since then indefinite assertion can work no such wonders, we must impose, fellow citizens, and we strong to us fatfactory have a right to impose on such asserters, a ever as strong as the nature of such a much harder, but to us a much more bene- case will admit ; as a few observations ficial task, than mere IPSE DIXIT, mere will shew. On such an occasion it WE SAY SO. We call on these vague g -ntry to come down to special ground, to descend from the flippancy of general defa. evidence is itself evidence. That mation to the laborious establishment of certain decrees are not in force is provparticular charges. Nay we will even conde-scend to intreat, if indeed our constitution, laws, public men, and public measures b such as federal men assert, that they would if not for the illustration of their own fame, out of mere compassion to our mental incapacity, employ for a few moments a small portion of their superior sagacity, and lay their finger on the d fects of our constitution, nws, &c. one by one, which they can reaily do if the blemishes be so numerous, s glaring, so alarming as they pretend. Til they do this their general assertions deserve no credit, no regard.

Republicanism seems to meet with pretmuch the same treatment in this country hat christianity does in the world. Th enemies of both content themselves with objections, and these they raise thick as gnats in a summer evening. Hitherto the f der-alists have employed or rather misemployed their superior skill in pulling down the existing, without so much as venturing a traught of a new edifice. Their way has been to involve every man and every mea sure in a huge mass of indiscriminate cen sure ; but they have never hazarded in any case the proposal of a specific remedy for existing or alledged evils. They assure the good people, that they possess an im-mense stock of wisdom, genius and virtue in perfect readiness for their service, as soon as they shall be called into office, but not a particle sounce. This at least is wise. Curiosity is a powerful principle: and the well known way to excite it, is to blow, and not to shew. If the rare thing'should receive a few more blasts of the trumpet, and still be withheld from public view, who knows wha an itching curiosity may do? It may even induce the people to make a dangerous experiment. At any rate the reserve re-wards its keeper. It effectually prevents the precious commodity from losing its reputation by inspection. It deprives politi-cal opponents of even a chance of benefit from it. It moreover compels the good people themselves, if they would ever de-rive the least advantage from the circula-tion of an immense capital of federal hopose such as ought to grace the statute tion of an immense capital of federal ho-book. If in the administrators, let them nesty and talents, to give implicit credit to,

of theirs. Thus federal caution seems to serve the party, but not the public. It would be much more beneficial to the pubhe, if they would vouchsafe to disclose their abilities by special charges and sp: cial remedies as above stated. It would enable the public, the very good people, for whose happiness federalists appear to be so trem-blingly alive, to decide on their pretensions without the dangerous experiment of putting them into offic:, on the bare faith of their own assertions concerning their wisdom, virtue and talents. It would satisfy popular curiosity. It would decompose the ostrum, federal energy, and determine the suspicion concerning its contents. It would words; injustice, oppression, and cruelty analysis be obtained, will it not be wise to regard the reflection of the prudent Trojan, TIMEO DANAOS ET DONA FERENTES: much I suspect the Greeks, even when they publican principles and practices, to cele-brate an unexplained, unknown federal omen

CANDIDUS. mommmm

Dr. Rush, in his essays, on Spirituous Liquors, says, "They render the temper peevish and passionate-they beget quarrels, and lead to profane and indecent language-they are the parents of idleness and extravagance, and the certain fore-runners of poverty, and frequently of jails, wheel barrows and the gallows-they are likewise injurious to health and life, and kill more than the pestilence or the sword."-Whilst all these evils are produced so ruinous to individual and social happi-According to federal representation eve- ness, the drunkard is prematurely wearing out his liver and blood-making organs, so as to induce untimely old age .- His face assumes the shining redness of a boiled crab, and breaks out in numberless offensive tumors-oppressed nature declaring his shame by a perpetual though involuntary blush. In the mean time his whole mass is contaminated and in every breath he emits an excrementitious odour utterly insupportable to any person of cleanly and sober habits .- His wife is compelled to oppose the dictates of her senses, and love every thing that is hateful or violate the rules of her duty in treating him as he is-a beastly stinkard.-Who that has any regard for

> We seriously think, it ought to become a matter of legislative concern. & that every habitual drunkard should be disqualified for any public trust; and whenever he is found wasting his estate, it should be taken from him by

> is no paradox to say that the want of / On Sunday the 3d inst. by the rev. [Mr. Jefferson, Mr. William Jeans, to Miss Mary Buckmaster, both of this town

Yesterday evening, by the rev. Mr. efferson, Mr. John Haines, to Miss Margaret Wilson, both of this town.

A QUANTITY OF Fresh Clover Seed, Just received and for sale by PRESLEY MARMADUKE. & Co. Shepherd's-Town, March 8, 1811.

For Sale or Hire. WISH to sell or hire the thorough bred horse Napoleon, which is now in high order, and as good a foal getter as any in this valley. Napoleon is a bright bay, rising 7 years old, full 16 hands high. and suitable for the saddle or draught. He was gotten by the imported horse Sportsman, which at the age of 12 years sold for \$ 1200, and his dam by the noted horse Paul Jones .---It is thought uscless to trace his pedegree any further, as his form will satis-

fy any impartial judge, PHILIP ENGLE. March 8, 1811.

> A generous price given for **Country Quills** At this Office.

