The Editor of the Enquirer will oblige one of his friends by giving place to the following REPORT of a committee of the House of Representatives of the United States. The Report is requested to be published in consequence of the recent appearance in many papers in different parts of the U. States, of some letters addressed by Philip B. Key, a 'member of Congress, to the Secretary of War. the blood of his countrymen, during their Aruggle for independence, is Rill serving molt faithfully his king and master in our public councils, and opposing

Mr. Key's conduct affords one memorable example of the dangerous British influence which exists among us. Any person who will take the trouble to examine the following Report, will be satisfied that Phil. B. Key was a Pensioner of Great Britain during the whole time that he acted as a Federal Judge, and that his relinquillment or resignation of his half-pay was made to Mr. Erskine, after Key was elected a member of Congress. It is humiliating to reflect that the people of Mr. Key's diffrict should be so loft to their interests, as to repose confidence in a man whose life reflects dishonour on himself and on them .- His election to Congress was by no means honorable to the diffrict which elected him, and his continuance in Congress is by no means honorable to that body. Strange and unaccountable indeed, is it, that a man who has raised his traitorous and parricidal arm against his countrywho has committed the sin of fighting in the ranks of her enemy, flould be exalted to power and clothed with confidence by a portion of that very country. - E-Qually Arange and unaccountable is it, that he should be suffered to retain a seat in the councils of the nation which he has so deeply injured. Mr. Key is, perhaps, highly favored by being permitted to reside among a people, whose cause he abandoned, when they fought and bled in a perilous contest with foreign | port." oppression. Policy and prudence thould have induced Mr. Key to court obscurity -he might have hoped that the mantle of oblivion would have concealed from public view and shielded from public indignation, his former transgressions-He could not rationally have promised himself a full pardon for his sins, but he might have hoped for a temporary and generous forgetfulness of them. But his doom is now sealed, and the indelible marks of dithonor and disgrace diffinguiffi him-" Fænum habet in cornu." His insolence has invited scrutiny into his conduct, and he cannot complain, if he is exposed to the execration of every American patriot. The Report of the committee of the House of Representatives will speak for itself.

EXTRACT FROM THE TOURNAL. mitted the subject of Mr. Key's election, on the suggestion of his being a pensioner

regiment in their service. In Novem- | sumed. there for some time, the regiment was adoption of the present Constitution, a constant practice of virtuous justice, an ryland, being entitled to draw his half | the principles of democracy.

Key, from friendship to gen. Forrest, lic mind for a dissolution of the Union. (his family being much embarrassed Having endeavored to shew that the receive his half pay 'till his death, which | tile to the conflitution, I shall now proceived six months of his half pay in Dec. | pellation of "friends of order." No 1805-since which time he has received | sooner was this junto compelled, by the none. In January, 1806, Mr. Key wrote | indignant voice of an injured and insultto his agent (James Brooks, Esq. then | ed people to abandon the helm of flate. residing in London) directing him for- than a number of mercenary presses were mally in his name to go to the war-office | employed for the avowed purpose of de-Mr. Key, who has flained his hands in and provincial pay-office and resign all flroying the popularity of those whom his right and claim to half pay, and also " the people delighted to honor." But

every measure of the government which this letter from Mr. Key, or whether presentation, scurrility and personal ais calculated to give security to the A- any thing was ever done by him in con- buse has been the order of the day. sequence thereof, as no answer nor any Not content however with calumnihis Britannic Majefty's ambassador at even justifying the conduct of a piratical Washington, referring to his former re- king in his relations with this country, his letter was in the most formal manner | amount to treason and rebellion against to repeat his resignation and to request | the laws and constituted authorities of him to notify his majefty and his govern- the Republic. The embargo has been ment of his resignation of all half pay, | denounced as unconstitutional and oprank, annuity or claim of every nature | pressive; and in consequence of the inand kind whatsoever, that might attach | cendiary publications on this subject, seto him in virtue of having been hereto- | veral deluded persons have actually enfore an officer in the British service .- | tered into combinations for the purpose does not appear to your committee, that | victims of this treasonable opposition, unto the king of Great Britain. But since | ed for their temerity. his entering into public service in the state of Maryland, he has taken those oaths which the laws of that state require

> to be taken of all other public officers. cer of the king of Great Britain, autho- it in vain. rises them to alter the opinion or the resolution submitted with their former re-

Such is the portrait of P. B. Key, drawn at full length on the Journal of the House of Representatives of the United States at their last session! Such is the man who fled from his country, when the was oppressed and persecuted, and who has now the effrontery, the unequal- | ed names. We behold Athens, Sparta, | led arrogance to recommend fit persons | Crete, and Syracuse, countries once peo- | Scriber, living about two miles from to fill high military * offices to fland at pled by men acquainted with the art of Charlestown, sometime in April lal, the head of a virulent, determined opposition to the best measures of our government, and to palliate in the face of an insulted, abused nation, every British outrage and aggression! Such is the character, such has been the conduct of this favorite Federal Orator.

men to the Secretary of War, as fit persons for commissions in the new army.

"The committee to whom was recom- From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

" Federalists and Friends of Order." or half-pay-officer of the King of Great | As the leaders of the party, opposed Britain"-Report the following facts: to the present administration, still as-"That after the Declaration of Inde- sume the appellation of federalists and Thus, "corruption sinks nations into pendence, the said Philip B. Key joined friends of order, it may not be amiss, at | slavery." the British army, and in the year 1778, this important crisis to examine their he accepted a commission in a provincial pretensions to names thus arrogantly as-

ber, 1778, he embarked with his regi- It is well known that the term Fedement for Jamaica-After remaining ralist originated in this country at the ordered for Pensacola. At the surren- and was understood to designate those der of that place to the Spaniards, he | who were in favor of that bond of union, was made prisoner, sent to the Havan- that magna charta of our liberties. The nah, from thence he went to England on | Constitution commences thus "We the parole, and never was exchanged until people of the United States, &c." It is triumph of republicanism throughout the general peace in '83. When the therefore evidently founded on democrapeace took place, the corps he served in tic as well as federal principles; and that its principles are correct. Let us, was disbanded and the officers placed on | consequently a person cannot be friendly half pay. In 1784 he returned to Ma- to the Constitution who is inimical to

pay. In 1794, he was elected a repre- But if it be denied that anti-democrats sentative to the General Assembly of and anti-constitutionalists are synoni-Maryland, and continued to be elected | mous terms-let me ask whether those to and served in the said Assembly for | who are in favor of a dissolution of the several years succeeding. That previ- Union merit the appellation of federalous to his said election, viz. in the year ists? I am far from believing that the tell monarchy, ariftocraey, and anarchy, '94, he sold his half pay to gen. Forrest, great body of those who have arranged and to "cling to union as the political (his brother-in-law), and mutual bonds | under the banners of the opposition | were passed; and under this contract | leaders, would countenance, much less gen. Forrest regularly received Mr. | aid in promoting so treasonable a pro-Kev's half pay, until just preceding his | ject, as a disingmberment of the republic. bankruptcy in July, 1802, at which pe- | It cannot however be denied that many riod, gen. Forrest owing Mr. Key large of the opposition papers have for some sums of money, the contract was re- time past been filled with inflammatory

seinded and the bonds cancelled and de- | essays calculated to excite local jealou-Broyed. Notwithflanding which, Mr. | sies, and ultimately to prepare the pub-

from his bankruptcy) permitted him to leaders of the opposition party are hoshappened in July, 1805. Mr. Key re- | ceed to investigate their claim to the apto rank, if any could be supposed to ex- | instead of entering into a fair and candid ift. It does not appear to your commit- investigation of the measures adopted tee, whether Mr. Brooks ever received by the administration, calumny, misre-

information has since been received by ating our most distinguished patriots, not Mr. Key from Mr. Brooks on the sub- content in opposing with jacobinic rage ject. On the 24th October, 1807, Mr. | every measure adopted by the govern-Key addressed a letter to Mr. Erskine, | ment, not content with palliating, and signation by his agent, Mr. Brooks, in | the leaders of the opposition party have which letter he states, that the object of | recently proclaimed sentiments which This letter was delivered to Mr. Erskine | of violating the laws of their countryby a Notary Public of his diffrict, em- | Nay the blood of some of our citizens ployed by Mr. Key for that purpose, on has been already shed, and God only the 28th or 29th of October, 1807. It knows how many more will become the Mr. Key ever took an oath of allegiance less the leaders thereof are soon punish-

Republicans!- The critical state of our foreign relations, together with the insidious machinations and intrigues of our internal foes, ought to convince you The committee are of opiniou that no- of the necessity of vigilance and unanithing in the evidence laid before them, mity. The Genius of Liberty demands so far as respects the suggestion of Mr. of you this new proof of your patrictism, Key's being a pensioner or half pay offi- and I am persuaded the will not demand

FRANKLIN.

From the (Pittsburg) Commonwealth.

When a retrospective view is taken of the ancient states of Greece and Rome, we behold Babylon, Persepolis, and the Egyptian Thebes, once the seat of unweildly empires, now obscure, antiquat-

The mind, whilft ruminating on the and one hind foot white up to the fe uncertainty of natural events, is led to lock; no shoes on. Also, on the first inquire into the causes which terminate | June, A BRIGHT BAY MARE, above the existence of nations and of states. - three years old, a small star on her fore History's "ample page, rich with the head, long mane and tail. The about spoils of time" informs us that luxury, Mr. Key resommended two young without attending to its consequences, was a principal cause. The opposition home, or two dollars and a half for the of subjects to their rulers, the inconstan- ther. cy to virtue and the proneness to vice, the ambition of some and the internal discord of others; and finally, the treasonable conspiracies of the licentious, in opposition to the will of the peaceable, and the statutes of the magistrates .-

> The United States is the only republic on earth. She will long remain so, if her citizens attend to the instructive lessons which the wise of every age have handed down as precepts for posterityacquaintance with the proceedings of go vernment, together with an enthusiaftic love of liberty, are essential for every citizen to profess and practice. The the United States, is a sufficient proof therefore, fellow citizens, never leave pacciotism will prompt all printers to in power within the reach of aspiring ambition, and determine never to place a diadem on the head of a despot. Let us, as it is the duty of good citizens, always repel the attacks of faction, and dedicate our best interests for the prosperity of our own country, alway resolved to derock of our salvation."

PERICLES.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office. Ten Dollars Reward.

D AN AWAY on Tuesday the in K inflant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Win chefter, near Opeckon creek, in Frede, rick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down look when spoken to Had on when he went away a pair of Corduroy overalls, an old waill coat and a wool hat; but as he is an artful thier ing fellow, he will probably get other clothing. He has been seen with some of Mr. Francis Whiting's negroes, and it is supposed they will convey him b Mr. Beverly Whiting's quarter in 14 ferson county. The above reward vi be given for apprehending and securing nim in jail, and reasonable charges if

CASPAR SEEVERS. Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 1808.

For Sale. 160 lbs. beft Peruvian Bark.

50 bottles Caftor Oil. 10 gallous Lemen Shrub. 64 do. Flaxseed Oil. An assortment of patent and other

medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by DAN. ANNIN. Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

WANTED,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquin DAN. ANNIN. Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Paper Making. Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years from Charlefte wn. CONRAD COUNSELLER.

Five Dollars Reward. CTRAYED from the farm of the sub-A BLACK MARE, rising four year old, switch tail, a flar on her forehead reward and reasonable charges will he given, if the said creatures be brought

MICHAEL KELLENBERGER August 12, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward. DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodflock, Sheet andoah county, Virginia, Diffrict No.2 TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry of the army of the United States-Bon in Fauquier county and flate of Virginia aged twenty-one years, five feet six in ches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a laborer All recruiting parties throughout the U nited States, and all citizens thereof an requested to apprehend and secure sall Timothy Cunningham, should be come under their notice, for which the above reward will be given. It is hoped that

sert this advertisement in their papers. NIMROD LONG, Capt. 5th R. Woodstock, August 24, 1808. Take Notice. THE season of the horse Hamiltonia

expired on the 1ft inftant; all person who have put mares to him are requely to make payment as speedily as pos-JAMES HITE.

August 5, 1808.

RAGS-CASH will be given for clean ! and cotton rags at this office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1808.

Five men, two of the name of Taylar,

and three of the name of Hoxie, have

been examined by the same court who

ted for Treason, to be tried by the Cir-

cuit Court of the United States at Rut-

Samuel I. Mott, the singleader of the

crew who murdered our citizens on our

frontier, has been arrested and commit-

ted for trial. He was taken in Canada.

We understand that the whole of the

twelve men implicated haise been ta-

Charleston, (S. C.) August 27.

land, in October next,

publication:

committed the murderers, and commit-

ONE HALF TN ADVANCE.

UPPER LOUISIANA.

St. Louis, August 10. IOWAY INDIANS.

The trial of the two Ioway Indians ame on before the court on Wednesday motory challenges only were made by Mr. Eaflon, on the part of the prisoners; he trial commenced at two o'clock in he afternoon, and lafted until one clock at night. The jury were divided opinion, and continued out until 5 block the next day, when the five jurors favor of a verdict of not guilty, asented to a verdict of guilty, and deliered it in to the court. A new trial as moved for, which was over-ruled w the court on Friday; at two o'clock death, when Mr. Ealton moved in ar- | ed. reft of judgment, on three grounds.

2. Because it was not alledged in the distment, on what part of the body, mortal wound was given.

3. That the court had no jurisdiction try, he offence or to pass sentence, be-

June 23, 1808.

New-York, Sept. 9. The Editor of the Mercantile Adver- took the Snake and proceeded down the r received vefterday, via Newport, river. The smugglers ran down the following letter from one of those river, and fired from the bushes and ansortunate men who were basely killed Drake, on board the revenue boat. duced into the service of MIRANDA, Wethen landed, and the lientenant ornd are now wearing out life in the dered us not to fire-not to kill unless it ungeons of Carthagena:-

The anniversary of the independence of our country. "RESPECTED FRIEND,

asant to hear that I am fill living, I gled, and Marth exclamed "O Lord!" e an opportunity offered by a vessel and died inftantly. I was about to fire, ng to New-York to acquaint you when the lieutenant flopped me and h my good health. How long I am said, "don't fire: I am wounded." I o continue in chains and in dungeon, I | went immediately after a surgeon. On | ness: now not; I pray GoD it may be flort: my return we took Mudget, Day, Dean, or "dispuise thyself as thou wilt, still, and three others. I heard Mott swear LAVERY, fill thou art a bitter he would kill the lieutenant. raught; and though thousands in all ges have been compelled to drink of ree, thou art not on that account the

Forbes, Esq. that you are one of the mmittee appointed to receive subscripons for our relief. You may, therefore Mibly have it in your power to give e correct information touching the eans by which we, poor miserable arms and ammunition. They professed catures, are to be emancipated, and n. This I beg you will be good high to do by the next vessel which They loaded a small arm with five balls, leave New York for this accursed

For the last three years diffress has me familiar to me, and even Death been disarmed of all its terrors. ine is a state in which "Life dies, Death lives, and Naure

Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things." now long I may be permitted to said, by God, the lieutenant shall be y health or life is very difficult to cal- laid down before he leaves the ground'

culate upon in a place like this. Indeed, - and turning to his comrades, said, | machine they describe, and am of opiniand can never forget) I should, instead prise, to await their trial-[which com- had an information. of using means to preserve life, be mences this day, August 25.)

tempted to dellroy; it. " If any friends whom I left behind flould enquire of you respecting me, be pleased to tell them I ftill live.

Adieu. Yours ever, ROBERT SAUNDERS.

BURLINGTON, Aug. 5, 1308. MURDER OF ORMSBY, DRAKE, & MARSH.

Minutes of the court of enquirey. The grand inquest having examined I that day the prisoners were brought | witnesses, pronounced their verdict, efore the court, to receive sentence of , that the deceased were wilfully murder-

The court of enquiry proceeded to 1. Because the indictment did not flate | the examination of testimony in the beby county, riding or diffriel, where half of government against the prisoners -[nine in number, but we have not re-| ceived all their names.]

Serg't David B. Johnson, swornsays that on Monday, Aug. 1, 1808, Having recently observed, in the lieut. Parrington, with ten men, of Carolina Gazette, the formation of a whom he was one, were detached from company for the purpose of picking, Windmill Point, in search of a smug- carding spinning &c. of cotton, into gling boat called the Black Snake .- | various kinds of useful clothes, e we have They were on board a revenue boat, taken the liberty to inform you, as Preand having got information, they pro- | sident of the Company, that we are in | ceeded up Onion river on Wednesday, possession of a Machine, of entire new consider until 11 o'clock on Saturday, Snake, they found one Mudget on shore, valculated to promote the interests of and after meeting, curia advisare vult, with a gun in his hand: he was the com- such an institution. To enable you to of age, are wanted as apprentices to the day, when the judges delivered their first man who should land. Lt. Farrington told him the Snake had long of this muchine, we submit to your con- flould be any amongst us, from deceivewere remainded to gaol, and we under- and was forfeited to the government, been engaged in the smuggling business, sideration the following facts: That this machine, (the Columbian morto keep them there until the ad- There appeared to be a number of men and he was authorized to take her. Spinster) is calculated to pick, card and ce of the President may be had there- skulked about in the buffies, with arms, and Mudget tried in vain to bring them forward. The lieutenant then took the revenue boat, and myself with four men took the Spake and proceeded down the is so small, as to admit of one, of 30 ment without the unanimous consent of spindles, being worked in a room of ten

> That we have reason to believe, each spindle will average one cut per hour, while the machine is in operation: That one hand is fully competent to was absolutely necessary. On our ris-" Faults of St. Clova, July 4th, 1808, ing the bank of the river, Mr. Crasby. attend a machine of that size: stepped to us who had been at work near us. As he was speaking to the Mule: lieutenant, a wall piece was fired by Samuel I. Mott, and killed Ormsby Supposing that it would not be un- and Marsh: Ormsby grouned and strug-

> > Stephen P. Lathrop, sworn-says,

hat Aug. 2d, inft. the crew of the Snake

to be smugglers, & said they would kill

all the government party they could.

the wall piece they loaded with 15 ounce

balls. Aug. 3d inft. he met one David

Sheffield near the place from whence

Drake was shot, and Sheffield said 'I

have not fired, but have drawn my

said, by God I will kill the lieutenant

Mr. Ledyard, sworn-says Sheffield

before he leaves the river.'

feet square:

James H. Hays, sworn-says the same as serg't. Johnson, and adds, that the crew of the Snake were about twelve

in number, nine of whom had guns. certainty, the rate at which the machine to ourselves what those brave warriors "I preceive by a printed paper, which He says Mott fired the wall-piece, and will work, as in that time we shall have of America said in the year 1776, made a fair trial of it, when impelled by water. had heard that they were pursued by a

We are, with sentiments of much respect and consideration, sir your obed't revenue boat, and were preparing their servant,

CUNNINGHAM HARRIS. JAMES HARRIS. Harrisburg, Lancaster District, (S. C.) Aug. 17, 1808,

above letter, I take the liberty to offer | finall be paid. you my assurance that they are men of the firstest veracity, and that due and full credit ought to be given to their

communications. I have also seen the

I assure you, were it not for some little | blow them through-God damn'em.' on that it will come up to their descriptiglimmering Hope that I shall yet see. The court immediately ordered the on of it; and, in fact, that it exceeds any my native country (which I dearly love, prisoners to goal without bail or main- of the European machines of which I

I am, sir, very respectfully, your

WM. HILL.

BY ORDER OF THE SENATE,

PETION, President. To the Natives of Hanti, residing in Foreign countries.

CITIZENS,

Your native country, which has groaned under the misfortunes of a civil war these two years paft, cojors now the blessings of peace, the comforts of prosperity, and the happiness of society. No more disunion, no factions henceforth shall desolate this laid any long-

The monfler who had in contempla-The following letter was received yestertion the destruction of the inhabitants of - day by Dr. DAVID RAMSIY, who has this unfortunate island, is taken in his been so obliging as to hand it to us for own snares, and in his overthrow will drag all those pernicious men who have served his cause. The moment of my addressing you, he has but a small space I ground, where it is impossible for im to hold out any time. Those deluded troops whom he has deceived, and have found out the errors in which he has entangled them, have deserted him. Henry Christophe must fall by the hands of his own party, or else put an end to his horrid career with his own hands, as his predecessors have done.

ing us in future. Henceforth the people of Hayti shall be the keepers of their own liberty; they are sensible of their spin cotton by one continued operation, true Trients, and the spin cotton by one continued operation, spin cotton by one continued operation of spin cotton by one continued operation of spin cotton by one continued operation operation of spin cotton by one continued operation receiving the cotton in the seed and de- them aftray again; if such an unthinkment without the unanimous consent of our veterans, such crack-brained person would pay for his folly as soon as his intention would be known.

Natives of Hayti, if after having reflored union, peace and plenty among ? my brethren, I could have the satisfac-That the yern spun by this machine, tion to see you return amongst us, partiis equal to that spun by the Jenny or the | cularly those, amongst others, that remain in foreign lands on account of their That the Columbian Spinster is of timidity about civil war; to those I say, permanent construction, its principal, sear not that; this land shall not in fumoving parts being made of cast steel: | ture witness the like folly from its chil-That this machine, though of delicate | dren. Oh! my dear brethren, could my firmclure, does not require more skill eyes behold your return lome my task in its management than that of persons would be fulfilled. Children of Hayti, of common acquaintance with the busi- return to your native country; there is none elsewhere for you, but that where That it admits of the size of the vou were born. Let your return to it thread being varied from that of ten , be for us the happy moment that reunites hundred to that of four, or perhaps | the members of one family, that was compelled by common misfortune, to That in the course of thirty days it part; but who can re-unite again, to chewill be in our power to inform you, with | rish and protect each other. Let us say "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Those

men who have thaken off the European yoke, were no more than men like yourselves; but they were patriots. Let that worthy nation, and its immortal hero be your model in the art of war, as well as its other virtues.

The Senate request me to tell you by this present, that it faithfully promises to pay the passage of those who shall be under the incapacity of de ing the same, Having had the pleasure of a long ac- paid punctually to every coptain of a veaquaintance with you, and being well ac- sel for each passenger (grown person) quainted with Dr. Cunningham Harris they shall bring from the United States; James Mead, sworn—says, Sheffield and major Harris, the subscribers of the and a smaller sum for a less diffance also

The President, PETION.

Port an Prince. May 24, 1808.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, September 14.

The ship Susan left Liverpool on the 26th July, capt. Delano has furnished the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, with a file of London papers to the 24th July, inclusive, Loyd's Lifts to the 19th and Prices Current to the 25th. The news from London is 13 days later than our former advices from that quarter, but is of very little moment. We have copied the principal articles from papers of the latest date, and shall continue our selection to-morrow.

LONDON, JULY 16. Accounts were received yesterday from Italy, which state that the Pope, summoning the Cardinals to an extraordinary meeting, laid before them a long exposition of the treatment which he had received from Bonaparte, of the manner in which he conducted himself, and of the difficulties and afflictions by which he was overwhelmed -that feeling himself no longer able to bear the fatigues of the Papal Office, he had come to the resolution of resigning it. The Conclave after the resignation immediately proceeded to a new election, and sensible of the little utility that would accrue to the cause of religion, by chusing one from among those present, who were only so many prisoners in the hands of Bonaparte, they elected to the Papal throne the Cardinal Archbishop of

This step will afford equal uneasiness and displeasure to Bonaparte.-The military power of the Pope he cannot of course, have any dread of but his influence over the minds of true Catholics, particularly of the Italians, is considerable. Of all the measures adopted by Bonaparte, his treatment of the Pope is the most impolitic. We all recollect what importance he attached to the circumstance of being crowned by his holiness-yet that very man, he hasendeavored to deprive of all respect and consideration, by demanding from him concessions the most scandalous and degrading. The new Pope, not being in the power, nor in any dread of the usurper, will no doubt, begin his career by a vigorous appeal to all the faithful followers and believers in the Catholic faith. Bonaparte may find that the thunders of the Vatican, though they have slept so long are not dead, and that a Pope is not imprudent generals, Miollis, represen- capital, but will place in our hands the of 25,000 men has been assembled at Ri- sent generation. ted him to be. Already have the Neapolitans, evinced a disposition to insurrections, and in some encounters with the French have been successful. The are held, and the spirit of insurrection east, and the west. It affords ample food for reflection as well as joy, if the Pope should in these latter times be able to produce a crucade against the oppressors of the church and to effect that which kings of Europe and repeated coalitions have attempted in vain.

The Orestes is arrived at Plymouth with dispatches from lord Collingwood French and the Patriots, between Sarawere almost all cut to pieces, and finally that all Portugal is in a state of insurrec-

to the Spanish squandron at Minorca to and of its being unnecessary therefore return to Carthagena.

The women have resolved to get in the harvest in the province of Andalusia, that the men might join Patriotic bands. The harvest is the most abundant that has been for several seasons. Upwards of 100 women actually dressed themselves in soldiers' clothes, and offered their service to the Patriots; but their sex

was discovered. The Expedition from Cork has at

length sailed.

Late on Friday evening, sir John Moore, with the troops under his command, arrived in the Downs, sir John immediately landed and proceeded to stance of these accounts were in the af- footing on which it stood before the life the able statesman and negociator London. The troops meanwhile are proceeding to Spithead, where they are

ately to Gibraltar. That is to be the gene- | cles by the following note : ral rendezvous, and from thence troops will sail to those points where their ef-

Louis to Naples, and of annexing the ment has acquired increased credit from an order issued in the Dutch army, for he dismissal of all officers who are not natives of Holland.

in the last month, when he was occupied | bastians on the 9th .- The American in the beatification of three Female | captain states, that the most gloomy si-Saints of the 16th century. Bonaparte | lence prevailed during the ceremony .- | an adherence to its first principles, will it is said, has, in compliment to the in- From St. Sebastian's he proceeded to perpetuate the Republic. tercession of Russia, consented that His Toloza, and thence by Mondrago to Holiness shall remain in the Vatican as Victoria, where he was again proclaim-Bishop of Rome, with a revenue of ed on the 10th, and intended to have 3,000,000 of florins.

been sent to the Temple, is revived, with the addition that Talleyrand had thared the same fate. We believe, however, that the account is undeserv-

ing of credit. deaux of the 4th, which mentions, that quina. The Afturian army amounted the division of general Dupont, had to 44,000 men, including the division of been compelled to surrender at discreti- General Ponti, and had at the above on to the Spanish patriots. Want of date entered Castile, for the purpose of provisions is assigned as the cause.

20th ult. says-" The news to day is, taken 3000 of his men."

JULY 22. No intelligence has arrived this morning from Portugal or - Cadiz. Rumors however are circulated, of some success obtained over the French at Badajos, and of the Portuguese Patriots being within a fhort diffance of Lisbon. The attack upon Junot, we understand, is to be entrufted to the troops under Sir Arthur Wellesley. . The patriots, ill their arrival, will content themselves with drawing a line of circumvaliation round Lisbon. The result of the expedition under Sir Arthur Wellesley will, we trust, not only give to the Porquite the old woman, which one of his tuguese the complete possession of their Russian squadron in the Tagus.

Cadiz. By the last accounts Dupont remained at Andujar-he would treatment of the Pope will increase and either try to continue his retreat extend the odium in which the French | to the Morena, or to keep his position at Audujar, in the hope of being rewhich has burst forth in the south of inforced. It is said that 11,000 men Italy may soon reach the north, the were sent from Madrid on the 15th of the friendthip of Napoleon, and four last month, to his assistance. We should | waggons loaded with presents to him are hardly think Murat could spare so large a force; but general Castanos would of ed through Berlin some weeks since. course, make an attack upon Dupont before he received such an accession, which would make his division between 20 and 30,000 ftrong. But though we are anxious for intelligence from Cadiz, we are by no means apprehensive of Dupont's being able to sustain himself, and sir Charles Cotton. They have not or to make good his retreat; he would brought any further accounts relative to not have proposed to have capitulated, Dupont; but they state that a severe had he thought there was the least chance action has been fought between the of making head against the patriots. That he still remained without being gosa and Barcelona, in which the French attacked, though several days had elapsed since he proposed to capitulate, is probably to be imputed to the knowledge which general Castanos possessed The Junta of Seville have sent orders of his being in great want of provisions,

> for him to do that by the sword, which | would be done as effectually by famine. Since writing the above, we have been informed that 5000 French troops have actually advanced from Madrid to La Mancha, to join Dupont, if possible .- | We trust they will arrive time enough to bear the intelligence of Dupont's surrender, and to share the same fate them-

July 24. Yesterday government received advices from St. Andero, dated on Sunday last, by the Cadmus sloop of war, arrived at Plymouth, where the Betsey, Hooper, also arrived from Bilboa, with intel-

to be revictualled, and proceedi mmedi- | ternoon communicated in the official cir- | restrictions, provided Great Britain will

" Downing Street, Saturday evening. | Bonaparte consents to repeal his Mila "Captain Winter, of the Cadmus, and Hamburg decrees against commerce forts may be deemed most likely to be | who reached the Admiralty this morn- This country, therefore, will not object useful to the Spanish Patriots. The ing from St. Andero, has brought ad- to abandon those measures which we whole British force to be sent will vice of the evacuation of that city by the adopted in consequence of his decrees. amount to about 40,000 men. Sir Hugh French troops, who finding themselves A gentleman lately come from Paris Dalrymple is mentioned as the com- unable to sustain a threatened attack states, that before his departure the last mander in chief. Sir John Moore, Sir | from the patriotic forces under the di- battalion of Imperial Guards had left Arthur Wellesly, and gen. Spencer, rection of gen. Ponti (who had advanced that capital for Spain, and all accounts to Santillana) had, after plundering the agree in representing the whole of the A report is prevalent on the conti- town of a large sum of money, and de- disposable force of Bonaporte as pronent, and has excited great sensation in | Stroying all the arms in it, escaped during | ceeding towards the Pyrennces. Holland, that Bonaparte had announced the night of the 12th towards Lierganes, his purpose of removing his brother on their route to Bilboa. General Ponti apprised of their movements, followed Dutch provinces to France. The flate- with a corps of 4000 light troops, mottly regulars, and it is hoped would overtake | this town gave a dinner to Col. James them.

"The accounts from Bilboa flate, that | sixty gentlemen sat down to the table Joseph Bonaparte has at length entered and after partaking of a plentiful dinner, The Pope continued at Rome early Spain-he was crowned King at St. Se- the following toatts were drank. prosecuted his route to Burgos; advices The report of marthal Brune having from Marthal Bessieres had however induced him to delay his departure, and he remained at Victoria on the 11th.

" Marshal Bessieres had on the 12th | rank amongst their fellow citizens. assembled a body of about 18,000 men including some Polife regiments, and A letter has been received from Bor- was stationed between Bilboa and Margiving battle to the enemy."

Another letter from off Cadiz, dated | Capt. Hooper says, when he left Bilboa, the different columns of French that Dupont is endeavoring to retreat, troops at Bilboa, Burgos, Pampeluna, and that the Spanards have already and Victoria were flated to exceed fifty

In addition to the important communication which we made in our last number, of the Emperor of Russia and Auftria having sent Ambassadors to Paris, to remonstrate against the occupation of the ecclesialtical flates by French troops, we are now enabled to flate that the emperor Alexander immediately on receiving by M. Ossepow, who was attached to the Russian Embassy in Spain, advice of the changes intended in that monarchy by Bonaparte, sent orders to Prince Jusserow to proceed to Paris with a formal protest against the deposition of the Bourbon family.

A Russian army is forming in the neighbourhood of Memel, and a corps We are anxious for intelligence from | tended for an expedition into Sweden, but the magnitude of the former shew that it has another and a more important

destination. Notwithstanding these hostile demonstrations on the part of his Russian Majefty, he ftill seems desirous to cultivate now on their route to France, have pass-

The guards of the royal-family of Spain consilt wholly of Gens d'Armes; Napoleon finding that the war in Spain requires the presence of every soldier he

can collect. French naval officers have been sent to all the ports of the Baltic, for the purpose of engaging German and Polith volunteers for the French navy. One of these officers, at Stettin, a M. Lierson, in an advertisement circulated in the government be speedily and honorable neighborhood, invites the seamen of that | terminated. diffrict to join the Emperor in the project he has undertaken of sending to the bottom of the ocean the proud Islanders of 1794; who defeated the Indians and who have so long tyrannised on the sur- terminated savage barbarity.

face of it. A body of 10,000 Poles are under orders to march from Warsaw, through Brandenburgh to Holstein.

A convention has been concluded between the Emperors of Austria and Russia for the mutual surrender of de- sons of America; may they duly appr serters.

reiterates the report that a war between | Gen. Greene; the saviour of the Soul Russia and France is on the eve of tak- ern States. ing place. Nothing further had occurred in Norway or Finland.

has just returned from L'Orient, with continue to enjoy the just reward of the dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, has brought patriotism and industry, uninterrup information " that Bonaparte will recog- prosperity. nise the neutrality and place the comligence to the 14th inftant. The sub- | merce of the United States on the same

consent to do the same." If this be true countrymen.

LEXINGTON, (K.) Aug. 23. On Wednesday laft, the citizens of Monroe, at Mr. Wilson's inn. About

1. The President of the U. States. 2. The Confliction of the U. States: 3. The People of the United States:

too well engaged at home to furnish recruits for the "hoft of choice spirits." 4. Our Farmers; their industry and improvements in agriculture, entitle them to that flation in society to which they are deflined by nature—the first

5. Our Mechanicks and Manufactur. rs; may their public and manufactur. ing spirit provide full employment for the productions of our farms.

6. The Embargo, it will provide ample consumption for the produce of our farms, for the looms and wheels of our Mechanicks, and the enterprize of our manufacturers.

7. The "Imperial Decrees" and Orders of Council," are alike repugnant to our interests and feelings; le them find no apologist in this country, We are not prepared to surrender out independence to foreign nations.

8. The Ocean, the common highway of nations; let us continue to renounce all intercourse with those governments, which would usurp exclusive dominion

9. Peace with honor; War in preference to disgrace. 10. The Militia of the United States; the best defence of a free people is them.

11. The memory of those sages who toiled, and of those heroes who bled for the independence of our country; may their spirits preside over our councils,

Washington; brass and marble will cay, but his fame shall endure forever, 13. The memory of Dr. Benj. Frank lin; dear to liberty and Philosophy. Volunteers.

our Governor elect. Long may he live and happy be,

Bleft with content and liberty. By Judge Monroe-The Freemend America; may their patriotism and gilence defeat the machinations of trais tors and conspirators.

By Mr. John Bradford. (President)-William Pinckney, our minister at the court of St. James; may his endeavon for reconciliation, be attended with sur

By Mr. Thomas T. Barr - Gen. Arm frong, our minister at the court di France; may his negociation with the

By Captain Bodley-The memory Gen. Wayne, and the American arm By Maj. Morison. (Vice-President)

Governor Cabell of Virginia. - By Mr. Turnbull-A free, but ad a licentious press.

By Mr. Barry -- Liberty and Equality By Mr. Robert Miller-The adopte ciate their change.

A letter from Gottenburgh of the 15th By Dr. W. Warfield-The memory!

By Col. Monroe-The Citizens Lexington-protected in their right It is said that the St. Michael, which the ftrong arm of the Union, may be

After Col. Monroe had retired. By the President-James Me

HARLES TOWN, September 23.

ta meeting of the Democratic Reicans of Jefferson county, at the ise of capt. Geo. Hite, in Charles-, on Tuesday the 13th inft. Geo. h, Esq. was chosen chairman and John Humphreys secretary-when ollowing resolutions were unani-

folded, That in the opinion of this ing, the affairs of the people of the under the guidance of the present nitration, have been conducted harpiness and safety.

ry fair and honourable means.

warn our Republican friends, and riends of their country, to be aware fidence in our government, and port, and not, by opposing it, divide | longer. ken and diffract ourselves, and there. ncourage and strengthen our ene-

Revolved, It is with aftonish ment and ncern we hear the evils of the present mes attributed to the embargo, when ult be evident to all who can and will d, that those evils proceed from the ufli Orders of Council, and French crees, which not only go to the entire fluction of our commerce, but a m deadlieft blows at our independence. e deprecate that spirit which actuates dabuse, and misrepresent their acts, em) and other highly diffinguified By Maj. Chinn-Gen. Charles Scott from party, hesitate not to declare then are apprebation of the measures pured by the government and administraeeting, Col. John Morkow is a pror person to be chosen at the next elecn, to represent this diffrict in Coness, and that they will support his clion by every fair and honorable ex-Resolved, I hat this meeting do renmend Capt. Smith Slaughter, and

ion in their power. aniel Morgan, Esq. to the voters of fferson county, as proper persons to present them in the next General Asmbly of Virginia, and pledge themves to support their election by all ho-

Resolved, That Capt. Geo. Hite, Capt. chard Baylor, Dector J. W. Davis, d John Dixon, Esq. be a committee to respond with the Republicans of rkeley and Hampfhire counties, upon subject of our next Congressional

lesolved, That the foregoing resoluns be signed by the president and seary, and offered for publication in Farmer's Repository, and Berkeley

GEO. NORTH, President. J. HUMPHREYS, Sec'ry.

WASHINGTON'S EMBARGO.

e most shameful, the most base, the t detestable manœuvres have been reed to by men who call themselves disciples of Gen. Washington, to imas the people of the United States

American Constellation, will ever power has been given to the president in gifter. laims to the respect and gratitude | relation to the Embargo. No assertion was ever more false. Upon Washington-upon that great man, who, were he living, would look with horror upon the actions of those men who call themselves his friends, was conferred not only the power to enforce an embargo, but the" power to lay one, "and to continue and is the law of 1794, and it will speak for

> An act to authorise the President of the United States to lay, regulate and revoke Embargoes.

Monitor.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of wisdem and prudence, and with a | America, in Congress assembled, That regard to the people's freedom, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised and empowhad. That the many and import- ered whenever in his opinion, the public ejees rendered his country through | safety thall so require, to lay an embares of years, the undoubted talents, go on all thips and vessels in the ports of well tried patriotism and integrity of the United States, or upon the thips llow citizen, JAMES MADISON, and vessels of any foreign nation, under eminently point him out as the fittest such regulations as the circumstances of niards and fighting against them !- we should advert to the difficulties out of on for our next president: We | the case may require, and to continue refore highly approve of the nomina- or revoke the same, whenever he thinks fory to the human race! to which hence- made. To have submitted our rightful n made by a great majority of the Re- proper. And the President is hereby forth must be added that of shield of af- commerce to prohibitions and tributary lican members of Congress, of James | fully authorised to give all such orders dison for our President, and George to the officers of the United States, as ton for Vice-President, and pledge | may be necessary to carry the same into selves to support their election by full effect: Provided, The authority aforesaid shall not be exercised, while desolved, That, upon the most mature the Congress of the United States shall lection, we cannot but approve of the be in session: and any embargo, which to;) but now, our merchant ships must merce placed under such unexampled laying an Embargo, and the conti- may be laid by the President, as afore- have passes too, or they are seized. ib. difficulties, besides saving to our citiince of it, until the causes by which it | said, shall cease and determine in fifteen produced, are removed? We there- days from the actual meeting of Congress, next after laving the same.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That this act thall continue and be in force until fifteen days after the commencement of the next session of Congress, and no

F. A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. RALPH IZARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. APPROVED-June 4, 1794. GEO. WASHINGTON,

President of the United States. THE TWO MILLIONS OF

DOLLARS.

Washington City, Sept. 13th, 1808. Will you be so good as to fate to me for the better information of my fellow citizens, any fact within your knowand their actions be imitated by the pre mule they virtually approve and applaud | ledge, relative to the payment of two of 25,000 men has been assembled at Ri-ca—these troops are reported to be in-ca—these troops are reported to be inadmiration at the candour and in- doubtless heard of the tales propagated nuousness of the late president, Mrr. on that head. It is my with to put an nn Adams, Mr. William Gray, (of end completely to the flory by contradicting it under the authority of a name the nation as yours. I apply to the n with respect to our foreign enemies. have been paid by the American govern-Resolved, That in the opinion of this | ment, or any member of it, in any shape, without your knowledge.

> I am, Sir, With the most sincere respect and efteem, Your very humble servant, J. B. COLVIN. Editor of the Monitor. The Hon. G. DUVALL, Lig.

Comptroller of the Treasury. Washington, Sept. 14, 1808.

Your letter of yesterday's date was delivered to me late last evening.

In the absence of the Secretary of the

Treasury, I will answer your enquiry relative to the two millions of dollars appropriated by an act of congress, passed on the 13th of February, 1808. This sum of money was intended to be applied to the purchase of the Floridas, but our minister in Spain not having accomplished a treaty to that effect, it still remains in the Treasury. No part of it has been drawn out of the Treasury of the U. States. It could not have been done without my privity, as the warrant must have been issued and signed by the Secretary of the Treasury and countersigned by me as Comptroller, to authorise the payment of it; which has not been

You will see, I expect, in a few days, an official certificate from the Register of been forwarded to the Secretary of the to which the history of nations present

as added a new and brilliant flar | with the opinion that unprecedented | Treasury, at his request, by the Re- | no parallel. For years we have been

I am, respectfully. Your obedient servant, G. DUVALL. Mr. Colvin.

flicted humanity!"-Good.

A precious document far. Embargo grumblers.

If there is any merchant who would submit to the following imposition of their interests as it is to our rights. Britain, he is not deserving the name of an American. Let the embargo pension, of hollilities between the bellisnarlers look at this picture of British | gerent powers of Europe, or of such a

in the Downs from Rotterdam, with 20 | the United States sufficiently safe, in the pip s gin: sent in to pay one thilling and judgment of the President," he is authree-pence per gallon duty! and her thorised to suspend the embargo. But whole tonnage duty, which is about no peace or suspension of hostilities, no twelve shillings per ton!!"

pher, Harrison and Jonathan? What | The orders of England, and the decrees think you now, Timothy ?- Bos. Ch.

ments of Capt. Moore, the present repres for the government appears to have arisentative of Baltimore county, delivered sen; but of its course or prospects, we to his constituents at a public meeting .- have no information on which prudence They are such as every American ought would undertake a hafty change in our

vernment may have received from Eu- er Congress may be specially covened. rope; and consequently know not whether | -It is unnecessary to examine the eviit [the embargo] can be removed with | dence or the character of the facts which levalists, who loosening themselves so well known and highly appreciated in safety. I have no interest whatever in are supposed to dictate such a call: Beits continuance, but quite the reverse. | cause you will be sensible, on an attencomp trolling officer of the treasury, in- I am a farmer as you are; I would re- tion to dates, that the legal period of asmuch as I presume no money could joice to see it removed to-morrow, if it their meeting is as early as, in this excould be raised consistently with our in- tensive country, they could be fully conterest and national rights; but rather | vened by a special call. than submit to pay TRIBUTE to Eng- I should, with great willingness, have land, I would prefer an embargo to eter- executed the withes of the inhabitants of nity. No American-No independent the town of Boston, had peace, or a rerender his rights to England.'

The Boston papers received yesterday are silent as to the death of Governor Sullivan. In the Repertory he is said to be "very seriously indisposed."

PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO THE BOSTON PETITION. August 26, 1808.

I beg leave to communicate thro' you the inclosed answer to the representation which came to me under coverfrom you, and to add the assurances of my respect.

TH: JEFFERSON. CHARLES BULLINCH, Esq. for the Selectmen of Boston,

To the inhabitants of the town of Boston, in legal town meeting assembled. Your representation and request were received on the 22d instant, and have been considered with the attention due every second & fourth Saturday in the to every expression of the sentiments | month, and returned when dreft, Cash and feelings of so respectable a body of must be paid when the cloth is taken amy fellow-citizens. No person has seen | way. All those who may please to favor with more concern than myself, the in- him with their cultom, may depend upconveniences brought on our country in on having their cloth done in the best the Treasury to the foregoing effect, general, by the circumstances of the and neatest maner, and on the shortes published in the newspapers. It has times in which we happen to live; times notice.

Europe, afflicted with those evils which necessarily follow an abandonment of the moral rule which bind men and nations together. Connected with them in friendship and commerce, we have The whole cry of the federalifts is- happily so far kept aloof from their calatake off the embargo-take off the embar. mitous conflicts, by a fleady observance go. Well, let us suppose the embargo of justice towards all, by much forbearwoke the same whenever he should think is off: What's to be done? They will ance, and multiplied sacrifices. At proper!" In a plain case of this kind answer and say, let every man take his length however, all regard to the rights commentary is useless. The following own course, arm as he pleases and trade of others having been thrown aside, the where he can. But what is this but pri- belligerent powers have beset the highvateering? If a thip is armed, the must way of commercial intercoure with have permission for arming; and if go- edicts, which taken together, expose our vernment grants the permit, the govern- | commerce and mariners, under almost ment is accountable for what the does. | every deftination, a prey to their fleets She fights a French vessel; and is not and armies. Each party indeed would that war with France? She fights an admit our commerce with themselves, English vessel; and is not that war with | with the view of associating us in their Monitor. | war against the other. But we have wished war with neither. Under these Whilft the British are pretending to | circumstances were passed the laws of assist the Spaniards in old Spain, sir which you complain, by those delegated Sidney Smith, a British naval command- to exercise the powers of legislation for er, is going, it is said, to attack Buenos | you, with every sympathy of a common Ayres. So that the English will be at interest in exercising them faithfully. the same moment fighting for the Spa- In reviewing these measures therefore " England! a name sweet and consola- which a choice was of necessity to be exactions from others, would have been to surrender our independence. To re-Before the British orders in council | sist them by arms was war, without conwere issued the English only required sulting the state of things or the choice of our seamen to have passes, (such as our the nation. The alternative preferred negroes have, to tell who they belong by the Legislature of suspending a comzens their property, and our mariners to their country, has the peculiar advantage of giving time to the belligerent nations to revise a conduct as contrary to

looking as spectators on our brethern of

"In the events of such peace, or suschange in their measures affecting neu-"The Minerva, Jenkins, arrived tral commerce, as may render that of change of measures affecting neutral What say you to this, esq. Christo- commerce, is known to have taken place. of France and Spain exift ng at the date of these laws, are ftill un epealed, as far The following are the Patriotic senti- as we know. In Spain inde d a contest to entertain. We give them from the policy, even were the authority of the exccutive competent to such a decision.

I know not what information our go- You desire that, in this defect of pow-

American could or would agree to sur- peal of the obnoxious eaicts, or other changes, produced the case in which alone the laws have given me that authority; and so many motives of justice and interest lead to such changes, that we ought continually to expect them. But while these edicts remain, the Legislature alone can prescribe the course to

be pursued. TH: JEFFERSON. Aug. 26, 1808.

Fulling and Dyeing.

HE subscriber resp. afully informs the public that he has rented Mir. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Messrs. Taylor's & Crupper's store in Battletown, which will be attended to

ANDREW ROARK.

The Man of Fashion Described.

What is a modern man of fashion, A man of tafte and dissipation, A busy man without employment, A happy man without enjoyment; Who squanders all his time and trea-

sures, On empty joys and tafteless pleasures, Visits, attendants and attention, And courtly arts too low to mention; In sleep and dress and sport and play, He throws his worthless life away, Has no opinion of his own, But takes from leading beaux the ton With a disdainful smile or frown, He on the rif-raf crowd looks down, The world polite, his friends and he, And all the rett are nobody; Taught by the great his smiles to sell, And how to write and how to spell; The great his oracles he makes, Copies their vices and millakes, Cultom pursues his only rule, And lives an ape and dies a fool.

C. Hesley.

"You are an excellent packer," said a traveller to the waiter of a southern inn; "I don't understand you, Sir," replied trived to pack a quart of wine into a pint

From the NATIONAL AGIS.

We know that Thomas Hutchinson was a careful professor of the christian the first instance to France- Among the religion; strict in the observance of all other evidences of a devotion to Napoits forms and outward duties. "Was there a saint that went to pray,

"At times more reg'lar thrice a day; " As folks exact have dinners got,

"Whether they've appetite or not," pointing wardens, and enforcing the firict observance of the sabbath day. He could make a public prayer for the the most perfect submission to the will of Heaven, if his prayers should not be bargo taken off at their request. If such | the first instance to French ports. a thing should be done, without a repeal vessels to one that France could take. They also know that it would be worse than their Louisiana consistency to laugh at government, in such a case, for its want of firmness and flability. And no-

themselves to servitude, than yield to

ous, lover's of good order, patriotic and

gion, how you give occasion for unbe- secution and insult, but it is evident that

lievers to say, there is nothing but pro- the more they have been harrassed, the

fession; and to young men looking to greater has been their increase. Their

often disappointed, to cry out, "Virtue, and merely receive a sufficient pittance thou art but a name."

ralists talk in this very stile.

the United States and got supplies; but | served. nothing is said about the numerous Britifh vessels of war (many more than In the present times, when the pro-

cultom-house officers nor any other de- | serve our own. partment of our government examine the attendant. "Why, von have con- such dispatches, and of course they are never limble to detection. All's done by management, as the old gentleman says Monitor. in the play.

No little clamor has been raised against the government for sending the special vessels dispatched to Europe in leon, this has been enumerated and copiously dwelt upon. A few words will expose the folly and ignorance, which have dictated these aspersions, and thew, we presume, some of the reasons which We know that he made the first act ap- recommended sending these vessels in the first instance to France.

One great object of employing these vessels is to enable our merchants and liberty and hapiness of his country, with other citizens to carry on their correspondence abroad. So far as this correspondence applies to England, the British granted. Our Boston petitioners, and monthly packets offer a regular and toletheir Newburyport humble followers, rably secure organ, which would be alput us in mind of their great prototype, together wanting, so far as related to the Thomas Hutchinson. They can out- continent, but for these special governchristianize christianity itself. They mental vessels. Hence the necessity of can pray not only with submission; but such arrangements, as are the belt fitted they can pray, wish their prayers may to carry on a correspondence with the CTRAYED from the farm of the sub- take. not be answered. Nothing could more continent, and hence, consequently, Scriber, living about two miles from disappoint them, than to have the em- the necessity of dispatching the vessels in | Charlestown, sometime in April last,

of the French decrees and the English | it as a fact, that of the letters sent by and one hind foot white up to the fetorders of council, they see and know | these vessels, by far the greater number. lock; no shoes on. Also, on the first of that every mortifying submission to are directed to the continent of Europe. June, A BRIGHT BAY MARE, about plunder must be undergone, or war de- In the Hope, the last vessel dispatched, three years old, a small star on her foreclared; and probably against Great Bri- the number for France exceeded 2,300, head, long mane and tail. The above National Intelligencer.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE.

METHODISTS. On the 8th of June, an animated dething could mortify them more, than to bate took place in the English House of have the embargo taken oil, because it | Commons relative to the expediency of | had answered its desired effect, in bring- | suppressing the practice of itinerant | ing the belligerent nations to a sense of preaching throughout Great Britain .justice. The prosperity of the nation | The members of the opposition frenurestored by the present administration, out, but unsuccessfully argued against to them would be the greatest calamity. | the bill, considering it not only oppresharp upon; and they fear they could not of the established church, it was confind one to please their discordant ears | tended, that more zeal and more geneso well as this. These are truths not | ral piety prevailed among the Methoonly known to every republican; but | diffs than among the majority of other | which every federalist feels within his denominations of Christians. In the own heart. And yet such is the malig- course of the debate several strictures nity of party spirit, that as some polemic | were made upon the practices of many theologians would rather have men of the Clergy. Those enjoying fat livdamned than saved under the doctrines | ings and who employ a miserable jourof any other sect, so a stiff federal parti- neuman preacher at a salary scarcely sulzan would choose to see his country re- ficient to keep soul and body together, duced to ruin, sooner than acquiesce in received an ample thare of reproof .any salutary measures proposed by a re- The subject of tythes was also alluded to publican administration. Like the weak- by some members, who condemned er party in a civil war, they would rather | both the absurdity of the principle and call to aid a foreign power, and submit | practice.

The Methodifts are a very numerous the majority of their fellow citizens. | class of people, and, although, perhaps, Grave men who have long satisfied them- excesses may be committed by some of selves, that they are reasonable, virtu- them, vet generally speaking, they are among the best and most exemplary citi- rents, who writes a good religious, will pacify their own consci- zens. No doubt, the innovation upon ences, by saying, *" some of the other | their privileges will occasion great disparty did so; or they would undoubtedly content, and produce evil infinitely sudo so, under like circumstances; for this perior to those complained of by their is the nature of all parties, and of man- enemies. They for a long series of kind." Beware, ye professors of reli- years met with every description of per-Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

you for a perfect example, and being | preachers undergo the most severe labor. for their support, while hundreds of pampered idlers live in mitred splendor * The writer has heard several fede- | and laxury upon the vitals of their parithoners, and have all their work performed by a poor necessitous animal, A great noise has been made against who must always act as sychophant to the administration because a few French his earthly master. From such miseprivateers have come into the ports of ries may the United States be long pre-

French) which, during the same period, duce of our country commands so low a have done the same thing. Many per- price, for want of our accustomed marsons believe that the British vessels of kets, every article that will produce a war cannot come into our ports and get | few dollars per year ought to be an obsupplies, because there is an interdiction | ject of attention. HOG'S BRISTLES. which operates against them. But they | which are generally neglected in the killevade that in the easiest way in the ling season, are much wanted by the world. There is an exception in fayour | bruth-makers, and are worth fifty cents of English vessels which arrive in this | per lb. Was every farmer to pay attencountry with dispatches. British cruizers | tion to this, a sufficient quantity might have, therefore, nothing more to do be saved for the consumption of the counthan to make up a packet of old paper, try; and the useful article of brulles or a packet of oakum or old junk, and di- | would continue to be very much enrect it to Mr. Erskine, or other British | hanced, in consequence of the scarcity official agent, and in they come to our of briftles, (none being received from ports with impunity. Neither our Russia) unless more care is taken to pre-

> Ten Dollars Reward. AN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th from home, if forty miles or upward inftant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchefter, near Opeckon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, '20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his read, and a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away a pair of Corduroy overalls, an old waift coat and a wood hat; but as he is an artful thieving fellow, he will probably get other clothing. He has been seen with some of Mr. Francis Whiting's negroes, and it is supposed they will convey him to Air. Beverly Whiting's quarter in Jefferson county. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in jail, and reasonable charges it

CASPAR SEEVERS. Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 1608

Five Dollars Reward. A BLACK MARE, rising four years Further We are authorised to flate | old, switch tail, a flar on her forchead, | pay their respective subscriptions ale tain; for the could capture ten of our | while those for England fell thort of 700. reward and reasonable charges will be given, if the said creatures be brought some, or two dollars and a half for ci-

MICHAEL KELLENBERGER. August 12, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward. DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodflock, Shenandoah county, Virginia. Diffrict No. 2. TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM,

At any rate, if the emburgo were off they | sive but unconflitutional. Without deof the army of the United States-Born would have to look out another ftring to regating from the characters of preachers in Fauquier county and state of Virginia, aged twenty-one years, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a laborer. All recruiting parties throughout the United States, and all citizens thereof are requested to apprehend and secure said | Timothy Cunningham, should be come | medicines, which will be sold lower under their notice, for which the above | CASH only, by reward will be given. It is hoped that patriotism will prompt all printers to inert this advertisement in their papers.

> Woodstock, August 24, 1808. WANTED, A Lad of 12 or 14 years to make payment as speedily as pas

NIMROD LONG, Capt. 5th R. L.

of age, of respectable pahand, and can come well. Save your Rag recommended. Inquire DAN: ANNIN.

20 Dollars Reward.

R AN AWAY from the subscriber nia, near Harper's Ferry, on the ning instant, a Negro Man named Robin about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high so years of age, of a black complexit rather slender made, has a lively ple sant countenance, when in a good ha mour, and sometimes talks a httle in an African, but can talk plain enough he chuses, has long wool which he of erally keeps comed in a roll on the f his head, and sometimes tied. H. n when he went away, a home made tow linen flirt, and a pair of dark color ed home made trowsers of cotton and wool, twilled, and a flriped swandon waill coat, all much worn; without either hat or shoes. I purchased and negro laft winter of the effate of V. Peter-Whiting, deceased, and it is su, posed he will be sculking about the widow Whiting's, or Beverly Whiting's as he has a number of connexions then and in that neighborhood-he has als lived some years in Loudon county, in the neighborhood of the late Gen. Ma son, where he may endeavor to go Whoever takes up said negro and bring him home, or secures him in any fail a that I get him again, fliall receive To Dollars reward, if under forty mia

September 10, 1803. Charles-Town Races.

JAMESS FERGUSON

the above reward, paid by me

THE Charlestown races will com mence on the First Wednesdayi October next, and continue three days-We confidently believe that the fer day's purse will be 100 dollars. second day 60 dollars, and the third a Sweepstake which will consist on entrance money of the two first days: the gate money.

The races will be in every respected ducted agreeably to the rules of the ! Charlestown Jockey Cluby and will each day free for any horse, mare gelding, the winning horses the pretto ing days only excepted.

Four horses to flart each day or it race. Farrance five per cent. if enters the day before the race, or double att

> JOHN ANDERSON, GEORGE HITE.

The subscribers are requested by days before the races, to john Anderson Charleflown, Sept. 2, 1808.

For Sale, MY present dwelling house, so thop, and lot, with a never la well of water thereon, situate on the ner of Liberty and Well freets, Charleflown .- A great bargain will given in this valuable property, if cation be made previous to the full October next-I then purpose to remore to the western country. If not sold will be rented for one or more years, I will also dispose of all my househo and kitchen furniture, at private sale JOHN HAINS.

September 2, 1808.

For Sale. 160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark. 50 bottles Caftor Oil. __ 10 gallons Lemen Shrub. 64 do. Flaxseed Oil. An assortment of patent and old

DAN. ANNIN Charleftown, August 1, 1808.

Take Notice. . THE season of the horse Hamilton expired on the 1ft inftant; all person who have put mares to him are requelled JAMES HITE Augull 5, 1808.

CASH will be given! clean linen and com rags, by the printers this paper.

Farmer's Repository.

CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the Boston GAZETTE.

VOL. I.

By the politeness of a gentleman, who by twelfth parts or monthly payments. me passenger in the Arcturus, we are

CONSTITUTION.

In the name of God omnipotent. Don Joseph Napoleon, by the Grace of God, king of Spain and the Indies: Having been present at the National

unta assembled in Bayonne, by order our very dear and much beloved broner, Napoleon, Emperor of the French, d King of Italy, Protector of the Conleration of the Rhine, &cc. &c.

We have decreed and do decree the sent Conflitution, to be preserved as the foundation of the compact which ites the people to us and us to the

CHAPTER I.

Article 1 .- The Catholic, Apostolic, nd Roman Religion thall be, in Spain, other shall be tolerated.

CHAP. II.

Of the succession to the Crown. Art. 2 .- The crown of Spain and the dies, thall be hereditary in our direct rom male to male, in order of promigeare, and to the perpetual exclusion

ral and legitimate, the crown of Spain the press. d the indies shall return to our very atural, Tegitamate, or adopted.

failure of the male descendants, nawal, legitimate, or adopted of our said ery dear and much beloved brother Naleon, the crown shall pass to the male scendants, natural, and legitimate of ince Louis Napoleon, King of Hol-

iral, and legitimate, of Prince Louis fringed." apoleon, to the male descendants, nanral and legitimate of the prince Jerome Napoleon, king of Westphalia.

CHAP. III. Of the Regency.

Art. 8 -- The king shall be a minor unhe shall have completed the age of iteen years. During his minority, ere shall be a Regent of the kingdom. by the former king, from among the ants who shall have attained the age rmined by the preceding article. Art. 11. In failure of such designation he former king, the regency shall fall he infant to the throne in hereditary | sident and four individuals at leaft. er, who shall have attained the age of ity-five years.

Art. 15. From the revenues approited for the crown, one fourth thall be en for the revenue of the Regent. CHAP. IV.

Of the revenue of the Crown. rt. 21. The Patrimony of the crown

the treasury of the crown, and if and in front that of the people. do not amount to the annual sum of Art. 62. The estate of the Clergy million of dollars, they shall be aug- shall be composed of 25 Archbishops and nted by other estates, until their pro- Bishops. tor rents shall complete this sum.

national treasury into that of the crown, | shall be distinguished by the title of Gran- . The variations which shall be made a sum annually of two millions of dollars | dees of the Assembly, (Grandees de in the civil or penal code, in the system

pred with a copy of Joseph Napo-, as they shall arrive at the age of twelve be composed: 1st. of seventy two depu- the deliberation and approbation of the ns conflictution for Spain and the In- years shall receive for their support, an ties from the provinces of Spain and the assembly. The publication of the whole of annual rent as follows :- The heir appa- Indies; 2d, of thirty deputies from the voluminous production would ex- rent two hundred thousand dollars; each principal cities of Spain and the adjacent bed our limits; but we are assured the of the Infants, one hundred thousand Isles; 3d, of fifteen merchants or tra-Howing articles are the most material, dollars; each of the infantas, fifty thou- ders; 4th, of fifteen deputies from the adall that are necessary for a view of sand dollars. The national treasurer universities, learned persons, or diffinhe divisions and powers of the new go- shall deliver these sums to the treaturer | guished by their personal merits in the of the Crown.

> Art. 24. The Queen shall receive for Art. 65. The archbishops and bishops crown.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Senate. Art. 32. The Senate shall be composed: 1ft. Of the Infants of Spain, who shall have attained the age of eighteen years. 2d. Of twenty-four individuals appointed by the King from among the ministers, captains-general of the army he Fundamental law of our States, and and navy, ambassadors, the counsellors thousand dollars at leaft, or shall have to Rico; one from Venezuela; one of trate, and those of the royal council.

Senator, who has not attained the age deprived of the exercise of their funcof forty years.

Art. 34. The office of Senator shall

Art. 39. The duty of the Scoate shall nd in all the Spanish possessions, the be to attend to the preservation of inigion of the king and the nation; and dividual liberty, and the liberty of the

Art. 45. A junta of five Senators, named by the Senate, shall be charged with watching over the liberty of the

Art. 46. The authors, printers, and descendants, natural and legitimate, booksellers, who think they have cause of complaint for preventions in the impression of sale of a work, can have re-In failure of our mole descendants, na- to the Senetorial Junta for the liberty of course directly, and by means of petition

Art. 47. When this Junta shall satisfy ear and much beloved brother Napole- themselves that the publication of the n, emperor of France and king of Italy, work will not prejudice the flate, they nd to his male heirs and descendants, shall requel the minister who gave the of them. order to revoke it.

Art. 43. If after three constructive requisitions, made in the space of one month, it fliould not be revoked, the which, if there be cause, shall make the following declaration :

"There are frong presumptions that In failure of the male descendants, na- the liberty of the press has been in-

The President shall place this deliberation in the hands of the king. CHAP. VIII.

Of the Council of State. Art. 52. There shall be a Council of State, over which the King shall preside; which shall be composed of thirty individuals at the leaft, and of seventy at tire moft, and shall be divided into six Art. 9. The Regent shall be designa- sections, to wit: section of justice and ecclesiattical negociation; section of the interior, or general police; section o ways and means; section of war; section of the marine; and section of the Indies. Every section fall have a Pre-

> Art. 53. The heir apparent can assift at the sessions of the Council of State, when he arrives at the age of fifteen. Art. 59. The Council of State in the business of its department shall have no more than an advising voice.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Assembly, (Cortes.) Art. 61-There thall be an assembly a plurality of votes. be composed of the palaces of Ma- or junta of the nation composed of one I, the Escurial, St. Ildefenso, Ar- hundred and seventy two individuals, f of the assembly shall not be divulged or ez, Pardo, and all the others which | divided into three estates, to wit: - the | printed. Every publication by means now have belonged to the crown, estate of the Clergy; the Nobility; and of printing or edict, made by the assem- Urquijo, and afterwards signed by the their appurtenances and dependent that of the people. The estate of the bly of the Cortes or by any of its indivi- Junta assembled for this purpose, con-Clergy shall be seated on the right of the dual members, shall be considered as an sisting of ninety-one members. he rents of these states shall be paid throne, that of the Nobility on the left, act of rebellion.

Art. 22. There shall be paid from the shall be composed of 25 Nobles, who of the assembly.

Cortes.)

her dowry, four hundred thousand dol- who compose the effate of the clergy, lars, to be paid from the treasury of the | shall be raised to the class of members ; of assembly by a parchment, sealed with the grand seal of flate; and cannot be exportation or importation shall be given deprived of the exercise of their functi- in the said kingdoms and provinces. ons, but in virtue of a sentence given by the competent tribunals, and in legal

Art. 66. The nobles to be raised to shall enjoy an annual income of twenty done great and important services in the . Att. 33. No person can be appointed | civil or military line. They cannot be tions but in virtue of a sentence given by the competent tribunals, and in legal

> Art. 67. The deputies from the provinces of Spain, and the adjacent Isles, shall be named for these places, at the rate of one deputy for three hundred years. thousand inhabitants. For this purpose the provinces shall be divided into districts of election, which thall have the necessary population to entitle them to the election of a deputy.

Art. 69. The assemblies for election cannot be held but by virtue of a royal order of convocation, in which shall be expressed the object and place of their meeting, and the time of opening and

closing the assembly. principal cities of the kingdom shall be whether the trial by jury may be estabnamed by the body of magistrates of each lished.

Art. 73. The fifteen merchants or traders shall be elected from the members of the chamber of commerce, and Junta thall call a meeting of the senate; of the kingdom: and they thall be ap. dom. fifteen individuals, formed by each of dividuals, are suppressed. the tribunals and chambers of com- | Art. 119. The national treasury shall

The tribunal and chamber of com- crown. merce-shall unite in every city, in order to form in company their lift of presen- national treasurer.

Art. 74. The deputies from the uni- offices shall belong to the king, or to the versities thall be appointed by the king authorities to whom it is confided by the from those comprehended in a lift, 1st, laws and regulations. of fifteen candidates presented by the royal council, and 5d, of seven candidates presented by each of the universities of the kingdoms.

be convened by the king. They cannot well by sea as by land, between France be deserted, prorogued or dissolved but and Spain. A special treaty shall deter-

Art. 77. The president of the assembly shall be appointed by the king from among three-candidates, which the said assembly shall propose by a plurality of

Art. 80. The session of the assembly thall not be public, and its resolves thall be made verbally, or by scrutiny, from

Art. 81. The opinions and resolves

of inpolts or the syllem of coins shall Art. 23. The Infants of Spain as soon . Art. 64. The estate of the people shall be presented in the same manner, for

CHAP. X.

Of the Kingdoms and Spanish provinces in America and Asiu.

Art. 87. The kingdoms and Spanish provinces of America and Asia shall enjoy the same rights as the metropolis.

Art. 89. A reciprocal commerce is permitted between the kingdoms and -provinces and the metropolis.

Art. 90. No particular privileges of

Art. 92. Their deputies shall be in number twenty-two, viz .- two from New Spain; two from Peru; two from the New Kingdom of Grenada; two the class of grandees of the assembly, from Buenos Ayres; two from the Philipines; one from Cuba; one from Porfrom Carracas; one from Quito; one from Chili; one from Cuzco; one from Guatimala; one from Yucatan; one from Guadalaxara; one from the internal western provinces of New Spain; and one from the ealtern provinces.

Art. 94. The deputies shall exercise their functions for the space of eight

CHAP. XI.

Of the Judicial Order. Art. 98. Justice shall be administered in the name of the king, by tribunals which he himself shall establish.

Art. 99. The king shall appoint all Art. 100. No judge can be deprived of his office but by approbation of the

Art. 105. At the first session of the Art. 71. The deputies from the thirty Cortes, the question shall be debated,

CHAP. XII.

Of the Administration of the Revenue. Art. 117. The system of contribufrom those in the belt credit, and richest tion shall be equal throughout the king-

pointed by the king from among those . Art. 118. All the privileges which who shall be comprehented in a list of actually exist, given to companies or in-

be diffinet from the treasury of the

Art. 121. The king shall appoint the

CHAP. XIII.

General Dispositions. Art. 124. There shall be an alliance Art. 76. The assembly of Cortes shall offensive and defensive perpetually, as mine the proportion which each power They shall meet at least once every shall contribute in case of war, by sea or land.

> Art. 133. The torture is abolified. Art. 134. If the government should have notice that any conspiracy is forming against the state, the minister of the police shall give an order of arrest and imprisonment against the individuals as

authors or accomplices. The whole consifts of 146 articles, and is dated in Bayonne, July 6, 1808, signed by Joseph, countersigned by the

The Cortes consifts of 172 members : Art. 82. A law shall determine eve- their approbation of the laws is given by ry three years, the quota of rents and a plurality of votes. Of this assembly annual expences of the flate: and this only 72 deputies are chosen by the peolaw shall be presented by the orators of | ple, the remainder being appointed by Art. 63. The effate of the Nobility | the council of state, for the deliberation | the king, or officers immediately under