SELECTED POETRY.

Whoe'er with curious eye, has rang'd Through Ovid's tries, has seen How Jove, incens'd to monkeys chang'd A tribe of worthless men.

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

Jove, sooth'd at length, his ear inclin'd. And granted half their prayer; But t'other half he bade the wind Disperse in empty air.

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

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

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

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

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

From the WINCHESTER GAZETTE.

an unusually long session, having adjourned, I claim the right of one of ceedings. I admit that they have passed one law which deserves the approbaany other measure, of a public nature, to the people, and no very good ob- from which deserves the least praise. One | jection could be made to either; exthing they have certainly done; they | cept, that with respect to the second, have spent about 50,000 dollars, by a | there must have been another chancelsession, which might have been termi- lor appointed for the courts in the nated two weeks sooner, if they had | north eastern part of the state; it being

portant business, than the last assem- t cellor for Winchester and Morgantown bly.-What has the last assembly not | would have been trifling, when comadd two judges to the court of appeals, of this populous and extensive country. though called upon by numerous peti- clearly shewn, that (by adding two tions, from different parts of the state, | judges to the court of appeals) it might and although the necessity of these | be adopted, without one cent additionmeasures was generally admitted; and al expence to the state. Well, sir, the with respect to the court of appeals, house of delegates, (although in the universally. And why did they not | early part of the session there appeared add judges to the court of appeals? | a clear majority in favor of the mea-Why, sir, the house of delegates deter- | sure) got to disputing about which was | mined that they would add two judges | the best plan, delayed the business to that court; compel them to sit 200 | from time to time, until near the close judicial days in every year and reduce | of their session, and then very respecttheir salaries to 2000 dollars. Be it fully to the petitions of the people, known that the present judges are al- postponed the further consideration of lowed by law 2500 dollars, and are re- the subject until the 31st of March. quired to sit only 126 days in the year: but the house of delegates would compel | proves the necessity of a court of chanthem to sit 200 days in the year, and | cery in this part of the state, and anrable piece of economy, the bill was | chancery causes; in fact they cannot, lost. Thus, sir, a measure called for | and they do not wish to try them; the by public justice, and by numerous petitions, was rejected by the house of de- | ganization of the county courts, renlegates, because the senate would not | ders it impossible that they can ever agree to increase the duties of the | decide the chancery business of this judges, almost one hundred fold : com- | country. Every man of common pel them in fact to reside in the expensive city of Richmond: and devote their days and their nights to the great | involve very nice and intricate rules and important duty of deciding the numerous and important causes on the docket of their court, and all this with a reduced salary! oconomy, I suppose is the excuse; saving the people's mo-ney! Yes, sir, while squabbling about the salaries of our public officers, or about measures of little or no consequence, they are spinning out their session, and expending thousands of dollars, which they might save to the peo- | their opinions without a moments time ple. Yes, while disputing about the for reflection, or ever reading or consalaries of the judges of the court of appeals, they spent a sum of money which would have paid the judges for years, plain unlearned men, at least unlearn-the sum in dispute. But they were ed in the knowledge of the laws, and the representatives of the people, and principles which govern courts of chan-saving the people's money!! What is cery.—I mean no reflection upon the the result? Why the present judges regentlemen who compose the county at this office.
coive their 2500 dollars, and the great courts; very far from it; I hold them Dec. 22, 1809.

benefit contemplated by increasing the | ip the very highest respect; they are number of judges, compelling them to | a very valuable and useful body of men, sit at least 200 days in the year, until and do more public services without they went through the enormous dock- compensation, than any other class of et of their court, and several more im- men in the commonwealth. I only portant provisions for expediting the | mean to show the defective organizatrials and shortening the nature of cer- tion of the courts. The consequence tain causes; all lost by the precious spi- of the county courts not doing chancerit of economy of the house of dele- ry business, has been, that although a gates. I cannot think that the people great deal of that business still remains of Virginia, and particularly of the in those courts, yet the court of chanupper country, would refuse to their | cery at Staunton is crouded with busijudges a liberal salary; to men who are | ness, which is yearly encreasing-in to devote their whole time, to reside | fact, the chancery business of the counin an expensive city, precluded from try is rapidly encreasing: all importhe possibility of making one cent by any kind of business, and all this for the good of their country. Let it be known, that it will take the present judges, as the court is now organized, five years to get through the present docket; that a cause now taken to the court of appeals, cannot be decided for five years; that the business is increasing, and that the bill rejected by a majority of the house of delegates, was calculated to remove this great evil, (for surely all men of common sense trials, and as that is the case universaland common honesty will call it so,) and it is impossible the people can approve the conduct of those who defeat-

nature of chancery causes and the or-

sense knows this. Chancery causes

contain volumes of papers; frequently

and principles of law and equity, and

require to be carefully and intensely

examined, in order to a just decision.

And how do the county courts do bu-

siness? Why, sir the members of those

courts are continually changing; if

hear the papers read at the bar, and

the argument of counsel, and then give

sidering a paper .- Besides the justices

of the county courts, are generally

ed in the knowledge of the laws, and

What accounts have we had of the talents of the late House of Delegates? I forbear to state more, than that it Numerous petitions were presented was not like the assembly of 1798 and to the assembly, praying for a division 1799 when the talents of the state were | very level and free from stones, which of the courts of chancery. The people called out to resist the usurpation of | renders it exceeding fine for grass,of the north western part of the state, the federal administration, under John | A great bargain will be given of this to wit: of the counties of Fairfax, Adams. No Sir, you will hear it said, property. For further particulars up. Loudon, Fauguier, Jefferson, Berkethat Virginia will soon loose her l ley, Frederick, Hampshire, Hardy, and the counties over the Allegany weight, and consequence in the federal union, unless the people are roused, mountains, claim it as justly due to them, to have a court or courts of and again call forth the talents of their chancery established more convenient: | state .- And Sir, if the people of the other parts of the upper country have north western and south western parts equal claims. Common justice would of the state, are not willing to submit compel all impartial men to say, that | to the injustice, and (I will call it) the the courts of chancery ought to be fur- oppression of being dragged to Staunther divided. The subject was early ton, (a distance to most of them from taken up by the house of delegates, two 100 to 300 miles) with their chancery And also as there are a number of per-The Legislature of this state, after plans were proposed: one that the causes, it behoves them to call forth sons who make a practice of pulling judges of the general court, should the talents and the zeal, which will down my fences and riding through have chancery jurisdiction, and hold ably support their just rights. have chancery jurisdiction, and hold ably support their just rights. the people, freely to examine their pro- one court in the centre of their present | I call upon those gentlemen, who fenders that I will look out for them, judicial circuits: the other that the are much better qualified than I am to and deal in the most rigorous manner

state should be divided into nine chan- address the people upon the interesttion of their country: I mean the law | cery circuits, and the present chancel- | ing subjects, thus roughly brought to to suppress Duelling; but it will be lors ride to, and hold the courts. Ei- their view-If no other person will difficult for their friends to point out | ther plan would have been acceptable | come forward, you shall hear again

tant business goes into that court, ei-

ther in the shape of original suits, or of

injunctions: and the courts of law

have little left, but actions of debt, as-

these find their way to the courts of

chancery in the shape of injunctions;

and to add to the dockets of the supe-

rior courts of chancery, the late assem-

bly have authorised the chancellors, to

remove the causes from the county

courts, whenever there is delay in the

ly, I suppose the chancellors will sweep

the county court dockets.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

An intelligent and respectable Correspondent, says the New-York Comimpossible for chancellor Brown to mercial Advertiser, informs us, that ment is desired-if not complied with A few years past our legislature ge- ride from Wythe, to Morgantown, there has lately been found, in the their obligations will be transferred nerally adjourned about the last of Winchester and Staunton, twice a northern part of this state, a singular January, and they did much more im- year; but the expense of another chan- kind of elay, which by the heat of fire, is converted into pure, fine, transparent glass .- The peculiar properties of done? Why, sir, they have refused to pared to the convenience of the people | this clay were accidentally discovered. Last summer, while Mr. George Scrior to divide the court of chancery; al- | With respect to the first plan, it was | ba was building a grist mill at Rotterdam, on the Oneida Lake, in digging a canal for the flume, the workmen able terms. came to a bed of clay; of which, however, no notice was then taken. In February 9, 1810. the month of November, a stove was put up in the mill, for the benefit of the men who were employed in fi-nishing the interior of the building. Finding the house soon filled with smoke, the workmen applied this clay to the crevices of the stove and pipe. In the course of a few hours, the clay had disappeared; and on examining the inside of the stove, they found that Every day's experience more fully the clay had been converted into fine and pure glass. Since that discovery, several experiments have been made, reduce their sularies to 2000 dollars. other over the mountains. Look at to ascertain the qualities of this new The senate not agreeing to this admi- | the county courts; they will not try any | kind of earth. Two letters have been received briefly stating the result.

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

The other letter says-"I prepared a letter furnace, before a Black-Smith's bellows and blew one hour, when I found the clay well melted, and in a fluid state, so that it run out of the crucible in strings as thick as a straw, and produced a solid glass, which could be they venture to hear a chancery cause, (which by the bye is very seldom,) they thus drawn from three to four feet

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

A Lad,

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

Dec. 22, 1809.

Contection, and all persons concerned, are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, otherwise, on my return the bills will be put into the hands of proper officers to force the payment of these debts.

GEO. E. CORDELL.

Rebrusary 16, 1910.

Public Sale.

TO be sold, at Public Vendue, og Friday the 16th of March pe at the late dwelling of William Gil deceased, in Charlestown, all the pe sonal property of said Gibbs, consisting of household and kitchen furniture almost every kind, a quantity of store goods, a horse, saddle and bridle, and sundry other articles too tedious mention. A credit of seven mont will be given. All persons who have any claims against said estate are requested to bring them in; and these who are indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediate. y, otherwise they will be put into the nands of the proper officer for collecsault and battery, and slander; and tion.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'or. February 23, 1810.

Private Sale. THE subscriber offers for sale the following property, in Charles. town, viz. an excellent two story stone house, near the Academy. The house contains three rooms on the first floor and three on the second, with a good dry cellar, and kitchen adjoining with a smoke house, stable, &c .-Also, a lot containing two acres, near Mr. Zach. Buckmaster's. This lot is ply to the subscriber at the White house tavern, six miles from Charles.

> TOHN LOCK. February 23, 1810.

Take Notice, THAT I will punish all persons that deal in any manner with my negroes, without a written permission from me. with all such in future.

WALTER BAKER. Baker's Delight, Feb. 23, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE obligations given for property purchased at the sale of the estate of the late Edward Lucas, deceased, became due the 27th ult. The estate being somewhat in debt, prompt pay-

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

FOR SALE, THE NOTED STUD HORSE CHESTER BALL

This horse will be sold on very reason-JOHN HENKLE.

REMOVAL.

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

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

SEBASTIAN MEDLAR. February 16, 1810.

I hereby notify THOSE whom it may concern, that I shall be absent from this county for some time, and that Mr. Curtis Grubb is authorised to transact business me during my absence. I have put? number of accounts into his hands for collection, and all persons concerned

PARVICES Serry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Yellow The Park Under Grant From Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

Yellow The Park Under Grant From Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

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

VOL. II.]

FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1810.

[No. 103.

and mountain and marine many marine m

The price of the FARMER'S REPOmory is Two Dollars a year, one half whe paid at the time of subscribing, of the other at the expiration of the

Advertisements not exceeding a gare, will be inserted four weeks, to scribers, for three fourths of a dolwand 181 cents for every subsequent intertion; to non-subscribers at the nt of one dollar per square, and 25

NEW-YORK, March 5.

Very Late from England.

last evening arrived at this port, & British Packet Eliza, from Falwith, with the December and Januamile Advertiser with a file of Lonapapers to the 12th of Jan. inclusive, which we have copied the most beresting articles.

The paper of the 12th states as prothat the French decrees would Vizier. repeedily be revoked.

The U. States ship of war John

heket, that not the smallest appre- try. has on was entertained that a war imissal of Mr. Jackson.

Oir London papers are mostly filled it the correspondence between our pysrnment and Mr. Jackson.

LONDON, Dec. 27. He liberty to import salt and colobroduce from England is said to duceded to Sweden, in one of the sticles of peace between that power

December 29. The flag of truce that sailed for Caison Sunday, with Mayuz, the Aus- threat of annexation to France, the se- gen. Armstrong. She has since pro- hope, at least, that she will not hastily nan courier, and Mr. Powell, the se- nate and legislative body were under- ceeded to a Dutch port, (after landing or unnecessarily encounter perils so inrelary to the American minister, re- stood to have represented, through a messenger with dispatches for Mr. calculable. urned to Dover on Wednesday, with king Louis, their readiness to adopt | Pinkney) where she will wait for gen. | The importance, however, of the latter gentleman, who was not al- and enforce any measures suggested Armstrong's answer. It is also said, wed to land. The refusal, it is said, by the French government for dis- she carries to Holland the annual inteas qualified by an assurance that he tressing this country. They also a rest, in hard dollars, of the loan conould be allowed to disembark and greed that Holland should give every tracted with that government during be naturally altered by the following roceed to Paris, whenever he should aid of which it was capable, in any way the revolutionary war. resent himself at that port (St. Ma- to the French finances. In this reprees) through which communications etween the respective ministers of the I. States at the court of London and It is possible the proposition may be acaris were generally made. After that has been said of America, in the apose, we are rather surprised to find plittle disposition in the French goernmentto accommodate the diplomay of that country. What difference oes it make to Bonsparte, through | New York; from whence she sailed which of the ports, provided he tole- on the 15th of Dec. She has brought ates it, Messrs. Pinkney and Armtrong correspond? This marked in- tents of which as might be expected, alt can hardly have arisen from mere are most important. The ground on spleasure at the breach of a capricious which further communication with egulation. From the length of time | Mr. Jackson was refused, has been hat the flag of truce was on the other discussed in one of the Houses of Conide, it is probable there was some gress; and the conduct of their own ommunication by the telegraph, or government fully approved. The Setherwise, between the commandant at nate, on motion of Mr. Giles, came Calais and his government, respecting to a resolution, on the 8th of Dec. dehe admittance of Mr. Powell into the claring certain expressions used by Mr. mpire. The flag of truce brought Jackson, in his correspondence with wer a report that Mr. Armstrong was Mr. Smith, to be "highly indecorous out to return to America. This, if and insolent." Even this was not con-

It is said that the troops now emirking at Portsmouth, which were inided for Portugal, are to proceed to Halifax. Another embarkation, for e same destination, is immediately to ake place at Cork.

accorporation of Holland with France. against the British minister; without The threat denounced against Hol. even waiting for the formality of his and in the message to the French Se-nate, and the Expose, is carried into which Mr. Pinkney was instructed to ffect. That country no longer forms | make to our government. This resomal annexation of it to the French Empire has been declared; and swarms of who spoke on the occasion. ustom-house officers supported by nuderous troops, are on their way to seat of the legislature, that in the

which we can implicitly rely, were yesterday received with this information, The intelligence was brought to Amsterdam by express from Paris.

January 8. The long and very important letter, which we publish in this day's paper pondence presented to congress, in rems for each publication after that Lition to Mr. Jackson's unhappy miscessary for a full consideration of this important subject are still, however, incomplete. We want the corr spondence between Mr. Erskine and our secretary for the foreign department.

January 9. An immense force, it would seem, mails. The packet sailed on the specific parts. Ex inside of the packet sailed on the specific parts. Ex inside of the packet sailed on the specific parts. Ex inside of the second to the specific parts. Ex inside of the suggested. To defray the interest of these, an immediate of the question being thus; around the Editors of the Meramount are on their march for the Property in the packet sailed on the specific parts. Ex inside of the suggested. To defray the interest of these, an immediate of the specific parts of the specific parts. Ex inside of the suggested. To defray the interest of these, an immediate of the specific parts of

> defeated near Silistria, and compelled | tion, occasioned by a maritime war, it | position, Mr. Jackson would have were under the command of the Grand | either directly or indirectly, to inter- | without undertaking the task of prov-

We find in these papers a decree of king Louis, issued at Paris on the 29th | document relates to the non-intersigns, has arrived in England, France ult. the object of which is the augment course act. The inadequacy of this touch, is the financial statement of the tation of the existing taxes; a proof | measure, to the object it had in view, | secretary of the American treasury .-We learn from the passengers in the that he has not yet done with the coun-

The Princess Charlotte frigate, with pul ensue, in consequence of the the Lord Keith, E rl Spencer, and Monarch, homeward bound East-Indiamen, arrived on Sunday at Portsmouth. They bring the agreeable intelligence of the capture of the isle of

January 10.

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

Accounts from Holland received yesterday state, that it was hoped they sentation, some of the principal commercial houses are said to have joined. cepted, but we doubt whether it will prevent the eventual incorporation with | and to-day, relate to three subjects:

the French empire. January 11. The American frigate, John Adams, arrived on Tuesday off Dover from papers to that date inclusive : the cone rumour be well founded, would sidered sufficient; a bill, empowering officiently account for the indignity the president "to send out of the counith which Mr. Pinkney's secretary try all offending foreign ministers" was investigation. 1. They are unjust, in proposed, and in progress through the | professing to deal indiscriminately besame House. Should the House of tween us and the French: 2. They Representatives adopt the passions and | are unjust, in affecting to be a mere irritation of the American government | imitation of our orders in council: 3. as cordially as the Senate appears to And they are unjust to the Portuguese have done, there is but little doubt of and Spaniards. this extraordinary bill passing, and of the president's having put it in force

which it is condemned. Letters to I a hostile character, with respect both , necessity of imputing the knowledge of proposed to congress.

finances was laid before congress on Vattel, by Mr. Smith, and acquiesced fidence in that system of policy, which ter forming it should have violated the the ruling party has imposed upon that | instructions given him: it was not nefrom Mr. Smith to Mr. Pinkney, the | country for these two years past. Like | cessary to prove or to aver that the American minister resident in Eng. | the old governmen's of Europe, the other contracting party knew this .land, closes the whole of the corres- Americans are making a beginning to- "To refuse with honour says a high that contracted in establishing their in- has been concluded on by virtue of a sion to America. The materials ne- dependence. The expences of the full power, it is necessary that the goyear 1809 are admitted to have ex- vernment should have strong and solid well as to discharge that of the pre- fence given to America was perfectly is proceeding to Spain. Ex Insive of ceding year, loans are suggested. To unnecessary and gratuitous; the real The Russians are said to have been out, that in case of a further defalca. And in the establishment of the former to re-pass the Danube. The Turks | will, probably, be necessary to resort, | found ample exercise for his talents, nal taxation.

But the most important part of this is declared, and the alternative is suggested of re-instating it in its original on this yesterday, that the thirteen hunrigour, (that is to abolish the coasting | dred thousand dollars, whereby the trade, and prohibit exportation by expenditures last year exceeded the reland,) or remaving entirely all its re- | ceipts, was covered by a sum already strictions so far as they affect the commerce and navigation

January 12.

Letters from Holland, of a later | America have thus, without doubt, date, mention that king Louis had re- | been outweighing her means, and obturned from Paris; and that apprehen- | Berves too, that she acknowledges her sions of an incorporation with France | inability to commence a war (which no longer existed.

- The American frigate John Adams, previous to her arrival off Dover; would be able to avert the fate with | touched at St. Malors, where she landwhich they were menaced, by the ed a Mr. Fenwick, with dispatches for

> Col. Burr, formerly vice-president of the U. States, arrived at Hanover

on the 16th of Dec.

The important news from America. contained in our papers of yesterday The finances of the country, with which we have less concern; the con- them, that trade has, since the B rlin duct to be pursued in relation to Mr. Jackson; and the measures proposed upon the resumption of the orders in council. The last is by far the most momentous topic; for upon it will ultimately depend the question of peace

The resolutions proposed by Mr. Troup, a member of the house of representatives, if adopted as a law, would, we apprehend, be decisive of the determination of the Americans to appeal to the sword. Exclusive of the consideration of this melancholy result, which must spring from the enactment of them, it will, we apprehend, be evident to all dispassionate understandings, that the resolutions are in themselves partial and unjust, in every way in which they can become the subject of

Upon the hostile act of the congress, resulting from the conduct of Mr. Jack- rica, followed by the non-intercourse son, we have the less to say, because | act; that we therefore considered the America has certainly sustained no Americans who came into our ports, as ordinary provocation in this instance. | disguised Englishmen; and that since We have never yet given our opinion | America has repealed her laws, ours upon this subject, and shall now there- should fall of themselves. fore state it.

we effect to the new organization to course of the session some measures of structions; yet whence originated the two countries, for the establishment of

the 22d inst. upon the authenticity of to Great Britain and France, would be this our minister's deviation from his directions, to America? It is sufficient. The annual report on the American according to the doctrine cited from the 9th ult. It discloses some facts | in by Mr. Jackson, to frustrate the valittle adapted to inspire complete con- lidity of an engagement, that the miniswards a national debt, exclusive of authority on public law to ratify what ceeded the revenues to the amount of reasons, and that it should shew in parnearly one million three hundred | ticular that its minister has violated his thousand dollars. The deficit for the | instructions." Hence it appears (if ensuing year is calculated at three mil- this argument be well founded, of lions, to provide against which, as | which we have no doubt) that the ofry: and it is at the same time thrown | vernment know that he violated them?"

> The last topic on which we shall We omitted to observe in our remarks in the treasury, the surplus of the revenue in the preceding years; yet whoever considers that the expences of will impose the sensible burthen upon us,) without negociating a loan, for the bare interest of which she cannot provide, without having recourse to so novel a method as internal taxation; must

ing that men knew that which they de-

clared that they did not know.

preceding observations, though, we trust, not their correctness, (as founded upon an assumed state of things,) will most important and more recent communication from France, which reached us at a late hour last night:

Paris, Jan. 1. "The merchants have lately had several conferences with the ministers of his imperial majesty, on the present state of affairs; and have submitted to and Milan decrees, taken quite a new direction, all is carried on by very circuitous routes, and by persons dis-

avowed by real merchants. "The ministers announced, that his majesty's intention was, that neutrals might trade freely with France, and France with neutral countries; that the abovementioned decrees had been pointed only against the commerce of England; and that, if they have been misinterpreted, and a false meaning given to them, the merchants should make representations, which would be favourably heard.

"It already appears to be agreed, that the visit at sea, a measure of policy adopted by all nations, is not a violation of neutral rights, and that the decree of Milan was intended only to prevent the visit directed by the orders of council, of November, 1807; by which neutrals were obliged to go to England, and there pay a tribute. It is also understood, that the embargo and provisional sequestration of American vessels in France, were in consequence of the embargo law of Ame-

"The merchants flatter themselves, First, then, assuming as a fact, that from these communications, and from of which considerable doubt is enter-, the news lately received, that America tained, that Mr. Erskine did act in a was not disposed to yield to England, manner contrary to the spirit of his in- that the political relations between the

perfect harmony, will become active; provisional basis, and permit trade to resume its relations, reserving the ulterior discussion of the great question of maritime rights."

The public relations between this ment and subjects of G. Britain. country and America, such as they appeared upon the face of the last American news, will, as we before hinted, be materially altered, by the contents of this important letter from France; the ruler of which here, as we see, gives up the whole grounds of dispute with America, and concedes not a little to us. "It appears already to be agreed, that the visit at sea," (or in other words the right of search for which we have so long contended) "a measure of policy adopted by all nations, is not a violation of the neutral rights, and that the decree of Milan, was intended only to prevent the visit directed by the orders of council of Nov. 1807; by which neutrals were obliged to go to England, and there pay a tribute:"

Warmly as we have ever defended our orders in council, we cannot still believe that this our enemy's change of tone has been entirely produced by their operation upon his commerce; and are not without our suspicions that there is an indication here, of a more general tendency, real or pretended to accommodation. Between France and America, however, if the preceding intelligence he authentic, little now remains for adjustment; and if, on the removal of the American embargo towards France, the French commercial edicts fall to the ground, our orders of council (for which the promulgation of those edicts was the avowed and just cause) must of course drop with them, without the necessity of a specific treaty.

London, Dec. 26 .- It is stated, ir letters rom Gottenburgh of the 11th, that one of the articles of peace between Sweden and France stipulates the accession of the former to the Confederation of the Rhine; her contingent not to exceed ten thousand men. In return for this, France it is said, agreis o restore Swedish Pomerania, to which a small part of the adjacent Prussian territory is also to be annexed. The policy of Sweden maintaining any possessions south of the Baltic has been very questionable for many years; but in her present state it will only tend to increase her difficulties and confirm her dependence on France.

The spirit of division, intrigue and cabal, which for the curse of the country has so long reigned in the cabinet, amendments of the senate to Mr. Mastill continues to agitate it. Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Perceval are said already to have had a violent dispute, and the difference in their political views is likely to produce a new change in the government. It is rumored that both the Chancellor and Mr. Perceval are about to resign, and that Mr. Canning will return into office. The master of the rolls is earnestly solicited to take the seals, but declines this precarious elevation.

CONGRESS. IN SENATE-March 8.

Mr. Bradley presented a bill for the preservation of peace and maintenance | jection might be made because the coo of the authority of the U. States in the

cond reading.

solutions for consideration: minister at the court of Great Britain, to demand of the British government | them. an immediate compliance with the arrangement made by their minister, Mr. Erskine, with this government, comprising atonement for the attack upon the frigate Chesapeake, and a relinquishment of the orders in council; and that on failure to execute that arrangement, our minister be directed

Resolved, That the President of the minister at the court of Great Britain, to demand of the British government an immediate release of all Americans impressed into the British service, and that on failure or refusal to make such release, our minister be directed forthwith to return to the U. States.

Resolved, That on failure or refusal of the government of Great Britain, after demand made by our minister,

Mr. Erskine, the British minister, or and as it seems that both nations have and as it seems that both nations have on the refusal or failure to release all a well pronounced intent in their suca well pronounced intent in their suc-cess, they will probably agree on some American citizens, impressed into the senate stating that they adhere to their we were in '76—grown as the President of the amendments to Mr. Macon's bill, and American citizens, impressed into the British service, the President of the amendments to Mr. Macon's bill, and we were in '76—grown strong by age, U. States be authorised to issue letters | had appointed a committee of conferof marque and reprisal against the ships | ence. The house proceeded to consiand vessels belonging to the govern- der the message from the Senate.

Monday, March 5. Mr. Eppes from the select committee to whom was referred the amendments of the Senate to Mr. Macon's | Senate? and carried, 78 to 42. bill, and the convoy bill of Mr. Burwell, reported a bill authorising the president to grant convoy to American vessels laden with the produce of the

The 1st section declares, that all American vessels laden with the growth and manufacture of the U.S. not contraband of war, and owned and navientitled to convoy.

The 2d section authorises the President to order the commanders of the armed vessels of the U.S. to convoy merchant vessels loaded and navigated agreeably to the 1st section, and bound to ports not actually blockaded.

The 3d section authorises the President to instruct the commanders of American armed ships to resist search from the cruisers of Great Britain and France, and to capture and bring into port, such vessels attempting to search vessels under their convoy. The 4th section declares vessels so

taken, to be lawful prize. ances to vessels not owned, laden and

ticles which shall, under this act, be denominated contraband of war.

The 7th section authorises the president to establish regulations, and give instructions to the collectors and to the commanders of American armed vessels, respecting the ports to which clearances may be granted.

The 8th section provides that if the decrees and orders of council of Great Britain and France shall be withdrawn, then the provisions of this act shall cease. If one shall be withdrawn and the other continued, then the provisions of this act to cease as respects the power so withdrawing, and to remain in force as it respects the other. Referred to a committee of the whole

house to-morrow. Mr. Eppes, from the same committee, also reported it as their opinion that the house ought to disagree to the SIR,

After some desultary conversation relative to the proper mode of putting to me in a manner, of which I avail the question, the house concurred in | myself to offer this expression of the the report of the committee-Ayes 67 | sense I have always entertained of your -Noes 47.

All the sections are therefore reinstated, and the bill goes to the Senate in the same words that it was sent up

Tuesday, March 6. On motion of Mr. Eppes, the convoy bill, which he reported yesterday, was taken up in committee of the whole -Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

Mr. Burwell was in favor of the bill generally, but wished that the merchants might be allowed to arm in their own defence. He supposed some oblonial trade was not to be protected; ports, harbors and waters under their | but he thought in a system like this jurisdiction, which was passed to a se-cond reading. about to be adopted, we ought to be wholly and solely American. He in-Mr. Leib submitted the following re- sisted that it is now high time to attempt to protect our trade, when the Resolved, That the President of the | commanders of foreign vessels, in-U. States be required to instruct our stead of carrying in our vessels for trial, commit them to the flames or sink

Mr. Eppes said there was no way of | SIR, resisting the orders and decrees of France and England, but by denying the right of search. In order to do this so as not to violate the laws of hations, we must make our vessels and cargoes entirely American, and navigate them by American citizens, so that the belligerents should have no forthwith to return to the United pretext to search either for enemies or their property, or for subjects. He de-U. States be required to instruct our clared that the object of the bill was to resist by force the orders in 'council of Great Britain and the decrees of

France. Mr. Troup observed that as a great national question was involved in the

rising of the committee. The com- gain or support either.

to carry into effect the arrangement of | mittee rose, reported progress, and had | leave to sit again.

After some debate, in which Messrs Livermore, Pickman and Dana spoke HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | in favor of the amendments of the Senate, and Messrs. Macon and Fisk against the amendments, the question was taken by yeas and navs-Will the house adhere to the bill as sent to the

The question was then put on appointing a committee of conference, and carried, and a committee of three was appointed.

Wednesday, March 7. The bill from the Senate " making an appropriation for the purpose of trying the practical use of the torpedo or gated by citizens of the U. States are | sub-marine explosion," was read a first

Mr. Livermore moved to reject the The question was decided without

debate - Aves 27 -- Nays 76. The bill was then read a second time and referred to a committee of the

Thursday, March 8.

The House were engaged nearly the whole of the day in the discussion of the bill authorising a detachment of the militia of the United States.

A motion to strike out so much of the bill as authorises the employment The 5th section prohibits the clear- without the jurisdiction of the U. States, if necessary for the public service, of navigated agreeably to the first section. volunteers engaging under the provi-The sixth section enumerates the ar- sions of this act, negatived, 72 to 42. The bill was not gone through when-

the house adjourned.

GENERAL STARK. Listen again to the voice of the Hero of Bennington.

"Shall wisdom cry aloud, and not her voice be heard?"-Shall the warning voice of STARK, the Cincinnatus of America, the H ro who never sought for honours but in the tented field or in the rural duties, who never sighed for the loaves and fishes of office -pass by unnoticed, unheeded?-

From the New-Hampshire Putriot. HIGHLY INTERESTING CORRESPON.

Washington, Dec. 26, 1809.

A very particular friend of yours, who has been much recommended to my esteem, has lately mentioned you character, and of the part you bore, as a hero and a patriot, in establishing the independence of our country.

I cannot better render this tribute, than by congratulating you on the happiness you cannot fail to derive from the motives which made you a cham- tance they contain. If these papers pion in so glorious a cause; from the be taken as indicative of the cpinion gratitude shewn by your fellow-citi- entertained in England of the condst zens for your distinguished services; of Mr. Jackson, no doubt can be me and especially from the opportunity which a protracted life has given, of Indeed the Courier is the only printer witnessing the triumph of republican have seen that justifies it, and that only institutions, so dear to you, in the un- partially. We have made two interrivalled prosperity flowing from them, esting extracts from the Morning during a trial of more than a fourth of | Chronicle and Bell's Weekly Messen-

long as it can be a blessing; and may light in which the subject is viewed, the example it will bequeath never be Neither the letters or papers received. Lost on those who live after you. JAMES MADISON.

Gen. JOHN STARK. ANSWER.

Deerfield, Jan. 21, 1810. I had the pleasure yesterday of re- formation received in England from ceiving an address from the first magistrate of the only republic on earth. This letter compliments me highly up- passed the Senate, but had not been on my services as a soldier, and praises acted upon by the House of Represely my patriotism. It is true I love the tatives. country of my birth; for it is not only the country I should choose above all others, but it is the only spot where I Message of the President of the U. could wear out the remnant of my days of America, to Congress. It will be

with any satisfaction. Twice my country has been invaded sists of observations on the relation by foreign enemies and twice I went between the American government with the rest to obtain peace. And and this country. The mission of when the object was granted, I return- Jackson is of course prominently ed to my farm and my original occupa- ed to, and it is with no small astonish tion. I have ever valued peace so ment we find it stated, that this gentle subject. He therefore moved that the committee rise and report progress.

Mr. France had a subject wanted peace so ment we find it stated, that the high, that I would not sacrifice it for any thing but freedom; yet submission ter into explanations relative to chief Mr. Eppes had no objection to the to insult I never thought the way to branch of the arrangement disavowed

I was pleased with your dismissal of the man the English sent to insult us, and having gained wisdom by experi-

If the enmity of the British nation is to be feared, their alliance is much more dangerous. For I have fought with them and against them, and I found them treacherous and ungenerous as friends, and dishonourable as enemics. I have tried the French likewise, first as enemies and then as friends; and although all the strong partialities of my youth were against them, still I formed a more favorable pinion of them. But let us watch

However, among all the dangers that I have been witness of to our country and our "republican institutions," perhaps there is none that requires a more watchful eye than the INTERNAL BRITISH FACTION.

If the communication of the result of my experience can be of any use in the approaching storm, or if any use can be derived from any example of mine-my strongest wish will be grati-The few days or weeks of the re-

mainder of my life will be in frieadship with James Madison. JOHN STARK. TO JAMES MADISON,

President of the U.

CHARLES TOWN, Murch 1.

At a respectable meeting of Roub. lican Citizens of Jefferson Countyheld at Hite's hotel, in Charles town, othe 13th day of March, 1810, JOHN IXON being called to the chair, and Funt-NANDO FAIRFAX appointed secreery, It was resolved, That Willia P. Flood, and Jacob H. Manning trecommended as fit persons to reprient this county in the next assembly of 'ir-

And that the proceedings of his meeting be published in the Farmr's Repository.

IOHN DIXON, Chairmay F. FAIRFAX, Secretary.

City of Washington, March 12 The Secretary of State has received rom Mr Pinkney a private letterof the 4th January, detailing the partiulars of a long conference at the forego office with Lord Wellesley. This etter explicitly states that the British minister did not attempt to vindiate Mr. Jackson; on the contrary, he idmitted that he was in the wrong, nat he must return, and that a succession would be sent out to the U. States,

We have received files of various London prints to the 12th of January inclusive, from which we have extrated a few articles of intelligence in iddition to those already given, which embrace almost all the news of imprtertained of its general reprobation ger, and shall in our next paper, give May your life still be continued as other extracts, serving to shew the

ed from England confirm the previous information that Mr. Canning had been appointed to the place of First Lord of the admiralty. From this silence it must be inferred that the infor-

mation is unfounded. It is proper to add, that the latest inthis country was to the 15th of December, when Mr. Gile's resolutions had

We this day insert a copy of seen that a considerable part of it con-(that of Mr. Erskine) nor any author

to substitute proposals as to that for the abrupt and offensive obtrusion | vernment! But the British prints conbranch which concerned the British of matters which have been previously fess, that "America has certainly sus-Orders in Council." Supported as this disposed of. It appears to us more- tained no ordinary provocation in this assertion is by the official authority of over, that the manner of Mr. Jack- instance." Thus, it appears, that the the President, and thus solemnly son has given more offence than any British party subsidized in this councommunicated to the legislature, we thing in his discussion-The Ameri- try, has more virulence and zeal than scarcely know how to believe it. Is it can minister, upon the suggestion of a their employers in England-" One nossible to conceive that when in con- certain subject, seems to have denied renegado is worse than ten Turks." sequence of the disavowal of an ar- that the American government had rangement made by one Minister ano- any knowledge of it, and even to have ther has been sent, that the latter alledged the authority of the President should have no authority either to enter in this denial-Mr. Jackson appears, into explanation, or to substitute a in an avowed disregard and disbelief of talk politics on common occasions; but proposal respecting the most important this denial, to have insisted on his I think, in the present state of our noint in negociation? If this is the case, charge, and, contrary to the establish- Country, the Women have as imporwhat necessity was there for Mr. Jack- ed decorum of diplomatic intercourse, tant a part to act as the Men. With to cross the Atlantic; it surely to have directed an accusation immedial all due respect to what you call the Rewould have been better that he should ately against the American govern- solves of Congress, I think the Rehave remained at home than that he ment-Such we say seems to be the solves of our Sex of full as much conshould have gone where his presence, state of things upon the comparison of sequence to the Nation; and that a in such circumstances, could only tend the accounts at present before us-The hundred thousand Spinning wheels, to increase the irritation which before American accounts speak plainly, and put in motion by female hands, will do prevailed. The way in which the sub- Mr. Jackson, if his letter to the consuls ; as much towards redressing our wrongs ict is put by the American President be given correctly, appears to have a and establishing our Independence, as involves the mission of Mr. Jackson in very insufficient excuse. Immediate- a hundred thousand of the best Militiaan unaccountable mystery. Either the ly upon the meeting of Parliament, the men in Amercia. former has deliberately deceived the correspondence will doubtless be laid I am not alone in this opinion .-Congress, which cannot readily be be- before the House. But ministers 'Squire Homespun [a true American, lieved, or the latter has been sent on seem already to have expressed their inside and out] says the noise of Spinanerrand in which it must have been thown before he went, that it was im-If Mr. Jackson be recalled, the possible for him to succeed. A nego- Americans will probably be satisfied, ciation under such circumstances was and matters may be arranged before worse than useless; it could only gen- they can enter into debate-Parliatrate an angry and a hostile feeling, ment will have so much to do, that We stated a few days since the imme neither party has much need to wish diste cause of all communication being for any addition to their business .broken off between the American go. The ministers will do well if they convernment and Mr. Jackson; and we fine their defence to their own immeand it pointedly alluded to in the pas-, diate acts. We hope never to see the e where it is stated, that "forget- House again occupied with American the respect due to all governments, business, the debates necessarily beget (Mr. Jackson) did not refrain from | ill blood on the other side of the water; imputations on this, which required and our sincere opinion is, that Amehat no further communications should rice is the last and best refuge for Engreceived from him." These "im- lish commerce-that it is a market an- dred thousand effective Spinningputations" are explained in the circular nually increasing, and which can never | Wheels. etter of Mr. Jackson to the British be filled beyond its demand. England onsuls in America, to mean the asser- and America seem as if made for each m made by him, that the govern-

ment of the U. States knew the nature

el extent of Mr. Erskine's instruc-

is, they having been submitted by

r. Erskine to the Secretary of State.

was in consequence of this charge

ing pressed by Mr. Jackson, that

American government broke off all

mmunication with him. The impu-

ion, therefore, made against that go-

roment, was of a breach of faith in

ncluding an arrangement with Mr.

hskine, knowing that his instructions

d not go the extent of warranting the

eaty. This necessarily involves a

uestion of fact, upon which it is im-

ossible to decide, without further in-

ormation; but at all events, it remains

to be ascertained, what necessity there

was for pressing and reiterating this

dered usel ss all the powers of the

point, until the irritation it produced

gociation. [London Morn, Chron.

agree, that the conduct, and still more

the tone, of Mr. Jackson, has been un-

necessarily offensive. If such be the

real state of the case, no one can sure-

ought not to have more prudent consi-

as friendly to America.

other, the one to assist the other in its rogress to perfect civilization. [Bell's Weekly Messenger.] -New-York, Murch 6.

The British Packet which arrived ere on Sunday evening brought about

8000 letters. The Packet also brought dispatches fom the American minister in Londn, to the secretary of state, which

by the British Packet mention the ointment of Mr. Canning to any ofsone degree of confidence, of the pro- | Corn. Six hundred weight of Hemp baility of a peace between France and to the acre, is a moderate estimate. Mercantile Ad.

The Boston Palladium of Tuesday, | thus: negociator. Mr. Jackson, in his cir- received late last night, mentions the cular letter, says, that his conduct was ar wal at Marblehead of the brig Inthat which his duty imperiously enjoin- | crase, Widger, from Gijon, with ac-

ed him to adopt. Unless, therefore, conts to January 9.
it is meant to charge him also with acting contrary to his instructions, his and St. Sebastians, all concur in stating mission must be considered as a most remarkable one; according to his own letter, it was his duty (of course direct- pored, that Bonaparte had declared ed by his instructions) to urge an inci- war gainst the United States.

dental point, which could only produce |. irritation; and according to the Presi- Extract of a letter, dated Bourdeaux, December 31.

dent's message, he had no authority to "We regret to state that the French enter into explanations or make proposals relative to the main objects of negovernment has put all American pro perty under sequestration.

"Ma Shaler, the messenger, passed It is with very sincere satisfaction | thro' this place this morning, on his that we have to announce, that there | way to Paris, with the government are still some hopes of conciliation with | dispatches, and will be there on Tues-America. It may be collected from | day night, and we flatter ourselves that | the language of the ministerial papers, the name of these dispatches is such as the Rock's mill, (agreeably to the prothat government is about to send a ne- will alter the present hostile disposition gociator in the place of Mr. Jackson. of this givernment.

Every one must approve of this deter-"The measure of the French gomination. The dignity of the country | vernmen was executed only the 28th is not compromised by consulting its of this month, and was the less expectinterests in preference to the petulance | ed, as there were rumours of a very paof its agents. Every account seems to | cific nature towards America."

Justice Coming-Yesterday James | do Fairfax at the sale of the commis-Cheetham author of the Life of Paine, | sioners, formerly held at the said ly contend that the ministry at home | was brought into the court of general | Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the was brought into the court of general Rock's Mill. Also all that part of the now give receipts. If strict attensessions and plead to an indictment Shannon Hill tract, being the same tion be not paid to this notice, the acderation for the interest of the country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, that country found against him by the grand jury whereon the said Fairfax lives, the country found against him by the grand jury lives, the country found against him by the grand jury lives, the country found against him by the grand jury lives, the country found against him by the grand jury lives, the country found against him by the grand jury lives again the country for the country lives again the country for the country lives again the country for the country lives again the country lives agai than for the negociator. That all the of the country for his publications re- lies on the western side of the proper officer for collection. advantages of a commercial inter- specting Nadame Bonneville in that leading from M'Pherson's to Robarcourse with America are now to be sacrificed, because certain persons in this
kingdom still remember the old quarrel, and avenge themselves of their disspecting Rudam to justice must mill, and bounded by Bref, Robarrejoice to see this man at length in the dett, Gantt, and Mr dock.
sale to begin at 10 clock.

FAIRFA WASHINGTON.

FAIRFA TRIPA rel, and avenge themselves of their dis- atoned for his conduct in this case, he appointment by direct insults on the in- | may expect to be called to account for dependence of America. We are sor- his attacks of a great number of other ry to have to say, that according to all respectable and worthy characters who credible reports, such a party still ex- have been the objects of his malice and ists in our court, and that Lords Liver. | revenge. Columbian.

pool and Mulgrave are not considered British Candour, The tories in America would not ad-As to the truth of what Mr. Jackson alledged, this is no sufficient excuse | mit that Jackson had insulted our g

FEMALE PATRIOTISM. Mr. Editor, I dont allow myself to

ningwheels and Looms is more alarming to John Bull (as he calls King George) and his folks, than Mr. Macon's bill, and all the other bills that Congress are making for his annoyance; and the 'Squire savs further, tucky, a faithful description of which that his Cotton Spinning-factory will be as great an eye-sore to old England, as a man of war with as many greatguns as his factory has Spindles. Now, I know of no better rule of warfare, than to find out what the enemy wishes us not to do, and to go about it in earnest. My Neighbors agree with me, young and old, and are determined to tobacco, hemp, flax, and cotton; the attack this same John Bull with a hun-

DOROTHY DISTAFF. [Boston Patriot].

HEMP. Perhaps there is not an article, cultivated by the Farmer, which affords him more profit, than the raising of Hemp. The demand for it is increasing, in a greater proportion than the quantity brought to market; nor is there any prospect of that demand diminishing, whether the U.S. remain at peace, or should be forced into a forwarded by yesterday's south- | war. The enormous quantity of that | article, necessary to supply the ship-None of the letters or papers receiv- ping of a commercial people, will always make it have a ready sale.

On rich land, a good crop of Hemp in the ministry. They speak with is as certain as a good crop of Indian An acre has produced 9 cwt. The clear profits of an acre will stand nearly necessary, and at least satisfactory, to

6 cwt, Hemp, at doll. 12 Ploughing, harrowing, &c. 4 Seed, say Pulling, gathering, &c. Spreading, to rot, Taking up, when rotted, Breaking 6 cwt.

Profit, on the produce of 1 acre, 46 Lancaster Intel.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for that purpose, on the third day of May next, at visions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of Assembly,) the following tracts of of his Stud Horse North Anderson's land, viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commisturday in Ato Mr. Christopher Ride-

March -, 1810.

CLOVER SEED.

THE subscriber has for sale sixteen bushels of nice fresh Clover Seed, of the last year's growth. JOHN ANDERSON. Charles town, March 9, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of May next, for the purpose aforesaid, (agreeably to the provisions of an act of Assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly,) the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax, in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill .-Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale will begin at eleven o'clock. WM. BYRD PAGE. March 16, 1810.

Kentucky Land.

WISH to dispose of a valuable tract of military land in the state of Kenis subjoined. The tract contains 4,500 acres, and lies in Hopkins county, about two miles from Pond River, which is navigable to its mouth, about fourteen from Green River, which is navigable to the Ohio, and forty miles from the Red Banks on the Ohio .-The soil is excellent for corn, wheat, whole of it finely timbered. The advantages of its situation are numerous and great; it affords the best of ranges for horses and cattle, and hundreds of hogs are yearly sent to market from the mast, without any feeding at all :- and perhaps the most valuable circumstance attending this situation, is that there are three or four large salt licks on it, which if properly explored and examined, might become a source of immense wealth. I will either sell the whole tract together or divide it into parcels to suit purchasers, at the moderate price of two dollars per acre, one third of the money to be paid down, and the balance at two annual installments .-Should a number of persons in a neighborhood or county turn their attention to the above tract, it would be advisable in them to send an agent in whom they could confide to view the premises. As so many frauds have been practised in the western country respecting land transactions, it may be say something about the title. This I can assure any person inclinable to purchase, is indisputable: the land being surveyed for me by virtue of a military warrant at least thirty years ago; a patent for which, under the hand of the governor of Virginia, I have in my possession, free from mortgages or any ncumbrance whatever.

ROBERT BAYLOR. Russellsville, Kentucky, .

Feb. 18, 1810. N. B. Nearly one half of the above tract at the easy expence of clearing without any draining, may be converted into first rate timothy meadow, the soil being more friendly to that growth than any which has ever come under my observation.

Application may be made directly to me; or to my friend Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. near Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, in person, or by letter post paid.

OF NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are irrvices to the subscriber for the are repective no is authorised to collect them

GEO. BELTZHOOVER. March 16, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

immediate payment. JOHN LYONS, Adm'or. March 9, 1810.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER. TO THE PEOPLE.

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

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

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

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

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

gains to the rapacity of royal tax-ga-

the proposed advantages. He is completely deprived of the power of thinking, because he has no time for thought. exercising it, can ever be long held in

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

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

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

'Tis for the people of these states to determine upon the truth or falsehood of the second member of my text,

'Tis for them to say whether they ever will consent to demolish this stupendous fabric which they have so gloriously erected on the ruins of monarand at so great an expense of men and aney. They must decide whether the will, of their own free will and pleasure, in the face of God, and to their own etern confusion and political damnation, comit suicide on this greatest wonder of he political world. Without such their consent, expressed or implied, their grous government must be immortal. Definitely should once consent to lop off if they should once consent to lop off the smallest limb from the tree of liberty, the progress of usurpation is so gradual and imperceptible, that the people could promise themselves no further security from oppression. The

therers; and by his situation, measure | Sun of liberty, though risen to meridian splendor upon the immediate support of the American people, will, whenever deprived of that support, As no people possessing this power can imperceptibly decline, till he shall enever consent to become slaves, so none tirely sink in the horizon of absolute despotism.

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

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

On bloody courses, the rude scene may And darkness be the burier of the

February 24, 1810.

dead."

Two Dollars Reward.

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

JOSEPH FARR. March 9, 1810.

RAN AWAY

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

THOMAS LIKENS. Charles town, March 7, 1810.

CAUTION.

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

JOHN BRISCOE.

March 9, 1810.

I hereby notify

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

GEO. E. CORDELL. February 16, 1810.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber informs his friends. and the public, that he has removby Mr. Moses Wilson, on the pain intends to carry on the weaving business extensively. Those who may favour him with their custom may be as-sured that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction-and those wishing to employ him in the weaving of Coverlets, Counterpanes and Carpeting, can be accommodated of the shortest notice. JOHN LEMON. Charles town, January 19, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

February 16, 1810.

Take Notices

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

WALTER BAKER. Baker's Delight, Keb. 23, 1810.

Private Sale.

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

JOHN LOCK. February 23, 1810.

Dissolution of Partner ship.

THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, the partnership of M. Frame and Co. The unsettled business of the late concern will be attended to by either of the late partners. They earn estly request all those indebted to then in any manner, to come forward and sentle the same as speedily as possible asno longer indulgence can or will be given. W March court is near s

M. FRAME, & Co. The business will in future be con ucted by M. Frame, who intends sell g off his present stock of goods a rst cost for cash or country produce. WANTED,

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

M. FRAME.

March 2, 1810.

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

ALEX-STRAITH, H. S. TURNER. February 27, 1810.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (wested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax-to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats, are excelled by very few in the valley," if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

WM. B. PAGE. February 16, 1810.

CLOVER SEED.

WE have good clover seed for sale, at Nine Dollars per bushel. G. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charles-Town, March 2, 1810.

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

H. GANTT.

February 16, 1810.

A Lad,

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

Dcc. 22, 1809.