to any one. God preserve your Lordship many years.

Xerta 23d June, 1809.

JOAQUIN BLAKE.

To his Excellency,
Don Anto. Cornel.

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27.

The *Secretary of the Treasury* arrived in this city on Sunday.

The following officers of the Bank of Washington were yesterday appointed:

Teller, Overton Carr,
Book-keeper, William Dupuy.
Discount Clerk, Isaac K. Hanson.
Runner, Henry Johnson.
Porter, Laurence Hays.
Notary Public, Henry Whetcroft.

DETECTOR is received. The allegations contained in the performance require, previously to its insertion, that the name of the author should be given.

VERMONT. At the recent election in the state 157 towns exhibit a republican gain of 1314 votes. The state consists of 12 counties, 9 of which have been heard from, which send 109 republican, and 53 federal members to the House of Representatives.

DELAWARE. We understand, from a respectable source, that the election for members of the state legislature, which takes place early in the next month will exhibit a great change in the political character of the state; and that the county of Kent, heretofore decidedly and unequivocally federal, will return Republican members, and thus probably change the complexion of the Legislature from Federal to Republican.

The citizens of Walterborough (S. C.) have given a dinner to the Secretary of the Navy in testimony of their respect and affection for him.

A short time since, in the absence of the Editor, a *communicated* article appeared in the National Intelligencer, of which the following is an extract:

"There are now several imported Merino Rams in this country. Col. Humphreys of Connecticut, Robert R. Livingston of N. York & Mr. Dupont of Wilmington, Delaware, each possess *one*. Mr. Dupont imported his ram in 1801 or 2, and of course has been breeding from him seven or eight years. Mr. R. Livingston and Col. Humphreys have been crossing the breed from their rams perhaps the same length of time."

This statement of facts being extremely erroneous in some respects, and totally untrue in others, we consider it a duty, to avoid unfounded impressions, to republish it with the following statement, derived from a source, incapable of deception, and which we believe to be altogether correct.

"Colonel Humphreys was the first to introduce full blooded Merinos into this country. He embarked from Spain *one hundred* full blooded Merinos (viz. 75 Ewes and 25 Rams), of which nine died at sea, and the remaining ninety-one were imported into the United States, at Derby, in Connecticut, in the month of May 1802. A great number of whole bloods, as well as many more of the mixed breed, have gone from this flock into the Eastern and Middle states, and into the states of Ohio and South Carolina."

Our informant adds, "that to the best of his knowledge, only two Rams, other than those in Col. Humphreys's flock, have ever been landed in the United States from Spain; one of them belonging to Mr. Bowdoin, our late minister to Madrid, which is a genuine Merino; and the other recently brought to Boston, which is said not to be genuine. A few sheep have been imported directly from France into this country, which were doubtless descended from Merino ancestors."

Those Editors, who may have extended the circulation of the first communicated article by republishing it, will do but an act of justice to Col. Humphreys as well as to truth by inserting this correction. No citizen, surely, is more entitled to the thanks of his country than Col. Humphreys for the naturalization of an exotic animal, that promises at no distant day to be the source of great riches, and to insure the most desirable of all attainments, an increased independence of foreign nations for every necessary of comfortable living. The just claims of such a man ought to be protected by the whole nation.

Defence of the administration of Thomas Jefferson.—No. VIII.

Pacification of the Indians.—In illustrating the character and measures of an administration this topic will always command attention. Whether we consider the relative condition of the aborigines and the whites and the reciprocal claims of each on the other, the influence which the treatment of the former has on national character, or the peculiar difficulties which have invariably attended our intercourse with them, we shall be satisfied that this branch of authority calls for a species of talent rarely possessed by rulers.

It is not necessary, at this day, to vindicate the character of the aborigines of our country, or to prove that, on a comparison with any other savage nations, they will be found to have possessed superior traits of moral and intellectual character. It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that in the estimation of the whole community, except that portion of it which from their position is exposed to perpetual collisions of interest or passion, they are considered as entitled to all that justice and humanity which are compatible with a gradual encroachment on and occupation of their grounds. There can be no doubt of the moral right of a civilized community, as it progresses in numbers, to appropriate to the use of its citizens, the tracts of land in the previous occupation of savages; because the very condition in which the latter are implies their total inability to render it the instrument of that beneficence which it was intended by the author of nature to bestow on the human race. But, while this right in the abstract is justly viewed as indisputable, it is nevertheless subject to conditions and limitations which are equally binding on the civilized community. It is the duty of the latter to obtain possession of it, if possible, by pacific means, and even to make considerable sacrifices of their immediate interest to secure this end; if compelled eventually to resort to force, to apply it in such a way as to inflict the least possible injury on the savages; and, above all, once possessed of it, to administer justice with an equal hand to the white and red people, giving the latter, so far as practicable, an equivalent for their land, in the arts and comforts introduced among them. Power thus dispensed, will aim at elevating instead of depressing their situation, at increasing their happiness instead of driving them by persecution to despair, and at cherishing instead of exterminating their race. To effect these desirable ends, it is necessary to inspire them with two sentiments—a conviction of your power and of your justice.

Now, it will be found by a review of the measures in relation to this point adopted during the administration of Mr. Jefferson, that these two cardinal ends have been fully secured, and that it is principally owing to those measures that a complete pacification of the Indians has been accomplished. During the administrations of his predecessors, either an active warfare was carried on with them, or in the intervals of a hollow peace the frontiers were constantly exposed to alarm. Ever since he assumed the Presidency, all warfare has ceased, and alarm on the frontier been dissipated. This has not arisen from any abandonment of our pretensions. On the contrary we have during this period acquired more land than in any equal antecedent period, and our western population has advanced with greater rapidity than it ever previously did. These happy and beneficent effects have flowed from the enlightened and just policy of a cabinet, intimately acquainted with human nature, and bent upon exercising power with a single eye to the happiness of those on whom it was exercised. The means pursued are in themselves extremely simple; so plain and obvious, that we are surprised at their not having been universally applied in the intercourse of civilized and savage communities. This surprise, however, is dispelled, when we contemplate the fatal agency of superstition and a spirit of conquest in past ages. Heretofore the sword has invariably opened the way to power, & the fetters of superstition have uniformly completed the victory. Governments wielded by soldiers and priests, having despoiled the conquered of their property, have concluded by attempting to deprive them of the consolations of their religion. In the first result they have generally succeeded; but scarcely ever in the last. The religious sentiments, received from our fathers, are generally so dear to our hearts, that we prefer a sacrifice of life to their abandonment, and whatever outward conformity we may exhibit to the creed of our conquerors, the conscience remains impregnable. With these ideas, doubtless, on his mind, Mr. Jefferson has taken no pains to force upon the nations the Christian religion; he has suffered them to enjoy the religion of their fathers. But he has done that which has entitled him to their warmest benedictions; he has sent among such men as Hawkins and Meigs; men beneficent, enlightened and practical, who have taught them the blessing of property, and the advantages to be reaped from the cultivation of agriculture and the arts. Under these auspices, the progress they have already made, is wonderful. Many of them till the ground, which they have enclosed, raise fruit trees, and are industriously occupied in domestic manufactures, for the prosecution of all of which they have been liberally supplied with the means by the agents appointed by the government. And in this way, in the short period of eight years, more substantial progress has been made in civilization, than can be shewn by the annals of the world to have taken place in any other region in half a century.

Let ignorance and tyranny, then, continue to join in the cry against philosophy. While it is directed to such beneficent objects; while it seeks its highest gratification and finds its brightest glory in increasing the mass of human happiness; while it exhibits the new and illustrious spectacle of reclaiming man by the arts from the savage state and increasing his felicity by the comforts of civilization—it will continue entitled to our highest reverence, and those who dispense its blessings to our warmest regard.

The Maryland Association for the encouragement of domestic manufactures in Maryland have appointed a standing committee of five members, whose duty it is to procure information relative to the various manufactures, and domestic warehouses throughout the U. States, their respective situations, the quantities and qualities of the articles they have for sale, and the prices at which they can be procured; and to report progress as often as called on by the association.

COMMUNICATION.

AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

With pleasure we notice the rapid improvements of the Citizens of the United States in the various arts. Not the least distinguished is that of heavy ordnance calculated for the defence of our seaports. A COLUMBIAD of nine inch Calibre, carrying a ball of 100lb. was lately cast at the furnace of Mr Foxall of Georgetown, District of Columbia, mounted upon a Carriage of an improved model by Mr. Villard, an ingenious artist. Experiments of its utility were made at Greenleaf's Point on the 20th & 21st of September, 1809, by Capt. Bomford of the Engineers in the presence of Cols. Park and Whiting.

The piece being placed at the distance of four hundred & forty yards from a mound of clay 11 feet in thickness, faced in front by three inch oak plank, secured to pieces of timber 6 inches thick, and the rear by 2 inch pine—three of the shot pierced through & rested upwards of 200 yards beyond the mound.

THE CENTRE OF THE TARGET BETWEEN SIX AND SEVEN FEET ABOVE THE LEVEL OF THE PIECE.

Charge.	Elevation.	Right line from the Centre of Target to Centre of the Shot.	From the vertical line of Target.	Temperature by Fahrenheit.
12 lb.	1°	30 inches below.	3 feet 6 inches left.	70°
11 –	1° 30'	10 inches on the horizontal line.	19 inches right.	70°
11 –	1° 30'	5 feet above.	9 inches left.	62°
11 –	1° 22'	28 inches below.	5 inches right.	63°

NOTE. The powder used in these experiments with a five and a half inch Eprouvette projected a 24*lb.* Shot 125 yards, on a horizontal plain.

CHINESE PROVERB,

APPLICABLE TO THE U. STATES.

When swords are rusty, spades are bright,
Where prison doors admit the light,
When granaries are full of corn,
The temple's threshold soil'd and worn,
Grass growing where the lawyers talk,
When butchers ride and doctors walk—
Then are there many, young and old,
And statesmen well the state uphold.

Baltimore, Sept. 22.

DIED—On Thursday evening last, Mr. *Alexander Reinegle*, in the 62d year of his age, one of the managers of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Theatres. His talents as a musical composer were unrivalled upon this continent; his intrinsic goodness of heart, and the mildness and urbanity of his manners, endeared him to his friends, by whom his loss will be consequently sincerely regretted.

Also a few days since in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, Mr. *Harwood*, Comedian. In the loss of Mr. Harwood it may truly be said the American stage has lost one of its most valuable actors. Perhaps in chaste, rich, native humor, he was excelled by no man alive.

Extract of a letter from New-Bedford, dated Sept. 18th, to a gentleman in New York.

"I have letters from capt. Howland, of the ship William and Eliza, dated at Gottenburg, the 7th July. He arrived on the 11th, after a passage of 38 days. Off Jutland he was spoken by an English gun-brig, who informed him and three others, that the Spanish gun-boats take all Americans. The night following, a ship from Salem, and one from New-York, were taken by them. Next morning the boats fired at the brig Alexander of Salem, and the William and Eliza, when about 200 rods apart; the brig struck, but Howland squared away, and packing all sail, got off. He saw no prospect of going to Russia; his cotton, coffee and sugar would do very badly at Gottenburg—his oil, tobacco, rice, and logwood would do tolerably well. If the English vessels give chase to the prizes, they run them on shore, and plunder all they can before they have taken them off. He was still waiting to see if no opening occurred to get to Copenhagen, where his cargo was wanted. Thus it appears, we shall receive no supply this season of Russia goods, as it is unsafe to pass the Categat. In a calm, half a convoy was taken a few days before by those gun-boats."

PROMISSORY NOTES OF A NEW FORM.

Each revolving year brings forth some extraordinary novelty, to excite wonder and gratify curiosity. Long as banks have been in operation in various parts of the world, it was reserved for the present age, so fertile in discoveries and improvements, to invent the *ne plus ultra* of liberality and accommodation in the tenor of a promissory note. And the most remarkable feature in this affair, is that the discovery was not made in London, Paris, Vienna, Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, but in a small twopenny village, called Gloucester, in Rhode Island, containing about a dozen houses. In this village, immortalized by the invention, there was a bank established in 1804, of which the capital was composed of two thousand shares, of fifty dollars each, amounting to 100,000 dollars. Of this bank, Andrew Dexter, jun. an illustrious speculator, borrowed the trivial sum of 845,771 dollars in their bank notes, for which sum he gave his promissory notes without endorser, in the following improved form:

"I, Andrew Dexter, jun. do promise the President, Directors, and Company of the Farmer's Exchange Bank, to pay them, or order —— Dollars, in —— years from the date, with interest, *at two per cent. per annum;* it being however, understood, that said Dexter shall not be *called upon* to make payment *until he thinks proper;* he being the principal stockholder, and *best knowing when it will be proper to pay the same.*"

I annex the amounts of the respective notes, and the periods of payment, for the gratification of the reader.

(1) One dated November 4, 1808, at eight years and 2 per cent. for	$ 300,000
(2) One dated November 30, 1808,	32,000
(3) do. do. December 12, 1808,	6,000
(4) One other dated November 30, 1808,	507,771
	$ 845,771

With the bank notes received by Dexter for these notes of hand, there was carried on a stupendous scene of fraud and villainy. They were employed in the purchase of property of every kind by Dexter and his friends; and as they made no scruple about price, they possessed themselves of many of the most valuable estates in New England, some of which have descended from father to son since the first settlement of the country. Hundreds, perhaps thousands of victims deplore their fatal credulity, which induced them to convert their property into this paper, now not worth a cent in the dollar, which has reduced them from a state of affluence to beggary and wretchedness.

The bank ceased its operations on the 27th of February, 1809, with the enormous sum of specie in its vaults, of eighty six dollars and fifty-eight cents, which, on an accurate calculation, will probably pay a farthing in the hundred dollars to its creditors.

The legislature of Rhode Island at its last session appointed a committee to investigate the whole of the nefarious transaction. That committee has published a luminous report for the information of their constituents, from which this sketch is taken.

Felix quem aliena pericula faciunt cautum.

Philadelphia paper.

Lynchburg, Sept. 15.

VINEYARDS PRACTICABLE.

It is a fact, that the European Grape may be engrafted on the common Grape vine of this country. Mr. Daniel Fosher, a native of Germany and well skilled in the business of a vine dresser, has made a successful experiment this season. Several vines have grown from his grafts; one of them is at least twelve feet long—there are others of different lengths—and some of them do now actually bear a number of good clusters of fruit, although they were ingrafted last Spring.

We are authorised by Mr. Fosher to inform the public, that, any person who may wish to cultivate this valuable and delicious fruit, can have his assistance and advice for the operation.—Gentlemen may now very easily secure vines, for use and ornament, if they will dig up the common vines, about the last of November, and transplant them into their gardens, &c. and at the proper season call upon Mr. Fosher, who will furnish grafts and ingraft them for a moderate compensation.

Mr. Fosher lives in Bedford county, about two miles from the mansion house of Colonel James Callaway.—Citizens of Lynchburg may obtain satisfactory information by applying to the Editor of this paper, who is an eye witness of the fact.

St. Louis, Louisiana, August 16.

Having heard of the execution of several Delawares and Shawonies at their towns near Cape Girardeau, we had the curiosity to enquire of Rogers the Shawanie chief as to the truth of the report.

Mr. Rogers says that Waabeleththeh at Delaware & Thathaway a Shawonie chief summoned him to attend a solemn council at their towns, that on his arrival there he found that a great revolution was about to take place, they had interdicted the use of intoxicating liquors and determined to abandon the chase, to raise stock and corn for food and teach their women to spin and weave their clothes. They had established a court to try criminals, four persons were tried, three men were found guilty, and one woman acquitted. The condemned were led out of town to a thick woods and tomahawk'd, they were then placed on an immense pile of wood and burnt to ashes; upwards of one hundred men assisted at the execution.

Lexington, Sept. 9.

At a meeting of a large number of the inhabitants of Washington county, in the court house in Springfield, Kentucky, on Monday the 28th of August, 1809, (previous notice thereof being given by advertisements) to consult and declare their opinions on the late measures of the cabinet of G. Britain in refusing to confirm the conditions entered into by their minister with the Executive of the U. States of America—Gen. MATTHEW WALTON was unanimously appointed President, and *John Lancaster* Secretary of the meeting.

On motion, Mr. Crouch, Mr. F. Nance, Col. D. Mock, Mr. T. J. Cocke, Mr. W. Wright, Mr. J. Head, Mr. P. I. Booker, Mr. M'Henry, and Mr. E. Davison, were appointed a committee to prepare and report resolutions, and after an hour's recess the following energetic resolutions were reported and concurred in by a committee of the whole assemblage:

1st. *Resolved*, That the British government, in refusing to fulfil the late arrangement made by their minister with the U. S. has forfeited all claim to national confidence.

2d. *Resolved*, That we approve of the course pursued by the President in withdrawing his proclamation, and thereby leaving in full force the non-intercourse law, as one founded in wisdom, and we would recommend its continuance until Britain shall make full and complete atonement for the many injuries and insults offered to the rights and feelings of the American people, by rendering up to justice the offenders; and finally by removing the many impediments which she, contrary to the laws of nations, has thrown in our way as a commercial people.

3d. *Resolved*, That it would be derogatory to the character of America, as a free, sovereign, and independent nation, to hold any intercourse (under existing circumstances) with a nation so far lost to moral rectitude, and resorting to disgraceful pretexts to evade the fulfilment of solemn contracts.

4th. *Resolved*, That while we do not assume to ourselves the right of dictating to our Executive, yet we would take the liberty of avowing as our opinion, that the late named British minister, Mr. Jackson, ought not to be received.

5th. *Resolved*, That the government of the United States ought to extend a fostering care to our home manufactories, and afford every necessary aid to those enterprising citizens who have