that our Executive, when it entered into the arrangement with Mr. Erskine, did not know that he was unauthorised by his government to make such an arrangement. It now appears that the President in the late correspondence with Mr Jackson, has pledged himself to the British government and to the world that such was the case, and has refused to hold further diplomatic intercourse with Mr. Jackson, in consequence of the repeat insinuations of gentleman to the contrary. In this the President has conducted in a manner worthy of his own character and of the American name.

Invariably have we asserted that the President was sincerely desirous of an accommodation with England, and that such an accommodation would ultimately take place. We still continue of the same opinion.

The Legislature of Rhode-Island, now in session, have appointed a committee of two members to confer with a committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, in order more accurately to ascertain the northern boundary of the state of Rhode Island.

An association is proposed in the town of Alexandria for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures, with a Capital of 20,000 dollars.

Died, in England, *Matthew Bolton*, Esq. F. R. S. eminent as enterprising and successful in establishing manufactures. His funeral took place Aug. 24th. A hearse of nine mourning coaches attended, and numberless carriages of the deceased's friends—eighteen singers preceded, singing appropriate psalms the whole way—all the beadles in Birmingham rode on horseback. The corps was followed to the grave by *six hundred workmen*, who had each a silver medal, presented to him, struck for the occasion. The expence of the funeral is calculated at *two thousand pounds*.

From an Eastern Print.

ON LONG SPEECHES.

The Princes of Grecian and Roman eloquence were Demosthenes and Cicero. The orations of the former were nervous, full of energy and fire, and remarkable for their brevity. The language of Cicero was more embellished and diffuse, and the ancient critics censured him for superfluity of words and spinning out his orations to a tedious length. Yet most of the orations of Cicero, as they now appear in print, fill only thirteen or fourteen quarto pages, and were about three quarters of an hour, perhaps, in the delivery. His long philippic against Mark Anthony was never spoken, nor intended to be spoken. Excellent as it is, and with all his enchanting powers of oratory, it is questionable whether Cicero himself could have delivered it before a Roman audience without giving them weariness from its prolixity.

The immortal Chatham, whose eloquence shook the British senate, was famed not for the length but for the irresistible force of his speeches; which, judging from the printed copies, were commonly not more than forty or fifty minutes long, and sometimes much shorter.

But it has been lamented that the British orators of the present age, rejecting the models of Greece and Rome, and the example of their own illustrious Chatham, have labored to be prolix rather than forcible. In Dodsley's Annual Register, 1800, it is remarked, "There is nothing more preposterous than to seek the flame of eloquence by prolixity. Grand ideas, convincing truths, warm and generous sentiments, are quickly communicated from mind to mind with the swiftness of lightning. The orations of Grattan would lose their charms and effect by dilation. The time is certainly not far distant, when all speakers in Parliament, who possess sound taste and judgment, will be as studious of brevity as most of our present orators are of diffusion."

But if these strictures are pertinent and applicable, as it respects the orators of Great Britain, they are more eminently so in reference to some of the public speakers of our own country. The United States are more remarkable for long speeches than any other portion, perhaps, of the modern or ancient world. We have read of speeches at the bar, five or six hours long; and speeches in Congress nearly of the same length. Mercy defend us from this new kind of inundation!

I must confess that I have but a little better opinion of these long Congressional speeches than I have of the long prayers of the old Pharisees; as I cannot help suspecting that the one as well as the other, is commonly intended to catch the applause of men. If it be so, the speakers are under an egregious mistake; for did they express themselves concisely, pithily & always home to the purpose, the effect would be vastly greater, and their own honor as orators proportionably higher, than any that they can acquire from wire-drawn harangues and laborious attempts to fill a bushel with what might be crowded in a nut-shell. But allowing their motives to be pure and patriotic, still they woefully miss the mark. They lay an intolerable tax on the feelings and upon the purses of the people. How oppress is a court of justice, and especially the jury, with unnecessary and disgusting fatigue when a lawyer takes up two hours to say what might have been said as well or better in 20 or 30 minutes. In Congress the grievance is still more heavy upon the people. The time consumed there in speeches that are either useless or drawn out to an unnecessary length, is a prodigal waste of the people's money.

From the Independent American.

Agricultural and Manufacturing Society.

We have great pleasure in announcing to the public the formation of a Society in this town, under the most favorable auspices, for the promotion of objects relating to agriculture and manufactures.

The following are the first proceedings of those who have so meritoriously laid the foundation of an institution pregnant with individual gratification and national good.

At a meeting of a number of gentlemen of the neighboring country held in Georgetown on Wednesday the 1st of November, 1809.

Resolved, That we will associate for the purpose of encouraging Home Manufactures and the rearing of Domestic Animals, by inviting exhibitions and distributing Premiums—that we will contribute each Ten Dollars annually, during three years, and that we will hold our meetings in Georgetown, in the district of Columbia.

Resolved, That Joseph Kent of Prince George's county; Thomas Chramphin, of Montgomery county; Henry Manadier, of Anne Arundel county; John Mason, of Georgetown, and Tench Ringgold, of Washington county, be a committee on the part of this meeting, to make known their views to the citizens of the neighboring counties of Virginia and Maryland, and of the district of Colombia, and to invite such as may be disposed to encourage the objects in contemplation, to unite with us in rendering the proposed institution as extensively useful as possible.

Resolved, That a meeting of all the subscribers to the plan be held at the Union Tavern, in Georgetown, on Tuesday the 28th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of organising the society, appointing a time for the first exhibitions, making arrangements as to premiums, &c.

Georgetown, Col. Nov. 2, 1809.

Sir—We have the pleasure to transmit to you the proceedings of a meeting held yesterday in this town, for the purposes therein designated.

Well persuaded that the plan devised will be of much advantage to the community by occasionally bringing together gentlemen farmers & others to emulate each other, in the productions of our country, we beg permission to recommend it to your notice and patronage, and to invite you to join your efforts to ours, to encourage the objects in contemplation, and to render the proposed institution as extensively useful as possible.

Should it meet with your approbation, we beg the favor of you to circulate the enclosed subscription paper among your friends for signatures, as early as your convenience will permit.

We hope to have the pleasure of meeting you on the 28th, but should it not be agreeable to you to attend, be pleased to forward to us by mail or otherwise, directed to Gen. John Mason at this place, a list of the names you may obtained, so as to reach us previous to that day; as it will be essential, in order to fix the amount of premiums, to know at the meeting then to be held, the number of persons who have at that time joined the association. The original subscription paper you will please retain for further signatures.

We are very respectfully,
Sir, your obedient servants,
Joseph Kent,
Thomas Cramphin,
Henry Moynadier,
John Mason,
Tench Ringgold.

We, whose names are subscribed, agree to associate for the purpose of forming and distributing premiums for the encouragement of home manufactures, and the rearing of domestic animals—to pay ten dollars each, annually for three years—hold our meetings in Geo. Town, and the first meeting for the purpose of organising the society, at the Union Tavern, in said town, at one o'clock, P. M. on Tuesday the 28th of Nov. 1809.

We understand that the circular letters of the committee have been addressed to, and favorably received by a great number of the largest farmers and most enterprising agriculturists, in the territory and the adjacent parts of the neighboring states; and that it is already ascertained that the fund will be large enough to enable the society to propose, at their next meeting, considerable premiums for the exhibition of various kinds of stock & manufactures, to be adjudged to those who shall merit them, some time in the course of next spring.

How extensively and reciprocally useful must not a plan of this kind become? Gentlemen at a distance from each other, engaged in those important pursuits, will have an opportunity of imparting and receiving information on interesting subjects—of forming mutual connections and acquaintances—of exchanging and distributing stock of different and improved breeds—and in short by thus being occasionally convened at a central point, of diffusing throughout the whole district of country embraced by the association whatever advantages in stock or in manufacturing that may happen to be possessed, not only by any portion of that district, but by any individual member of that society.

From Marietta, (Ohio) October 14.

New Inventions.

A machine has lately been invented by M. B. Belknap, esq. for the purpose of making Hammered Nails.—It is allowed by all who have seen it, gentlemen from Europe as well as Americans, to be an entirely new and a different combination of mechanical powers from any thing heretofore invented. Its operation is quick and powerful and well timed for the purpose, as any thing that can be conceived or wished. It will form nails or spikes of any description, from ship spikes to saddler's tacks. Brads may also be formed with great expedition, by detaching that part of the machine which heads the nail. It goes through the operation of forming, cutting and heading a nail in two seconds. Two nails may be introduced at once, & two nails of different sizes formed at the same time without impeding the operation of the machine.

New York Nov. 15.

Capt. O'Connor informs, that on his departure from Lisbon, on the 9th ult. report was, that the British and Spanish forces under sir A. Wellesley, were at Badajos, and the French armies at Talavera; that Gen. Soult, with his division, was on their march towards the north, supposed to be on their way to Oporto.

A letter from Tonningen of the 6th ult. says, "Sweden and Russia have made peace—the former is to pursue the continental [Bonaparte's] policy, by shutting her ports against British vessels. Upland Cotton is 60 groats; all West India produce is on the rise."

Philadelphia, Nov. 16.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Arrived yesterday morning, the brig Reindeer, Wade, 28 days from Lisbon. Captain W. sailed the 15th of October, the day previous to which Lord Wellington arrived in that place, and it was reported the French were within 70 miles, and the British about 40 miles distance. It was generally expected the English would not risk an engagement; but avoid it by embarking their troops on board several transports and men of war lying in the roads for that purpose.

Baltimore, Nov. 17.

The ship Philip, captain Williams, arrived here yesterday, in 36 days from Cowes, Isle of Wight, from which she sailed the 10th October, bringing London dates to the 7th, being one day later from London. They contain no news of moment, except ing that no new ministry had yet been formed. The continental news is neither so late as the arrival from Rotterdam at Boston, published in our paper of Tuesday last, or the arrival at New York, in 36 days from Tonningen.

Baltimore, Nov. 16.

By the ship Philip, capt. Williams, 36 days from Cowes, arrived this morning, we have received London papers to October 7, and hasten to give the most important items.

It appears by the latest London paper we have seen, (Courier) that every exertion is making by the French to recruit their armies.

The expectation of renewed hostilities continues. While the French conscripts, men and boys are called out, and *five feet boys* induced to volunteer, Austria is using an equal exertion. A levy *en masse* throughout the Austrian dominions is expected.

The British ministry does not appear to have been formed. The Courier, the ministerial paper under Mr. Canning, says, the plan of administration, though "not extended and combined, (as the opposition express it) will still go down." "After a reign of half a century in the most arduous times, our venerable sovereign will not be abandoned by his people."

Paris, Sept. 23.—According to a circular from H. E. the Minister Director General of the Conscription, the mayors are authorised to receive enrollments for the grenadier sharpshooters, ranger sharp-shooters, and conscript grenadiers and conscript rangers of his majesty's guard. The young men who enlist in the grenadier sharp-shooters and conscript grenadiers, must be five feet five inches; for the ranger sharp shooters, or conscript rangers, five feet two inches.

The mayors may admit to enlist—1st. young men from 18 to 30, who have not fallen under the conscription—2d. individuals from 20 to 40, who have already served. Young men from 16 to 18 shall in like manner be permitted to serve, with consent of parents or guardians.

Notwithstanding these provisions, which evince that his majesty is desirous of facilitating to all his subjects the means of entering into his guards, he has decided that four young men from each department may be directly admitted by voluntary enrollment into his regiments of fusileers. Two of them must be at least five feet five inches, and two of five feet three.

Antwerp, Sept. 21—Several movements have taken place among the troops. General Klain, commanding the cavalry, goes to Brussels. The grand park moved off in direction of Mechlen. Several regiments are quartered at Metzen, on the road to Holland.

The army of Antwerp will be divided into three bodies. The Dutch troops on the right; left wing under the command of Senator Rampon; centre under Reille, one of the Emperor's aid-de-camps. Our garrison will be composed of 1000 dismounted dragoons, 1000 veterans and 1500 of the national guard. Gen. Vatteloux has arrived here.

FROM HAVANNA.

We have been favored by a valuable correspondent at Havanna, with the following documents, which explain the state of our commercial admission to that place. *Fed. Rep.*

"The president, governor and captain general and the intendant general of the army and royal revenue of this island, have determined by a decree of yesterday, that the foreign vessels anchored in the road of this place, and those which have been permitted an entry, on account of inconvenience, may unload the articles permitted by the royal Cedula of the * 30th April, 1804. Accordingly the consignees will make the manifests of all their lading for the dispatch of the articles expressed in that indulgence, which will cease on the 30th April 1810.

(Signed) "ISLA.

"Havanna, 19th Sept. 1809."

* *Meaning the 22d April.*

Extract from the Royal Cedula, concerning the Negro Trade, dated at Aranjuez, April 22, 1804.

I declare for the benefit of my subjects, that returns, which for want of negroes on account of their excessive dearness or for other just causes, they may make in tools for the mechanic arts, and utensils for the arts which are the subject of the 3d article of the Cedula of the year 1791, in planks for sugar boxes, staves or hoops, shall be free from all duty, and even though they may be imported by foreigners with new negroes, and not for themselves only; but I prohibit the entry into my ports of foreign vessels, even with cargoes of these articles, unless they bring at the same time new negroes: but neither Spaniards nor foreigners, who carry on this trade can import iron and steel, though they be of the national produce, under the pretext of their being necessary for mending and repairing the said tools or utensils, nor otherwise.

SEBASTIAN SPRING HOTEL,
Situate between Washington and Alexandria.

THE Subscriber respectfully returns his thanks to the public, especially to those Members of Congress who frequented his house, for the encouragement he has received and flatters himself that by his continued exertions to merit an additional support. He takes the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of the vicinity and from a distance, that he will always endeavor to keep supplied with the dainties of the season.

Dinner parties, Tea parties, (with or without Music) &c. &c. can be furnished at a short time. Rooms will be reserved for select companies who may engage weekly entertainments. White Bucks and Venison (when to be procured) will always be ready for *amateurs*.

A. LINDO.

November 15—1m

SERVANTS WANTED.

I will give the highest wages and encouragement for a smart Female House Servant, a Female Cook, a Girl capable of nursing children, a Laborer and a good Waiter.

A. LINDO.

SUBSCRIBERS

ARE *earnestly requested to remit their arrearages and advance for the ensuing year. Should this request not be attended to, the suspension of their papers will be rendered indispensible. It may be proper to add, that subscriptions are not received for less than a year of persons residing at a distance.*

PREMIUMS AT ARLINGTON,

On the 30th April 1810.

SHEEP.

For the best Tup Lamb of one year, a Silver Cup, value 60 dollars.

For the best pair of Ewes of same age, a Silver Cup, value $40.

Principle established.

"To the Sheep which shall possess the best form and yield the most and best wool in proportion to its size, the premium will be adjudged."

To the man (being a native American) who shall clip a fleece, in shortest time, and best style, by clipping after the English fashion, $5.

Manufactures.

For the National Military Dress, (as before described) a complete set tenement of the expence accompanying the same, $25.

For the best five yards of Cloth, yard wide, and composed of cotton and silk, the silk to be derived from articles which have been worn out, as gloves umbrellas, &c. $15.

For the best Blanket of common size, $10.

For the best five yards of Flannel, to be all wool, $10.

For the ball of wool Yarn, weighing one pound, which shall be spun to the greatest fineness, on a wheel, to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball, $5.

To that family in the county of Alexandria, who shall make it appear, that they have made the greatest quantity of Wearing Apparel of Domestic Manufactures, and used the least of foreign importations—

The largest prize Fleece—

To that family in said county, who shall prove that to a given number of female children the most are good spinners—

The next largest fleece—

To the cultivator of the soil, in said county, who shall prove that he has manured most land from his own resources, in the last 12 months—Toll free at the Washington Mills for one year.

Arlington, Nov. 20—

ALEXANDER COCHRANE,

NORTH F STREET,

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

HAS just received from Philadelphia & Baltimore the following Merchandise, which was purchased at both places by a Friend, chiefly with Money, viz.

Best Superfine black, Navy blue, gray, and drab Broad Cloths,
Second quality ditto, and Kerseymeres,
Coatings, Baizes, & Flannels, assorted,
Superfine rose & striped Blankets,
Brussels & cotton Counterpanes,
Moleskin, Bennets & other Waistcoating,
Madison & Constitution Cords, & Velvets,
Pelisse & Bonnet Velvets,
Scarlet & black Bombazets & other Stuffs,
Pink & blue Ginghams, and Callicoes,
4-4 Irish Linens, Dapers & Tickens,
Elegant Damask and Diaper Table Cloths,
Indian & British Muslins and Lawns,
Oznaburghs, Ticklenburghs & Dowlass,
Bandana & other Silk Hankerchiefs,
Linen, Muslin and Madrass ditto,
Gurrahs, Baftas & Mamoodies,
Silk, Cotton & Worsted Hosiery,
Germantown and Ankle do.
Ladies silk, beaver & kid Gloves,
Gentlemen's silk, beaver & buck do.
Sewing silk, twists and threads,
And many other articles; Comprising a great variety for the Ladies:

ALSO

Gentlemen's Mercery, Haberdashery, &c.

LIKEWISE

Fresh Starch and Hair Powder,
An excellent assortment of Brushes,
Maccouba, Rappee and Scotch Snuff,
Muscatel Raisins & soft shell Almonds,
Dixon's Mustard, Hahn's Chocolate,
Imperial, Hyson and Young Hyson Teas,
The very best pickling Vinegar,
Salad Oil, Ketchup, Pearl Barley,

HE Keeps a constant supply of Genuine Madeira, Port & Sherry Wines,
Old 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
8 years old fine flavored Jamaica Spirit,
Genuine Geneva, do.
Whiskey in Barrels,
Loaf, Lump, & Muscovado Sugars,
Spermaceti, mould & dipt Candles.

ALSO

China, Glass & Queen's Ware,
Brandy Wine Gun powder, and Patent Shot,
Ironmongery, Cutlery & Hardware,
Wrought and Cut Nails & Brads, &c.

FOR SALE

At the most reduced prices for Money, or on equally favorable terms to his good and punctual Customers.

Nov. 20—wtf.

MORIN & MOORE.

THE former Co-partnership under the above Firm having been dissolved in April last, and there being a necessity for having its concerns closed immediately;

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT all Debts Contracted with them previous to the above period and still due, must be put in Suit in a few days time, without distinction, if not paid.

Nov. 20—3.

TAKEN UP AS A STRAY

ON the 28th day of October 1809, a small GREY HORSE, about four years old, 13 hands high, has a blaze on his face, and a switch tail, trots and gallops, has no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges and take him away.

CALEB TAYLOR.

Prince Georges county, Nov 20—3t

JUST RECEIVED,

A quantity of the First Quality

WRITING PAPER,

Which I will sell at Wholesale or Retail, and expect to keep a general supply.

WILLIAM MORGAN.

Georgetown, 11th month, 6th, 1809.