Fact 12th. Millions more of them, than are now mixing in the U. S. might be raised without any sensible additional expence.

The above facts are either the results of, or the deductions from, actual experiments. They must have more effect upon the mind, than the most ingenious and eloquent speculations. On this question we should be happy to see all parties yielding to a sense of duty and uniting in their exertions for the common good. Farmers do not neglect the calls of patriotism and interest, to weigh well this all important object of attention!

N. B. We beg leave to add our solicitations to those of our correspondent, that our worthy yeomanry would pay very particular attention to this subject. They may be sure, that, while by obtaining this breed of sheep they are availing themselves of a sure source of profit, they are also in a very essential manner fostering our own manufactures. Editors of all parties who feel disposed to aid the nation in these grand objects, will, we are confident, give publicity the above FACTS. We invite them to give the communication a place.

Hagerstown, Maryland, Oct. 4.

THE GRAPE.

We have at present in our county 18 vineyards, each from a half, to two and an half acres; the oldest now, three and an half years. The plants or cuttings principally obtained from Mr. Legeaux, near Philadelphia, from gentlemen's gardens in the vicinity of Baltimore, and a few raised from the seed of the white Leghorn grape (which however do not yet bear.) Some also were obtained from other inland gardens. They are all in the most flourishing condition:—and, in all probability the number of the vineyards will by next spring be double.

Plants have been obtained from this county, and a commencement made in Shenandoah county, Virginia, which promises the greatest success. There are at present about half a dozen European vine gardeners in the county, among whom is one Austrian; the others Wirtembergers and Swiss. But the American Germans have commenced this useful business with great assiduity; and in a few years this will, without doubt, form an extensive branch of our culture; particularly as the American Germans are unwilling to cultivate the vine like the Europeans, with the hoe; but arrange it so that the labor can be done with the plough.

The European gardeners have chiefly planted their vines (as they have been accustomed to) 4 feet apart; but the Americans have deviated from this method, and planted them from 5 to 6 feet apart, which is sufficient. Experience has already, and will in future, fully justify this method; as the vine in this country grows much more rapid, stronger, & higher, than in Europe; the heat also being much greater, they will consequently require more space and air: and as in this manner more labor can be performed in a day, with one horse and plough, than with 12 hands.

Notwithstanding the late frosts last spring and the uncommon drought during the summer, have done material injury to the two first vineyards, each of them has, nevertheless, produced several barrels of wine. The grapes we have (which consist of at least of a dozen different kinds) are of excellent quality, and those from Mr. Legaux are among the best; such as the Constantia, the Black, the Blue, the Red and White Frontignac, the White Sweetwater, the Rhine, Claret, &c.

We have no vines from Hungary; but all of American growth; notwithstanding they have been originally brought from Europe. There is not the smallest doubt, but that the culture of the vine will succeed in this county to our utmost wishes. It is chiefly necessary to guard against situations, where the late spring frosts can have too much effect.

N. B. The Wirtemburg emigrants, near Fort Pitt, brought with them a number of cuttings; but very few of them grew. They have, however obtained some from this neighborhood.

Frankfort, (Ken.) Oct. 7.

A few days ago a subscription was opened in this town, under the act of assembly passed at the last session, for building a permanent bridge across the Kentucky river, at the end of St. Clair street, which leads from the Capitol to the river. It gives us much pleasure to assure the public that this desirable object is now in a fair way to be speedily accomplished.—The necessary funds were immediately subscribed by a few citizens of the place; and if double the estimated amount should be found wanting, there is no doubt but it can be furnished.

It is understood thet the principle of Mr. Findley's Patent Chain Bridge will be adopted. Indeed, no situation could be better calculated for it.—A firm rock foundation can be had for the abutments on each side; and also for the pier, which is to be placed in the middle of the river. Abundance of the finest stone lies convenient to the scite for the bridge; and any quantity of the most durable timber, which may be wanted in its erection, can be transported by water, nearly from the spot on which it grows. These united advantages will greatly diminish those expences which are the most heavy in similar undertakings, and consequently enhance the value of stock. It is intended, we believe, to take advantage of the present low state of the water and to raise the stone works so high this fall as may enable the company to prosecute the undertaking as soon as the spring freshes subside. By this plan it is hoped the bridge will be rendered passable the next year.

The spirit of improvement which this place has exhibited for the last three years, has certainly equalled that of any other town in the Western country, in proportion to the capital it possessed. And it must give real pleasure to its friends, to contemplate those of the present season—as it shews that the bug bear with which its enemies have endeavored to intimidate them for years past, has lost its influence. Large additions have been made to the principal taverns—several dwelling houses built——Main street paved—a new commodious brick market house erected—besides several other improvement of general and public utility. Favored with uninterrupted good health for the last four years and in all probability being as likely to enjoy that blessing in future as any other place in the state, (as the local cause which it is supposed generated some case of indisposition is now removed) it presents as desirable a prospect for the profitable investiture of capital, as most other towns west of the Allegheny mountains.

WASHINGTON CITY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

The periodical meeting of the legislative body rarely takes place in a free country without interest. To them are literally committed the destinies of a nation. Concentering in themselves the sentiments and representing the interests of the whole community, from whose bosom they are directly drawn, in a juncture all eyes are naturally turned to them as the correct and honest interpreters of public opinion. Possessed, too, exclusively, under our government, of the highest and most solemn powers of sovereignty, we look to them, in a period of alarm or suffering, for the measures which are best fitted to afford us relief.

It is one of the happiest features of the republican system, that the legislative body almost invariably enjoys the confidence of the nation. It is, moreover, a consideration, that cannot be too highly appreciated, that in the present juncture they enjoy this confidence in an unusual degree. Chosen, so far as respects one branch, within a short period by the people, few, if any circumstances can have since occurred to produce a change in those qualifications, on account of which they were selected by a people, who fortunately so fully correspond in opinion as to have elected a vast majority of the same complexion.

From these, and other causes, it may justly be hoped that Congress will convene under circumstances more propitious to harmony than has been the case for some time past. It is true, that the republican majority has long been vast and all-powerful; but the topics brought before them have been so complicated, and in some degree new, that, aided by the arts of foreign powers, we ought not to be surprised at the variety of judgments, on the policy proper to be pursued, formed by men, who had all the good of their country at heart, and who, in every essential principle, were agreed.

The case is now far different. For more than a year past a copious stream of light has been poured on the public mind relative to neutral rights. The perspicuous and elegant pen of the present chief magistrate has illustrated them with a vigor and precision that have rendered them familiar to every political student; other diplomatic documents have shed much light upon them; the debates in the two houses of Congress have presented them in a great variety of views; and, to close the list, the public prints have exhibited them in almost every shape of which they are susceptible.

On this information, thus widely spread, the people have selected their representatives. From men thus selected they have a right to expect wisdom and firmness; while the representatives, sensible of the ground on which they stand, will have an equal right to expect from their constituents a prompt and zealous support of their measures.

We shall, at this time, forbear from making any remarks on the numerous wrongs and insults, which have been, without the least cause or necessity, heaped upon us. The Message of the President, with the accompanying documents, aided by the recollection of the reader, will doubtless constitute their best exposition. We may, however, be permitted to say, that there is at this period a nerve in the public mind sensible to outrage and insult, ready to second the government in such measures as shall be taken either to secure redress for the past, or security for the future. With very few exceptions—we feel a pride at the fact—men of all parties have resented with becoming indignation the conduct of the British envoy, and applauded that of the Executive. The motives of the Chief Magistrate are allowed, on all hands, to be pure, and his character unsullied. No one ascribes to him any other end than the good of his country. Although then it would be folly to doubt the existence, either in or out of the government, of some diversity of opinion on the most eligible measures to be pursued, there is the best reason to expect both in the government and nation a general and cordial harmony and concert.

Other interesting subjects, besides those which directly flow from the state of our foreign relations, will, in all probability, engage the attention of Congress. The renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, and the modifications of the original plan which may be thought most advisable, if it is determined to renew it, will afford a fair field for animated and instructive debate on one of the most complicated topics that has ever been offered to the powers of the human mind. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Domestic Manufactures will, independently of the intrinsic dignity of the subject, acquire additional value from the organ thro' which it will be received, which can scarcely fail to ensure it an attention commensurate to its vast importance, whether contemplated in a pecuniary or political light.

So many members of Congress are already in the city, that no doubt is entertained of a quorum being formed to day of both Houses.

Gen. TURREAU, the French Minister, has arrived in this city.

We some time since republished from a Western print a circumstantial statement of the circumstances attending the unfortunate death of Governor M. Lewis. Information, which we have since received, induces us to think that statement in several respects incorrect. Perhaps the two following letters will explain the particulars of his death in a more satisfactory manner than any thing hitherto published. It is, however, necessary to notice, that Governor Lewis descended the Mississippi from St. Louis early in September. His object was to repair to this city by way of New-Orleans. On his way down the Mississippi, he became deranged in his mind, and made some attempts on his life; but the people in the boat secured him, and landed him at the Chickasaw Bluffs. It seems that he soon recovered, and proceeded on his journey over land.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Nashville, Tennessee, 18th October, 1809.

"I am sorry to inform you of the death of Governor Lewis, which took place on the morning of the 11th instant, at the house of a Mr. Grinder, about seventy-five miles from here, on the Natchez road. He arrived there the evening before; the man of the house was from home. The Governor went to bed in a room alone. About three o'clock, the woman of the house, who slept in a house near the other, heard two pistols fired. She awoke the servants, who pushed into the room, and found the unfortunate Governor weltering in his blood. He had shot himself in the head, and just below his heart; he died in about three hours. Major Neely, agent to the Chickasaws, who had remained behind to hunt two horses, which they had lost the night before, soon after came up; he had him interred, and took into his care and possession two trunks, said to contain his valuable papers; among which is said to be his journal to the Pacific Ocean, and perhaps some vouchers, which he was taking on for settlement. Major Neely has his pistols, rifle, watch, &c. His servant, John Purney, will proceed on early in the morning with letters to Mr. Jefferson from Major Neely, communicating to him the particulars of this unhappy affair. I lament extremely the unfortunate fate of this worthy character."

Extract of a letter from Governor M. Lewis, dated Chickasaw Bluffs, 22d Sept. 1809.

"I must acknowledge myself remiss in not writing you in answer to several friendly epistles, which I have received from you since my return from the Pacific ocean. Continued occupation in the immediate discharge of the duties of a public station will, I trust, in some measure plead my apology.

"I am now on my way to the city of Washington, and had contemplated taking Fort Adams and Orleans in my route; but my indisposition has induced me to change my route, and shall now pass through Tennessee and Virginia. The protest of some bills, which I have lately drawn on public account, form the principal inducement for my going forward at this moment. An explanation is all that is necessary, I am sensible, to put all matters right. In the mean time the protest of a draft, however just, has drawn down on me at one moment all my private debts, which have excessively embarrassed me."

It is with great regret that we state, on the authority of the Whig of Baltimore, the death of General WADE HAMPTON.

LITERARY NOTICE.

Proposals for publishing by subscription a *Collection of Sermons*, preached before both Houses of Congress, during their Sessions in the years 1806–7, 1808–9, by *Robert Elliot*, A. M. will speedily be issued from this place.

Nov. 25, 1809.

FOR THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

At a meeting of the Citizens of the 1st and 2nd Wards, at LINDSAY'S HOTEL, *on Wednesday the 22nd inst. convened agreeable to public notice.*

JAMES H. BLAKE was appointed Chairman, and

GEO. ANDREWS, Secretary.

A resolution was moved and carried unanimously, that a committee of five be appointed, for the purpose of employing council, to contest before the circuit court of this district, the legality of the late election of members of the City Council, and collecting subscriptions to defray the expence of the same. Also, to draft a respectful memorial to Congress, praying an amendment to the Charter of the Corporation. Whereupon, Messrs. Nicholas King, I. H. Blake, John P. Van Ness, Geo. Andrews, and John Davidson, were appointed said committee.

Resolved, That until a decision is made by the court on this question, we will not pay any taxes levied by the present gentlemen who suppose themselves members of the City Council, or consider any contract, entered into by them, as binding.

Some remarks respecting Mr. Jackson.

Some of the newspapers appear disposed to presume, that our government is wrong in the case of Mr. Jackson the British minister. It is very singular, since the facts are not fully and precisely known, that they cannot give as generous a credit to our President, with his mild and circumspect personal character, as they give to Mr. Jackson. They complain that Mr. Jackson is not treated with, when the government have been stated to have noticed him that his *official* deportment was *inadmissable*, and he instantly repeated that deportment. *If you act so, Mr. Jackson, we cannot really admit you into our department of state, to carry on the business of your mission.* Such was the plain meaning of the communication of our government. *Very well, said Mr. Jackson, I hear you, but I do act so again, and observe, my manner is stronger than before.* The unavoidable reply of our government was, *then sir, we execute the noticed non-admission.* If there is a *charge d'affairs* of England here, it is supposed he can do business, so that nothing need be delayed or neglected.

When Mr. Genet made his speech, so unsatisfactory to President Washington, it is remembered that Mr. Jay and Mr. King came forward through the exertions of Gen. Hamilton, to make it known to the world, before Gen. Washington had authorised a newspaper notice of it. Mr. Madison's diplomatic learning and judgment, his character so eminently distinguished, in all the rage of party, for freedom from personal warmth even when assailed, his personal and official delicacy and prudence and his substantial virtues ought to occasion every discreet and worthy man to give him at least as much credit for the probability of being right, as a man of Mr. Jackson's reputed qualities.

In good truth we discern a strange course throughout on the part of England. While we are seeking *the mere restoration of public law*, she diverts attention from this rightful object of desire, by means of a minister *most unfortunately selected*, and accuses us of knowingly misleading her last Plenipotentiary, who was to be governed by his own sense of his instructions, and not by our sense, if we had seen them. England does any thing but redresses the injury: any thing but discontinue insult and indignity. She rewards a *Berkeley* with a richer and higher command, and expects to maintain the respect of our government and people! She offers under the signature of her chief magistrate, rewards to our people for the breach of our laws and expects to be respected as our only friend.——*Dem. Press.*

Remarks of the Winchester Gazette, a federal print.

The indignant feelings of every American will be roused on reading the statement of Mr. Smith, the Editor of the Intelligencer, relative to the indecorous and unwarrantable insolence of the new British Minister, Mr. Jackson, to our government. Whatever evils may grow out of the dismissal of Jackson, every candid man must admit, that the American Executive deserves the applause of the nation, for the promptitude of the act, which the *honor and dignity* of his country compelled him to resort to. [This sentiment is predicated on the admission of the facts as stated by the Editor of the Intelligencer, which we are not disposed to question.] We cannot attribute to Mr. Madison any personal hostility towards Great Britain, or any disinclination to adjust our differences with that country on fair and honorable terms. On the contrary, we believe that he has been actuated by pure American feelings, and that nothing but the most urgent necessity would have induced him to resort to the step he has taken—we believe him to be the *President of the United States* and not of a *party*: as such he will be supported by honest men of all parties.

It is difficult to conjecture what will be the result of this new and unexpected interruption in our attempt at negociation with G. Britain. That war will follow we cannot believe. The situation of G. B. at the present period, is too critical, to add another to her numerous enemies—her new ministry will, we trust, enter on their duties with far different feelings and opinions from those which governed their predecessors. That many months will however elapse, before the negotiation can be resumed, (if at all) is certain; as, if G. B. is disposed for peace, Mr. Jackson will consequently be recalled and a successor appointed. We will thus return to the old state of things for probably another six months. In the mean time it will behove our National Legislature to prepare for the worst, by making liberal appropriations for the fortification and defence of our seaports, and to enter on the system of defence, generally, with more unanimity and promptness than has hitherto marked their deliberations.

Norfolk, Nov. 20.

On Saturday arrived in Hampton Roads, the French National Schooner TILSIT, commanded by Mons. Desmolands, in 40 days from Bayonne.—It is said that she brings dispatches for the French Minister at Washington.

MRS. DOYNE

BEGS *leave to inform Members of Congress, that she means to continue her boarding house as formerly, on the Pennsylvania Avenue, and would wish to accommodate* 8 *or* 10 *gentlemen.*

November 27.

DANCING ASSEMBLY.

THE Gentlemen of the city are requested to meet at Mr. LONG'S Hotel on Wednesday evening next at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for the Dancing Assemblies for the Season.

November 27—2t

THOS. CLAXTON

PRESENTS his Compliments to the Gentlemen in Congress, and acquaints them, that in consequence of several Gentlemen, who formerly lodged with him, having retired from Congress, he shall this Season have some vacant ROOMS to dispose of.

November 27—3t

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having lately moved his STORE from Baltimore to the city of Washington, has opened in the store lately occupied by Captain BURCH, head of the New Jersey avenue, where he has opened and FOR SALE on accommodating terms, a general Assortment of Genuine

LIQUORS, TEAS & GROCERIES,

With a large supply of SHOES, of every description, Brushes and QUEENS WARE, to which is added a handsome assortment of HARD WARE.

JAMES YOUNG.

November 27—3t

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE COMPANY OF ALEXANDRIA.

NOTICE is hereby given, That Books of Subscription will be opened agreeably to the Articles of Association of the above Company, at the Council Chamber, in the town of Alexandria, on Friday the first day of December next, and will be kept open from 11 o'clock in the forenoon until 3 o'clock in the evening. Two DOLLARS on each share must be paid at the time of subscribing for which receipts will be issued.

G. DENEALE,
HUGH SMITH,
JOHN LONGDON,
JOHN M'KINNEY,
JAMES IRWIN,
Commissioners.

November 27—3t