

FOR CHARTER.
The *Elizabeth* New Ship
UNITED STATES,
Richard Williams, master,
at 100 N. Market Street, Baltimore.
To receive a cargo for any part of Europe—
For terms, apply to
JAMES BIAYS, or
JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.
October 22. d12

JUST OPENED,
AT NO. 63, MARKET STREET,
A few plain, fringed and purled
Counterpanes,
Perhaps the most elegant of the kind in the
city.
ALSO,
Superfine Linens,
Cambrics
Irish Diaper, for Table Cloths
Damask Patterns
Fine Irish Linens,
With a general assortment of
Dry Goods,
Selling very cheap for cash.
Oct. 20. d6c

READY CASH
THE SUBSCRIBER CONTINUES THE
Broker & Commission Business
at the same Office, No. 77, Water-street:
Where MONEY may be had at short notice
for Good Notes, Debentures, and all kind
of Personal Property.
STOCK in all the public institutions—
Merchandise and Real Estates, purchased and
sold at moderate Commission, by
BENJ. CHASTELLIER;
Who has for Sale,
A small quantity of well dressed
Buffalo Blankets;
And, an assortment of **GREAT COATS,**
made of the same skins for winter travelling.
October 21. d4 ec4t

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued
by Richard K. Watts, Esq. to me directed,
will be exposed at Public Sale, on
TUESDAY the 30th inst. at 10 o'clock, in
the forenoon, on the premises, for Cash,
All the right, title, claim, interest and estate
of John Ingelbirtz, in and to
One Lot or parcel of Ground,
situate in the city of Baltimore, fronting on
Euta-street 25 feet, and binding on Mulberry-st.
50 feet, more or less, with the improvements
of a two story Brick and a two story Frame
House thereon. Seized and taken at the suit
of Henry Winter.
WM MERRYMAN, Sheriff.
October 23. d15

New Tea & Grocery Store,
AT THE SIGN OF THE
GOLDEN TEA CHEST,
Corner of Market and South-streets, and
directly opposite the Franklin Bank.
STILES & WILLIAMS,
Have on hand, and expect to be supplied with
the following articles, all of which they
offer to their friends and the public
at moderate terms.
TEAS.
Imperial in 5lb. leads
Gunpowder do.
10 quarter chests Imperial
10 do Gunpowder
20 do Hyson
13 do Young Hyson
40 catty boxes Imperial & Young Hyson
Hyson Chulan
Padre Souchong
Plain do.
Superior Large Grain
Imperial and Hyson Skin.
SUGARS.
Best Muscovado
1st & 2d quality New-Orleans
Havana white
Do. brown
Loaf, Lump, Piece & Bastard
SPIRITS.
Old Cogniac
Do. Brandy
Do. Peach
Genuine Holland Gin
American do.
Old Jamaica
Antigua
New-England
Old Arac
Cherry Brandy
Shrub
WINES.
800 bottles superior Claret
700 do. choice Old Port
500 do. fine Old Madeira
Burgundy
50 quarter casks Madeira
do. Old Port
Sherry, Lisbon and other Wines.
SPICES.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia,
Pimento, B. Pepper, G. Pepper, G. Ginger,
H. Ginger, London Mustard and American do.
Baker's best No. 1
Do. do. 2
Do. do. 3
West India do. 4
Sugar House do. 5
Best Green do. 6
Do. White do. 7
ALSO,
Bengal, Spanish and Florida do. 8
English and American Fig Blue
Coppers, Alum, Madder, Brimstone and
Salt-Petre.
Windsor, Castile, white & brown Soaps
Basket Salt
Mushroom Ketchup
Tamarind do.
Sallad Oil in bottles and Casks
Ground Nuts
Fillers, Almonds, Figs, Raisins, Currants
and Tamarinds
Essence of Spruce
Cigars 1st chop
White Wax, Spermaceti, Sampson's mould
and dips Candles
Pearl Barley, Sago, Oat-meal, Starch, Rice,
Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Rapce, Scotch
Sandy, &c.
The above articles will be disposed of either
wholesale or retail; and they assure
their friends and the public, that in the execution
of orders for Sea Stores, care and dispatch
may be relied on. In attending to the
orders of Inn-keepers, equal care and fidelity
will be used. Private families will be
supplied with particular attention, and Merchants
from the country will find the assortment
general, the articles good, and the
terms pleasing.
July 26

Baltimore Union Volunteers.
Every person who desires to be considered
hereafter a member of this company, is re-
quested to meet at **Wheat's** (Mechanics
Hall) Light street, on **Thursday** evening
the 25th inst. at 7 o'clock—and those who
have left the company will please to return
their arms and accoutrements to me before
the first day of November, as no longer in-
dulgence can be given.
CHR'N ADREON, Lt. Com.
Oct. 23. d10

CITY TAXES.
THOSE persons who are in arrears for City,
Paving and Pump Taxes, are respectfully re-
quested to pay the same immediately, either
when called on or at the Collector's Office, in
South street.
Those who neglect this notice are informed
that my duty to the public as well as myself,
must prevent longer indulgence, and that I
shall proceed to enforce payment without re-
spect to persons.
Benjamin Fowler,
Collector.
Oct. 6. d10

NOTICE.
THE Levy Court for Baltimore county,
will meet at **Mrs. Griffith's Tavern**, (Gay-
street) in the city of Baltimore, on the se-
cond day of November next, at ten o'clock
in the forenoon—for the purpose of adjusting
the Public Expenses of said County for the
present year; appointing Supervisors of the
Public Roads and Constables, and adjusting
their accounts. All persons interested are
requested to take notice.
By Order,
WM. GIBSON, Clk.
October 22. d10N

Just Received and For Sale,
Per ship **Perseverance** from Liverpool,
A CARGO OF
Ground Allum Salt,
Which will be disposed of along side of
the ship, if immediate application is made to
VICKERS & BISHOP,
OR
PETER LEVERING.
Oct. 24. d4t

Salt Petre, Sugars, Apples,
&c. &c.
The best English refined Salt Petre, in
kegs of 1 cwt. or smaller.
20 boxes of Havana Sugar, white & clean
Calcutta do. very white, coarse grain, and
clean.
Muscovado do. in bbls. and hhd.
A few barrels choice winter Pippins,
Pure Rye Whisky, by the demijohn or
gallon, with a variety of other
GROCERIES,
are offered for sale at the corner of Market
and South-streets, by
STILES & WILLIAMS,
Tea Merchants & Grocers.
October 18. e.8t

POCKET BOOK.
Lost, in Pratt street, about half past 4
o'clock yesterday evening, A **RED MO-
ROCCO POCKET BOOK,** a good deal
worn of the year, containing a Due-Bill on
Web & Nash for 250 dollars, and a note for
25 lbs. 4d. signed William Dickson, with
a variety of other papers. The finder will
be rewarded by leaving it at this office.
Oct. 24. d4t

Notice is hereby given,
THAT a Petition will be exhibited to
the next General Assembly of this state,
for the purpose of opening a public road
from the Old York Road, on or near
Thomas or Joseph Sutton's land, by
Bull's Mill; and to intersect the York
Turnpike Road, at or near John Weise's
tavern.
Balt. Co. Oct. 11, 1810 [18] 1v*

On the 29th Instant,
WHOLE TICKETS
IN THE
Baltimore Hospital Lottery,
(Which will positively commence Drawing,
on Monday, the 5th November next.)
Will advance to **TWENTY-ONE DOL-
LARS, & SHARES** in proportion.
Whole, Half, Quarter and Eighth
TICKETS
IN THE ABOVE LOTTERY,
May be had in a variety of numbers, by
applying at the **Established Lottery-Office**
of
G. DOBBIN & MURPHY,
10, Eastmore-st. opposite Centre market.
Clubs, Societies and Individuals will
find it to their advantage in giving us a
call, as a generous credit will be allowed
on notes with approved endorsers.
Regular Check Books will be kept,
and every information as to the fate of
Tickets, given gratis.
G. D. & M.
Letters from correspondents must
be post paid.
October 23. d5t

DANCING SCHOOL.
F. D. MALLETT
Respectfully informs his friends, and the
public, that he has taken Mr. Zuma's
Large Room, corner of Market and Frede-
rick streets, where his Dancing School will
commence on Monday the 15th inst. from
three in the afternoon till five, for Young
Ladies, and from six to nine for Gentlemen.
Days of tuition, Monday, Tuesday, and Sat-
urday. Every Saturday will be a Practising
Ball. Young Ladies and Gentlemen that wish
to subscribe for the Season, can be accom-
modated upon reasonable terms. The room
is handsomely situated, and large enough for
four Cotillions amply.
F. D. Mallett thinks it suffice to say, that
he has given general satisfaction to the pa-
rents and guardians of those pupils under his
care, and that in his manner of teaching is no
ways inferior to any matter in this city. This
experience will demonstrate.
Subscription Books are left at Mr. Carr's
Music Store, at D. F. M's lodgings, N. Gay
street, No. 51, and at his Dancing School.
Oct. 10. d10

A STRAY MARE.
Taken up this morning astray, a BAY
MARE, off hind foot white, by appearance
never shod, from 10 to 20 years old. The
owner may have her again by proving prop-
erty and paying all charges, by applying to
WILLIAM JARRETT,
Biddle-street, near the Alm's House.
October 22. d6c

THE WHIG.
BALTIMORE:
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1810.
Letter-Bags up at the Coffee-House.
Ship **Virgie**, Auld, for Liverpool, to
sail on the 28th.
British brig **Astrea**, Jackson, for do.
to sail on the 30th.

COMMERCIAL.
We are thankful to a mercantile friend
for a **Liverpool Price Current of Amer-
ican Produce**, dated the 7th of Sep-
tember last, from which we make the
following extracts:
Ashes, pot. 1st sort, Boston, 46s a
47s; do. New York 44 a 45; pearl do.
Boston, 45 a 46; do N York, 44 a 45.
Bark, Quercitron, inferior, 23s a 26;
do. middling, 30 a 36; do good, 38 a 42;
do. fine, 45 a 50.
Bees Wax, 260s a 270s. per cwt.
Cotton, Georgia Upland, is 1d a 1s.
3d; Sea Island, ordinary and stained, 1
4 a 1 9; middling & fine, 1 10 a 3; ve-
ry fine, 2 1 2 a 3; N. Orleans, 1 3 a 1
6; Tennessee, 1 1 2 a 1 3.
Deer Skins, in the hair, 1s 3s a 1s 6l.
Flax Seed, for crushing, 63s a 64s. p.
hhd.
Clover Seed, 93s a 103s p. cwt.
Flour, sup. Am. sweet, 58s a 63s bbl.;
inferior & sour, 50 a 53.
Grain, wheat, 149 6d a 15s; In. Corn,
5 6 a 6.
Indigo, Carolina, 2s 6d a 15s; Mis-
sissippi, none.
Naval Stores, turpentine, 15s a 17s;
tar, 25 a 27; rosin, 10 a 10 6; pitch,
11 a 12.
Rice, for exportation or home con-
sumption, new, 24s a 25s; old, 22 a 23.
Shumack, patent, 18s a 20s.
Staves, w. o bbl 9l a 11l; hhd 16 a
21; pipe 24 a 28; red oak bbl. none;
hhd 6 6 a 7.
Timber, N. York oak logs, 4s 3d a 4s
6d; pine do 3 6 a 3 9;—New England,
oak logs, 3 9 a 4; pine do. 3 a 3 1;
birch, beech and maple logs, 3 6 a 3 9;
oak plank 9 4 a 10; pine do. 6 4 a 7; oak
boards 4 5 a 5; pine do. 3 4 a 3 7;—Green
pitch pine logs 3 9 a 4; do. plank 9 a 9 1.
Tobacco, York and James River, low
and inferior 2 4 a 3 3 per lb; ordinary &
middling 4 a 5; fine and wrapper 5 a 7;
stemmed 6 a 7; Rappahannock 2 a 4;
stems 2 a 4; Kentucky 2 a 3; Maryland low
2 a 4; colour 5 a 8; fine yellow 9 1/2 a
1; Potomac 2 a 5

N. B. Ashes imported into England
in British ships, are subject to a duty of
4s 8d. per cwt. if in American, to 5s
4d. per cwt. Cotton pays a duty of 16s
11d. per 100 lb in British; 25s 6d per
do. in American vessels.
It is a fact, that owing to this
law in favour of British navigation, se-
veral English ships have been lately
freighted, and many are now loading
with cotton at Philadelphia, New York,
&c. while American ships are lying by
the wharves without prospect of cargoes.
We presume, the necessity of counter-
vailing duties, to meet the British, is
evident from these circumstances.

Summary and extracts from the Remarks
Quercitron Bark of good quality con-
tinued in request
Better qualities of Cotton maintained
a good price, but inferior sorts were
dull
Flaxseed had advanced 3s. per hogs-
head—the quantity on hand being con-
siderably reduced
Wheat had fallen 6d. or 1s. per bush-
el—the harvest in England having pro-
ved more favourable
Tar and Turpentine were very brisk.
Rice had declined about 1s. the cwt
Timber, Staves, &c. greatly depressed
in price and demand.
Upon the whole, the tobacco mar-
ket has been heavy since our last month's
Prices Current:—prices have not un-
dergone any material alteration, and
for the last fortnight the trade has been
buying more freely, encouraged by the
low prices of both stems and leaf to ma-
nufacture more largely than usual. The
quantity on hand both in this and the
London markets is however so heavy,
that we cannot look forward to any im-
provement so long as we remain depriv-
ed of an export vent. On the first of Au-
gust, there were in the warehouse and
docks at this port 12,556 hogheads, and
since then there have been imported
1472, making a total of 13,828 hogheads.
In this period there have been delivered
for export and home use only 596, of
these the bulk are ordinary quality, and
fit only for export.

Among a thousand similar results, de-
veloped by the census, we have inserted
an account of the improvements in Rens-
selaerville, N. Y. from the Albany Re-
gister; as a sample of the industry, hap-
piness, and prosperity of the citizens of
the Union.
"Ask my brother, if I'm a rogue!"
A man, who last winter very cleverly
argued on both sides of the question in
Philadelphia, relative to a certain Bank
charter, has recently written an article
about English banks and American banks,
abounding with the most dexterous am-
biguity, and quite convenient for equivoca-
tion. He asks certain bank directors,
whether, in their opinion, our merchants,

Very good! Ask British agents, why
cher we could live without British com-
merce?
Enquire of the shoemaker or tanner,
whether we ought to dispense with boots
and shoes?
Ask the glazier, about the propriety
of windows?
Ask the barber, whether bearded Dun-
kers and Mussulmen, are not very bar-
barous dogs?
Ask the baker, whether it be not very
economical and right to use his alumi-
nous bread?
Ask the tavern keeper whether grog
ought to be drunk?
British Faith—(Punica fides.)
It has been estimated, that within six
months after the ratification of Jay's
treaty, upwards of 300 American vessels
were captured, and 1000 American sea-
men impressed by British cruisers, in
open and direct violation of all law.
Now, we put it fairly to any honest
man, federalist or democrat, Whether
such a nation as England can be bound
by treaty?
It would afford remarkable evidence
of national or governmental perfidy, to
draw up a list of all the solemn compacts
ratified and then violated by England
since the beginning of the 15th century;
—or even from the *Treaty of Limerick*
to the present day, (and we respectfully
assign this task to some of our literary
friends who have leisure to perform it.)

To the Editor of the Albany Register.
SIR,
From the beginning of August till
the 15th instant, I have been engaged in
taking the census of the town of Rens-
selaerville; and although the roughness
of the roads in the rainy season, have
rendered the task severe, and impeded
my progress; yet I have a satisfaction
of mind, which will in part compensate
for the laborious undertaking.
There is a certain union of sentiment
prevailing among the people, which bids
fair to baffle the schemes of inimical
partisans.
The increase of population—the im-
provements in agriculture and manufac-
tures, afford a pleasing prospect of our
future independence.
The true American genius is pervad-
ing the minds of our sons and daughters.
The ladies have generally finished
their cotton and linen home spun appa-
rel—are clothed with decent Plaid and
Gingham, and with the aid of the card-
ing machines, are dexterously preparing
their wool to defend them from the se-
verity of winter.
The industry of bees, or the nodding
and picking of your *tythe setters*, will give
a just idea of their activity.
When approaching a house, the buz-
zing of spinning wheels would indicate
industry, peace and patriotism, and of-
ten times I have, with diffidence, retard-
ed the operation of their daily task, in
order to gain such answers as were ne-
cessary for my information.
Twenty years ago, this town (twelve
miles by eight and a half) was a wilder-
ness—it is now peopled with five thou-
sand nine hundred and twenty eight in-
habitants, and may in some parts at least
come under the poetic description of
"fruitful hills and verdant dales." The
old block houses and barns are nearly
demolished, and frame buildings substi-
tuted—the first fences are rejected, and
stone walls reared in their places.
The orchards in the south part of the
town yield good fruit, and give a cheer-
ing hope to the planter's mind.
And notwithstanding the last inclem-
ent season nearly destroyed our winter
grain; yet the summer crops afford a
pleasing view, and bid fair to yield an
ample supply.
Between 35 and 40 miles of turnpike
road leading to different parts, are al-
most finished, and the roots of the tim-
ber in cross roads will soon be decayed,
so that these roads may be wrought with
ease and expedition.
Within the bounds of the town are
eight grist-mills, manufacturing yearly
sixty two thousand bushels of grain into
meal and flour:—Sixty-two saw mills,
cutting yearly one million one hundred
and seventy five thousand square feet of
boards:—Three carding factories, oper-
ating yearly thirty thousand pounds of wool:
Three falling mills, dressing yearly
nineteen thousand one hundred yards of
woollen cloth: About two thousand and
seventy four spinning wheels, and three
hundred thirty seven looms, manufactur-
ing yearly twenty four thousand eight
hundred and forty yards of woollen and
twenty seven thousand six hundred of
cotton and linen cloth among the fami-
lies:—Eleven tanneries, at which are
tanned yearly seven thousand and seven-
ty sides of leather, and one thousand
eight hundred and thirty skins, and man-
ufactured seventeen thousand six hun-
dred and twenty pair of boots and shoes:
—Three hatters shops, which furnish
us yearly with fourteen hundred felt and
gorram hats:—Six asheries, manufactur-
ing yearly forty nine tons of pot-ash:—
Two distilleries, making yearly five thou-
sand gallons of spirits:—Four turnpike
gates, at which is collected yearly about
the sum of one thousand one hundred &

Among nine hundred and twenty thou-
sand, are about ten thousand eight hun-
dred sheep, a few of which are one half,
three fourths and seven-eighths blooded
Marinoes; and if the printers and book-
sellers of this and the neighbouring
states, would take pains to furnish the
post riders with Chancellor Livingston's
observations on agriculture, or if the le-
gislatures of the different northern states
would encourage a distribution of those
pamphlets, the farmer might gain such
a portion of knowledge as would exceed
millions of dollars in revenue.
J. P.
Rensselaerville, Sept. 17, 1810.

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.
There are radical and extensive diffi-
culties in the way of a correct, popular
understanding of the question of our
maritime rights, of which we are not
generally aware; and which, for this
reason, if no other, are entitled to par-
ticular notice.
We are in the habit of looking to pro-
fessed lawyers for a decision of all ques-
tions of law. So far as law has become,
in its forms or substance, a technical
science, this is extremely natural and
proper—When it depends on the insur-
mountable principles of universal justice and
common sense, a lawyer is of but very
little use, except to amuse us with un-
heard of doubts, and the most ingenious
arguments in their support.
In proof of the law learned ignorance
of our professional men in what is pro-
perly termed public, or universal law, I
should appeal with confidence to the re-
sult of an experiment, which any intel-
ligent man may make at his leisure.
Let him ascertain the true answer to
any question relative to our rights on
the high seas, now disputed by Great
Britain. Let him state this question
clearly to any given number of our law-
yers, whom he shall first meet, and take
their answers and their reasonings, if he
choose. Let him do the like with an
equal number of plain, unlearned men,
and he will gather more truth and reason
from the latter than the former.
This arises from an incidental, rather
than any permanent, evil, attending the
study or practice of law. We are in the
habit of looking to England for light in
the science of jurisprudence. In what-
ever appertains to well defined civil lib-
erty, and the just boundaries of the rights
of persons and property, we cannot pro-
bably find a better model, bating what is
applicable to our situation, than is pre-
sented to our view, in our own language
in the municipal code. On this subject
she has not been barren of writers for
the thousand years past. And one of the
ablest of the present age, Judge Black-
stone, has successfully employed his
great talents to reduce to scientific form
the theory of that system of practical
precepts which constitute at once the
basis of England and the basis of her
municipal law, and which have so much
worn our admiration.
But England, so prolific in writers on
almost every other subject, has never
produced a single one, whose authority
she recognizes on that great subject, in
which all civilized states, and particu-
larly herself, have so deep an interest—
The Law of Nations. A fact so singular,
and apparently unnatural, requires some ex-
planation.
The Common Law of these boasted
islanders from whom we derive our de-
scent and many of our most valuable in-
stitutions, was, in the earlier periods
through which we are able to trace their
history, at best but a very barbarous
code. Its principal merit was its con-
formity to the genius and habits of the
ancient Britons. They had little know-
ledge of the civilized world, till it was
forced upon them by their successive
conquerors, the Romans, the Danes, and
William of Normandy. The latter, ag-
ainst the strong prejudices of his new
subjects, ameliorated their favourite and
then very rude system of jurisprudence,
by the introduction of those liberal and
equitable maxims founded in the immu-
table principles of justice, which, under
the name of the civil law, form the basis
of the universal law of nature and of na-
tions. As England increased her com-
mercial and its consequent improvement,
she saw the propriety of adopting and
incorporating with her own laws the
maxims of the more social and commer-
cial states of Europe. Under this im-
pression she has received in succession
the Rhodian Law, the Consolato del
Mare, the Judgment de Oleron, and
other foreign codes founded on the same
general principles, to which she has re-
ferred for her rules of decision in mar-
itime causes. The early superiority of
other states in the knowledge of public
law, and even that branch of it so inter-
esting to England, the law mercantile,
together with her strong attachment,
bordering on adoration, for her municip-
al code, may rationally account for her
furnishing no writers on national law,
anterior to her maritime preponderance.
Since she conceived the idea of claiming
supremacy on that element which God
has made common to all, and while she
systematically perseveres in that claim,
we must look for other causes for her
remarkable silence on a subject so worth
her attention, and on which her re-
putation so essentially depends.
The late president Adams in the close
of his justly celebrated essay on the sub-
ject of *improvement*, very pertinently ob-
serves—
"Upon the whole, all I conclude from
the modern judges and lawyers of Eng-
land is, that their pride in their navy has
got the better of their sense of law and

Very good! Ask British agents, why
cher we could live without British com-
merce?
Enquire of the shoemaker or tanner,
whether we ought to dispense with boots
and shoes?
Ask the glazier, about the propriety
of windows?
Ask the barber, whether bearded Dun-
kers and Mussulmen, are not very bar-
barous dogs?
Ask the baker, whether it be not very
economical and right to use his alumi-
nous bread?
Ask the tavern keeper whether grog
ought to be drunk?
British Faith—(Punica fides.)
It has been estimated, that within six
months after the ratification of Jay's
treaty, upwards of 300 American vessels
were captured, and 1000 American sea-
men impressed by British cruisers, in
open and direct violation of all law.
Now, we put it fairly to any honest
man, federalist or democrat, Whether
such a nation as England can be bound
by treaty?
It would afford remarkable evidence
of national or governmental perfidy, to
draw up a list of all the solemn compacts
ratified and then violated by England
since the beginning of the 15th century;
—or even from the *Treaty of Limerick*
to the present day, (and we respectfully
assign this task to some of our literary
friends who have leisure to perform it.)

To the Editor of the Albany Register.
SIR,
From the beginning of August till
the 15th instant, I have been engaged in
taking the census of the town of Rens-
selaerville; and although the roughness
of the roads in the rainy season, have
rendered the task severe, and impeded
my progress; yet I have a satisfaction
of mind, which will in part compensate
for the laborious undertaking.
There is a certain union of sentiment
prevailing among the people, which bids
fair to baffle the schemes of inimical
partisans.
The increase of population—the im-
provements in agriculture and manufac-
tures, afford a pleasing prospect of our
future independence.
The true American genius is pervad-
ing the minds of our sons and daughters.
The ladies have generally finished
their cotton and linen home spun appa-
rel—are clothed with decent Plaid and
Gingham, and with the aid of the card-
ing machines, are dexterously preparing
their wool to defend them from the se-
verity of winter.
The industry of bees, or the nodding
and picking of your *tythe setters*, will give
a just idea of their activity.
When approaching a house, the buz-
zing of spinning wheels would indicate
industry, peace and patriotism, and of-
ten times I have, with diffidence, retard-
ed the operation of their daily task, in
order to gain such answers as were ne-
cessary for my information.
Twenty years ago, this town (twelve
miles by eight and a half) was a wilder-
ness—it is now peopled with five thou-
sand nine hundred and twenty eight in-
habitants, and may in some parts at least
come under the poetic description of
"fruitful hills and verdant dales." The
old block houses and barns are nearly
demolished, and frame buildings substi-
tuted—the first fences are rejected, and
stone walls reared in their places.
The orchards in the south part of the
town yield good fruit, and give a cheer-
ing hope to the planter's mind.
And notwithstanding the last inclem-
ent season nearly destroyed our winter
grain; yet the summer crops afford a
pleasing view, and bid fair to yield an
ample supply.
Between 35 and 40 miles of turnpike
road leading to different parts, are al-
most finished, and the roots of the tim-
ber in cross roads will soon be decayed,
so that these roads may be wrought with
ease and expedition.
Within the bounds of the town are
eight grist-mills, manufacturing yearly
sixty two thousand bushels of grain into
meal and flour:—Sixty-two saw mills,
cutting yearly one million one hundred
and seventy five thousand square feet of
boards:—Three carding factories, oper-
ating yearly thirty thousand pounds of wool:
Three falling mills, dressing yearly
nineteen thousand one hundred yards of
woollen cloth: About two thousand and
seventy four spinning wheels, and three
hundred thirty seven looms, manufactur-
ing yearly twenty four thousand eight
hundred and forty yards of woollen and
twenty seven thousand six hundred of
cotton and linen cloth among the fami-
lies:—Eleven tanneries, at which are
tanned yearly seven thousand and seven-
ty sides of leather, and one thousand
eight hundred and thirty skins, and man-
ufactured seventeen thousand six hun-
dred and twenty pair of boots and shoes:
—Three hatters shops, which furnish
us yearly with fourteen hundred felt and
gorram hats:—Six asheries, manufactur-
ing yearly forty nine tons of pot-ash:—
Two distilleries, making yearly five thou-
sand gallons of spirits:—Four turnpike
gates, at which is collected yearly about
the sum of one thousand one hundred &

Very good! Ask British agents, why
cher we could live without British com-
merce?
Enquire of the shoemaker or tanner,
whether we ought to dispense with boots
and shoes?
Ask the glazier, about the propriety
of windows?
Ask the barber, whether bearded Dun-
kers and Mussulmen, are not very bar-
barous dogs?
Ask the baker, whether it be not very
economical and right to use his alumi-
nous bread?
Ask the tavern keeper whether grog
ought to be drunk?
British Faith—(Punica fides.)
It has been estimated, that within six
months after the ratification of Jay's
treaty, upwards of 300 American vessels
were captured, and 1000 American sea-
men impressed by British cruisers, in
open and direct violation of all law.
Now, we put it fairly to any honest
man, federalist or democrat, Whether
such a nation as England can be bound
by treaty?
It would afford remarkable evidence
of national or governmental perfidy, to
draw up a list of all the solemn compacts
ratified and then violated by England
since the beginning of the 15th century;
—or even from the *Treaty of Limerick*
to the present day, (and we respectfully
assign this task to some of our literary
friends who have leisure to perform it.)

To the Editor of the Albany Register.
SIR,
From the beginning of August till
the 15th instant, I have been engaged in
taking the census of the town of Rens-
selaerville; and although the roughness
of the roads in the rainy season, have
rendered the task severe, and impeded
my progress; yet I have a satisfaction
of mind, which will in part compensate
for the laborious undertaking.
There is a certain union of sentiment
prevailing among the people, which bids
fair to baffle the schemes of inimical
partisans.
The increase of population—the im-
provements in agriculture and manufac-
tures, afford a pleasing prospect of our
future independence.
The true American genius is pervad-
ing the minds of our sons and daughters.
The ladies have generally finished
their cotton and linen home spun appa-
rel—are clothed with decent Plaid and
Gingham, and with the aid of the card-
ing machines, are dexterously preparing
their wool to defend them from the se-
verity of winter.
The industry of bees, or the nodding
and picking of your *tythe setters*, will give
a just idea of their activity.
When approaching a house, the buz-
zing of spinning wheels would indicate
industry, peace and patriotism, and of-
ten times I have, with diffidence, retard-
ed the operation of their daily task, in
order to gain such answers as were ne-
cessary for my information.
Twenty years ago, this town (twelve
miles by eight and a half) was a wilder-
ness—it is now peopled with five thou-
sand nine hundred and twenty eight in-
habitants, and may in some parts at least
come under the poetic description of
"fruitful hills and verdant dales." The
old block houses and barns are nearly
demolished, and frame buildings substi-
tuted—the first fences are rejected, and
stone walls reared in their places.
The orchards in the south part of the
town yield good fruit, and give a cheer-
ing hope to the planter's mind.
And notwithstanding the last inclem-
ent season nearly destroyed our winter
grain; yet the summer crops afford a
pleasing view, and bid fair to yield an
ample supply.
Between 35 and 40 miles of turnpike
road leading to different parts, are al-
most finished, and the roots of the tim-
ber in cross roads will soon be decayed,
so that these roads may be wrought with
ease and expedition.
Within the bounds of the town are
eight grist-mills, manufacturing yearly
sixty two thousand bushels of grain into
meal and flour:—Sixty-two saw mills,
cutting yearly one million one hundred
and seventy five thousand square feet of
boards:—Three carding factories, oper-
ating yearly thirty thousand pounds of wool:
Three falling mills, dressing yearly
nineteen thousand one hundred yards of
woollen cloth: About two thousand and
seventy four spinning wheels, and three
hundred thirty seven looms, manufactur-
ing yearly twenty four thousand eight
hundred and forty yards of woollen and
twenty seven thousand six hundred of
cotton and linen cloth among the fami-
lies:—Eleven tanneries, at which are
tanned yearly seven thousand and seven-
ty sides of leather, and one thousand
eight hundred and thirty skins, and man-
ufactured seventeen thousand six hun-
dred and twenty pair of boots and shoes:
—Three hatters shops, which furnish
us yearly with fourteen hundred felt and
gorram hats:—Six asheries, manufactur-
ing yearly forty nine tons of pot-ash:—
Two distilleries, making yearly five thou-
sand gallons of spirits:—Four turnpike
gates, at which is collected yearly about
the sum of one thousand one hundred &

Very good! Ask British agents, why
cher we could live without British com-
merce?
Enquire of the shoemaker or tanner,
whether we ought to dispense with boots
and shoes?
Ask the glazier, about the propriety
of windows?
Ask the barber, whether bearded Dun-
kers and Mussulmen, are not very bar-
barous dogs?
Ask the baker, whether it be not very
economical and right to use his alumi-
nous bread?
Ask the tavern keeper whether grog
ought to be drunk?
British Faith—(Punica fides.)
It has been estimated, that within six
months after the ratification of Jay's
treaty, upwards of 300 American vessels
were captured, and 1000 American sea-
men impressed by British cruisers, in
open and direct violation of all law.
Now, we put it fairly to any honest
man, federalist or democrat, Whether
such a nation as England can be bound
by treaty?
It would afford remarkable evidence
of national or governmental perfidy, to
draw up a list of all the solemn compacts
ratified and then violated by England
since the beginning of the 15th century;
—or even from the *Treaty of Limerick*
to the present day, (and we respectfully
assign this task to some of our literary
friends who have leisure to perform it.)

To the Editor of the Albany Register.
SIR,
From the beginning of August till
the 15th instant, I have been engaged in
taking the census of the town of Rens-
selaerville; and although the roughness
of the roads in the rainy season, have
rendered the task severe, and impeded
my progress; yet I have a satisfaction
of mind, which will in part compensate
for the laborious undertaking.
There is a certain union of sentiment
prevailing among the people, which bids
fair to baffle the schemes of inimical
partisans.
The increase of population—the im-
provements in agriculture and manufac-
tures, afford a pleasing prospect of our
future independence.
The true American genius is pervad-
ing the minds of our sons and daughters.
The ladies have generally finished
their cotton and linen home spun appa-
rel—are clothed with decent Plaid and
Gingham, and with the aid of the card-
ing machines, are dexterously preparing
their wool to defend them from the se-
verity of