prove that we love our country, better than any party?—That we love our own government better than any other?—That although we believe some of its measures wrong; yet, as it is generally right; as it has the approbation of a great majority of the nation, who are probably as honest and as discerning as ourselves; and as our opposition to it may embarrass its proceedings, and encourage our enemies, and cannot benefit ourselves; we will sacrifice our own private opinion to the general sentiment, and unite with the Republicans in support of our government.

"This would restore happiness, and harmony, & strength at home—& make us respected and feared abroad—& this shall be our present and future course."

I say, gentlemen, would not such reasonings and resolutions as the foregoing be wise and proper?

Would they not redound to your own honor and advantage?

Would they not advance the interests and prosperity and security of your country?

I have thrown out these hints for your consideration—and leave you to reflect on them at your leisure—

The jubject is important—and deserves a serious and candid deliberation.

If you can do yourselves no good—and may do your country much harm—by your opposition—the sooner you relinquish it the better.

[*True American.*

FROM THE NEWARK CENTINEL.

Mr. Printer,

In the course of one of my late peregrinations through the state of Connecticut, I accidentally lit on the following Letter, Invoice, &c. The Paper whence they are taken, was published in Hartford, January 14, 1783. Should they operate on the feelings of your Readers, as they have on mine, it will scarcely be considered as an intrusion on their patience. Should there be a Tory in the whole scope of your Readers, he must be blinded with prejudice indeed, and as void of feeling as inanimate Nature itself, if remorse and shame seize him not, and he "lay not his hand on his mouth, and his mouth in the dust, and cry unclean, unclean!"

Although we may, like Christians, forgive; yet there can be no evil in keeping in full view, the savage treatment which we have received from a Nation, whose tender mercies are the most unparalleled cruelties. However, to give the Devil his due, the nation alluded to stands not alone in the black list of inhuman butcheries; as a retrospective view of the days in which Canada was in possession of other masters, will fully confirm.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Extract of a letter from captain Gerrish, of the New-England militia, dated Albany, March 7, 1782.

"The peltry, taken in the expedition, will as you see, amount to a good deal of money. The possession of this booty, at first gave us much pleasure; but we were struck with horror to find among the packages, 8 large ones, containing scalps of our unhappy country folks, taken in the 3 last years, by the Seneca Indians, from the inhabitants of the frontiers of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, and sent by them as a present to Colonel *Haldimand* governor of Canada, in order to be by him transmitted to England. They were accompanied by the following curious letter to that gentleman.

TIOGA, Jan. 3, 1782.

May it please your Excellency.

At the request of the Seneca chiefs, I send herewith to your Excellency, under the care of *James Boyd*, 8 packs of Scalps, cured, dried, hooped, and painted with all the Indian triumphal marks; of which the following is an invoice and explanation.

No. 1. Containing 43 scalps of Congress Soldiers, killed in different skirmishes. These are stretched on black hoops, 4 inches in diameter; the inside of the skin painted red; the skin brown. and marked with a hoe: a black circle all round, to denote their being surprised in the night, and a black hatchet in the middle, signifying their being killed with that weapon.

No. 2. Containing 98, of Farmers, killed in their houses; hoops red; figure of a hoe, to mark their profession; great white circle and sun, to show they were surprised in the day-time; a little red foot, to show they stood upon their defence, and died fighting for their lives and families.

No. 3. Containing 97, of Farmers; hoops green, to show they were killed in their field; a large circle with a little round mark on it for the sun, to show that it was in the day time; black bullet-mark on some, hatchet on others.

No. 4. Containing 102, of Farmers, mixed of the several marks above; only 18 marked with yellow flame, to denote their being prisoners burnt alive, after being scalped, their nails torn out by the roots, and other torments. One of these latter, supposed to be a rebel Clergyman; his band being fixed to the hoop of his Scalp.

Most of the Farmers appear, by the hair, to have been young or middle-aged men; there being but 67 very grey heads among them all; which makes the service more essential.

No. 5. Containing 88 scalps of Women; hair long, and braided in the Indian fashion, to show they were mothers; hoops blue; skin yellow ground with little red tadpoles, to represent, by way of triumph, the tears of grief occasioned to the relations; a black scalping knife or hatchet at the bottom, to mark their being killed with those instruments. 17 others, hair very grey; black hoops, plain brown color; no mark but the short club or the passatete, to show they were knocked down dead, or had their brains beat out.

No. 6. Containing 193 Boy's scalps, of various ages; small green hoops, whitish ground on the skin, with red tears in the middle, and black bullet marks, knife, hatchet, or club, as their deaths happened.

No. 7. 211 Girl's scalps, big and little, small yellow hoops; white ground; tears, hatchet, club scalping-knife, &c.

No. 8. This package is a mixture of all the varieties above-mentioned, to the number of 122; with a box of birch bark, containing 29 little infants scalps, of various sizes; small white hoops; white ground; no tears, and only a little black knife in the middle, to show they were ript out of their Mother's body.

With these packs, the Chiefs send to your Excellency the following speech, delivered by *Coneiogatchie*, in Council, interpreted by the elder *Moore*, the trader, and taken down by me in writing:

"*Father,*

We send you herewith many Scalps, that you may see that we are not idle friends. A blue belt.

"*Father,*

We wish you to send these scalps over the water to the great King, that he may regard them, and be refreshed; and that he may see our faithfulness in destroying his enemies, & be convinced that his presents have not been made to ungrateful people. A blue and white Belt, with red Tassels.

"*Father,*

Attend to what I am now going to say; it is a matter of much weight.—The great King's Enemies are many, and they grow fast in number. They were formerly like young panthers; they could neither bite nor scratch; we could play with them safely; we feared nothing they could do to us. But now their bodies are become big as the elk, and strong as the buffalo; they have also got great and sharp claws. They have driven us out of our Country for taking part in your quarrel. We expect the great King will give us another country that our Children may live after us, and be his friends and children, as we are. Say this for us to the great King. To enforce it, we give this Belt. A great white belt, with blue Tassels.

"*Father,*

We have only to say further, that your traders exact more than ever for their goods; and our hunting is lessened by the war; so that we have fewer skins to give for them. This ruins us.—Think of some remedy. We are poor, and you have plenty of every thing.—We know you will send us powder and guns, and knives and hatches; but we also want shirts and blankets."

A little white Belt.

I do not doubt but your Excellency will think it proper, to give some further encouragement to those honest People. The high prices they complain of are the necessary effect of the War. Whatever presents may be sent for them, through my hands, shall be distributed with prudence and fidelity.

I have the honor of being your Excellency's most obedient, &c.

JAMES CRAWFORD.

FROM THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE PATRIOT.

TRUTH AND ELOQUENCE.

We are proud that our papers should be chosen as the vehicle by which the voice of the patriots of our revolution should sound in the ears of republicans. For the following correspondence we are indebted to the same person who forwarded us a similar correspondence with the republicans of Bennington.—Reiterations of applause are due the venerable STARK, from the friends of our Union, not only for his revolutionary services, but for his present timely monitions and warnings.

Salem, Washington county, N. York, 17th September, 1809.

SIR,

In behalf of the republican citizens of the county of Washington, convened on the 14th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the present critical situation of their country, and as foreman to their committee, I am instructed to transmit you *their* unfeigned gratitude for those military services, which in a pre-eminent manner freed this county, it being adjacent to Bennington, from the hirelings of tyrants; and thereby in a manner restored tranquility to its inhabitants. At the meeting a letter from you to the Bennington committee was read. Its genuine sentiment drew forth applause, and many soldiers in the revolution, and with you at Bennington, could not repress the tear of sensibility. At this crisis it enkindled the fire of patriotism, and filled the bosoms of our young men with noble sentiments. Such ideas, coming from a man who fought the battles of freemen, whose age and experience has enabled him to form correct opinions with respect to our governmental concerns, are worth volumes of abstract and metaphysical reasoning, to shew that *this* or *that* form of government is best.—That meeting instruct me to say, "that they sincerely love and venerate general STARK—that they thank the God of battles for having prolonged his life to a good old age—that his sentiments, as expressed in his letter, are *their* sentiments, and they fervently pray his life may yet be spared—his mind continue unimpaired for years to come—and that he will not be wanting in warning his countrymen of the dangers arising from that faction, in former times called "tories," but now assuming the name of Federalists."—Thank God, we are not under *their* influence; and in this part of the Union there is a manly display of true democratic, constitutional principles.

May that Being, in whose hands are all the issues of life—who gave us a STARK in the hour of peril and danger, and who has been watchful for us hitherto, pour balm of sweet repose into your declining bosom, and still preserve to our common country those blessings for which you fought and conquered—Accept from me and through me, the respect and esteem of the Sons of Liberty in this county.

JESSE L. BILLINGS,
Foreman of the Committee.

General JOHN STARK.

ANSWER.

My Quarters, Derryfield, 10th Oct. 1809.

SIR,

I have lately received a letter from you, as chairman of a committee of the republican citizens of Washington county, convened on the 14th September last—in which you say much of my services in freeing your neighbourhood of British hirelings. It is true, we all did what we could, and our doings were crowned with success. But there is much to be done. The most dangerous part of those hirelings are still in the country. We must know how to distinguish those wolves from the sheep of the flock, although they appear covered with wool. From their mouths we may know them. For the wolf cannot imitate the voice of the sheep; nor can the hireling think or express the tho'ts of freemen.—While one, like the patriot, is mimicking the high sounding words of his royal employers, and crying aloud that our only dependence is on commerce; the other, in republican simplicity, declares his own unborrowed sentiments, and says we can never be independent till we can supply all our necessary wants within ourselves.—We must learn likewise to distinguish the men who fought for the equal rights and liberties of the great whole, from those who fought only for the exclusive privileges of a federal aristocracy.—These, like the others, cry for commerce, a great navy, great titles, great parade—in short, all the idle trappings and incumbrances of royalty. Merchants and lawyers are commonly of this description.—The first merchants (or money characters) that I recollect hearing of, Christ found in the Temple, and called them a den of thieves, and overthrew their tables. And in the same book it is said the lawyers were hypocrites and despoilers of widow's houses and for a shew made long prayers. It is however, a little remarkable that these two professions have preserved this character so long: it is now above 1800 years.

I thank you, Mr. Billings, and the republicans of Washington county for your prayers for the continuance of my life, because I consider them as the expression of your good will. But I have lived full long enough. Nevertheless, as long as the Lord sees cause to keep me here, I will employ the remnant of my faculties in exposing the enemies of the rights of man. And I exort you all, that in your praying, not to forget to watch too.

I hope you will all enjoy the peace and liberty that belongs to freemen.—My strongest friendship for you, as long as you maintain the spirit I found among you in '77.

JOHN STARK.

JESSE L. BILLINGS, *Foreman of the committee of Washington Republicans.*

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.

The ship Susan, Delano, is just arrived at this port in 42 days from Amsterdam. She sailed from the Texel on the 15th September in ballast.—Whilst lying in the Texel captain Delano received a letter from Amsterdam, dated 12th, mentioning that since the return of General Armstrong to Paris, he found the French government in a disposition to negociate. The propositions on the part of the latter were, that if England would rescind her blockading decree and her orders in council, France would imitate her example, and revoke her Milan decree and her decree declaring the British isles in a state of blockade. A dispatch vessel is to be sent to the United States. The council of prizes had received directions to suspend the condemnation of American vessels—A treaty of peace was said to be concluded with Austria. The British troops still remain in possession of Flushing, and were repairing the batteries.—An embargo laid on in Holland the 31st July, was raised on the 8th September. All vessels leaving the port of Amsterdam must lay 4 days at quarantine after clearing out, without any communication with the shore previous to sailing.—Captain Delano is the bearer of dispatches to the government of the United States, from Mr. Armstrong, which were received by express from Paris, three days before he sailed.

The minutes taken of the several conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America for the year 1809, exhibit their number of increase in the following order:

	Whites.	*Colored.*
Western Conference	17931	1117
Southern do. -	16344	6284
Virginia do. -	18502	5739
Baltimore do. -	19272	7200
Philadelphia do. -	26366	10534
New York do. -	22717	937
New England do. -	10033	73
Whites	131154	31384
Colored	31884	
Total	163038	
Total last year	151995	
Increase this year	11043	

Nearly eighty years have rolled by since the rev. John Wesley, his brother, and a few others, who were then students in the university at Oxford, incurred the appellation of Methodists, in consequence of their abstemious, orderly, methodical, and devotional habits. But neither the scorns, nor scoffs nor ridicule, nor persecution of the proud, vain and licentious, could divert this noble, illustrious, and resolute phalanx, from that line of duty which they had resolved to pursue.

Their habits and principles have in so short a space of time spread over all christendom, and notwithstanding they have been opposed step by step by persecutors, and their downfall has been predicted at all times and in all places they have grown with great strength both in Europe and America.

(*Aurora.*)

SMITH's ISLAND SHEEP.

But few persons have more zealously contributed to the advancement of American agriculture and manufactures than G. W. P. CUSTIS. In a late tract, which this gentleman has published with a view to promote these objects, we have a minute account of the sheep on Smith's Island. This island lies on the eastern coast of Virginia, and contains between 3 and 4000 acres. On the island there were lately between 5 and 600 sheep, which were perfectly wild; and are supposed to have originated from the common sheep of the country, which were placed on the island about twenty years ago. The change which has been produced in the quality of the fleece during this period, which is attributed to the situation, climate and pasturage, it is said to be astonishing.—In fineness Mr. Custis thinks this wool superior to any in the world; while it is longer than the Merino wool, being when full grown from five to nine inches in length, and sometimes more. In quantity, he states it to be vastly superior, as the sheep yield twice as much, and in some instances more. They are generally sheared twice a year, for which purpose they are taken by stratagem. Mr. C's account of these sheep affords many useful hints to the breeder of this valuable animal. *Del. Watchman.*

Washington, October 30.

By an official report of the secretary of war, made to Congress during the last session, we perceive that the Purveyor of public supplies has contracted during the last year for the following military articles—

82,200 stand of arms
1,100 rifles
2,630 pistols
2,000 horsemen's swords,
22,000 musket stocks
2,000 pistol stocks
100 tons of 24lb. iron ball
20 tons of 6lb. ditto
30 tons of grape shot
2,000 shells.

Extract of a letter dated Copenhagen, August 5, from the supercargo of the ship Hope, of Philadelphia, under detention there.

"The King yesterday issued orders which do honor to his head and heart. He has called in the whole of the privateers and revoked their commissions. None will hereafter, it is said, be allowed to cruise either in the Cattegat, the Sound or the Baltic; and those that will be allowed to cruize in the north sea will receive new instructions relative to their conduct to neutrals, and will only be permitted to cruize in the neighbourhood of Heligoland, not farther north than Tonningen.

'This is the substance of the orders which are dated the 2d inst. and which declare that any vessel captured after that date shall be forthwith restored."

Philadelphia Gazette.

NEW YORK, Nov. 1.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

This morning the U. States' sloop of war Wasp, Lieut. Lawrence, arrived here in 33 days from L'Orient, from which place she sailed on the 28th of September.

Lieut Haswell, the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, left Paris on the 20th September.

Contrary to the general expectation; there is nothing received by the Wasp, that will tend to lessen the evils resulting from an interrupted state of commerce, as will appear from the following facts, which have been communicated to us by passengers in the Wasp, and gathered from letters to houses of the first respectability, received by her.

In the first place, we learn, that nothing had been done by Mr. Armstrong, nor did he expect to bring the French government to any kind of terms with the United States, unless the latter went to war with Great Britain, or would guarantee to France that America would resist the search of American vessels by the cruizers of England.

We further learn, that the dispatches which went out in the Wasp, had not as late as the 20th of September been sent to Bonaparte at Vienna, as (it was observed by Mr. Armstrong) it was useless to trouble him on the subject while he was engaged on the continent.

Mr. Armstrong intended some time since to have left France for the United States; but was prevented by repeated requests from the French minister to remain, as something decisive from the emperor might be expected, but as nothing had been received, and Mr. Armstrong despaired of any success, he intended as soon as possible, *to sail for America*—he would have detained the Wasp for this purpose, we are informed, if his family could have been accommodated in her.

At the time of the sailing of the Wasp, no news of peace between Austria and France, had been received. Indeed it was rumored that a recommencement of hostilities had taken place, and that Russia was on the point of joining Austria, in consequence of the enormous demands made by Bonaparte of the emperor Francis.

Our French papers by this arrival are to the 23d September from Paris. They contain but little news; but we find enough in them to convince us, that the war on the continent is not at an end. They again speak in hostile terms against the Austrians. Translations tomorrow.

It is true the prize courts in France, have suspended the condemnation of American property; but this is supposed to be done to answer some particular purpose—None of the immense property under sequestration, had, as we can learn been restored.

General Armstrong told one of the passengers in the Wasp, on the 19th of September that he had, at last procured the release of the American seamen who had been so long imprisoned at Aras, and that they would sail about the tenth of October from Dieppe, in an American brig which he had purchased to bring them home.

Since the above was prepared for press, a gentleman of this city has favored the Editor of the New York Gazette with a letter, written on the cover of other letters as late as the 25th of September. Extract:

A letter from one of Bonaparte's aids-de-camp to his brother in L'Orient, states that the emperor is delirious, probably occasioned by fatigue and vexation, which is thrown him into a fever. His physicians apply ice to the top of his head.

It is worthy of remark, that the Wasp has been gone from this port only 76 days. She sailed from the Hook on the 13th of August, and reached L'Orient in 19 days—the dispatches by her were in the hands of Mr. Armstrong, at Paris, in 24 days after her sailing from this port; and he answered the communications by the Wasp the 2d day after receiving them; and we presume to say, that what he has said to our government in reply, is very concise and satisfactory.

As *defeat* seems to be the criterion of reward with the British ministry, we would recommend the branch of the Essex Junto for the State of Maryland to the munificence of his majesty for their exertions in procuring their late "Glorious Victory" in this state. They deserve at least a quarter's salary in advance. (*Balt. Eve. Post.*)

A Charleston paper of Oct. 21, says—it is to be hoped, that the cool weather we have had for a few days past, may have arrested the progress of sickness—There was no new case of yellow fever yesterday—and no deaths.