May you, sir, in the bosom of your family, surrounded by affectionate friends, and hailed by the plaudits of a grateful country, long, very long, continue to enjoy that tranquility and happiness, which are the unceasing fruits of an approving conscience, and the just and appropriate reward of a life devoted to the promotion of the public prosperity.

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Resolved, That Wm. Foushee, sen. Philip Norborne Nicholas, Wm. Wirt, Andrew Stevenson, Thos. Ritchie, Wm. Robertson, Peyton Randolph, & Wm. B. Hare, be appointed a committee to make the proper arrangements for a Dinner to be given to Mr. *Jefferson*, at the Eagle Tavern to-morrow.

Test. WM. MUNFORD, Sec.

The above address was enclosed by Dr. Foushee to Mr. Jefferson, in the following letter:

Richmond, October 20, 1809.

SIR—With much pleasure, as the organ of a meeting of the citizens of Richmond, I comply with their request in transmitting to you the enclosed expression of their feelings, on your arrival in the metropolis of your native state, after so long an absence.

Permit me to add my most perfect accordance with the unanimous expression of the meeting, and

Am Sir,
With the greatest respect,
Your most obedient,
W. FOUSHEE, Sen.

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SIR—The expressions of esteem and approbation with which I am addressed by the meeting of the citizens of Richmond, through yourself as their organ, and the testimonies of respect with which they have been pleased to welcome my visit to the metropolis of my native state, are highly flattering to me, and I pray you to convey to them, and to accept for yourself, the assurances of my great thankfulness.

I am sensible of the indulgence with which they have reviewed the various acts of duty to our country which have been incumbent on me in the course of its long struggles to recover and to establish its right and liberties. The object of these struggles was of a character to command every effort which the love of our country, or the sense of its wrongs could inspire. I claim no other merit than that of having by my best endeavors contributed, together with my fellow citizens at large, to the establishment of those rights, without which man is a degraded being; and I am happy in meeting here those who have been fellow laborers in the same holy cause, and who have marked their way, thro' all the trying scenes of our contest, by a stedfastness of purpose and of principle superior to all events.

Should the injustice of nations still destine us to further trial, my own confidence in the well proved spirit and virtue of my fellow citizens, in their readiness to make every sacrifice for the rights and honor of our country, confirms your assurances that they will, without dismay, breast the storm which hovers over us, and prove that we are able to maintain what we have been able to acquire.

Under circumstances like these it is indeed a great consolation that the enlightened choice of our country has confided its highest trusts to a citizen so distinguished by his valuable services, whose exact impartiality towards foreign nations, whose disposition to meet them on terms of reciprocity and friendship, and firmness in resisting their oppressions, are a pledge to his country that no wrong will be offered, and no right surrendered, to any power whatever.

I am particularly thankful, sir, for the interest which my fellow citizens are so good as to feel and to express, in the tranquility and happiness of the remaining scenes of my life. Nothing will contribute more to this than the possession of their good will; and to those for their personal welfare, I add my sincere prayers for a continuance of that prosperity so visible in the growth and aspect of the city of Richmond, and so confidently to be augured from the enterprize of its citizens, and the advantages it has received from the hands of nature.

TH: JEFFERSON.
Richmond, October 22, 1809.

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TOASTS.

1. The People of the United States.
2. The Union of the American States.
3. James Madison, President of the United States—May his firmness perpetuate the government which his wisdom contributed to establish.
4. George Clinton, Vice-President of the United States, the venerable patriot of the revolution.
5. Neutrality—Let our dignified forbearance be the pledge of energetic defence.
6. Our Army and Navy—May they ever be as ready for defence as they are averse to aggression.
7. The memory of George Washington—The soldier of liberty, the hero of the revolution, and the friend of man.
8. Dr. Benjamin Franklin—The first star in the East, as benignant in influence as glorious in splendor.
9. The Patriots of the Revolution—While the independence they achieved is valued, their services and sufferings will endear them to their countrymen.
10. Freedom of the Press and of Religion—Truth will ever triumph, where investigation is free.
11. Our Altars and Firesides—May it be the determination of every American to measure the continuance of his life, by the continuance of their unviolated sanctity.
12. Foreign Intrigue—Whilst its efforts reflect indelible disgrace on its authors, may they serve to strengthen the attachment of the people to their own government.
13. The State of Vermont—We hail her return to the fold of Republicanism. May our other sister states of New England imitate her example.
14. The State of Maryland—She stooped only to rise with renovated vigor.
15. The Republicans throughout the United States—" A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether."
16. The next Congress of the U. States—Firm yet pacific—neither to be seduced by insidious intrigues nor awed by open violence, from asserting the rights of their country.
17. The Social Affections—They form the earthly paradise of man: long may they bloom in their only appropriate climate: the climate of equal liberty.

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By Mr. Jefferson. The Freedom of the Seas—*Jefferson's March—1 gun, 9 cheers.*

By Judge Roane. The diffusion of knowledge, a free Press, and frequent elections. In the science of free government, these are " the law and the prophets."

By Col. Monroe. National honor is National property—Its protection is among the first duties of Freemen.

By Judge Cabell. National Gratitude—Who does not feel that it is a Republican virtue?

By Judge Fleming. All true Patriots, and oblivion to party distinctions.

Mr. Jefferson having retired.

By the Governor. Thomas Jefferson—First in the hearts of his country.

By Archibald Thweatt. Domestic Manufactures—Their prosperity an additional pillar to the Temple of Liberty.

By William Munford. The true Republican, whose practice illustrates his principles.

By Mr. Wirt. Unity, Friendship, and Love.

The Governor having retired—

By Dr. Foushee. The Governor of Virginia—The firm and undeviating Republican.

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Trenton, October 23.

IMPROVED BREED OF SHEEP.

On Tuesday last the sale of the Stock of the late JOSEPH CAPNER, of Flemington, took place, and was numerously attended by farmers from Pennsylvania and various parts of this state. Mr. Capner, as is well known, had attended particularly to the improvement of sheep, and had succeeded to a degree highly honorable to himself and beneficial to the country at large, by means of crosses between the Leicester or Dishley Rams and our native Ewes. He had for three years successively hired tups—the first year at 200 dollars the season, and the two last at 150; and his flock exhibited as fine a collection as any country could boast of in the same space of time. The disposition to fatten, the docility, and beauty of form, are peculiar characteristics of the Dishley breed. The wool, although not so fine as the *silky Merino*, is of that class called Combing, and is indispensible for worsted, and in various articles of dress, and may be greatly improved by a judicious selection of ewes. Our farmers are beginning to be generally sensible of the great value of this breed, as the following list of prices which were here obtained will show. We apprehend no sale of sheep of equal amount has ever been made in this country. We understand that seven of the full-blooded Rams have been let this season, for 150 dollars per piece, to farmers in various parts of this state and in Pennsylvania.

		Dollars.		Dollars.
4 Sheep (Ewes)	at	16 00	each,	64 00
4	—	— 16 00		64 00
4	—	— 16 50		66 00
4	—	— 20 30		81 20
4	—	— 8 80		35 20
4	—	— 16 00		64 00
4	—	— 7 30		29 20
4	—	— 9 60		38 40
4	—	— 7 25		29 00
4	—	— 7 00		28 00
5	—	— 7 25		2 36
5	—	— 7 00		35 00
5 Lambs		— 12 20		61 00
5	—	— 12 75		63 75
5	—	— 7 85		39 25
5	—	— 9 50		47 50
5	—	— 7 90		39 50
23 Wedders		— 4 60		105 80
98 Sheep & Lambs amounting to				$ 927 05

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Elizabeth Town, Oct. 24.

SOLAR ECLIPSE.

I am induced to publish the following account at this time, because an erroneous account of this Eclipse has been given in a New England publication, which has been re-printed in New York.

If the course of nature should continue uninterrupted, a grand Solar Eclipse may be expected in the United States on Tuesday the 17th of September, A. D. 1811. From New York it will be seen as follows:

Beginning	0	38 P. M.
Ecliptical Conjunction	2	1
Greatest Obscuration	2	17
End	3	43
Duration	3	5

10 Digits on the South Limb.

The centre of the penumbra will fall below the latitude of New-York, nearly 700 miles to the Westward, and will cross the meridian of New-York about 500 miles to the Southward; so that the Eclipse will be central in some parts of Virginia and North Carolina, and a luminous ring 1 minute and 5 or 6 seconds of a degree in breadth may be seen. It will enter upon the Atlantic near Cape Hatteras and pass so far South of Bermuda that it may not be annular there.

PHILOM.

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Philadelphia, Oct. 26.

Our readers will recollect that a publication was made in the newspapers of this state, in the Autumn of 1808, in which it was stated that Wm. B. Irish, deputy marshal for the Pennsylvania district, having received several writs of *habere facias possessionem* issued out of the circuit court of the United States, for lands recovered by the Population Company, against various settlers in Beaver county, was proceeding on the 23d of September in that year, to the house of William Foulke, one of the persons against whom judgment had been obtained in the said court, in company with Enion Williams, agent of the company, George Holdship & James Hamilton, when having just entered the lane leading to Foulke's house, three or four guns were fired from a thicket of bushes close to the roadside, and two balls struck a Mr. Hamilton, who fell from his horse and expired in a few minutes, and that Foulke was strongly suspected of being a party to this outrage.

An indictment founded on the above fact, was preferred against William Foulke in the circuit court now sitting " for knowingly, wilfully and unlawfully obstructing, resisting and opposing the said William B. Irish, as deputy marshal aforesaid, in serving and attempting to execute the said process."

The trial took place on Saturday last. Mr. Dallas (the district attorney) conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Franklin (the attorney general) and Mr. Moses Levy, were of counsel with the defendant. The facts and circumstances of the case were fully and minutely detailed, and the subject completely viewed and discussed in all its bearings. The jury left the box about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, and on Monday morning returned into court, with a verdict *Not Guilty*.

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From Liverpool, September 5.

" Since our last of 1st August, we have to notice considerable alteration in the prices of American produce, particularly in the staple articles of Cotton and Tobacco, which a week ago were *1d* to *2d* higher than at present. The sales of cotton for the last month have exceeded 38,000 bags. The export of cotton manufactures to the continent of Europe has been very extensive; & it is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding every country is open to our commerce where cotton is grown, yet the import has not been equal to the sales for the last four weeks by nearly 5000 bags; if we admit that the chief part be sold to speculators, it must follow that our spinners are very sparingly supplied and must shortly buy again. The extent of their purchases may be influenced by the news of the day; but the flourishing state of the trade will insure them to be considerable; hence we deduce an opinion, that prices will not be materially lower, without there is a reasonable prospect of our disputes being in a fair way to be settled. Tobaccos begin to arrive; the demand has rather subsided; but prime leaf readily brings our quotations. Wheat and flour are wanted; the harvest in our southern counties has closed, and the crop is a fair one. Naval stores are declining; the import of tar from Sweden and Archangel is expected to be large. Pearl ashes are in demand, and the stock small. Pot ashes free from crust are scarce, but the arrivals from Canada will in a few weeks be considerable. Timber of all descriptions has been in demand, and heavy sales continued to be made to the trade. West India produce is very dull; some shipments of St. Domingo coffee have been made to Holland, but the prices rate as before. Our expedition is now returning without effecting the destruction of the fleet, or the capture of Antwerp. Flushing continues in our possession; 12,000 men are said to be left for its defence. The last intelligence from Spain is far from being favorable. The future state of our market depends on the next accurate accounts from your side; it seems probable that the negociation will be protracted until the state of Europe is so altered that our maritime laws and your neutrality will not so frequently come into contract; betwixt this and war we see no measure practicable. Among the reports of the day it is said, on the authority of a letter from Bremen, dated 25th Aug. that peace betwixt this country, Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, is about to be negociated: we give no credit to the statement."

From the East Indies.

Previous to the sailing of the Bombay ships, intelligence had been received there of 1000 European troops having been landed at Samaring, from Batavia, and that others were to follow. The presence of this force is said to have been rendered necessary by the revolutionary spirit of the natives, who had manifested an inclination to throw off the Dutch yoke.

A report was generally credited at Bombay, that the Dewan of Travancore had long been in the habit of communicating with the government of the Isle of France, through the medium of foreign emissaries who visited him in disguise.

Accounts have been received at Cashguro, of a revolution having broken out on the borders of Western Tartary. The insurgents, who are in considerable force, have put several of their chiefs to death.

In consequence of the late events in Travancore, a considerable force will be cantoned on the western coast of the Island of Ceylon, ready to embark at an hour's notice for the Indian Peninsula, and a certain number of vessels are ordered to be stationed in the most convenient places for their conveyance. *London Paper.*

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Baltimore, Oct. 25.

Extract of a letter dated 3d Sept. at the mouth of the Eyder, received by a mercantile house in this city, per ship Montesquieu at Philadelphia.

" We have got so far in safety, after having been about three weeks in Stavenger, where not being able to obtain any satisfactory information, except that we would be well received in this port, I was obliged to determine on proceeding here. It is rather wonderful that during our whole voyage from Baltimore here, we have not been boarded by any vessel of war, of any description, although we have seen several. I can say nothing about prospects. I understand from the pilots that the ports of Holland are blockaded, several vessels turned off there having arrived here. Hamburgh and Bremen are also blockaded, the river Jade is free from the British; but other difficulties exist there. The navigation of the Watton is not open. The ships Leda, Hope, and Harriet, are detained by privateers at Stavenger, and have to apprehend much delay. The ship William and snow Robert, were at Stavenger, waiting information. A white bottomed ship of Baltimore, of which I have not been able to ascertain her name, was on shore yesterday on Heligoland Reef, and got off with three feet water in her hold."

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Fort Wayne, October 3.

A treaty was concluded at this place, on the 30th ult. by his excellency W. H. Harrison, Governor of the Indiana territory, and Commissioner on the part of the U. States with the Miamies, Potawatamies, and Eel river tribes of Indians; by which they have ceded to the U. States a tract of land on both sides of the Wabash river, extending from the land heretofore owned by the U. States around Vincennes, up to within twelve miles of the mouth of Vermillion river. They also ceded by the same treaty a tract of twelve miles wide, extending along the former boundary line, established by the treaty of Greenville, as high up as Fort Recovery.

The foregoing cessions are computed at 2,600,000 acres, and contain some of the finest land in the U. States.

You will be pleased to publish in your paper this letter, for the information of our citizens.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSTON, *Ind. Agent.*

MIDDLESEX MEETING.

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London, August 11. Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of freeholders at the Mermaid, in Hackney, to consider of resolutions to be offered on the subject of Parliamentary reform.

Mr. Sheriff Smith stated to the meeting the subject for which it was summoned. It was to take into consideration such propositions for reform, as would secure the reality and the use of representation in the Commons House of Parliament.

Major Cartwright then came forward. He supposed that many had been disappointed when they considered the length of time which had elapsed since the requisition was originally signed. This subject was, however, of a nature and importance which required the most mature consideration, both in the manner and the time for bringing it forward. It was necessary also to consult those men who had taken their stand in Parliament upon the rock of the Constitution, and who had felt and proclaimed the necessity of resisting and waging war against the wicked despotism of the faction of the borough mongers; a faction which, for their own private ends, trampled alike on the liberties of the people, & on the authority of the king—*(applauses)*. He felt it necessary, in the beginning of his address, to take notice of what had fallen from the hon. lord (Selkirk) who had chosen to stand forward as the champion of the faction of the borough mongers. That noble Lord had stated in his pamphlet, " that no such reform was necessary; that Parliamentary reform was not the road to any practical improvement; that what was stated of its necessity, was not only not true, but that it was the very reverse of the truth." He also stated, that all the exertions in favor of Parliamentary reform, were " experiments to throw down the landmarks of the constitution." If the reasoning of this champion of the borough-monger faction were to be considered, and it were to be asked, what it was that he called the " landmarks of the constitution," it would be found that he meant nothing but the rotten boroughs. It appeared to him, however, that such land-marks resembled the ruins of Rome and Athens, or merely shewed where great and free nations had once existed, but were destroyed by the corruptions of their governments—*(applauses)*. Of such land-marks there were abundance; but they were not the land-marks of the liberties of the country, but of its slavery—*(great applause.)* Our old constitution consisted of two branches, the military and the civil. The military branch of it consisted of all the people of England, trained to the use of arms, under the direction of the nobility and gentry of the country. Of this ancient military constitution not a vestige now remained, and in the place of it we saw nothing but barracks, many of which were filled with German soldiers. Even German officers had been appointed to the command of English districts. He therefore considered that all the land-marks of the ancient military constitution of the country had been completely removed. As to the civil branch of our ancient constitution, the great feature of it was the representation of the people in the Commons House of Parliament.

Upon the principle of free and equal representation, the people of England would be now entitled to 658 representatives, fairly and freely chosen. Instead of that number, it appeared, however, that in close boroughs, the borough monger faction possessed 352 of these seats; that they had removed so many landmarks of our liberties, and made them landmarks of our despotism—*(applauses)*. Besides the close boroughs, there were fifty seats filled by the most notorious venality and corruption on the part of the electors. It therefore appeared, that a most decided majority of 658 members of the House of Commons were not chosen, as the constitution intended, by the free and fair election of the people. That was not the whole of the grievance. Even after the members had so entered the House, they were bribed by pensions and places from the government. It appeared by a late report, there were no fewer than 112 pensioners and placemen in the House; and that there were 78 more, who, being officers in the army and navy, were entirely dependent upon ministers, for hopes of promotion in their profession, and of opportunities to gain rank and distinction; so that out of the 658 land-marks of the constitution to which the people were entitled, 615 had been removed. In Holy writ it had been said, " Cursed be he that removeth his neighbors land-mark." So much solemnity had been given to this curse, that it was to be pronounced publicly before the people, and all the people were to say ' Amen!'—*(Loud applause and cries of Amen!)* Now, if a curse so solemn was ordered to be denounced against the man who would defraud his