

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

No. 5.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1808.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE PROTEST.

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
'Tis the curse and the plague of my life;
It ruins my credit, my health, and my purse,
My peace, and my comfort; and, what is still worse,
It vexes and angers my wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
It torments and embitters my life!
To ruin, 'twould hurry its vot'ry head long;
And reason declares, that I'm quite in the wrong,
And so do the tears of my wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
Nor lead such a wretched vile life:
Its attendants are poverty, shame, and disgrace!
Disease and despair stare me hard in the face,
And so does my heart-broken wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
'Tis the spring of all evils in life!
'Tis the curse of all curses! of mischief the work!
'Tis the plague of all plagues! 'Tis the demon accurst!
No wonder loud chides my poor wife!

I protest that no more I'll get drunk—
For I find it the bane of my life!
Henceforth, I'll be watchful, that ought shall destroy
That comfort and peace that I ought to enjoy,
In my children, my home, and my wife.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman having engaged to fight a man of coaks, directed his feeder in the country, who was an Irishman, to pick out two of the best, and bring them to town. Paddy having made his selection, put the two coaks into a bag, and brought them with him in the mail coach. When they arrived, it was found that upon their journey they had almost torn each other to pieces; on which Paddy was severely taken to task for his stupidity, in putting both coaks into one bag. "Indeed," said the honest Hibernian, "I thought there was no risk of their falling out, as they were going to fight on the same side."

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria. The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.
April 8, 1808.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, particularly to those who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the house of Major Goods, next below the corner house occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an estray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindled steer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this spring, marked with a crop off his right ear, and a lit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES McCORMICK.
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 21st day of May next, before Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, all the interest of William Conway in a tract of land lying in the county of Jefferson; and also all the interest which James Conway, deceased, possessed in said tract at the time of his death; being parts of that very valuable farm formerly possessed by Cornelius Conway, deceased; the same having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure to Jacob and Daniel Allardt a sum of money, as will more fully appear by reference to the conveyance now of record in the office of the county of Jefferson. The interest conveyed to the subscriber will contain, (it is believed) about two hundred and five acres. This tract is well watered, and in point of soil perhaps inferior to none in the county.

THOMAS GRIGGS.
March 18, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connections, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

List of Letters.

The following List of Letters now remains in this office, and if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

- A. Elias Arvin, Thomas Atwell, Christian Allering.
- B. Benjamin Beeler, Dennis Berry, Rebecca Brown, William Burnett, Mrs. Brown, James Bowen, Abraham Banc, Anne Barrett.
- C. Edward Christian, Henry Crawford, 2, Charles Carter, 2, William Crumpton, Peter Cockrell, Andrew Craig, Robert Carter.
- D. Michael Datro, 2, Paul Dust, Thomas Davenport, Anne Drew, Henry Cankley, Leonard Davis, Thomas Denison.
- E. John Evans.
- F. Thomas Flagg.
- G. Matthew W. Gwynn, Thomas Gibson, James Gardner, Joseph Gillenberger, Edward S. Ganette.
- H. William H. Harding, 3, William Hall, James Hite, John Hanie, Geo. Howe, Peter Haines, Symon Hynes, Eliza Hunter, 2.
- K. James King.
- L. William Little, Ester Lathels, Theodorick Lee.
- M. John Moaler, 2, William Malin, Jesse Moore, 2, Moses McCormick, Robert Morrow, Fulton Middleton, John McKinley.
- N. North & Smallwood.
- O. John D. Orr, 2.
- P. John Palmer, Eliza Patton.
- R. Samuel Russell, Daniel Richards, B. Roberts.
- S. Henry Saunders, John Spangler, Cyrus Saunders, Alexander Straith, 2, John Sinclair, 2, James Shirley, Godfrey Shepherd, Jacob Swanger, Smith Slaughter, Henry Sapping, James Short, Susan Swaney, Anthony Strother, Joshua Swain.
- T. Francis Tillatt, 2, William Taylor, William Tapcott, Aquilla Thomas.
- W. James Williams, Samuel Williams, William Wallingsford, William Wallis, Uriah White, Martha Wilton, Samuel Webb, James Wood, Rachel B. Wadding, John Welch, 2.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
April 1, 1808.

List of letters on hand, April 1st, which will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-office the 1st of July next, if not taken up before.

- A—Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, Ann Anderson.
- B—William Berry, Elizabeth Burk, Milly Bellar, John Bonk, Cephas Beall, Michael Bear, Barton Campbell, David Cuelter, Zachariah Chapman, (2,) George Croutzman, Absalom Chendowith, Hugh Cunningham, James Craig, Isaac Collett.
- D—Mr. Dent, (Sleepy tree) Coleman Duncan, Isaac Dawson, (2,) Ary Dawson, near Bath.
- F—David Ford, James Foster, Isaac Foster, Samuel Flemming, Sally Fleming.
- G—Elizabeth Gilbert, David Garard, William Gill.
- H—Michael Hayes, 2, Maurice Hayes, Ruben Hall, Joseph Henderson, Alexander Harper, John Harden.
- K—John Welch, Jacob Harness, or John Kesaker, Jacob Kimbell.
- L—Thomas Lafferty, Mary Liencs, Thomas Lell, George Lemon.
- M—John McEyre, William Maxwell, James McKeedan, Sally Miller, William McErney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.
- O—Bernard O'Rourke, Gibbons and Offert, Anna Orrich.
- P—Samuel Puyear, James S. Pearce, R—Archibald Rutherford, Frederick Remley, Jack Ross, Roger Randal.
- S—Messrs. Rockwell and Shaneway, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smur, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speeh, David Miller, John Strickle, Peter Saathar, Myar Seaman, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Stewart, Henry Small, James Sterrett, jun. Capt. Robert Snodgrass, Samuel Smith, David Sherar, care of George Lamon, Henry Schnebely, Buckles-town, Midshipman Chas. W. Morgan. A letter without direction, except to be left at Mr. Snavily's, Buckles-town, from Bedford, Pennsylvania.
- T—Jesse Tenett, (Saddler,) Henry Turner, Job Throckmorton, Robert Tabb.
- W—Robert Wilson, Miss Nancy Ward.

Wm. SOMERVILLE, P. M.
N. B. Martinsburgh, or Berkeley county is meant where residence is not noticed.

All indebted are earnestly requested to make payment the most speedily, as such claims cannot stand for life. I must pay up quarterly. W. S. Martinsburgh, April 15, 1808.

FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town, very convenient for a private family. Likewise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
April 8, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from fishing, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person transgressing in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
April 8, 1808.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, before Thomas Flagg's door, in Charles Town, on the 23d instant, an undivided moiety of a Mill, with its appurtenances, adjoining the Shenandoah river, in the county of Jefferson; and also an undivided moiety of two acres and thirty two poles of Land, adjoining the same; the above property having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust by Michael Dorsey, to secure the payment of a sum of money due from said Dorsey, to Geo. Slusher.

The aforesaid property is uncommonly valuable, on account of the permanence of the buildings, the convenience of its situation, and its abundance of water.

THOMAS GRIGGS, Trustee.
April 1, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

A valuable Negro Man

FOR SALE,
Who is a complete farmer, and will be sold low. A credit will be given for a part of the purchase money, if well secured. Enquire of Mr. John Humphreys, Doctor Cramer, or Mr. John Young.
Charlestown, April 15, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the season, (ditchable with six dollars if paid before the first day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Washington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horse Paymaster, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify respecting the pedigree of this valuable horse; but I am informed, that Gabriel Christie, Esq. of Harford, (collector of the customs at Baltimore) has asserted that he is a thorough bred horse. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horses. He was sold to John S. Webster, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cash, when one year old. His colts are remarkably strong and handsome; and several of them are kept for studs; and I have understood, that five hundred dollars have been asked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great season in Harford where he formerly stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.
City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

Young Billy Duane,
WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of four dollars, if paid by the first day of August next; two dollars the single Teap, and seven dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the insurance to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is rising five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey; full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by American, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Baker.

Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT.
March 21, 1808.

For Sale,
A HOUSE and LOT, in Kingstreet, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. This house is well situated for any kind of public business, and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield.

GEORGE PULTZ.
April 1, 1808.

BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwithstanding the Embargo!

THE prevailing opinion in this part of the country is, that every article of merchandise has taken a considerable rise in consequence of the embargo; we have the pleasure to inform our friends and customers that this opinion is unfounded, so far as relates to us; our goods, of which we have just received a handsome assortment, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash, are now to be had on as good terms as heretofore, and we earnestly solicit all those who wish to purchase cheap for CASH, to give us a call. We keep as usual Bar Iron, Steel and Cast-ings; Sash, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthen Ware.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. The year in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable.

One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a trade man; and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay; requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.
April 22, 1808.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, particularly to those who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the house of Major Goods, next below the corner house occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an estray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindled steer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this spring, marked with a crop off his right ear, and a lit in the left. Appraised to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES McCORMICK.
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of May next, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, several likely young Virginia born slaves. The same having been conveyed to him in trust by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel McPherson.

GEORGE NORTH, Trustee.
April 15, 1808.

FACTS

Respecting the treatment of Americans by the commanders of British vessels of war, within the neutral waters of the empire of China, 1807.

The brig Caravan, captain Gilchrist, arrived at Macao, and was boarded by an officer from his majesty's brig Diana, lieutenant Kemphorne, commander. The officer had orders to take out a Frenchman who had been impressed by the captain of a British vessel in the Straights of Malacca, but returned by order of the commander in chief on that station. Capt. Gilchrist refused to deliver him, alleging his engagements to perform the voyage, and reminding the officer of his former imprisonment. The next morning the Caravan was again boarded, and the demand for the Frenchman renewed, when the officer was informed that he had left the brig, and was allowed to search. As his search was unsuccessful, he took a Dutchman, who was shortly after returned, and informed captain Gilchrist he had orders to take his carpenter, provided the Frenchman could not be found. He was told in reply, that the Frenchman was not on board, and that he should not have the carpenter. At this time, the Caravan having her pilot on board, had got under way to run up the river, and the Diana was under way to windward of her. As soon as the officer reached the Diana he bore away, ran them on the Caravan, when lieut. Kemphorne, and 30 or 40 men armed with cutlasses and pistols, boarded and demanded the Frenchman or the carpenter.

Captain Gilchrist replied, that no man should be taken but himself, and ordered his carpenter below. Kemphorne ordered his men to seize some of the crew, which captain Gilchrist opposing, Kemphorne directed them to seize him. This they attempted to do; and as he was rescuing one of his men, they cut him across the head, disarmed and threw him upon deck, where they tied him and his first officer. They next tied a rope round his second officer, threw him overboard and dragged him on board the Diana!

This outrageous exercise of power, ended by the release of captain Gilchrist, and the return of his officers, and permission to proceed to Whampoa. A few days after arrived the schooner Topaze, captain Nichols, owned by Messrs. Smith and Buchanan of Baltimore, and was examined by an officer from the Diana. The next day, the 8th of August, three English and one American seaman, belonging to the schooner, sent a letter to lieutenant Kemphorne, expressing a wish to leave the schooner and enter his majesty's service, and requesting a boat might be sent for them, which was done, and a demand made by Kemphorne for their wages, which being refused, he found some money of the runaway seamen, paid them himself, and returned on board his vessel.

He was there informed by these sailors, that the schooner had been committing practical depredations on the south west coast of America, firing at, and plundering under English colors, three Spanish brigs. Without questioning their veracity, he immediately armed his boats, and proceeded for the schooner. She was under way running in for the Portuguese harbor, called the Typa, by permission of the governor of Macao. As the boats approached, captain Nichols desired them to keep off, determined, as it is supposed, not to suffer the same insults that had been offered to captain Gilchrist, and as the boats still approached, he presented a blunderbuss at the nearest; the men from which boarded almost immediately. Lieutenant Kemphorne was slightly wounded on the temple and knocked overboard. The boat then dropped astern to pick him up, which having done, they boarded on each quarter, wounded two men and a boy, and forced their whole crew to retreat forward, where capt. Nichols was

shot through the body by the sailing master of the brig, and expired immediately. The remainder of the crew fled to the fore-castle, and the schooner remained entirely in the possession of the British, who moved her alongside the Diana, and shifted her cargo into the latter without further ceremony.

Shortly after arrived the Phaeton, captain Pellew, who approved of lieutenant Kemphorne's conduct, took the deposition of the seamen belonging to the schooner, and although not a circumstance transpired to induce the public to place any belief in the assertions of the disaffected seamen, ordered her for Bombay for trial, on suspicion of piracy. A request was made a few hours afterwards to lieutenant Kemphorne by an American gentleman at Macao, for the body of captain Nichols, who informed him that it was already buried. The Americans soon learnt with mingled emotions of regret and indignation, that it had been committed to the waves without form or ceremony. They were, however, to be further insulted by captain Pellew. He had impressed from the Belisarius several American seamen, and although proofs were forwarded, taken by the American consul, Mr. Carrington, of their citizenship, not only refused to give them up, but returned an insolent reply to the letter which accompanied them. He had on board his ship a British seaman, impressed from the ship Fair American, capt. Concklin, two years preceding, and who had received from captain Concklin, duplicate drafts for his wages, upon a house in London. As the sailor had kept one of the drafts, an application was made to captain Concklin, on his arrival at Macao, in the General Clarkson, for the payment of it. This was refused, unless the other could be produced, or a protest to shew that it had not been paid by his agents in London. The General Clarkson proceeded for Whampoa, tho' captain Pellew threatened, if the draft was not paid, to fire into her while getting under way. The draft was shortly afterwards forwarded to Mr. Carrington, with a demand for payment, and for the payment of the wages due the men impressed from the Belisarius; and a threat, that in case of refusal, he would send his boats and take out six men from the Clarkson, in addition to the two he had before taken. Before any reply had been returned to this letter, another was received by Mr. Carrington, importing that captain Pellew had heard of a combination among the American captains to defend their vessels from being boarded at Whampoa, and to render each other assistance in case the Phaeton's boats should attempt it; and that he was determined, in case the bill was not immediately paid, together with the wages, before demanded, to send 200 men on board the Company's ship Retreat, laying at Whampoa, haul her along side the Clarkson, and enforce his demands. This letter was by Mr. Carrington communicated to the American captains at Canton, who immediately made such arrangements as were thought necessary to repel an attack. Fortunately the Haug Merchants became alarmed, and by a speedy interference obliged captain Pellew to relinquish his intention.

The British anchor at the mouth of the river Tigris, and bring to and examine all vessels. As they have the power, they contend for the right of exercising jurisdiction within the neutral waters of China, and as the Chinese honor is not sensible to insult of this nature, it is probable they will continue the exercise of their assumed rights, till the American government shall interfere for its prevention.

From the BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

We cannot agree to the policy, on all occasions, of suffering any man to work mischief because the man is contemptible. If a monkey was seen carrying a match into the powder room, the crew would hardly be persuaded to look

quietly on, because the animal was in himself contemptible. Creatures of no consequence in themselves, may have instruments put into their possession to render them somewhat formidable. The foxes were formidable only to the poultry; till Sampson tied fire to their tails, and sent them among the corn—and Timothy Pickering might be harmless enough if a federal legislature, composed of the "sleeping Samsons of New England" had not enabled him to do mischief by tacking the title of honorable to his name!

Timothy has arrayed himself against the government of his country, by certain allegations against the administration. In order to know what weight may be attached to these, it is well to ask, who and what is Timothy Pickering?

On the memorable day of the skirmish at Lexington did not Timothy, having under his command several hundreds of brave whigs, impatient to avenge their slaughtered brethren, stop on the road till the British had made good their retreat?

But, says the bustling Major, (the Literary Jackdaw deck'd with the feathers of Goldsmith and Junius) if he did any thing wrong on that occasion, why was no military cognizance had of it at the time?

Only because, at that time, no army was organized, and almost every thing was guided by popular impulse.

When Leslie, at the dawn of the revolution, went to Salem to steal the yankee cannon, and the bells were rung to alarm the people, did not Timothy attempt to stop the bells? If so, was he actuated by fear, or Treachery?

Did not Timothy play several scurry tricks during Mr. Adams's presidency which occasioned his disgrace—among which was one detailed as follows? From the New York Daily Advertiser, a federal paper, published the 28th of May, 1800.

"In illustration of the discreet and unassuming temper of Mr. Pickering it is now known as a fact, that he recalled Mr. Pintard, the consul at Madeira, without any authority, & of course without any knowledge of the President! The first intimation the President received of this extraordinary proceeding was from being called on by Mr. Pintard himself!!! It appears upon enquiry, that letters explanatory of his conduct in certain instances had laid in Mr. Pickering's office for FOUR MONTHS preceding, without having ever been shewn to the President. Such an unwarrantable measure was of itself sufficient to justify the Secretary's dismissal from office."

Is it, or is it not true, that while Mr. Adams was at his seat in this state, Timothy received the conciliatory proposal of the French Directory to send ministers to meet ours at the Hague, and kept them from the knowledge of the President two or three months; and that the President set off for Philadelphia, with a declared intention to dismiss him.

Has not the most illiberal and bigoted prejudice in favor of Great Britain, and against France, marked Timothy's public and private character?

When the Legislature of this Commonwealth was federal by a considerable majority, was not Timothy squeezed into the United States' Senate by a majority of one—and that one sent for to the town of Hamilton, for that special purpose?

Has not Timothy led (if he ever had it) the confidence of all parties; and been pointedly disgraced in more than one instance, by his own? And has he not consented to become in a late instance, a beast of burden, a very ass to that party, who have given him more beating than feeding?

Finally, does it not place the desperation of the Junto beyond a doubt, when they select such a man as Timothy to write down an administration.

MR. PICKERING'S REPLY
TO GOV. SULLIVAN.

City of Washington, March 9, 1808.
SIR,

This evening I received your excellency's letter of the 3d instant, acknowledging the receipt of mine to you (consisting of six sheets) dated the 16th (not the 7th) Feb. which you were pleased to return, with an expression of "surprise" at what you call "my novel and extraordinary claim upon you as governor of the commonwealth." To communicate my letter to the legislature.— Indeed, sir, I did think, that in "presenting to you and them, such a view of our national affairs as my official situation had placed in my power." I was not committing an error in "addressing it to you, as the proper organ of communication to the legislature." And notwithstanding your excellency's admonition, I am still so unfortunate as not to see wherein I have erred. Had the language or sentiments of my letter, thus addressed to you and the legislature, been wanting in decorum and respect to either, your surprize and reproof would have been just. But you are pleased to tell me, that "before you had gone thro' the first page, you were surprized at my novel and extraordinary claim"—that "you folded my letter instantly, in order to reflect upon its principles," and that you "have not unfolded it since." You intimate, however, that if I had requested you, "as a favor to myself," to communicate my letter to the legislature, and you had approved of its contents, you might have granted the request. Really, sir, when I was performing what I conceived to be a serious and important duty to my native state, which I had the honor, in part, to represent in the Senate of the U. S. it was impossible that the idea of asking any thing as "a favor to myself," should have occurred to me. The subject of the letter was mentioned in the first page—"A view of our national affairs." And amidst the thousand perplexing and alarming rumors and reports spread abroad among the people, I hoped that information contained in my letter might be acceptable to your excellency, to the legislature, and to the citizens of Massachusetts.

Yes, sir, I did believe it to be extremely important to the citizens, that they should know what was to be known, of the very "novel and extraordinary" situation of our public affairs: And I am yet to learn that it would have derogated from the dignity of your excellency to have made the communication. It was not necessary for your excellency to bid me "recollect that the senate and house of representatives of the commonwealth (of Massachusetts) were visible organic bodies; that the former has a president, and the latter has a speaker." It was because I believed them to be both "visible" and sensible bodies, that through you I addressed them.— But until your excellency was pleased to inform me, I did not know that their "clerks," and the "secretary" of the commonwealth, were the proper officers to whom letters or memorials, to be laid before the two houses, were to be addressed. The "secretary," I knew, was, by long usage, the official bearer of the governor's messages to the legislature.

While I have no disposition to question the "equal claims" of the Massachusetts "members" of the national "house" of representatives, to address to your excellency any papers they may deem important to be communicated to the state legislature; I confess there seemed to be a peculiar fitness in a Senator's addressing the Legislature from whom he immediately derives his appointment.— And in the present case seeing my letter embraced the highest concerns of our country, in which Massachusetts holds so large a stake, especially in a commercial point of view, I could not imagine that I was offending her Chief Magistrate, in presenting a view of those concerns to him, to be afterwards laid before the Legislature. I knew it was the duty of the governor to watch over the welfare of the Commonwealth. And your Excellency in your late "proclamation for a day of public fasting and prayer," (which I have read with great satisfaction, and I hope with Christian delight,) has very seriously and thinkingly called on the people over whom you preside, to unite in their solemn assemblies

in prayer to our FATHER IN HEAVEN, "that he will smile on the labours of our hands, and on our enterprises, in business, prospering our Navigation and Fisheries." And it was because I saw those enterprises blatted by an embargo—our navigation prostrated—and our fisheries permitted to no beneficial end—(seeing the fish when caught, not being permitted to be exported, null rot in the hands of the fishers)—that I presumed to address the governor and legislature of the great navigating and fishing state, in the hope to convince them and the people, of the necessity of looking themselves after those essential interests of the commonwealth. I knew that agreeably to long established usage, the legislature of Massachusetts and through them the people, had been accustomed to receive from the Governor information of the things which belonged to her peace.—And at what period of her history did it more behoove her to know them? In very deed, sir, I should have deemed myself wanting in respect towards your excellency, if in an address intended for the information of the legislature of the commonwealth, I had omitted to present it, in the first place, to the governor as her political head.—And still remaining satisfied that this is the correct course of duty, I must not omit, on every future occasion to pursue it.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Very respectfully,
Your Excellency's
Most obedient servant,
TIMOTHY PICKERING.
His Excellency James Sullivan, esq.
Governor of the Commonwealth
of Massachusetts.
GOV. SULLIVAN'S REPLY,
To MR. PICKERING.
"March 18, 1808.

"I yesterday had yours of the 9th sent me from the post-office. I had intended to have neglected your letters there, merely because I would avoid being drawn into an epistolary controversy with a man, who from his situation, can better pursue it, and from his inclination and habits can better attend to it than I can. But the letter was brought by the post boy, and I opened it.
"As to the returning your former letter unread, the more it is considered the more it must be approved. You, indeed found your claim upon me in your being a senator; but you well recollect that there is another senator from this same state besides you, and that there are seventeen representatives. The world knows, that your view of national affairs, and that of your colleague, are widely different; and that your sentiments would be directly opposite to some of the representatives from this state; and their sentiments would be contradictory to each other: more especially on the subject of your letters, the embargo.
"You acknowledge in your letter of the 9th, that they have all an equal claim with you to make me the organ of that communication. If the governor of this commonwealth was obliged to communicate what every member should direct him to do, what would be the consequence? Would he not transfer all the debates of the national legislature from Washington to Bolton?—and who is there here authorised to decide them?
"Had I read your letter, I should not have communicated it as a public document. It appears to me as I read it from the press, to have been a seditious, disorganising production in its nature and tendency, however you might have intended.

"I will not waste time to inquire whether the embargo is right or wrong. No government is always right: if ours is wrong in this instance, it will repeal the act when the truth is discovered. If the embargo was a constitutional exercise of power, what was your appeal from the sovereign power of the nation, to the legislature of one state for? Was it not to divide, disunite, and dissolve the national compact? If the minority in congress are thus to indulge their feelings in appeals to their respective states, how long can the national government exist?
"If the legislature of Massachusetts could, on the communication of both its senators, jointly made, control the national councils in regard to our concerns with foreign powers, why should not the legislature of each other state do the

same? And does not this principle amount, completely, to a dissolution of the government of the United States."

The foregoing is the substance of the reply—an exact copy was not preserved.]

NEW-YORK, April 21.

The fast sailing ship Protection, Captain Beanes, arrived at this port last evening in 29 days from Belfast, and furnishes to the office of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, Belfast papers to the 19th of March, inclusive, containing London dates to the 14th, being nineteen days later than our last advices from that quarter.
Capt. Beanes informs us it was the general opinion in England that Mr. Rose would adjust the difference between that country and this, in which case it was expected, the embargo would not continue longer than the 22d of March. Petitions for Peace with America were sending into Parliament from all parts of the kingdom. No prospect presenting itself of an accommodation between France and England. Markets for American produce very high.

A numerous meeting had been held of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Liverpool, who had petitioned Parliament against the orders of council. In a discussion in the House of Commons on the orders on the 7th of March, it was stated that there was not in the country a supply of silk for more than six weeks, and that probably 60,000 manufacturers would be turned out of employ in a short time; that the usual importation of flaxseed amounted to 60,000 hogsheads, of which but 10,000 had been received. A number of merchants of London presented a petition to Parliament requesting to be heard by council against the British orders, which request had been rejected.—Ayes 66—Nays 99.

A gentleman arrived in the Protection, confirms the intelligence of the failure of crops through Ireland. Provisions of every description are extravagantly dear. The Protection literally hurried off on account of a report that an Embargo had been laid upon all American vessels in the British dominions.—Flax seed, from 11 to 15 guineas per hogshead. The linen business very much stagnated, and on account of our non-importation act, the sale very dull.
The Rochefort fleet, relative to which there have been so many surmises, has joined the fleet at Toulon, prior to which a number of Spanish ships of war had at different periods also been added, and has sailed for Sicily. The whole force consisted of thirty sail.
The marquis of Wellesley, has been appointed by the king of Great Britain, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in the room of Mr. CANNING, resigned.

Oracle.
STRASBURGH, FEB. 20.
Letters from Toulon bring the important advice, that the fleet there reinforced by the combined French and Spanish fleets (probably the fleets from Rochefort and Cadix) set sail from that harbor on the 7th and 8th of February, and steered towards Sicily with a favorable wind at S. E. The number of ships of the line amount to thirty.

LONDON, March 2.
Letters from Gottenburgh by the late conveyance late, that general Steeding, brother to the late Swedish ambassador at the court of Petersburg, has proposed a plan to the Swedish government, by which he pledges himself with 20,000 Swedish troops, to defend Finland against the invasion of 100,000 Russians. This general's professional talents are much esteemed.
The captain of a vessel which has just arrived from a Dutch port, states the prevalence of a report throughout the continent, that Bonaparte is about to attempt the execution of his long promised project, for the establishment of a king of Jerusalem, and that the court of Constantinople will, according to appearances acquiesce in the plan. Possibly the currency of this rumour is promoted, merely with a view to facilitate the attainment of the loan of loans which Bonaparte's agents have been for some time negotiating.

March 10.
By letters from Lisbon, we learn, that on the 22d of December, Bonaparte signed a decree, finally determining the fate of Portugal. It declares the throne of that kingdom abdicated by the family of Braganza, which is never more to reign; and that the kingdom of Portugal is henceforth to be considered as part of the dominion of France.
Some intelligence from Naples mentions the renewal of hostilities in Calabria. An engagement is said to have taken place between some of our troops and the French, in which the latter claim the victory.
Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the siege will soon be commenced against that garrison. Bonaparte was expected at Madrid to make arrangements; for which service, the united forces of French and Spaniards to be employed, will amount to 150,000 men, March 14.
The French government have at length thought proper to give an account of the proceedings of the Rochefort squadron, which as we have confidently stated, did enter the Mediterranean, and arrived at Toulon.—This account is given in a letter from Paris, dated the 21st ult. which states, that the Carthagea squadron is also at sea. The Toulon and Rochefort squadrons sailed from Toulon on the 7th and 8th ult. for the purpose, as it is stated, of proceeding, in the first instance, to Sicily, and then attacking Lord Collingwood's fleet, before he can receive reinforcements from England. The appearance of Sir R. Strachan's squadron in the Mediterranean, will, however, defeat this fine scheme, as our naval force in that quarter is quite sufficient to give a very satisfactory account of the united Rochefort, Toulon, & Carthagea squadrons, if we should have the good fortune to meet them.
It is said, the first lord of the admiralty is about to retire from his situation, and is to be appointed governor general of India in the room of lord Minto. It is not yet known who will be his successor at the Admiralty board; but the name of lord Melville has been mentioned among others.
The appraised value of the ships and stores brought from Copenhagen, amount to 4,800,000 pounds. Of this 1,200,000 pounds are to be divided among the captors; the residue, we hope, will be applied in aid of the public service. Lords Cathcart and Gambier will share about forty thousand pounds a piece.
Government, it is said, is in possession of information, which leaves no doubt, that the project of a march by land to India is contemplated by the government of France. During November, more than two hundred French officers passed Bussorah, on their route to the Persian court.—A French officer, distinguished as a Persian merchant, was lately apprehended at Lahore, and amongst other papers found in his possession, was a minute survey of the country from Herat to Candabar and Cabul.
Persia appears at this moment to be torn by civil commotions. The Sabador of Sind and the Utobeas, have both been renewing their attacks on Persia; and in Dec. there were commotions in Herat and Keraing.
Letters from Barcelona confirm the news of the arrival of ten thousand French troops. The French are every where occupying the strongest garisons and places in Spain under one pretence or another, and it is said, they are to occupy all the sea ports in Spain.
The French troops at Lisbon, on the 9th ult. amounted to thirty-four thousand men; the weekly mortality was estimated at thirty men.
March 15.
Last night four Gottenburgh mails arrived, and this morning one arrived from Heligoland, the contents of which are very important. The fact of the emperor of Russia having declared war against Sweden is now ascertained beyond a doubt. Letters from Stockholm dated the 5d instant, state, that intelligence had been received that the Russians had entered Sweden, and had advanced as far as Louisa, which is on the frontiers of Finland. It is said the Russian army amounts to 40,000 men: we have very little doubt but that the force is very much exaggerated, and it is quite obvious that they cannot for some time undertake any operations of importance. In the mean time the French are advancing with great rapidity into Denmark, and a very considerable body of them have actually entered the island of Funen, to co-operate with the Danes in the

invasion of Sweden, and every effort is making to procure vessels to carry them across the Sound. The British squadron in the Sound was frozen up for a short time, but the ice has now broken up. Every exertion is making by the government of this country to send a formidable force to the assistance of our gallant ally—a force which we have no doubt will be amply sufficient to frustrate the attempts of the French and Danes in that quarter. The Russian minister and council at Stockholm have been put under arrest.

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An intelligent friend who has arrived at N. York from Bordeaux, has favored us with the following communication.
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No event of importance had occurred upon the continent previous to my departure—the guard of honor at Bordeaux was daily parading in expectation of the arrival of the emperor. Immense numbers of French, Swiss and Italian troops were marching to Spain and Portugal, all apparently confident of victory and zealous to act in whatever manner their chief was disposed to direct them: 80,000 additional troops [the whole number will exceed 200,000] were expected to march through Bordeaux about the middle of March.—The immediate object of this great army was perhaps only known to Bonaparte and his cabinet; the conjectures of some directed it towards Gibraltar, others towards Africa, and others towards England. It is, I believe pretty certain that the churches in Spain are about to be pillaged, and a considerable proportion of their treasures to be applied to other than holy purposes. It is thought by intelligent persons in France that the emperor will not expose his person in Portugal or Spain—all his troops it is supposed might not protect him from the poison or fillet of the infuriated monks and priests who are about to be plundered. The so called "army of England" was forming at Boulogne.
It was reported in France that the pope was about to retire to a convent, and that he was called from "his high estate," in consequence of an honest and firm refusal to aid his matter in the execution of a certain project not exactly consonant either with the civil, moral or divine law. It was universally said and believed, that 50,000 French and Russian troops were on their full and unresisted march to the British possessions in India; but the press and every other political right or privilege of man is so shackled all over the continent of Europe that any thing of a political nature—louder than a whisper is scarcely to be heard.
An impenetrable veil of secrecy covers the movements of the whole of Bonaparte's army, but the address and genius of the officers who direct and animate the vast machine, render it almost certain that important and surprising events will continue to be produced. Whether England will stand or fall will soon be determined; her wooden walls and the spirit of her people continue a strong fortress. We (Americans) injured and insulted as we have been, must certainly with to humble her haughty pretensions; but at this period, the humiliation of England would be the downfall of the only barrier to the ambition and undoubted views of Bonaparte.—The policy of America's aiding in the designs of humiliating England, is a matter well worthy of consideration. It behoves the U. S. if she values her liberty and independence, to be "armed at all points." The crisis is alarming; we ought at least, and that without delay, to be prepared for times of extraordinary difficulty and danger.

WORCESTER, (Mas.) April 6.
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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.

No. 6.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1808.

HALF IN ADVANCE.

ODE TO SPRING.

Hail beautiful Goddess, smiling Spring,
Whom thy cheerful train doth bring,
Gentle breezes, balmy showers,
Budding leaves, and fragrant flowers:
Come with all thy roscate train,
Cheer the cottages and plain!

Hark! the birds their wild notes sing,
A welcome to the lovely Spring!
Review again the meads around,
And see how flowers adorn the ground,
Entwined with the reviving greens,
These are O SPRING, thy charming scenes!

THE ARTS.

The printing business in the United States labors under no difficulty or obstruction, so great as that which arises from the scarcity of rags; of course the scarcity, and high price of paper, which has not only retarded, but prevented many useful publications.

It is very certain that as many rags are now wanted in the United States, through the indifference and inattention of house keepers, as would supply many hundred thousand reams of paper. Why do not heads of families, if they do not set any value on the price of rags, at least fix some value on the advantages which the country would derive from so valuable a spirit of economy—if they think nothing of the proceeds of two or three or a dozen pounds of rags, there are useful public institutions which will not reject them as donations.

DIED.

Lately at Newmarket, county of Clare, Ireland, in the 26th year of his age, *Michael Farrel*, the well known monarch of the medicaments of Munster, over whom he reigned for 70 years, with mildness, justice, and moderation. He often dispensed bounty to, than exacted tribute from his subjects; and, in the course of his long reign, was never necessary to the death of one human being. Haekball, the renowned king of the beggars in Dublin, sported a vehicle, which removed his august body from place to place, by one of the tribe of Balaam's counsellors, yelped a jackass; but king Ferral disdained any assistance of this kind, and made use of what nature furnished him with to bear him about, viz. a stout pair of legs. He however, had for his support a long quarter staff, which he occasionally used for his protection, having no body guards; this staff was adorned, towards the head, with brass nails, &c. which gave it very much the appearance of a sceptre. He did not wear an imperial crown, like that of Bonaparte, nor any such frippery gewgaws that kingmaker has decorated the noblest of his servile tribe with, but a hat resembling that of a cardinal in shape; in size, indeed, it was large enough for the aforesaid ruler of France, with the four kings of his kindred to take shelter from a shower of rain, and his great coat would have covered a tent for them: it is, therefore, evident that our royal hero was of large stature, which is certainly the case; he was also well made, had a majestic deportment, with a very intelligent and benign countenance.

[London paper.]

ANECDOTES.

A Frenchman having frequently heard the word *press* made use of to imply *persuade*, as "press that gentleman to take some refreshment," "press him to stay to-night," thought he would show his talents by using (what he imagined) a synonymous term; and therefore made no scruple one evening to cry out in company, "pray *squeeze* that lady to sing."

A man much addicted to drinking, being extremely ill with a fever, a consultation was held in his bed-chamber by three physicians, how to "cure the fever, and abate the thirst." "Gentlemen," said he, "I will take half the trouble off your hands; you cure the fever, and I will abate the thirst myself."

ATTENTION!

THE JEFFERSON TROOP OF HORSE, commanded by Capt. Hite, are requested to meet at Charlestown on the last Saturday of this month, April 8, 1808.

List of Letters.

The following List of Letters now remains in this office, and if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, they will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

- A. Elias Arvin, Thomas Atwell, Christian Allering.
- B. Benjamin Beeler, Dennis Berry, Rebecca Brown, William Burnett, Mrs. Brown, James Bowen, Abraham Banc, Anne Barrett.
- C. Edward Christian, Henry Crawford, Charles Carter, 2, William Crumpton, Peter Cockrell, Andrew Craig, Robert Carter.
- D. Michael Duro, 2, Paul Dust, Thomas Davenport, Anne Drew, Henry Cankley, Leonard Davis, Thomas Denison.
- E. John Evans.
- F. Thomas Flagg.
- G. Matthew W. Gwynn, Thomas Gibson, James Gardner, Joseph Giltenbarger, Edward S. Gantte.
- H. William H. Harding, 3, William Hall, James Hite, John Hunie, Geo. Howe, Peter Haines, Symon Hynes, Eliza Hunter, 3.
- K. James King.
- L. William Little, Ester Lafhels, Theodorick Lee.
- M. John Moaler, 2, William Malin, Jesse Moore, 2, Moses M'Corrick, Robert Morrow, Fulton Middleton, John M'Kinley.
- N. North & Smallwood.
- O. John D. Orr, 2.
- P. John Palmer, Eliza Patton.
- R. Samuel Ruffell, Daniel Richards, B. Roberts.
- S. Henry Saunders, John Spangler, Cyrus Saunders, Alexander Straith, 2, John Sinclair, 2, James Shirley, Godfrey Shepherd, Jacob Swang, 3, Smith Slaughter, Henry Sapping, James Short, Susan Swaney, Anthony Strother, Joshua Swain.
- T. Francis Tillet, 2, William Taylor, William Tapcott, Aquilla Thomas.
- W. James Williams, Samuel Williams, William Wallingsford, William Wallis, Uriah White, Martha Wilson, Samuel Webb, James Wood, Rachel B. Wadding, John Welch, 2.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. April 1, 1808.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold to the highest bidder, for cash, on Saturday the 21st day of May next, before Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, all the interest of William Conway in a tract of land lying in the county of Jefferson; and also all the interest which James Conway, deceased, possessed in said tract at the time of his death; being parts of that very valuable farm formerly possessed by Cornelius Conway, deceased; the same having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust, to secure to Jacob and Daniel Allstadt a sum of money, as will more fully appear by reference to the conveyance now of record in the office of the county of Jefferson. The interest conveyed to the subscriber will contain, (it is believed) about two hundred and five acres. This tract is well watered, and in point of soil perhaps inferior to none in the county.

THOMAS GRIGGS. March 18, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connexions, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown. AARON CHAMBERS. April 8, 1808.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria. The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON. April 8, 1808.

List of letters on hand, April 1st, which will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-office the 1st of July next, if not taken up before.

- A—Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, Ann Anderson.
- B—William Berry, Elizabeth Burk, Milly Bellar, John Boak, Cephas Bail, Michael Bear, Maria Boyd.
- C—Margaret Campbell, Barton Campbell, David Cuester, Zachariah Chapman, (2,) George Croutzman, Absalom Chanowith, Hugh Cunningham, James Craig, Isaac Collett.
- D—Mr. Dent, (Sleepy creek) Coleman-Duncan, Isaac Dawson, (2,) Ary Dawson, near Bath.
- F—David Ford, James Foster, Isaac Folter, Samuel Fieraming, Josy Fleming.
- G—Elizabeth Gilbert, David Garard, William Gill.
- H—Michael Hayes, 2, Maurice Hayes, Ruben Hall, Joseph Henderson, Alexander Harper, John Harden.
- K—John Welch, Jacob Harness, or John Kesaker, Jacob Kimbell.
- L—Thomas Lufferty, Mary Lienes, Thomas Lell, George Lemon.
- M—John M'Ear, William Maxwell, James M'Keedon, Sally Miller, William M'Erney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.
- O—Bernard O'Rourke, Gibbons and Offert, Anna Orrich.
- P—Samuel Puryear, James S. Pearce, R. Archibald Rutherford, Frederick Remley, Jack Ross, Roger Ruidal.
- S—Miss. Rockwell and Shaneway, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smurr, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speer, Milly Sweny, John Strickle, Peter Sacathier, Myar Seamans, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Steward, Henry Small, James Sterrett, jun. Capt. Robert Snodgrass, Samuel Smith, David Sherar, care of George Lamon, Henry Schn. Saly, Buckles-town, Midshipman Chas. W. Morgan. A letter without direction, except to be left at Mr. Snavily's, Buckles-town, from Bedford, Pennsylvania.
- T—Jesse Tenett, (Saddler,) Henry Turner, Job Throckmorton, Robert Tabb.
- W—Robert Wilson, Miss Nancy Ward.

Wm. SOMERVILLE, P. M. N. B. Martinsburgh, or Berkeley county is meant where residence is not noticed.

All indebted are earnestly requested to make payment the most speedily, as such claims cannot stand for life. I must pay up quarterly. W. S. Martinsburgh, April 15, 1808.

FOR RENT.

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town; very convenient for a private family. Likewise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown. THOMAS HAMMOND. April 8, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from fishing, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person transgressing in future. THOMAS HAMMOND. April 8, 1808.

RAGS.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office. JACOB ALLSTAT. March 21, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with six dollars if paid before the first day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not the is in foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have underfoot that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

Ferdinando Fairfax. Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Washington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horse Paymaster, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify respecting the pedigree of this valuable horse; but I am informed, that Gabriel Christie, etq. of Harford, (collector of the customs at Baltimore) has asserted that he is a thorough bred horse. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horses. He was sold to John S. Webster, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cash, when one year old. His colts are remarkably strong and handsome; and several of them are kept for studs; and I have underfoot, that five hundred dollars have been asked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great season in Harford where he formerly stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH. City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

For Sale,

A HOUSE and LOT, in Kingstreet, in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county. This house is well fitted for any kind of public business, and will be sold very reasonable. Apply to the subscriber in Smithfield. GEORGE PULTZ. April 1, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, or travelling through his farm, (formerly the Glebe,) as he is determined, hereafter, to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs. ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN. April 15, 1808.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of four dollars, if paid by the first day of August next; two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the insurance to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

Young BILLY DUANE is rising five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americas; out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsy Baker. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. JACOB ALLSTAT. March 21, 1808.

Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay; requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of F. FAIRFAX. April 22, 1808.

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, particularly to those who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the house of major Goods, next below the corner house occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in all its various branches. Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria. The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms. MAHLON ANDERSON. April 8, 1808.

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Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell to the highest bidder for cash, on the 16th day of May next, before the door of Thomas Flagg's tavern, in Charlestown, several likely young Virginia born slaves. The same having been conveyed to him in trust by Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel M'Pherson.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee. April 15, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable. One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a tradesman; and they are equal to suit tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation. F. FAIRFAX. Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charlestown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with six dollars if paid before the first day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready cash, and twelve dollars for insurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not the is in foal. The days and places of his stands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

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He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

Ferdinando Fairfax. Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

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NATHAN LUFBOROUGH. City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

NOTICE.

Archibald Loudon, Editor of the Cumberland Register, Carlisle, (Penn.) is at this time printing a Selection of some of the most interesting accounts of outrages committed by the Indians, in the wars with the white people. He solicits the aid of such persons as may be in possession of documents on that subject, or persons who can from memory commit their thoughts to writing, and send it by post or otherwise, or even rehearse to the Editor any thing worthy of a place in this Collection; the favor will be thankfully acknowledged. No article however will be taken notice of unless it be well authenticated. So far as we have yet advanced in the work, the pieces, though of the most interesting nature are from undoubted authority. N. B. Editors of Newspapers in Pennsylvania, New-York and Virginia, who think proper to give this two or three insertions, will be entitled to one copy for their trouble.

Journeyman Weaver.

WANTED immediately, a sober, industrious journeyman to the Counterpane weaving, or a good plain weaver; a person of the latter description would be introduced in the Counterpane weaving, and receive liberal wages. WILLIAM MORROW. Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

A boy about 13 years of age, is also wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet, Counterpane & Blue Dying businesses. W. MORROW. Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwithstanding the Embargo.

THE prevailing opinion in this part of the country is, that every article of merchandise has taken a considerable rise in consequence of the embargo; we have the pleasure to inform our friends and customers that this opinion is illfounded, so far as relates to us; our goods, of which we have just received a handsome assortment, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for cash, are now to be had on as good terms as heretofore, and we earnestly solicit all those who wish to purchase cheap for CASH, to give us a call. We keep as usual Bar Iron, Steel and Castings; Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthern Ware. GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

ENQUIRY

Into the causes and consequences of the orders in council, BY A. BARING, ESQ. M. P.

It is a matter of wonder that in a country so commercial as England, the vital principles and genuine character of commerce should be so little understood. They never have been developed in a more intelligible manner than by Mr. Baring, who has analysed the theory and demonstrated the composition of the object. If we look back to the heedless yell that was set up during our last scarcity in 1800 and 1801, about speculators, foretellers and middle men; or even recently to the furor with which the most ridiculous projects for joint-stock companies, were received by the public, it will be owned that the multitude have not yet acquired the just and enlarged knowledge of the true character of trade which might be looked for from a trading country. In the same way the mad and mischievous cry against the Americans for having prospered by the benefits they have conferred upon us, has ye-

ry nearly driven the government to plunge us into war with the U. States. If any thing can tend to open our understanding upon these topics, and to give the public the means of forming a just judgement on the important point, it is this discussion. It comprehends a greater number of facts than ever were brought together to illustrate the positions of the author—the authenticity of which will not be questioned when it will be considered that he is himself one of the first merchants in the world.

"Ah!" exclaims an advocate for war—"that is the point—he is interested!" Mr. Baring anticipates this exclamation, and justly says—

"In such a crisis, to suppose in any writer the bias of interest, in its con-fined meaning, in any opinion he may publish, must also suppose the absence of common sense. A few years must determine the fate of this country, & it can hardly be supposed that merchants, naturally more interested in preserving than in acquiring, should be occupied with collecting a few paltry profits from their trade, at the expense of their dearest interest. It would be the folly of a man expecting to get rich by the plunder of his own wreck."

Mr. Baring examines the orders in council with masterly skill—but of their composition he speaks as follows:—"I beg to disclaim any intention to expound the literal text, it seems purposely intended that no person should profane it with his understanding, without paying two guineas for an opinion, with the additional benefit of being able to obtain one directly opposite to it for two more. What the motive can be for such studied obscurity on this occasion, as well as on that of the proclamation respecting seamen, it is difficult to say, unless it be to surprise the Americans into a belief that they no longer speak English."

Mr. Baring speaks of our relations with America, in the language of sound philosophy. "The apprehension of ruin from our separation soon subsided. It was seen that natural causes had operated by force, what we had neglected to do from our foresight. The invisible and pleasing ties of similar habits, laws, and language, produced for us a monopoly, not only without compulsion, but in spite of the irritation and calamity which a recent and severe contest could not fail to leave behind. The sympathy of congenial character is with great difficulty obliterated. Lower Canada, though now nearly half a century in our hands, is as perfectly French as the day it was conquered. The French of Louisiana are in the same state. The alternate government of England, Spain, and America, still leaves them Frenchmen." He draws the most consoling deduction from this congenial sentiment, in favor of the durability of that favorable correspondence with America, which we have hitherto enjoyed, and which is so much more advantageous than any thing that could have arisen between mother state and colony.

Mr. Baring constantly keeps in view the present state of Europe, "when the dream of universal empire, which sometimes crossed the brain of the vain or imbecile monarchs of France, is now realizing. The union which the world never before saw, of irresistible force with the most consummate art, is combined to rear this gigantic fabric, while the total deftition of energy and genius on the other side, appears to exhibit, by such an unusual concurrence of circumstances, the hand of Providence in this extraordinary revolution." It is at this era that a most fauciful plan has been formed, which, indeed, to be completely successful, wants only the concurrence of one man, but that man is the Emperor of France!