

THE TAILOR'S LAMENTATION,

A PARODY ON

When time who steals our years away,

Some rogue has stole my shears away,

And stole my thimble too;

My scissors they are gone astray,

Ah me! what shall I do?

My needles rusted are, alas!

My yard of little use;

And all my hopes now, by the mass,

Depend upon my goose.

Then whiskey bring, 'twill banish gloom,

We'll drink till we are blind,

For every day new cloth shall come,

And cabbage leave behind.

Come, Judy, bring the ball of thread,

Put work with Pat and die;

And when we've earned our daily bread,

Thou shalt get drunk with me.

And as I trim this coat with lace,

This thought shall clear my mind,

That future profit I can trace

From remnants left behind.

Then whiskey bring, 'twill banish gloom,

We'll drink till we are blind,

For every day new cloth shall come,

And cabbage leave behind.

But mark! at thoughts of silver lace,

Which makes this coat so gay,

A cloud o'erspreads my Judy's face,

And drives each smile away.

So like this gaudy coat my dear,

Unless you dry your pipes,

Your shoulders quickly shall appear

Right well belaced with stripes.

Then whiskey bring, 'twill banish gloom,

We'll drink till we are blind,

For every day new cloth shall come,

And cabbage leave behind.

THE CITY OF LONDON.

To a person who has never seen London,

the following account may not be uninteresting.

London is unparalleled, in extent and opulence,

in the whole habitable globe, except, perhaps,

by Peking, in China, Jeddo, in Japan,

and Houssa, in Africa, which are all said to be larger.

It comprehends, besides London, Westminster,

and Southwark, no less than 45 villages of considerable extent,

independent of a vast accession of buildings upon the open fields in the vicinity.

Its length is nearly eight miles, its breadth three, and its circumference 26.

It contains above 8000 streets, lanes, allies, and courts,

and more than 65 different squares. Its houses, warehouses, and other buildings,

make 162,000, besides 946 churches and chapels,

207 meeting houses for dissenters, 43 chapels for foreigners,

and six synagogues for the Jews; which in all make 502 places for public worship.

The number of inhabitants during the sitting of parliament, is estimated at 1,250,000.

Among these are found about 50,000 common prostitutes,

and no less than 60,000 thieves, coiners, and other bad persons of all descriptions.

The annual depredations on the public, by this numerous body of pilferers are estimated at the sum of 2,100,000. sterling.

In this vast city there are, moreover, upwards of 4000 seminaries for education,

eight institutions for promoting morality, ten institutions for promoting the arts—

112 asylums for the indigent—17 for the sick and lame—18 dispensaries—764 charitable institutions—58 courts of justice—7,040 professional men,

connected with the various departments of the law. There are 13,500 vessels trading to the river Thames in the course of a year,

and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the metropolis in the same period,

including their repeated journeys. The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames, is estimated at 66,814,932. sterling annually;

and the property floating in this vast city every year, is 17,000,000. sterling.

HORSE FOUNDERED.

A certain remedy is to dissolve one pound of Glauber salts in water,

and give it to the beast at one dose; and keep him in constant motion,

or you may travel with him as your other horses.—The greatest man America ever knew, made this discovery.

[Augusta Chronicle.

AN ACT

Authorizing a detachment from the militia of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized, at such times as he shall deem necessary, to require of the executives of the several States and Territories to take effectual measures to organize, arm and equip, according to law, and hold in readiness to march at a moment's warning, their respective proportions of one hundred thousand militia, officers included, to be apportioned by the President of the United States from the last militia returns in the department of war, and in cases where such returns have not been made by such other data as he shall judge equitable.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the executives of the several States and Territories may accept, as part of the said detachment, any corps of volunteers who shall engage to continue in service six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the detachment of militia and volunteers aforesaid, shall be officered out of the present militia officers, or others, at the option and discretion of the constitutional authority in the respective States and Territories, the President apportioning the general officers among the respective States and Territories as he may deem proper.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said detachments shall not be compelled to serve a longer time than six months after they arrive at the place of rendezvous, and that during the time of their service, they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations, and allowance for clothing as are established by law for the army of the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to call into actual service any part, or the whole of said detachment, when he shall judge that the exigencies of the United States require it; and, if a part only of said detachment shall be called into actual service, they shall be taken from such part thereof as the President of the United States shall deem proper.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one million of dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the pay, subsistence, and support of such part of said detachment as may be called into actual service.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue and be in force for the term of two years from the passing thereof, and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

MARCH 30, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

Making provision for arming and equipping the whole body of the militia of the U. States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the annual sum of two hundred thousand dollars be, & the same hereby is appropriated for the purpose of providing arms and military equipments for the whole body of the militia of the United States, either by purchase or manufacture by and on account of the U. States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorized to purchase scites for, and erect such additional arsenals and manufactories of arms as he may deem expedient under the limitations and restrictions now provided by law: Provided also, That so much of any law as restricts the number of workmen in the armories of the U. States to one hundred men, be and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all the arms procured in virtue of this act shall be transmitted to the several States composing this union and territories thereof, to each State and Territory respectively in proportion to the number

of the effective militia in each State and Territory, and by each State and Territory to be distributed to the militia in such State and Territory, under such rules and regulations as shall be by law prescribed by the legislature of each State and Territory.

J. B. VARNUM,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

S. SMITH,

President pro tempore of the Senate.

APRIL 23, 1808.

APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

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 Beall, Michael Bear, Maria Boyd.

C—Margaret Campbell, Barton Campbell, David Cuffler, Zachariah Chapman, (2) George Crouzman, Absolom Chenowith, 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 Foster, Samuel Flemming, Sally Flemming.

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 Kimbrell.

L—Thomas Lafferty, Mary Lienes, Thomas Lell, George Lemon.

M—John M'Eyre, William Maxwell, James M'Keevan, Sally Miller, William M'Eirney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.

O—Bernard O'Rorke, Gibbons and Offett, Anna Orrich.

P—Samuel Puryear, James S. Pearce.

R—Archibald Rutherford, Frederick Remley, Jack Ross, Roger Randal.

S—Messrs. Rockwell and Shaneway, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smurr, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speeh, Milly Sweny, John Strickle, Peter Sacathee, Myar Seamans, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Steward, Henry Small, James Sterrett, junr, 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—Jessee 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.

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.

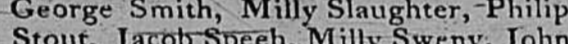
April 8, 1808.

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an etray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindle 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 M'CORMICK.

Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.



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, 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.

RAGS.

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

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 Earthen Ware.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS,

Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

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 instructed in the Counterpane weaving, and receive liberal wages.

WILLIAM MORROW.

A boy about 13 years of age, is also wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet, Counterpane & Blue Dying businesses.

W. MORROW.

Charlestown, April 23, 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. Like-wise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

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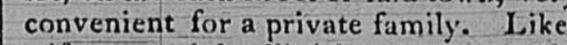
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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia.) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 8.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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PETERSBURG, April 23.

In all societies there are men actuated either by malice or envy, to black the fair fame of those, eminent for their talents or virtues. Impressions and reports unfavorable to the character of the late John D. Burk, have gone abroad with great facility. Where, and in whom, these reports originated, I am unable to say: But I conceive it my bounden duty to lay before the public every circumstance relating to the late unfortunate duel.

"Saturday, April 9.

"Mr. Burk dining at a public tavern, with his friends around him, expressed his sentiments with regard to the French government in the following manner: "What will the cavillers against the administration now say? What will they say to the letter of Mr. Armstrong, in answer to the arrogant note of Mr. Champagny? I am in hopes, when they read the honest, manly and luminous remarks of an American citizen, in refutation of the pretensions of the French rascals, they will have honestly and modestly enough to withdraw their accusations and be silent. For the French are all a pack of rascals.

"Mr. C. Task, if you mean to insult me, sir?

"Mr. C. Very well, sir.

"The observations of Mr. C. were uttered at the public table in a tone of defiance, which precluded any thing like gentlemanly or manly explanations."

Sunday morning Mr. Burk received the following note: "SIR,

"I have been so long in the place that you could not help knowing that I am a Frenchman. But so nearly opposite to you at dinner, that you could not avoid seeing me.—What you said, could not fail to hurt my feelings; I do not pretend to controul the conversation of any man, inasmuch as it does not relate to me.—But I cannot overlook what is said in my very face, let it be said directly or indirectly.

"If (alluding to politics) you did not mean to insult me, and had not observed that a Frenchman was within the reach of your words, I suppose you have no objection.

"The foregoing account was given by Mr. Burk himself to his friend, that in case the interview proved fatal to him, he should enclose it to me, with the correspondence.

GEORGE FULTZ.

April 13, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Hager's Town, on the 27th ultimo, a small Roan Horse, about 14 hands high, fox'd and nick'd, paces, trots and canters; about five years old. The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person delivering said horse to Samuel Hughes, Esq. of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Flagg, of Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville.

J. HOLKER.

May 6, 1808.

A Stray Hog.

TAKEN up a stray hog, marked in both ears with a crop and slope.—Appraised to three dollars and seventy-five cents. The owner may have it on proving property and paying charges.

ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER.

May 10, 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 FULTZ.

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PETERSBURG, April 23.

In all

LONDON, March 25.

PHILANTHROPY.—Towards 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, in the House of Lords, the reiterated attack upon the late ministers for their order of the 7th of January, which the present Ministers fill insidiously with their Orders in Council, was again made by the Lord Chancellor, who was answered by Lord Erskine, in a most powerful & unanswerable speech, at great length. His Lordship said, this charge repeatedly made, reminded him of Swift's Tale of a Tub. We produce, said Lord Erskine, a piece of bread—we eat it in their presence—we bring the baker who baked it—every body round agree it to be bread, but the noble Lords answer, that it is not bread, but the fact tell us that it ever came out of Leadenhall market, and the only proof they give of the proposition is, that if any man ventured to assert the contrary, they hoped that God might eternally damn him. Lord Erskine said, that these were the words of the rev. Dean Swift, and not his; and therefore the Bishops must pardon the profaneness.—He said, he had no doubt, that if it were convenient to establish his Lordship's black coat was a green color, it might easily be accomplished. As many as are of that opinion, say we would give it in a moment any color in the rainbow. His Lordship here adverted to the bark bill, which he had done two days before. He said, that Mr. Burke, in one of his immortal orations, had also given immortality to the benevolent Howard.—Speaking of that great man in his career of humanity, he had said, "he has visited all Europe; not to collect manuscripts, or to collate medals, but to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of grief, misery and despair; to pity the forsaken; to remember the forgotten, and to collect and collate the distresses of all men in all countries. It was fit, said Lord F., that this circumnavigator of charity should have received his being in that country which had been the instrument of Providence in her circumnavigation of the earth; not like the first discoverer, carrying cruelty and death in her train; but collecting mankind together under the dominion of laws and liberty." But what was the proposed circumnavigation of ministers? They at this moment, like Howard, were to visit all Europe; like him they were to plunge into the infection of hospitals; but not like him, to remember the forsaken and forgotten, but to pluck the balm of health, or rather of life, out of the mouths of the miserable. They were to rob them—not of one medicine, which, as he had said formerly, might be substituted for another; but which he would repeat again, even as often as they repeated the Order of the 7th of January, that would subject Great Britain to the final everlasting curse—"I was sick and ye visited me not."

Morning Chronicle.

March 25. We have already stated that the idea of sending troops to Sweden has been abandoned. It is however intended speedily to send a strong naval force to the Baltic. Indeed the ships are now ready, and nothing but the prevailing easterly winds have prevented them from sailing before this time.

Gottenburgh Mail.

This morning we received journals and letters from Gottenburgh to the 21st. The king of Denmark, who had long been in such a state of mental debility as not to be able to perform any of the executive functions, died suddenly the 13th inst. The Crown Prince (now Frederick VI.) has succeeded to the throne; but there were no acclamations or rejoicing when he was proclaimed. In an action reported to have taken place in Finland, the Russians are said to have lost 5,000 men, and the Swedes 1,700. The latter retreated after the action.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

From St. Domingo.

By late accounts we learn that Pétion was within one mile of the Cape, where Christophe has fixed his residence, as the capital of his empire, or what he calls his republic, although his mode of governing has very little claim to that title. The English papers, which have always had a particular reason for celebrating the virtues and the genius of

Toussaint, now praise in the highest terms his successor, and boastingly proclaim the complaisance towards the black emperor, which is professed by the ministry. An ambassador has been sent, uniform for his troops and carriages have been provided for him, whilst Louis 18th remains in England with the mere shadow of royalty. They pay a miserable compliment to the exiled monarch, when they use every exertion to gratify the caprice and flatter the vanity of the revolted chief.

The English have, however, no greater influence than the French, in determining the fate of St. Domingo. The negroes are cowardly, and incapable of persevering undertakings. It is very difficult to train them to the military service, they are very disorderly, and form pretexts for desertion on the most frivolous causes.

General Ferrand is supposed to possess considerable influence over Pétion, who has served in the French army, and has a particular dislike to Englishmen. Pétion has acquired advantages over Christophe in a variety of ways.

Some time ago it was announced by several letters that the mulattoes had established themselves at Fort Dauphin, and on that part of the Spanish boundary which is generally called the North part of St. Domingo. But it is not probable that they are in a situation to penetrate to the Cape; if they are, a speedy termination will be put to the reign of Christophe.

The embargo has had the same effect on the colonies as a blockade. The negroes of St. Domingo can find sufficiency of nourishment, but it is by no means at present, provided with resources for a blockade or siege. Within fifteen days either the assailant would be repulsed, or the submission of the colony would take place, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

The neglect of laying in a sufficient stock has been very common in the West India Islands. It is on that account that the French calculate to reduce St. Domingo. By cutting off the usual supplies, a general surrender would occur, as they are now very badly provided with any kind of the necessaries of life, owing to our embargo, and the general state of Europe.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Amsterdam to his correspondent in this city, dated March 4th.

As respects political information I can only inform you that it seems to be the determination of Bonaparte that all the world shall be at war, and that he will carry it on to the very last extremity, more especially with England, his greatest rival. It will serve as a specimen of his very hostile measures, to observe to you that three days since a cartel arrived here with prisoners from England, which was immediately ordered out again without having had the least communication with the shore. Not even a fishing-boat is allowed to pass the fort without having a guard on board, so fearful are they of any communication with Great-Britain. The Emperor has ordered a new levy of 90,000 recruits; exclusive of which his army is computed at 900,000.

An embargo took place here on the 25th of January, for what purpose is at present unknown. The American Consul has petitioned for one of the ships to depart for the United States with all the unfortunate American seamen; this request has been granted; and it is by this conveyance I now address you.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated February 9.

The advance in our prices in the last three or four days, has been most extraordinary; such has been the spirit of speculation that the increase has taken place from one hour to another. We sold 70 hhd. tobacco at 35 dollars per cwt. that 24 hours previous was purchased at 19; and Mocha coffee that two days back was at 67 1/2 has been sold at 94 1/2. Larger sales have been made at about the following prices, viz. Martinique coffee 56 to 61 cents per lb. St. Domingo do. 45 to 50. Havana sugar, white, 32 20 to 41 50. Havana do. very inferior, 10 5. Nankens 1 50 per piece.

These prices are as correct as the situation of our market will admit. A vessel arrived the other day without having been boarded. The chances are

great against others being equally fortunate; if they succeed the profits will be immense. Exchange on London 54. Repository.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated April 2d, and written by an intelligent and active member of the incorporated Society for the promotion of Arts.

Of late there is a great spring of manufacturing with us. Every week the Society has samples of woollen cloth sent for their inspection. There is a manufactory of broadcloth set up at Poughkeepsie by a Mr. Booth. He bro't to this city last week a piece of his own manufacturing, being of the common width of that sort of cloth. It was a very fine and good piece and is now selling in the city at 7 10-1000 per yard. It was made of the Merino wool, which he purchased of Mr. R. R. Livingston. The late has loaned to Mr. Booth, I think, about 5000 dollars, to enable him to carry on the business more extensively.

About twenty miles north of this place another foreigner has established a manufactory for spinning flax and hemp into yarn and twine, by machinery, which has been imported from England, and which is said to be very curious; and that two girls by this mode will spin as much and better in one day than ten women can do in the same time by the usual mode. The late has also loaned to this man a sum of money to extend his business.

A bill has passed the Senate, and no doubt will pass the assembly for introducing into this State the Merino breed of sheep, by offering fifty dollars to any person who will first bring into any county a full blooded Merino ram, where there is none before, to be kept there one year from September next.

If the embargo continues any length of time, we shall think that we can do without European woollens & linens. I shall procure two volumes of our proceedings, one for yourself and the other for the Congress library, &c. *Mr. Booth is from England.

BALTIMORE, May 9. LA FAYET FROM HOLLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Susanna, Samuel Franklin, master, in 43 days from Amsterdam, which port he left on the 25th March, by permission of the Dutch government. In her came passenger Mr. Rittenhouse, the bearer of dispatches from General Armstrong, our minister at Paris; he set off yesterday morning for the seat of government. Captain F. informs, that no vessels had arrived at Amsterdam since the sailing of the Eliza, Hullington, except a brig belonging to Bolton, which was captured and brought in by an Amsterdam privateer. The ship Lexington, Gardier, was to sail in 14 days, by permission of that government, with crews of the American vessels, and other American distressed seamen in that port.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated March 23.

The council of prizes at Paris has received orders to suspend, for two months, all decisions respecting American ships and property detained. Marshal Brune is said to be put in prison at Paris, together with some other chief people, and also the prefect of Ghent or Antwerp. The cause of this arrestation is unknown.

A declaration of war is made by Prussia against Sweden. Some changes are expected in the south of Europe.

It was reported that 40,000 men were to be collected at the Helder, as part of an invading army; but there were no indications of their immediate collection. Formidable preparations for an expedition were going on at Flushing.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, dated March 9.

If we could credit some particular letters, a numerous expedition is preparing in the English sea ports; to make a second attack on Copenhagen and Elsinore. The English direct their views in particular on Copenhagen, and seem determined to take it at any rate, in order to have a free navigation in the Baltic sea; and although measures have been taken by the Northern powers to prevent the Swedish fleet from sailing in concert with the English; still it appears (as is customary with them) that their aid will arrive too late to the assistance of their ally.

Extract of a letter from a respectable In-dian in Lower Canada, who was educated by the late Dr. Wheelock, to his acquaintance and friends now living in the state of New Hampshire, dated December 6, 1807.

I am sorry it appears at present there is a prospect of war between these colonies and the United States. Governor Craig has arrived at Quebec, & brought with him 9000 regular troops; the standing army in Lower Canada consisting of 21,000 men, 9000 of them are French Canadians; by order of the Gov. there are to be 1000 more of the French Canadians raised. A few days ago there was a great council held at Quenesparta and 6000 of our red brethren were present. It is very certain that the British mean to make a powerful resistance. It will take some time to reduce Quebec; if the Americans should ever attempt to take our capital, there will be warm work.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Private letters recently received from Holland, state, that seven of the most eminent merchants at Antwerp, and four at Brussels, had been taken into custody, for having violated the Decrees recently issued for the prevention of all intercourse with Great Britain. They are charged with having "contrived, sanctioned, and connived at the admission into the ports under the Dominion of France, of various goods, the manufacture of England, of having negotiated bills for the payment of such goods, and of having sent money out of this country, contrary to the tenor of the Decrees of France." They have been forcibly taken from their families and sent under a strong escort of Gens d'Armes to Paris.

Copy of a letter from Amsterdam, dated February 23d, 1803, to a merchant in Philadelphia.

I avail myself of this opportunity, perhaps the last for a long time—we feel sensibly the effect of the rigorous measures from all parts, against the maritime trade; prices of produce have raised to an enormous rate; enclosed are those of to-day, which most probably will get up much more, if a favorable turn does not take place—we hear nothing about the American vessels detained in England, communication with that country being almost impossible. However, vessels direct from America, not detained by the English, may still come here and unload, but in pursuance of the late embargo in America, we can expect none of them here. There is not yet any hope of a speedy peace between England and France; the only point upon which some hope can be founded, is a probability that America will maintain its neutrality, and that the late prudent step of your government may induce the two belligerent powers in Europe to respect those neutrals whom neither of them can do without—if so, we may see again in a few months, the American flag in our harbors—we have not yet intelligence of Mr. Rose's arrival in America—and many people suppose that he is vested with powers to enter into some agreement that may save the American flag from violation—but we are not very sanguine on this head.

CHARLES TOWN, May 20.

No accurate account of the New York and Massachusetts elections has yet been received—in both places it is said considerable advantages have been gained by the Federalists.

The Boston Centinel says that the hon. Elbridge Gerry voted for the federal candidates, and attended the federal meeting preparatory to the choice.

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An arrival at New York brings London news to the 26th March, one day later than has been previously received. The House of Lords have passed the bill furthering the operation of the Orders in Council.

The Common Council of London have presented an address to the King assuring him of "their unshaken attachment to his most sacred person and government; not, however, without considerable opposition.

BRITISH ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

The blessed effects of this new maritime system of plunder, are beginning to be felt by our merchants. The ship Active, belonging to this port, with a cargo of salt from St. Ubes, returning home, was captured and carried into Falmouth, and has been condemned, vessel and cargo.

There are two other ships under similar circumstances, detained in British ports. Democratic Press.

We some weeks since announced the capture of American vessels in France, carried in under the Milan decree—advise you now in this city corroborating this information, by the way of Holland.

We also learn that all the American vessels which have entered the ports of Holland with American cargoes only, have been admitted, even after having been in British ports, with a declaration that all American vessels would be admitted, with the exception of such as had taken the passes of the British government, and the total exclusion of British productions.

Aurora.

Gen. Moreau arrived at Charleston S. C. from Savannah, on Monday evening, the 2d inst.

Gen. Gardanne, a very much distinguished officer under Bonaparte, in Italy and Germany, has actually arrived in Persia, and has been received at the Durbar of Shah Futh Ali, in a manner so unusual and distinguished, as to leave no longer any doubt of an intended operation in Asia, which, whether they are likely to succeed wholly or not, cannot at least but produce very serious consequences to the British power in Hindostan. The world is generally ignorant of the materials for war and revolution planted in Asia. Aurora.

THE USE OF GUN-BOATS.

(Demonstrated by experience.)

The Delight, a British sloop of war in an attack on some gun-boats at Reggio, was cut to pieces. Captain Sea-comb, commander of a ship of the line, had gone on board to superintend the engagement, but fell with the captain of the sloop of war. American.

The union between the French and Spaniards since the entrance of the French into Spain, remain uninterrupted, and the most splendid military parade contributes to the ardor of the troops, and to the intercourse of the officers of the two nations. The Spanish nation is yielding to the influence of the military character, and insensibly losing the sovereignty of its ecclesiastical establishments. From Lisbon we learn, that the inquisitor general has addressed the church, requiring submission to Napoleon, as sent by God to protect the church, and to render the people happy. The enthusiasm which accompanies the great events of Europe, & the few hopes of successful resistance, upon whatever principles it may be undertaken, and the full conviction to the minds of many, that the fate of Europe will eventually be blessed by this crisis of its affairs, have prepared all nations to behold with astonishment the present order of things, and from the quick succession of great changes, to give themselves up to a full acquiescence. Salem Reg.

The General Court Martial assembled on board the United States' Frigate the Chesapeake, in the harbor of Norfolk, and state of Virginia, pursuant to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, to try James Barron, Esq. a Captain in the Navy of the United States, upon the following charges, viz. 1st. For negligently performing the duty assigned him. 2d. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action. 3d. For failing to encourage in his own person, his inferior officers and men to fight courageously. 4th. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which vessel it was his duty to encounter. Have acquitted him of all the charges, excepting the 2d. viz. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action—of this charge they have pronounced him guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the Navy of the United

States, and this without pay or official emoluments of any kind for the period of five years, from the 8th day of February, 1803. This sentence is confirmed by the President.

Sag-Harbor, April 30.

The fast sailing schooner Nassau, captain Latham, arrived this day from Machias.—We are informed that letters had been received at that place from the Collector at Passamaquoddy, informing that there were upwards of a hundred vessels at that place, and he found it impossible to execute the laws. The mob had threatened to burn his house, and unless a force was immediately sent there, he was apprehensive he should be obliged to quit his station.

New York, May 9.

On Thursday evening arrived at Boston the ship Thomas, Captain Mantor, in 55 days from Palermo, Sicily. On the 21st of April, Captain Mantor spoke the brig Prudence, 21 days from Bordeaux for New York. A Mr. Williams, a passenger, informed Capt. Mantor that the French Emperor was at Madrid; that the king of Spain had been deposed; his son placed on the throne, and the prince of peace sentenced to be beheaded.

A well meaning English Jew is said to have written a treatise to prove that Bonaparte is not the MESSIAH! This rabbi must belong to the tribe of logicians.

"Who undertake to prove, by force of Arguments, a man's no horse."

Bonaparte has lately fitted up his library in the English taste, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble busts of celebrated characters, amongst which are those of Mr. Fox and Lord Nelson.

The revenues of France at present amount to between 30 and 40 millions sterling, and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on widows, individuals, door-ways, sign-boards, furniture, and working patents, without which no one is permitted to manufacture in any way; the Custom-house duties, which used to contribute greatly to the national supplies, are now greatly deficient of their accustomed produce. The annual consumption of food in Paris is stated at 253,540,000 francs, or about 10,776,000, and one-sixth part of the population of that capital are classed as paupers.

A curious instrument has been invented by Dr. Bozzoni, of Frankfort, in Germany, the object of which is to afford an inspection of the interior of wounds, and parts of the human body, such as the œsophagus, the uterus, &c.

An interesting analysis of coffee has lately been made by Mr. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain muclage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, concrete essential oil, some albumen, & a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, potash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting develops the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderate, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum, and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all other kinds most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drank.

DEATHS.—At Bolton, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, aged 74, relict of the late governor Samuel Adams. At Perry Hall, in Baltimore county, Harry Dorsey Gough. At Philadelphia, Samuel M. Fox, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons are combined or combining and confederating together on Lake Champlain and the country thereto adjacent for the purposes of forming insurrections against the authority of the laws of the United States, for opposing the same and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the

ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals, by the laws of the United States.

Now therefore to the end, that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned directly or indirectly in any insurrection or combination against the same, may be duly warned—I have issued this my PROCLAMATION, hereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations, instantly, and without delay, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: And I do hereby further require and command all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons civil or military, who shall be found within the vicinage of such insurrections or combination, to be aiding and assisting, by all the means in their power, by force of arms or otherwise, to quell and subdue such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned, who shall not instantly, and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes—and, to deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington, the 19th day of April, 1808, and in the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

From the GREENFIELD GAZETTE.

ADDRESS TO THE LADIES.

Young ladies in town and those that live round, Let a friend at this season advise you, Since money's so scarce and times growing worse, Strange things may soon hap and surprize you.

First then throw aside your high top-knots of pride, Wear none but your own country linen, Of economy boast, let your pride be the moil, To shew clothes of your own make and spinning.

What if homespun they say, is not quite so gay, As brocades, yet be not in a passion, For when once it is known, this is much worn in town, One and all will cry out 'tis the fashion!

No more ribbons wear, nor in rich dress appear, Love your country much better than fine things, Begin without passion, 'twill soon be the fashion, To grace your smooth locks with a twine string.

These do without fear, and to all you'll appear, Fair, charming, true, lovely & clever; Tho' the times remain darkish; young men will be sparkish, And love you much stronger than ever.

MASON BENNETT.

Charlestown, May 17, 1808.

A Weaver wanted.

The subscriber will give employ and generous wages to a good industrious Journeyman Weaver.

JOHN LEMON.

A SMART BOY,

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

Postponement.

The sale of the negroes, which was to have taken place on the 16th inst. under the authority of a deed of trust from F. Fairfax, esq. to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel M. Pharron, is postponed till Friday the 27th inst.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee.

May 20, 1808.

Spring Goods.

W. W. LANE,

Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought

Spring & Summer Goods,

Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH; he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country. He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Blistered Steel, Cabonit Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugars, French and Peach Brandy, Wines, &c. Also a large quantity of old Rye Whiskey, distilled in Pennsylvania, all of which he offers for cash, on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

dry, spread the hemp stalk itself on the grass for that length of time to bleach it. It will not answer to put the hemp in the cold soap and water—This process may perhaps be improved.—Thus I suppose an establishment of one boiler holding 80 gallons, and three cylindrical wooden tubs or barrels near it. Fill the barrels with fifty pounds weight of hemp each. Fill the boiler with water, and one pound and a quarter of soft soap; when it boils let it run off by a cock into one of the barrels of hemp placed below. Cover it up, and while this is steeping, fill the boiler for the second barrel. In less than an hour you can make the second 80 gallons boil; turn it into the second barrel of hemp. Then boil a third portion of soap and water, and by the time it boils you will be ready to empty the barrel of hemp first filled, and thus in a summer's day one person can manage with ease 750 weight of hemp, if another be employed in taking it out and spreading it. Consider; war may ensue; and whether for our own consumption or for sale to others, is there an article of culture so profitable as hemp?

The advantages of this process are:

1st. It saves time.

2dly. The hemp is stronger, whiter, softer and cleaner.

3dly. It can be carried on at all times of the year.

4thly. The produce is greater: by the old process 800 pounds of hemp-stalks produced when steeped, pulled and beaten, 150 pound of pure tow [hemp] by

For Sale,

A valuable negro woman,

about twenty two years of age, and her son about three years old. Any person wanting such a servant would do well to purchase this woman; she is honest, faithful and healthy; understands house work, and is an excellent hand in the field. She is not sold for any fault; an imperious demand for money compels the measure. For the cash a bargain can be had. Application may be made to George and John Humphreys, in Charles Lewis Jefferson county, Virginia, or to the subscriber residing near said place.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

May 17, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing, fowling, passing through, or trespassing in any manner on my farms, or that of Thomas Fairfax, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders.

JOHN DOWNEY.

Blomery, May 16, 1808.

LONDON, March 25.

PILLAGE.—Towards 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, in the House of Lords, the reiterated attack upon the late ministers for their order of the 7th of January, which the present Ministers still insist upon, was again made by the Lord Chancellor, who was answered by Lord Erskine, in a most powerful & unanswerable speech, at great length. His Lordship said, this charge repeatedly made, reminded him of Swift's Tale of a Tub. We produce, said Lord Erskine, a piece of bread—we eat it in their presence—we bring the baker who baked it—every body round agree it to be bread, but the noble Lords answer, that it is not bread, but the factitious mutton that ever came out of Leadenhall market, and the only proof they give of the proposition is, that if any man ventured to assert the contrary, they hoped that God might eternally damn him. Lord Erskine said, that these were the words of the rev. Dean Swift, and not his, and therefore the Bishops must pardon the profaneness.—He said, he had no doubt, that if it were convenient to establish his Lordship's black coat was a green color, it might easily be accomplished. As many as are of that opinion, say eye would give it in a moment any color in the rainbow. His Lordship here adverted to the bark bill, which he had done two days before. He said, that Mr. Burke, in one of his immortal orations, had also given immortality to the benevolent Howard.—Speaking of that great man in his career of humanity, he had said, "he has visited all Europe; not to collect manuscripts, or to collate medals, but to dive into the depth of dungeons; to plunge into the infection of hospitals; to survey the mansions of grief, misery and despair; to pity the forsaken; to remember the forgotten, and to collect and collate the diffusions of all men in all countries. It was a circumnavigation of charity." It was fit, said Lord E., that this circumnavigator of charity should have received his being in that country which had been the instrument of Providence in her circumnavigation of the earth; not like the frail discoverer, carrying cruelty and death in her train; but collecting mankind together under the dominion of laws and liberty." But what was the proposed circumnavigation of ministers? They at this moment, like Howard, were to visit all Europe; like him they were to plunge into the infection of hospitals; but not like him, to remember the forsaken and forgotten, but to pluck the balm of health, or rather of life, out of the mouths of the miserable. They went to rob them—not of one medicine, which, as he had said formerly, might be substituted for another; but which he would repeat again, even as often as they repeated the Order of the 7th of January, that would subject Great Britain to the final everlasting curse—"I was sick and ye visited me not."

Morning Chronicle.

March 26.

We have already stated that the idea of sending troops to Sweden has been abandoned. It is however intended to send a strong naval force to the Baltic. Indeed the ships are now ready, and nothing but the prevailing easterly winds have prevented them from sailing before this time.

Gottenburgh Mail.

This morning we received journals and letters from Gottenburgh to the 21st. The king of Denmark, who had long been in such a state of mental delirium as not to be able to perform any of the executive functions, died suddenly the 13th inst. The Crown Prince (now Frederick VI.) has succeeded to the throne; but there were no acclamations or rejoicing when he was proclaimed. In an action reported to have taken place in Finland, the Russians are said to have lost 5,000 men, and the Swedes 1,700. The latter retreated after the action.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

From St. Domingo.

By late accounts we learn that Petion was within one mile of the Cape, where Christophe has fixed his residence, as the capital of his empire, or what he calls his republic, although his mode of governing has very little claim to that title. The English papers, which have always had a particular reason for celebrating the virtues and genius of

Toussaint, now praise in the highest terms his successor, and boasting to proclaim the compliance towards the black emperor, which is professed by the ministry. An ambassador has been sent, uniform for his troops and carriage have been provided for him, whilst Louis 18th remains in England with the mere shadow of royalty. They pay a miserable compliance to the exiled monarch, when they use every exertion to gratify the cuprice and flatter the vanity of the revolted chief.

The English have, however, no greater influence than the French, in determining the fate of St. Domingo. The negroes are cowardly, and incapable of persevering undertakings. It is very difficult to train them to the military service, they are very disorderly, and form pretexts for desertion on the most frivolous causes.

General Ferrand is supposed to possess considerable influence over Petion, who has served in the French army, and has a particular dislike to Englishmen, and has acquired advantages over Christophe in a variety of ways.

Some time ago it was announced by several letters that the mulattoes had established themselves at Fort Dauphin, and on that part of the Spanish boundary which is generally called the North part of St. Domingo. But it is not probable that they are in a situation to penetrate to the Cape; if they are, a speedy termination will be put to the reign of Christophe.

The embargo has had the same effect on the colonies as a blockade. The negroes of St. Domingo can find sufficiency of nourishment, but it is by no means at present, provided with resources for a blockade or siege. Within fifteen days either the assailant would be repulsed, or the submission of the colony would take place, on account of the scarcity of provisions.

The neglect of laying in a sufficient stock has been very common in the West India Islands. It is on that account that the French calculate to reduce St. Domingo. By cutting off the usual supplies, a general surrender would occur, as they are now very badly provided with any kind of the necessities of life, owing to our embargo, and the general state of Europe.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Amsterdam to his correspondent in this city, dated March 4th.

"As respects political information I can only inform you that it seems to be the determination of Bonaparte that all the world shall be at war, and that he will carry it on to the very last extremity, more especially with England, his greatest rival. It will serve as a specimen of his very hostile measures, to observe to you that three days since a cartel arrived here with prisoners from England, which was immediately ordered out again without having had the least communication with the shore. Not even a fishing-boat is allowed to pass the fort without having a guard on board, so fearful are they of any communication with Great-Britain. The Emperor has ordered a new levy of 90,000 recruits; exclusive of which his army is computed at 800,000.

"An embargo took place here on the 25th of January, for what purpose is at present unknown. The American Consul has petitioned for one of the ships to depart for the United States with all the unfortunate American seamen; this request has been granted; and it is by this conveyance I now address you."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, dated February 9.

The advance in our prices in the last three or four days, has been most extraordinary; such has been the spirit of speculation that the increase has taken place from one hour to another. We sold 70 hhd's tobacco at 35 dollars per cwt. that 24 hours previous was purchased at 19; and Mocha coffee that two days before was at 67 1/2 has been sold at 94 1/2.—Larger sales have been made at about the following prices, viz. Martinique coffee 58 to 61 cents per lb. St. Domingo do. 45 to 50. Havana sugar, white, 32 20 to 41 50. Havana do. very inferior, 19 5. Nankens 1 56 per piece.

These prices are as correct as the situation of our market will admit. A vessel arrived the other day without having been boarded. The chances are

great against others, being equally fortunate; if they succeed the profits will be immense. Exchange on London 54. Repertory.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated April 30, and written by an intelligent and active member of the incorporated Society for the promotion of arts.

"Of late there is a great spring of manufacturing with us. Every week the Society has samples of woollen cloth sent for their inspection. There is a manufactory of broadcloth set up at Poughkeepsie by a Mr. Booth. He bro't to this city last week a piece of his own manufacturing, being of the common width of that sort of cloth. It was a very fine and good piece and is now selling in the city at dolls. 7 10-1000 per yard. It was made of the Merino wool, which he purchased of Mr. R. Livingston. The flate has loaned to Mr. Booth, I think, about 5000 dolls. to enable him to carry on the business more extensively.

"About twenty miles north of this place another foreigner has established a manufactory for spinning flax and hemp into yarn and twine, by machinery, which has been imported from England, and which is said to be very curious, and that two girls by this mode will spin as much and better in one day than ten women can do in the same time by the usual mode. The flate has also loaned to this man a sum of money to extend his business.

"A bill has passed the Senate, and no doubt will pass the assembly for introducing into this flate the Merino breed of sheep, by offering fifty dollars to any person who will first bring into any county a full blooded Merino ram, where there is none before, to be kept there one year from September next.

"The embargo continues any length of time, we shall think that we can do without European woollens & linens. I shall procure two volumes of our proceedings, one for yourself and the other for the Congress library," &c.

*Mr. Booth is from England.

BALTIMORE, May 9.

LATEST FROM HOLLAND.

On Saturday evening arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Susanna, Samuel Franklin, master, in 45 days from Amsterdam, which port he left on the 25th March, by permission of the Dutch government. In her came passenger Mr. Rittenhouse, the bearer of dispatches from General Armstrong, our minister at Paris; he set off yesterday morning for the seat of government. Captain F. informs, that no vessels had arrived at Amsterdam since the sailing of the Eliza, Haddington, except a brig belonging to Bolton, which was captured and brought in by an Amsterdam privateer. The ship Lexington, Gardner, was to sail in 14 days, by permission of that government, with crews of the American vessels, and other American distressed seamen in that port.

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PHILADELPHIA, May 12.

Private letters recently received from Holland, state, that seven of the most eminent merchants at Antwerp, and four at Brussels, had been taken into custody, for having violated the Decrees recently issued for the prevention of all intercourse with Great Britain. They are charged with having "contrived, sanctioned, and connived at the admission into the ports under the Dominion of France, of various goods, the manufacture of England, of having negotiated bills for the payment of such goods, and of having sent money out of the country, contrary to the tenor of the Decrees of France." They have been forcibly taken from their families and sent under a strong escort of Gen'sl Armes to Paris.

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CHARLES TOWN, May 20.

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The Bolton Centinel says that the hon. Elbridge Gerry voted for the federal candidates, and attended the federal meeting preparatory to the choice.

Late letters from Hamburg, received in this city this morning, state, that the American property at Hamburg, under seizure by the French, has been released. N. Y. paper.

An arrival at New York brings London news to the 26th March, one day later than has been previously received. The House of Lords have passed the bill furthering the operation of the Orders in Council.

The Common Council of London have presented an address to the King assuring him of "their unshaken attachment to his most sacred person and government," not, however, without considerable opposition.

BRITISH ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

The blessed effects of this new maritime system of plunder, are beginning to be felt by our merchants. The ship Active, belonging to this port, with a cargo of salt from St. Ubes, returning home, was captured and carried into Falmouth, and has been condemned, vessel and cargo.

There are two other ships under similar circumstances, detained in British ports. Democratic Press.

We some weeks since announced the release of American vessels in France, carried in under the Milan decree—advise us now in this city corroborating this information, by the way of Holland.

We also learn that all the American vessels which have entered the ports of England with American cargoes only, have been admitted, even after having been in British ports, with a declaration that all American vessels would be admitted, with the exception of such as had taken the passes of the British government, and the total exclusion of British productions.

Aurora.

Gen. Moreau arrived at Charleston S. C. from Savannah, on Monday evening, the 2d inst.

Gen. Gardanne, a very much distinguished officer under Bonaparte, in Italy and Germany, has actually arrived in Persia, and has been received at the Durbar of Shah Futh Ali, in a manner so unusual and distinguished, as to leave no longer any doubt of an intended operation in Asia, which, whether they are likely to succeed wholly or not, cannot at least but produce very serious consequences to the British power in Hindostan. The world is generally ignorant of the materials for war and revolution planted in Asia. Aurora.

THE USE OF GUN-BOATS. (Demonstrated by experience.)

The Delight, a British sloop of war in an attack on some gun-boats at Reggio, was cut to pieces. Captain Seacomb, commander of a ship of the line, had gone on board to superintend the engagement, but fell with the captain of the sloop of war. American.

The union between the French and Spaniards since the entrance of the French into Spain, remain uninterrupted, and the most splendid military parade contributes to the ardor of the troops, and to the intercourse of the officers of the two nations. The Spanish nation is yielding to the influence of the military character, and insensibly losing the sovereignty of its ecclesiastical establishments. From Lisbon we learn, that the inquisitor general has addressed the church, requiring submission to Napoleon, as sent by God to protect the church, and to render the people happy. The enthusiasm which accompanies the great events of Europe, & the few hopes of successful resistance, upon whatever principles it may be undertaken, and the full conviction to the minds of many, that the flate of Europe will eventually be blessed by this crisis of its affairs, have prepared all nations to behold with astonishment the present order of things, and from the quick succession of great changes, to give themselves up to a full acquiescence. Salem Reg.

The General Court Martial assembled on board the United States' frigate Chesapeake, in the harbor of Norfolk, and flate of Virginia, pursuant to the order of the Secretary of the Navy, to try James Barron, Esq. a Captain in the Navy of the United States, upon the following charges, viz.

1st. For negligently performing the duty assigned him.

2d. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action.

3d. For falling to encourage in his own person, his inferior officers and men to fight courageously.

4th. For not doing his utmost to take or destroy the Leopard, which vessel it was his duty to encounter.

Have acquitted him of all the charges, excepting the 2d. viz. For neglecting on the probability of an engagement to clear his ship for action—of this charge they have pronounced him guilty, and for this offence, they have adjudged, and sentenced him to be suspended from all command in the Navy of the United States, and this without pay or official emoluments of any kind for the period and term of five years, from the 8th day of February, 1803. This sentence is confirmed by the President.

States, and this without pay or official emoluments of any kind for the period and term of five years, from the 8th day of February, 1803. This sentence is confirmed by the President.

New York, April 30.

The fast sailing schooner Nassau, captain Latham, arrived this day from Mahanias.—We are informed that letters had been received at that place from the Collector at Passamaquoddy, informing that there were upwards of a hundred vessels at that place, and he found it impossible to execute the laws. The mob had threatened to burn his house, and unless a force was immediately sent there, he was apprehensive he should be obliged to quit his flation.

New York, May 9.

On Thursday evening arrived at Boston the ship Thomas, Captain Mantor, in 55 days from Palermo, Sicily.

On the 21st of April, Captain Mantor spoke the brig Prudence, 21 days from Bordeaux for New York. A Mr. Williams, a passenger, informed Capt. Mantor that the French Emperor was at Madrid; that the King of Spain had been deposed, his son placed on the throne, and the prince of peace sentenced to be beheaded.

A well meaning English Jew is said to have written a treatise to prove that Bonaparte is not the MESSIAH! This rabbi must belong to the tribe of logicians.

Who undertake to prove, by force "Of arguments, a man's no horse."

Bonaparte has lately fitted up his library in the English flate, and rather plain than otherwise; it is decorated with marble balls of celebrated characters, amongst which are those of Mr. Fox and Lord Nelson.

The revenues of France at present amount to between 30 and 40 millions sterling; and the subjects pay, in the aggregate, about 33 per cent. The taxes are chiefly levied on widows, individuals, door-ways, sign-boards, furniture, and working patents, without which no one is permitted to manufacture in any way; the Custom-house duties, which used to contribute greatly to the national supplies, are now greatly deficient of their accustomed produce. The annual consumption of food in Paris is flated at 238,640,000 francs, or about £10,776,000, and one-sixth part of the population of that capital are classed as paupers.

A curious instrument has been invented by Dr. Bozzoni, of Frankfort, in Germany, the object of which is to afford an inspection of the interior of wounds, and parts of the human body, such as the œsophagus, the uterus, &c.

An interesting analysis of coffee has lately been made by Mr. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much gallic acid, a resin, concrete essential oil, some albumen, & a volatile aromatic principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, potash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting develops the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderate, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum, and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all other kinds most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drank.

DEATHS.—At Bolton, Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, aged 74, relict of the late governor Samuel Adams. At Perry Hall, in Baltimore county, Harry Dorsey Gough. At Philadelphia, Samuel M. Fox, President of the Bank of Pennsylvania.

By the President of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS information has been received that sundry persons are combined or combining and confederating together on Lake Champlain and the country thereto adjacent for the purposes of forming insurrections against the authority of the laws of the United States, for opposing the same and obstructing their execution; and that such combinations are too powerful to be suppressed by the

ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the Marshals, by the laws of the United States.

Now therefore to the end, that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned directly or indirectly in any insurrection or combination against the same, may be duly warned—I have issued this my PROCLAMATION, hereby commanding such insurgents, and all concerned in such combinations, instantly, and without delay, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes: And I do hereby further require and command all officers having authority, civil or military, and all other persons civil and military, who shall be found within the vicinage of such insurrections or combination, to be aiding and assisting, by all the means in their power, by force of arms or otherwise, to quell and subdue such insurrections or combinations, to seize upon all those therein concerned, who shall not instantly, and without delay, disperse and retire to their respective abodes: and, to deliver them over to the civil authority of the place, to be proceeded against according to law.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Given at the city of Washington, the 19th day of April, 1808, and in the sovereignty and independence of the United States, the thirty-second.

TH: JEFFERSON.

By the President,

JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

From the GREENFIELD GAZETTE.

ADDRESS TO THE LADIES.

Young ladies in town and those that live round.

Let a friend at this season advise you, Since money's so scarce and times growing worse, Strange things may soon hap and surpize you.

First then throw aside your high top-knots of pride, Wear none but your own country linen.

Of economy boast, let your pride be the most, To shew clothes of your own make and spinning.

What if homespun they say, is not quite so gay, As brocades, yet be not in a passion, For when once it is known, this is much worn in town,

One and all will cry out 'tis the fashion!

No more ribbons wear, nor in rich dress appear, Love your country much better than fine things.

Begin without passion, 'twill soon be the fashion, To grace your smooth locks with a twine string.

These do without fear, and to all you'll appear Fair, charming, true, lovely & clever; Tho' the times remain darkish, young men will be sparkish,

And love you much stronger than ever.

A Stray Filly.

CAME to my house about the first of March, a Bark Bay Filly, with long mane and tail, three of her legs white above the fetlocks, a blaze in her forehead, and the right eye white, or what is commonly called, a glass eye—no brand. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take it away.

MASON BENNETT. Charleston, May 17, 1808.

A Weaver wanted.

The subscriber will give employ and generous wages to a good industrious Journeyman Weaver.

JOHN LEMON.

A SMART BOY,

Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON. Charleston, May 20, 1808.

Postponement.

The sale of the negroes, which was to have taken place on the 15th inst., under the authority of a deed of trust from F. Fairfax, esq. to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a debt due Samuel M. Pherson, is postponed till Friday the 27th inst.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee. May 20, 1808.

Spring Goods.

W. W. LANE, Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought Spring & Summer Goods,

Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH; he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country.

He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Blistered Steel, Cambrist Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Lard and Brown Sugars, French and Peach Brandy, Wines, &c. Also a large quantity of old Rye Whiskey, distilled in Pennsylvania, all of which he offers for cash, on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

For Sale,

A valuable negro woman, about twenty two years of age, and her son about three years old. Any person wanting such a servant would do well to purchase this woman; she is honest, faithful and healthy; understands house work, and is an excellent hand in the field. She is not sold for any fault; an imperious demand for money compels the measure. For the cash a bargain can be had. Application may be made to George and John Humphreys, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, or to the subscriber residing near said place.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON. May 17, 1808.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby forewarned through, or trespassing in any manner on my farm, that of Thomas Fairfax, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders.

JOHN DOWNEY. Bloomery, May 10, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 9.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE MUFFLED DRUM.

"Fugate linguis."—HORACE.
"With mine attention wait."

Alas! how sorrowful and slow,
With arms reversed, the soldiers
come.

Dirge sounding trumpets, full of woe,
And sad to hear the muffled drum.

Advancing to the hues of pray'r,
Still sadder flows the martial strain;
Even industry forgets his care,
And joins the melancholy train!

O! after all the toils of war,
How blest the brave man lays him
down!

His hier is a triumphant car,
His grave his glory and renown!

What though nor friends nor kindred
dear,

To grace his obsequies, attend;
His comrades are his brothers here,
And every hero is his friend.

See love and truth, all woe begone,
And beauty drooping in the crowd,
Their thoughts intent on him alone,
Who sleeps forever in his shroud.

Again the trumpet slowly sounds,
The soldier's last funeral hymn;
Again the muffled drum rebounds,
And every eye with grief is dim.

The generous deed, which late he rode,
Sweeps, too, its master to deplore;
And follow to his last abode.

The warrior—who returns no more,

For him, far hence, a mother sighs.

from the natural theatre of it. And whatever commercial necessity, founded upon the world principles, may be urged in support of it, yet the expense is so enormous that no nation, it is now well understood, can be formidable both at land and sea at the same time, without making efforts that throw our burdens, by means of debts, on our innocent posterity. Home remarks, that the British fleet in the height of the war of 1770, cost the nation a greater expense than that of the whole military establishment of the Roman empire, under Augustus, while all that deserved to be called the world, was in obedience to his sceptre; but in the late war, the expense of our fleet amounted to more than double of what attracted the notice of that agreeable and profound politician, for the naval expense of 1781, arose to eight millions, six hundred and three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four pounds sterling. The ambition of statesmen is ready at all times to found upon a great commerce, the necessity of a great navy to protect it; and the next step is the supposed necessity of a great commerce to support the great navy, and very fine arrangements in political economy have been the consequence of a mischievous combination. The delusive dreams of colonies was one branch of this curious policy, which cost the nation, as Sir John Sinclair has calculated, two hundred and eighty millions! Rather than to have incurred such an enormous expense, which our powerful navy absolutely induced, would it not have been better had the nation been without commerce, without colonies, and without a navy? The same madness has infected the cabinet of France; a great navy is there, also considered as essential, because they have a great colony in St. Domingo; thus one nuisance begets another. The present century has been the period of naval power. It will cease in the next, and then be considered as a system founded on the spirit of commercial rapine.

Tremendous storm.—The Madras Courier of December 16, states that that place has been visited by the most violent storm ever experienced on the Carnatic, since that at Pondicherry in the year 1762. Whole houses, many of them containing their wretched inhabitants, were swept away by the flood, and it is apprehended that some thousands have perished. A native woman, after the storm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach house, and getting underneath it, with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it, and thus burnt herself and her infant to death.

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.



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 any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

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

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.

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.

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.

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. Like-wise, 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.

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 Cutlery; Saddle, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthen Ware.

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

A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an stray, 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.

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.

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.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charles-town, at Shepherdstown, 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 it 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.

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.

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 American, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betty Baker.

Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.
JA. OB. ALLSTAFF.
March 21, 1808.

RAGS.

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

BY THE GOVERNOR

of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive from the certificate of the clerk of the district court holden at Winchester, that George Keesler alias Joseph Hibernus, charged with horse stealing, hath been examined by the county court of Berkeley, & that Isaac Compton charged with Burglary, hath also been examined by the said county court of Berkeley, and by the said county court adjudged to be guilty of the offences with which they are respectively charged, and ordered to be removed to the Jail of the Winchester district court aforesaid for further trial before the said district court, but previous to their removal broke out of the Jail of the said county of Berkeley; and that the Grand Jury for the Winchester district court aforesaid have found bills of indictment against the said Geo. Keesler alias Jos. Hibernus and Isaac Compton for the felonies with which they are charged: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the council of State to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of fifty dollars for apprehending each or either of the said culprits and carrying them or either of them before some justice of the peace of this commonwealth in the county, in which they or either of them may be arrested, to be by such justice dealt with according to the provisions of the act of assembly passed the 13th of November, 1792, directing the mode of proceeding against free persons charged with certain crimes; which said act also directs the mode of removing criminals from the county in which they may be arrested, to that in which the offence may have been committed. And I do moreover enjoin all officers civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth to use their endeavors to apprehend and carry before a magistrate of the county in which they or either of them may be arrested the said George Keesler alias Joseph Hibernus and Isaac Compton, to be dealt with as aforesaid.

Given under my hand with the seal of (L.S.) the commonwealth annexed at Richmond, this 7th day of April, 1808.
(Signed)
WILLIAM H. CABELL.

A Stray Filly.

CAME to my house about the first of March, a Dark Bay Filly, with long mane and tail, three of her legs white above the fetlocks, a blaze in her forehead, and the right eye white, or what is commonly called, a glass eye—no brand. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take it away.

MASON BENNETT.
Charlestown, May 17, 1808.

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Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

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TAKEN up by the subscriber, as an stray, 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.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Hager's Town, on the 27th ultimo, a small Roan horse, about 14 hands high, fox'd and nick'd, paces, trots and canters; about five years old. The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person delivering said horse to Samuel Hughes, esq. of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Flagg, at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville.

J. HOLKER.
May 6, 1808.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing, fowling, passing through, or trespassing in any manner on my farm, or that of Thomas Fairfax, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders.

JOHN DOWNEY.
Bloomery, May 16, 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.

RAGS.

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

The following is taken from a paper lately published by Mr. John George Baxter, on the mode of rotting hemp.

THE PROCESS FOR ROTTING HEMP.

THE following article, which flately read in a newspaper, and which I understand to have been written by one of the best Chymists in this State, is, in my opinion, of too much value to be suffered to perish as a mere newspaper paragraph. I have, therefore, had it printed in its present form, in the belief that the adoption of the method recommended, will be a national good. Having been for 30 years in the habit of manufacturing Hemp and Flax, and having paid that attention to the subject which its near connection with my own interests required, I do not think I can justly be accused of vanity, in presuming to think, that I am qualified to judge of the advantages or disadvantages, which must accrue from the adoption of a particular process in the manufacturing of either Hemp or Flax. With these impressions and views, I give to the article a new mode of excellence and new means of usefulness.

JOHN GEORGE BAXTER.

Blockley Flax & Hemp Spinning Mill,
Philadelphia County, April 21, 1808.

In September, 1803, the French government hearing of some improvements in the steeping of Hemp, made by a M. Bralle, of Amiens, sent him to Paris, and directed a set of experiments to be made on the new method of M. Bralle, under the direction of M. Molard, administrator of the Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures. The experiments were made in January, February and March, 1804; and Bonaparte directed the results to be published for general information.

In the old method for treating Hemp, it is either laid down on the grass and exposed to the dews and rains, for a month or six weeks, being turned two or three times a week. This facilitates the separation of the tow* [hemp] from the flax; but this process takes away so much from the firing of the tow [hemp] that government will not buy Hemp thus manufactured.

Another method is, to steep bundles of Hemp in creeks, or ponds or ditches, from ten to twenty days according to the state of the weather; the tow [hemp] is thus rendered separable from the hemp flax. In creeks, this method is liable to loss, and in ponds or ditches the mud and dirt hurts the color and quality of the tow [hemp]. To say nothing of the infectious nature of the air generated from this putrifying substance in the heat of summer.

M. Bralle's method is as follows:—Provide a copper or brass vessel (iron will probably stain the tow) [hemp] allow

rather better than one gallon and a half (wine measure) in contents, per lb. of hemp, thus to work on fifty pounds of hemp, the vessel should hold about 80 gallons.—It should be in shape cylindrical, for the hemp to lay length-ways, but if it can be set on end (vertically) it answers still better. This quantity of hemp will require one pound or one pound and a quarter at the utmost of (Savon verd, green soap) soft soap, well made, and not containing a superabundance of lye, as our common family-made soft soap in the back country often does, but boiled till it has taken up a sufficient quantity of fat; that kind of soft soap in fact, that will not chop the hands. Put this soap to as much water as with the hemp to be put in afterwards, will nearly fill the vessel. Bring the water and the soap to a boiling heat, or near it: when it is a little under a boiling heat (200° Fahrenheit's thermometer) put in the hemp, cover the vessel close, draw out the fire, and let the hemp stay two hours. Take it out at the end of that time; cover it with straw that it may cool gradually. Spread it on the floor, next day; run a heavy roller over it several times, which answers the purpose of beating. It peels easily, whether wet or dry. When peeled, spread the tow [hemp] on the grass for five or six days to bleach. If the hemp is intended to be dripped, not wet, but dry, spread the hemp stalk itself on the grass for that length of time to bleach it.

It will not answer to put the hemp in the cold soap and water.—This process may perhaps be improved.—Thus I suppose an establishment of one boiler holding 80 gallons, and three cylindrical wooden tubs or barrels near it. Fill the barrels with fifty pounds weight of hemp each. Fill the boiler with water, and one pound and a quarter of soft soap; when it boils let it run off by a cock into one of the barrels of hemp placed below. Cover it up, and while this is steeping, fill the boiler for the second barrel. In less than an hour you can make the second 80 gallons boil; turn it into the second barrel of hemp. Then boil a third portion of soap and water, and by the time it boils you will be ready to empty the barrel of hemp first filled, and thus in a summer's day one person can manage with ease 750 weight of hemp, if another be employed in taking it out and spreading it. Consider; war may ensue; and whether for our own consumption or for sale to others, is there an article of culture so profitable as hemp?

The advantages of this process are:
1st. It saves time.
2dly. The hemp is stronger, whiter, softer and cleaner.
3dly. It can be carried on at all times of the year.

4thly. The produce is greater: by the old process 800 pounds of hemp-stalks produced when steeped, pulled and beaten, 150 pound of pure tow [hemp] by M. Bralle's process the yield is two hundred pounds.

5thly. The new method is beyond all comparison more healthy than the old one, to which in this country there would be serious objections in point of health. We suffer enough as it is from the unhealthy atmosphere of putrifying vegetables on a moist soil, exposed to the heats of an autumnal sun.

6thly. Whereas the old methods of treating hemp require the vicinity of creeks, ditches, rivers or ponds, in this method any well can furnish water enough and the manipulation can be carried off any where. In France they make their steepings in copper.

Yours, &c. T. C.
Northumberland.

* By some error, the word tow has, in several places, been printed in place of the word hemp. I have put the word [hemp] in brackets, directly in the word tow, where this last word is used instead of the word hemp.

J. G. B.

ance, in which he insisted that actions, and not tears and pious exclamations, were the signs of repentance, concluded with this illustrative apologue:—A bird catcher having caught his prey, used to kill them by strangling them. In this action, he happened one day to hurt his finger, and shed tears in consequence. See, says a young bird, he sheds signs of pity upon us. Do not mind his weeping eyes, replied an old bird, look at his bloody hands.

Extract from the works of Arthur Young.

ON THE ENGLISH NAVY.

I hold every idea of a great naval force to be founded on very questionable theories. Injurious to other nations in its object, which is that of extending to the most distant parts of the globe, the mischievous effects of ambition; and all the horrors that attend the spirit of conquest when growing from the worst spirit of foreign commerce. A great navy, affords the means of spreading what may, to Europe, be called a domestic quarrel, and involving millions in the ruin of war, who are in justice unconcerned in the dispute, as they are removed by distance