

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 19.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE FOLLY OF RICHES.

If riches could prolong our stay,
To court them I'd begin;
That when grim misos came my way,
I'd bid him call again.

But since I find it all in vain,
And death pays no respect,
No longer shall they give me pain,
But treat them with neglect.

For soon or late the lot must come,
To pay the debt we owe,
And lay us in the silent tomb,
Whether we're rich or no.

Then give me, Gods, but health and friends,
And I'll no longer grieve;
But laugh at care, which life attends,
And wealth to others leave.

The generous glass I'll freely quaff,
And fill it o'er and o'er,
Till Death shall top the jocund laugh,
By knocking at my door.

Unanimity.—The smallest creatures acting in concert, have great power.—The African ants sometimes set forward in such multitudes, that the whole earth seems to be in motion. A corps of them attacked and covered an elephant quietly feeding in a pasture. In eight hours nothing was to be seen on the spot but the skeleton of that enormous animal, neatly and completely pickled. The business was done, and the enemy marched on after fresh prey.

Alphonsus, king of Spain used to say, that he knew only one happy married pair in his dominions—the man was deaf and the woman blind.

NATIONAL CHARACTERS.

From a French publication.

In religion, the German is unbelieving, the Englishman devout, the Frenchman zealous, the Italian very ceremonious, the Spaniard a bigot.

In keeping his word, the German is faithful, the Englishman safe, the Frenchman giddy, the Italian cunning, the Spaniard a cheat.

In giving advice, the German is slow, the Englishman resolute, the Frenchman precipitate, the Italian nice, the Spaniard circumspect.

In love, the German does not understand it, the Englishman loves a little here and there, the Frenchman every where, the Italian knows how one ought to love, the Spaniard loves truly.

In external appearance, the German is tall, the Englishman well made, the Frenchman well looking, the Italian of the middle size, the Spaniard frightful.

In dress, the German is shabby, the Englishman superb, the Frenchman changing, the Italian a tatterdemalion, the Spaniard decent.

In manners, the German is clownish, the Englishman barbarous, the Frenchman easy, the Italian polite, the Spaniard proud.

In keeping a secret, the German forgets what he has been told, the Englishman conceals what he should divulge, and divulges what he should conceal, the Frenchman utters every thing, the Italian does not utter a word, the Spaniard is very mysterious.

In vanity, the German boasts little, the Englishman despises all, the Frenchman praises every thing, the Italian values little what is of little value, the Spaniard is indifferent to all.

In eating and drinking, the German is a drunkard, the English a lover of sweets, the Frenchman delicate, the Italian moderate, the Spaniard niggardly.

NEWSPAPERS.

Newspapers are compiled of so many heterogeneous materials, that it may be difficult to select an impressive motto which would completely characterise their contents; yet it has often struck us, that there is one trite adage, which, referring to the burden of them all, might, with the greatest propriety, be affixed to the head of each—"Memento mori." On every page of every newspaper, of whatever party at home, or whatever nation abroad, this inscription may be traced by the eye that is accustomed to decipher the hand writing of Death, disguised and displayed, as we see it, through infinite and almost

unimaginable diversities of form, figure, and character. Among the Advertisements of a Newspaper, we find sales of the furniture and estates of the dead—our neighbour, our friend, our relation; the sources whence he derived profit, and the means by which he obtained sustenance; things that were near and dear to him as being peculiarly his own—the chair on which he sat, the table at which he fed, the house in which he lived, the bed on which he died—are all divided among strangers, and the little establishment of comforts which they altogether formed, is broken up forever. Thus commonplace Advertisements themselves give the solemn warning "Memento mori." Every Newspaper has a register, in which are recorded the deaths of the most distinguished persons within its own circulation, of those also who by their rank & talents fill "so large a space in the public eye" that they belong to the community itself;—and of those whose end has been marked by some dreadful visitation, in which the hand of Providence has suddenly appeared, through the veil of mystery that envelops it, like the hand that wrote the fate of Babylon on the wall of its palace, in the sight of its prince. Every line in every obituary says to its readers "Memento mori." The paragraphs of home news abound with fatal accidents, with deaths in the midst of life, by lightning and tempest, by the elements, and by the hand of man by murder and suicide, all crying with the voice of blood, "Memento mori." The columns of foreign intelligence are rendered yet more dreadfully, though perhaps less affectingly interesting by accounts of human destruction on a scale of magnificence, that seems too great for sympathy, and therefore only excites astonishment; earthquakes, volcanoes, famines, pestilence, and war, from every clime under heaven, by land and sea, by day and night, proclaim "Memento mori." But not by advertisements, obituaries, and paragraphs of domestic and foreign intelligence alone, are we continually reminded of our mortality; every date of every Newspaper is another stroke of the scythe of Time, another step towards the grave, another warning of death, to the publisher and his readers; but more especially when the old year has passed away, and the new one has found us among the living, are we flopped in our career of business or pleasure, and required to look back on what we have been doing, around at what we are engaged in, and forward to what awaits us.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Ann has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to give notice that I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this date.

EDWARD BREEN.
June 14th, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his lease 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.
Shannott Hill, April 22, 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.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at this place, on the first day of July, which, if not taken up on or before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. JOHN ABELL, Daniel Allstott, Gerard Alexander, John Anderson, Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B. Bazil D. Beall, 2 letters, Richard Baylor, Thomas Button, George Burnett, John Bance, Jacob Bangar, Benjamin Boley, Samuel Blackwell, Hiram Baldwin, John Brown.

C. Robert Carter, Collin Cordell, N. P. Craghill, Harrison Cleveland, James Clare, N. Craghill, 2 letters, Joseph Dayley.

D. Ann Drew, Thomas Darne, Michael Dutro, James Duke, Larghorne Dade.

F. Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs. Martha Frame.

G. Absalom Games, 2 letters, Margaret Griffith, James Gardner, James Glenn, Miss Emily C. Griffith, Bazil Games, Thomas Glison, Henry Garnhart, Travis Glascock.

H. Mrs. Susan Howell, Ellen Hunter, John Haynes, James Lute, James Howard, John Henderson, Samuel Hite.

J. Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L. Richard Llewellyn, Theo. Lee, 2 letters, Jacob Lancesques.

M. John Moor, Jesse Moore, 3 letters, Wm. M'Pherson, Isaac Merchant, 2 letters, Benjamin Matthews.

P. Mrs. Eliza Patton, David Palmer.

R. Samuel Russell, Eliza Ryley, Ann Rochetter, Mrs. Mary Ridgway.

S. Doctor A. Straith, John Spangler, John Saunders, Cyrus Saunders, Samuel Swain, Miss Fanny Sweeny, Miss Mary Sappington, Philip Strider, North and Smallwood, Jacob Strader.

T. Mordica Throckmorton, Thomas Tinker, Bennet Taylor.

V. William Vestal.

W. Isaac Woods, Beverly Whiting, John Wimmer, Aquilla Willet, Jane Woods, James Wallingford, Catharine Wimmer.

Y. George Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
Charlestown, July 1, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

CONRAD COUNSELLER.
June 23, 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, Cabonitt 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.

JOHN M'INTIRE.
Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

In a pamphlet, at the office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, in a short time, AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Tending to show that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad & more prosperous at home.

Together with an account of THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:

By GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantages to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands; and as the profits of this work, after the expenses of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Alexandria, June 18, 1808.

THE MONITOR

IS a newspaper now published at the City of Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is devoted to News, Politics, Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture. During the session of Congress, it will furnish the public with a correct, and (when necessary) a copious account of the proceedings and debates of the National Legislative body. At all times, it will communicate to its readers the earliest and most authentic intelligence, on all subjects of which it professes to be the vehicle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited in aid of its establishment.

TERMS.

The price of subscription will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance.

The paper will be transmitted always agreeably to direction by mail, or left by a carrier according to orders.

Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices.

Essays decently and concisely written, on subjects interesting to the general welfare, will be cheerfully inserted without any charge.

J. B. COLVIN.
Washington City, May 30, 1808.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or Drayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14 1/2 hands high, seven years old, with the top off her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and chief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief is brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges thereon.

JOHN M'INTIRE.
Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

Wanted to Purchase,

AN NEGRO MAN—or a LAD, aged about 16 or 17 years. To prevent unnecessary trouble, no application need be made, unless the fellow to be sold, be of good character. For one of that description, the Cash will be given. Inquire of the Printer.

July 25, 1808.

WANTED,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN. ANNIN.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

PROPOSALS

By Zadoc Cramer, of Pittsburgh, For printing by a General Subscription, a Dictionary of the Holy Bible;

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED, All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

ALSO An explanation of all the appellative Terms; and a systematical Description of all the Natural Productions, such as Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Stones, Gems, &c.

FORMING A Body of Scriptural History, Chronology, and Divinity; a Repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the Scriptures.

ILLUSTRATED With a collection of the most elegant Engravings hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the U. States.

By THE REV. JOHN BROWN, Minister of the Gospel, Haddington. WITH NOTES, By THE REV. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregation of Service & King's Creek, Pa.

CONDITIONS. This celebrated and truly valuable work shall be comprised in two large octavo volumes, each to contain about 680 pages, durably and substantially bound, price to subscribers 3 Dolls. 50 Cts. each volume, payable on delivery. It shall be printed on a fine wove paper, on a type entirely new, call for the purpose by Binny & Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

JACOB DILMAN,

A German who left New-York August 17th, 1807, supposed to have gone to Pennsylvania, is requested to return to his family, or give them such information as will enable them to communicate to him something of importance to himself and family. The Printers throughout the United States will confer an obligation on the subscriber by giving the above a place in their papers.

MARY DILMAN.
New-York, July 1, 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.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

WANTED,

AN OVERSEER. Good recommendations will be required.

GEO. S. WASHINGTON.
July 22, 1808.

The following Letters

Will be sent as dead to the General Post Office, if not taken up by the close of September next, viz.

A. William Abernathy, near Bath.

B. Moses Botts.

C. Rachel Chisowith, Richard Callen, Joseph Cassey, Joseph Clark.

D. William Downing, John Dailey.

E. Abraham Edgell, George Early.

F. John Files, Benjn. Foreman, James Foreman, John Fleming, Esq.

G. Barnhart Gibheart, William Gill, Ann Gross.

H. Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyle, John Housholder, near Bath.

J. Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.

K. Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Henry.

L. John McNeill, 2, Hugh Maxwell, near Bath, William Maxwell, on or near the Shepherdstown road, James M'Eachen, supposed near Charlestown, Thomas M'Quiken, Catharine Murphy.

M. Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.

N. Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

O. Shew Ramsy, Mill creek, Richard Ridgway, Joseph Riddle, James Robinson, Mrs. Anabella Russell, Israel Robinson, John Ross.

P. James Short, Samuel Stinson, Mary Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shanway, merchants, John Suigal, Christ. Shauer.

Q. Samuel Templeman, Francis Titus, Captain Gabriel Throckmorton, Capon Springs, Robert Traveret.

R. John Weaver, near Bath, Mrs. Ureta Wells, at Mr. Freeman's, Stephen Wilson, Mill Creek.

S. John Yeates.

T. Wm. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.
Where not otherwise distinguished, Berkeley county or Martinsburgh is always to be understood as implied in the direction for residence.

Martinsburgh, July 1, 1808.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given, THE new corner House and lot, the property of Captain Blackford, on the main street, Shepherds-Town, and lately in the occupancy of Mrs. Baylor. This house is well calculated for any kind of public business and a private family; there are sundry necessary buildings, a good garden and a well of excellent water on the premises. For terms apply to Mr. James Brown, who will show the property, or to the subscriber,

DANIEL MORGAN.
July 1, 1808.

An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Counterpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business.

Wm. MORROW.
Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

Trial of Com. Barron.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are procured to defray the cost of paper, Will be published at the Ledger Office, Norfolk.

The whole proceedings in the trials of Com. JAMES BARRON, Capt. CHARLES GORDON, Commandant of the United States Frigate Chesapeake,

JOHN HALL, Esq. Capt. of Marines, and WILLIAM HOOK, Gunner.

These Trials will be found highly interesting to the public in general, and to the public in general, and to the officers of the United States Navy in particular. Every circumstance relative to the important affair, which gave occasion for these trials will be found detailed with great exactness; and many official documents which have not yet been published will appear with this work. The interest which the nation has taken in this affair, and the circumstances connected with it, render it unnecessary that the publisher should offer any remarks upon the value of the work. Officers of the navy will be greatly interested in having the proceedings of the most important Trials that have occurred in the service. The publisher has been favored with a record of the proceedings; he will pay particular attention to the correct execution of the work, which it is expected will contain from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pages, octavo.

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on a good fair type and on good paper.

II. The price to subscribers will be one dollar and seventy-five cents, in boards, delivered at any place where subscriptions are received, according to order.

III. The amount of the subscription to be paid on delivery of the work.

IV. The usual allowance to the trade. Subscription Papers will be sent in a few days to the principal towns in the United States of which notice will be given in the papers of those towns. To the Editors of papers who will give this advertisement a few insertions the publisher will be much obliged, and reciprocate whenever they may request it.

The Editor of the Public Ledger. Norfolk, July 8, 1808.

Information wanted,

Of my son, named John Monroe, who about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John Way, in the state of Delaware, Newcastle county, Hockessin township. He was 8 years of age, when I left him, and removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. I received a letter from the said John Way, informing me that my son had left him, since that time, (which is about 13 years ago) I have heard nothing of him. I have travelled many miles for the purpose of ascertaining respecting him, (whether dead or alive) but without success. Any person giving information respecting him (whether dead or alive) will confer a particular favor upon an affectionate, but much distressed parent, and the same shall be thankfully acknowledged by

REBECCA MONROE. Fayette county, (Pa.) June 13, 1808.

The different Editors of newspapers throughout the United States will very materially oblige the affected mother by giving this one or more insertions.

RAGS.

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

Wm. MORROW.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

POLITICAL.

The following propositions were made by the celebrated ALEXANDER HAMILTON, in the Convention, and shews unequivocally his political opinions.—Here we have a President and Senate FOR LIFE—Governors of the States chosen by this President and Senate, with an absolute NEGATIVE upon all laws.—The whole Militia under the sole and exclusive direction of the General Government.—The State Governments reduced to mere corporations—All Courts instituted by the United States.—The Senate with sole power to declare war; and in fine all the prerogative of a monarch and nobility. Let Republicans ponder over these pages, and they will there read the future destiny of their country, should federalism ever again be triumphant. General Hamilton was its champion, and pretended to love the present Constitution, because it was "a step toward something better." We cannot serve God and mammon.—If federalists really love the Constitution, they must hate General Hamilton and his adherents. Sa. Reg.

PROPOSITIONS

Of Col. Hamilton, of New-York, in the Convention for establishing a Constitution of the Government of the United States.

I. The supreme legislative power of the United States of America, to be vested in two different bodies of men, the one to be called the assembly, the other the senate, who together shall form the legislature of the United States, with power to pass all laws whatsoever, subject to the negative hereafter mentioned.

II. The assembly to consist of persons elected by the people, to serve for three years.

III. The senate to consist of persons elected to serve during good behaviour; their election to be made by electors chosen for that purpose by the people in each of the states to be divided into election districts. On the death, resignation or removal of any senator, his place to be filled out of the district from which he came.

IV. The supreme executive authority of the United States to be vested in a Governor to be elected during good behaviour—the election to be made by electors chosen by the people in the election districts aforesaid. The authorities and functions to be as follow—to have a negative upon all laws about to be passed, and the execution of all laws passed; to have direction of war when authorized or begun; to have with the advice and approbation of the Senate, the power of making all treaties; to have the sole appointment of the heads or chief officers of the departments, of finance and foreign affairs; to have the nomination of all other officers (ambassadors to foreign nations included) subject to the approbation or rejection of the Senate; to have power of pardoning all offences, except treason, which he shall not pardon without the approbation of the Senate.

V. On the death, resignation or removal of the Governor, his authorities to be exercised by the President of the Senate till a successor be appointed.

VI. The Senate to have the sole power of declaring war; the power of advising and approving all treaties; the power of approving and rejecting all appointments of officers, except the heads or chief of the department of finance, war, and foreign affairs.

VII. The Supreme Judicial authority of the United States to be vested in judges to hold their offices during good behaviour, with adequate and permanent salaries. This court to have original jurisdiction in causes of capture, and an appellate jurisdiction in all causes on which the reverses of the general government or the citizens of foreign nations are concerned.

VIII. The Legislature of the United States to have power to institute courts in each State for the determination of all matters of general concern.

IX. The governor, senators, and all officers of the United States, to be liable to impeachment for maland corrupt conduct, and upon conviction to be removed from office and disqualified from holding any place of trust and profit; and all impeachments to be tried by a Court consisting of the chief justice or judge of the superior court of law of each State, provided such judge hold his place during good behaviour, and have a permanent salary.

X. All laws of the particular States contrary to the Constitution or laws of the United States to be utterly void; and the better to prevent such laws being passed, the governor or president of each State shall be appointed by the general government, and shall have a negative upon the laws about to be passed in the State of which he is governor or president.

XI. No State to have any force, land or naval, and the militia of all States to be under the sole and exclusive direction of the United States, the officers of which to be appointed and commissioned by them.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

We have received by the Aurora, arrived last night from Trinidad, the "Trinidad Current" of the 26th June, containing the official detail from the Madrid Gazette, of the surprising events which have recently taken place in Spain. The old king of Spain formally renounces his right to the throne in the following manner:

"I have ceded to my ally and dear friend, the Emperor of the French, all my rights to Spain and the Indies, having stipulated that the crown of Spain and the Indies shall continue independent and entire, such as it has been under my dominion; and likewise that our holy religion is to be not only the established religion, but the only one professed throughout the territories of this monarchy." &c.

The Prince of Asturias and his highnesses Don Carlos and Don Antonio have also renounced their right to the throne of Spain.

Letter of his majesty the Emperor of France to his royal highness the Prince of Asturias.

"BROTHER—I have received your royal highnesses letter. The inspection of your royal father's papers, must already have convinced you of the affection which I have ever bore for him; under the present circumstances, you will allow me to speak to your highness with frankness and candor. I entertain a hope that upon my arrival at Madrid, I might persuade my illustrious friend to make some necessary reforms in his dominions, and in some degree to gratify the public opinion. The Prince of Peace's dismissal appeared to me requisite for his happiness and that of the people. The events in the north have retarded my journey. In the meantime the occurrences at Aranjuez have taken place. I do not set up for a judge of what has happened, nor of the conduct of the Prince of Peace, but what I know is, that kings should never incur the subject of shed blood, doing themselves justice. I pray to God that your royal highness may never experience it. It would not suit the interest of Spain that a Prince who has married a princess of the royal family, and who has so long governed the kingdom, should be persecuted. He has no friends left, nor would your royal highness have any, if you should one day be unfortunate. The people gladly seize the opportunities of making themselves amends for the respect they show us. You cannot try the Prince of Peace; his crimes, if he were charged with any, ought to be buried in the rights of the throne. I have often expressed my wish, that the Prince of Peace might be dismissed; if I have not been more urgent, it has been owing to my friendship for king Charles, from whose weak partiality I chose to turn my eyes. Oh wretched humanity! imbecility and error; such is our motto! All this, however, may be reconciled; let the Prince of Peace be banished from Spain, and I offer him an asylum in France.

With respect to the abdication of Charles IV. it has taken place at a time

when my armies occupied Spain; and Europe and posterity might believe that I have sent so many troops for the sole purpose of driving my friend and ally from his throne.

As a neighboring sovereign, I am bound to enquire into what has taken place, previous to my acknowledging this abdication, I therefore wish to converse with your royal highness upon the subject. The caution with which I have hitherto proceeded in these affairs, ought to convince you of the support you will find in me, if factions, of any description, ever disturb your reign. When king Charles informed me of the events of October last, I was greatly concerned at them, and I flatter myself, that I have contributed, by my suggestions, to their happy issue. Your royal highness should dread the consequences of popular commotion; some of my scattered soldiers may be assassinated, but such excesses could only bring ruin on Spain.—Your royal highness knows all the recesses of my heart; you may see that I am agitated by various ideas which want to be fixed.—You may be certain, that, at all events, I will deal with you as I have done with your royal father: rely upon my wish to reconcile every thing, and to find opportunities to give you proofs of my affection and high regard. And so, I pray God may keep you, brother, under his holy and worthy protection.

(Signed)

NAPOLEON.

The royal council has subsequently received, under date the 7th and 8th, the following royal address, letter, royal decree, and order:

ROYAL ORDERS.

"Spaniards and beloved subjects.—Perfidious men are endeavoring to bring ruin upon you, and would fain supply you with arms, that you might turn them against the French troops, anxious reciprocally to fire up against them, and them against you. What would be the result of such sinister intentions? No other, without doubt, than the devastation of Spain, and calamities of every description. The factious minds, from which I had so much to bear, are as yet in agitation, and, under circumstances equally important and critical, I am concerting matters with my ally, the emperor of the French concerning whatever is connected with your happiness. But be sure not to listen to his enemies; they who exasperate you against France thirst for your blood, and are either the enemies of our nation, or the agents of England. If you hearken to them, you will occasion the loss of your colonies, the division of your provinces, and a long series of disturbances and evil to your country.

"Spaniards, trust my experience, and submit to the authority which I hold from the Almighty and from my ancestors. Follow my example, and believe, that the friendship of the emperor of the French, our ally, can alone save Spain and make her happy.

Bayonne, in the imperial palace of government, May 5, 1808.

I THE KING.

Appointment of the Grand Duke of Berg, to the high dignity of lieutenant general of the kingdom.

To the Supreme Board of Government.

"Having deemed it proper to give the same direction to all the forces of my kingdom, with a view to the security of the property of individuals, and the maintenance of public tranquillity against both internal and external foes, I have thought it my duty, in order to attain that object, to appoint lieutenant general of the kingdom, our beloved brother, the Grand Duke of Berg; who at the same time commands the troops of our ally the emperor of the French.

And therefore, we command our supreme council of Castile, and other councils, the chanceries, audiences, and justices of the kingdom, the captains-generals and governors of our provinces and places, to bear him obedience, execute and enforce the execution of his orders and dispositions, such being our will, as likewise that, as lieutenant. Let it be so understood for the due fulfillment of my present supreme determination.

Bayonne, Imperial Palace of Government, May 4, 1808.

(Signed)

I THE KING."

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated June 24th, to a gentleman in N. York.

Two revolutions have taken place in Spain, since the 15th of March. One preceded the abdication of the old king in favor of the Prince of Asturias.—The other, the resignation of the prince in favor of the father, and as they could not agree among themselves, they went to Bayonne, to submit their differences to the decision of Bonaparte, who has laid violent hands on the whole family, including the Prince of Peace and several of the grandees, and keeps them all prisoners. He has made the king appoint Murat Lieut. Gen. of the kingdom. Murat is in Madrid with 54,000 men, they say; but I don't believe he has 30,000. The provinces have revolted against their authority, and against the authority of Charles—proclaimed Ferdinand VII. the lawful king, and called upon all faithful Spaniards to take up arms in defence of their religion and their country. The supreme council of government is at Seville, and in Andalusia alone 150,000 men are in arms. It would appear they rise en masse, and massacre all who do not wear the cockade, which the council has ordered that every man shall wear. We are before now I suppose in possession of Cadiz, and the Spanish navy, which the council have agreed to deliver up in trust to admiral Purvis and gen. Spencer, whose expedition it now appears, was sent out to favour the king's emigration to Mexico; six French ships of the line are also in the inner harbour; but they are completely in jeopardy—not a man dare go on shore, and admiral Purvis is in their rear with 14 ships. The populace of Cadiz tore old Solano the governor to pieces, on suspicion of his being in the French interest. The French merchants are all on board the French ships, and the only means of saving their lives is to surrender themselves to Purvis, if they landed, they would be hunted like wild beasts by the people.—Such was the state of Spain on the 6th of June.

PARIS, May 4.

Letters from Iron, dated the 25th of April, assert that through the interference of France the prince of peace has been set at liberty. It is added, that the unfortunate prince when taken out of his prison was without a shirt, and had a beard several inches long.

CHARLES TOWN, August 5.

Those Subscribers to this paper who have not yet paid their subscription, are earnestly requested to pay the same as soon as possible.

Married, on Thursday the 28th ult. Mr. JOSEPH BROWN, of this place, to Miss ESTHER LAMON, of Gerrard's Town, Berkeley county.

The opposition want war, and I can tell them why they want it. They entertain the opinion that if the nation were plunged into a war, the administration would be embarrassed for funds, lose its popularity, and make way for federal rulers. Now, to satisfy, compose, and tranquillize, all their hopes, and all their fears, on that subject, I can tell the gentlemen that in case of war the present administration can command one hundred millions of dollars, without begging, and without laying a single tax.—Can they guess how? Monitor.

The present administration have been repeatedly censured by the federal writers for disposing of a part of the navy of the United States; it is true several of the ships were sold in the summer of 1801, but it will be seen by the annexed extract from an act of Congress passed and approved of by John Adams, on the 3d of March 1801, that this sale was authorized by the former administration.

"Be it enacted by the Senate, &c. &c. That the President of the U. States be, and he hereby is authorized, whenever the situation of public affairs shall in his opinion render it expedient, to cause to be sold, they being first divested of their guns and military stores, which are to be carefully preserved, all or any of the

ships and vessels belonging to the navy, except the frigates United States, Constitution, President, Chesapeake, Philadelphia, Constellation, Congress, New-York, Bolton, Essex, Adams, John Adams, and General Green; and also to lay up all the frigates thus to be retained, except such as are directed by this act to be kept in constant service in time of peace."

Though the preceding act has been a thousand times published, and it is well known that many of the ships purposed by the administration, while Mr. Adams was President, were intended only to answer a temporary purpose, yet the federalists unblushingly charge Mr. Jefferson with having reduced our navy, though in obedience to a law over the passage of which he had no sort of control! Bal. Ev. Post.

Erie, June 8.

We are informed by capt. Dobbins, immediately from Buffalo, that information had been received there by letter, from M. Lee, collector of the American port at Fort Niagara, of his seizure of six boat loads of British goods, in consequence of an attempt made to pass the fort without laying to or making report agreeably to law. The merchandise, says our informant, belonged to the N. West trading company, and is stored in the American warehouses at Niagara, to wait the issue of legal process.

Republicans!—To your post!—Use it.

The editor of the Monitor pledges himself for the truth of the facts contained in the following extract; and he does so upon the authority of the writer and of the person to whom the letter was written. They are both gentlemen of respectability and unexceptionable veracity.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Maryland to his friend in Washington.

"You ask me how the republican cause stands in this quarter? I answer never better than at the present moment, notwithstanding the unexampled efforts of the Federalists to get into power. I am told that they are forming small committees of vigilance in every neighborhood throughout this State; that those committees are to make regular reports to a committee of correspondence to be composed of persons in each county. By this arrangement, a chain of intelligence is to be extended from north to south of the union, so as to enable them to ascertain their actual strength with the utmost nicety. If it should appear that they have a tolerable chance of success, they are to come out in full cry in favor of King & Pinckney, though I am not certain as to the order in which their candidates are to stand; indeed I am inclined to believe that that point is yet to arrange. But if they find that neither can succeed, then their attention is to be turned to Clinton and Monroe; they will not higgie about either, though Monroe is their decided favorite. They say that he is nearly every thing that they could wish. There is, however, an idea that the northern States want the next president; and should Mr. Clinton's friends induce them to believe that whatever they (the federalists) fall short, he can make up, Mr. Monroe will be dropped.—The Embargo is to be played off with all the force that art can suggest; it is to be assigned as the cause of every calamity that has happened since its passage. The Republicans of this State were never more united. Randolph's influence is so completely destroyed that it has scarcely left a wreck behind. Several of the most dispassionate federalists are about to be denounced for having approved of the Embargo."

Predictions verified.

A distinguished member of the British Parliament remarked, in the year 1793, that—"Should the allies continue the war against France, it was not unnatural to apprehend that the might become the scourge of every nation. Drives to make exertions which could not fail to ensure victory—her sons, born as it were on the field of battle—trained to arms from their youth—the toils of war their delight—A nation of soldiers inflamed with military ardor, and thirsting for glory—They might be easily led from a just defence to unjust conquest; and, like ancient Rome, swallowing up the nations around her, become the mistress of the world."

This prediction has been partially

verified, and it is to the blind policy of the British ministry that we must ascribe the present political preponderance of France on the continent of Europe. British gold has converted Europe into a slaughter-house, and British alliances have been to the impolitic cabinets of Europe the precursors of ruin.

We learn from Upper Canada, that on the 1st of July as a raft was passing down the river St. Lawrence, valued at 100,000 dollars, on board of which were 100 men, it was taken by the tornado, 15 miles below Three Rivers, and totally destroyed, and 97 of the men drowned—three only of the 100 reaching the shore. Further particulars we have not yet received.

Cadiz, which the Spaniards are said to have given up to the English, is a large and rich city of Andalusia, with a good harbor, seated on the Isle of Leon, which is 18 miles long and 9 broad. It communicates with the continent by a bridge. It contains 140,000 inhabitants. It is 45 miles W. of Gibraltar.

The French privateers, belonging to the Isle of France have been very successful in capturing English East India-men. Surcouf, a man of the greatest courage, has taken most of the valuable prizes in the trade. There are also several frigates on the same coast. One ship alone had on board 500,000 dollars in specie, besides indigo and other valuable articles. She was taken by a lateen rigged vessel, of one gun, and sixty-five men. They generally succeed by boarding their antagonists. Oracle.

Head Quarters, Washington, July 15th, 1808.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The General takes command of the army, and the superintendency of the recruiting service; all persons interested are to regulate their conduct accordingly.

The commanding officers of posts, camps, or cantonments, are until further orders to address their monthly reports, as well of inspection as of the troops under their command, to major Abigail T. Nichol, adjutant and inspector at this city; and on the receipt of this order, they are with the least possible delay to make up and transmit, to the same address, the following returns, for the accuracy of which they will be held strictly accountable, viz.

1st. A critical return of the troops to distinguish between those who are fit for the hardy services of the field, those who are competent to garrison duty, and those who are fit subjects for discharge.

2nd. A return to shew the monthly expiration of the periods of service for which the troops were engaged.

3d. Exact inspection returns by companies, to shew the state and condition of the clothing, arms, and accoutrements in use and in store.

4th. A return of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, military stores, and the tools and implements of the laboratory in magazine to include cannon and mortar pieces, mounted and dismounted, and to distinguish the articles fit for service, from those which are not.

5th. A return to include every species of tools, implements, and stores appertenant to the quarter master's department, with a discrimination of the sound from the damaged.

The recruiting officers and superintendants of districts, will receive particular instructions for their government; and the general flatters himself every exertion will be made, to complete the levy of the new corps as speedily as possible.

In resuming the command, the general thinks proper to call the attention of the officers of the army to the standing orders of the 22d May 1797, which constitute the rule of conduct except when contravened by superior authority or subsequent arrangements.

The gentlemen in commission will be pleased to observe, that all official communications are to be endorsed "public service," and are to have the name and rank of the officers subjoined.

JA: WILKINSON.

By the general's command, CLEMENT C. BIDDLE, Capt. Light Dragoons and Aid de Camp.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

St. Louis, May 26.

The bearer hereof is a chief among the Delawares who reside on Apple Creek in this territory. He has been selected by his nation for the purpose of conveying to the Delawares, Shawnees, Miamies, &c. in your territory the substance of a speech which I lately made to the Shawnees and Delawares at this place, with respect to the Osage nation.

The Osages have killed one of our citizens more than 18 months since and have failed to deliver up the murderer; they have beaten, maimed, wounded and otherwise insulted & maltreated others; they have stolen a large number of our horses, they have wantonly killed and destroyed our cattle, they have plundered our frontier inhabitants of their clothes, household furniture, &c. destroying such articles as were not portable, and from late information received by the traders who have recently returned from their villages, it appears that they evince a hostile disposition towards us, and consequently that other and exaggerated depredations may be expected. I have in several late conferences with the Shawnees, Delawares, Kikapoo, Soos, Saues, Jaws, &c. declared the Osage nation no longer under the protection of the United States, and set them at liberty to adjust their several differences with that abandoned nation in their own way, but have prohibited their attacking them except with a sufficient force to destroy or drive them from our neighborhood. The White Hair the great Chief of the Osages is now with me, he has found it impracticable to govern this nation, and has therefore repaired to this place for protection.—The traders have been ordered to leave their villages, as have also the hunters and all other white persons to quit their country; a considerable number had already arrived, and the others are daily expected. Under these circumstances I hope that you will permit the Indians in your territory to take their own measures for attacking the Osage.—It is possible that a part of the militia of Louisiana will be employed on this service.—The expedition will move about the 20th of September.

Accept the assurance of my most friendly regard.

MERIWETHER LEWIS, His excellency Wm. H. Harrison, Governor of the territory of Indiana.

Baltimore, July 27.

Baptist Irvine, Editor of the Whig, This day appeared before the court of oyer and terminer and goal delivery for Baltimore county, to receive his sentence for publishing "a false, scandalous and malicious libel, tending to defame the character of Edward J. Cole, Esquire, Register of this city," of which he was convicted by the verdict of the jury, delivered on Saturday last. Judge Scott, after making some very pertinent & impressive remarks on the dangerous tendency of such libels to produce breaches of the public peace and injure the public morals, pronounced the sentence of the court. That Baptist Irvine pay a fine of Two Hundred Dollars, and be imprisoned SIXTY DAYS.

We have good authority for stating that our government have given orders for the immediate construction of two briggs of 18 guns and a number of gunboats, on the lakes. Bost. paper.

NEW YORK, JULY 29.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The ship Thalia, captain Sillman, arrived at this port yesterday from Falmouth, from whence she sailed on the 8th of June.

Capt. S. informs that a few days before he sailed about 10,000 of the inhabitants of Yorkhire, principally weavers, had assembled in a tumultuous manner on account of the high price of provisions, and to demand an increase of wages. The troops in the barracks and in the town were employed to quell the riot, and the people at length dispersed, but not until several of them had been killed by the military. It was said also, that 60,000 looms in Manchester and its neighborhood were without employment.

A small vessel arrived at Falmouth about the 5th of June from Bilbao, having on board three Spanish deputies who had come to solicit assistance in arms

and clothing from the British government, in consequence of the revolution. They reported that every Frenchman found in the province of Biscay had been massacred.—That the populace of Madrid assaulted the French troops, but were repulsed with loss.—The Duke of Berg, they said had two horses shot under him. After this affray the French troops were withdrawn from the city.

It is said Admiral Berkley had been appointed to the command of the channel fleet.

Captain S. has dispatches for government from Mr. Pinckney.

LONDON, May 16.

Letters from Holland, dated the 9th instant, have been received. They confirm the previous intelligence relative to the restrictions upon American commerce by the French government. The following official notice contains the substance of the decree issued at Bayonne. It is strongly indicative of a rupture between France and the United States.—The account ordered to be taken of the American vessels, is, we presume, with a view to ultimate confiscation. The charge of having violated the embargo cannot apply in this instance, as that measure only took place nine days before the period from which the account is ordered to be taken.

LETRE DU CONCEILLIER D'ETAT, 22 APRIL, 1808.

"Orders of his majesty the emperor, issued at Bayonne, April 17 1808.

"The American government having placed a general embargo in all the ports of the United States, has suspended all commerce.

"All American ships shall in consequence be considered as from England, and put under sequestration.

"And further, there shall be sent to the counsellor of state, in order to be laid before his majesty, a statement of all the American vessels which have entered our ports since the 1st of January, 1808."

Bonaparte has created general Junot marquis of Abrantes.

May 18.

Very sanguine hopes are entertained that the propositions which were the subject of the late conferences between Mr. Secretary Canning and Mr. Pinckney will be accepted by the American government. Ministers, it is said, have expressed their readiness to consider the U. States in the light of the most favored nation, and to accede to an arrangement for allowing, under certain regulations, the produce of the enemies colonies in the West Indies to be conveyed to the continent of Europe in American bottoms, without touching at a British port.

The propositions have been transmitted by Mr. Pinckney to his government, in, as we understand the fullest confidence that they will be accepted.

The determination of the president on this interesting subject is expected by the latter end of July.

FOR THE FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

Messrs. Williams & Brown, I beg you will give the following piece of advice a place in your paper. It was intended for some federal paper in or near this district; but being disappointed in an opportunity of sending it, I hope and trust it will answer as good a purpose by having it published in your paper.

To the Federal Printers in and near this District.

Friends & Fellow Citizens, In the last Washington Federalist I saw an article, which pleased me much, flating that major James Stephenson is (by hearsay) to be a candidate for the congressional district now represented by John Morrow—that major Stephenson, who has heretofore been a representative, is a federalist, a man of understanding, and a gentleman; all of which I do most sincerely and with pleasing sensations agree to—but when I find that editor and Mr. Alburts flatter beyond a doubt that there are a majority of Federalists in this district, all my apprehensions are again roused, and my tears increased, that they are laboring under a serious mistake.—Therefore do not suffer yourselves to rest secure, (I mean the federal printers,) but request, intreat, conjure the leading ones of the district to exert their best talents in favor of the federal candidate, no odds which of those in nomination; it is immaterial to us

whether he be a colonel, a major, or a lawyer, so he be a federalist.—And believe me my friends, we have no time to lose—the present is a precious and glorious time for our enlightening campaign—and you should take the lead.—You can, you may, nay, you must send many good bits from your presses. Keep the embargo, the dim-bargo sounding in the ears of the farmers—the late appointment of the lieut. col. of the rifle regiment; this is a precious morsel, and cannot be too often printed and reprinted—the affair of the Chesapeake—the French government brig, direct from France by the way of Guadaloupe; but the next one being direct from France by the way of N. Orleans, and have her loaded with flour too, with or without a permit from some democratic governor.—The purchase of the French province of Louisiana—the probable insurrection in the democratic State of Vermont—the store house upon sliders or wheels, and the three acre raft on Lake Champlain—the good cannon gun at Carlisle that would not shoot for Simon Snider, after repeated trials, but went off so handsomely for James Ross. It is not enough for you to utter these precious morsels from your presses, we must sound them aloud by our own voices in all places—we must engage some choice spirits (and we can get plenty of them) to be unceasingly sounding these dear, dear scraps of News, at court times, vendues, in the streets, lanes and allies, as well as in taverns—this will be rare sport. With this glorious prospect now before us, there is nothing wanting but industry and exertion to have our federal candidate elected; and above all, you may safely assure the farmers that John Morrow voted in favor of the embargo, and that he is a full blooded democrat—let all be done speedily. Do my dear friends for a moment reflect upon the danger of delay in this business.—For the embargo will, in all probability, before next April, prove to be a wise and prudent measure; the fall and winter crops may turn out much better than we expect.—Flour may rise to five, or perhaps six dollars per barrel, before that time, which God forbid, if a depression in price answers our purpose. If these changes should unhappily take place, they will again baffle our well laid plans.—Therefore in time great pains should be taken with the ignorant voters to bind them in a promise to vote for the federal candidate and not for John Morrow. You should also call in a little aid to our glorious cause from some Eastern paper, many delicious morsels may be gathered from some of them—or a scrap now and then from some Royal Gazette.

Your Friend, A FEDERAL VOTER.

For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.
50 bottles Lator Oil.
10 gallons Lemon Shrub.
64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by DAN. ANNIN, Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

Take Notice.

THE season of the horse Hamitoniah expired on the 18th instant; all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible.

August 5, 1808. JAMES HITE.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ult. living within three miles of Shepherds Town, on the road leading to Happers Ferry, a Negro man named Oshrey, 36 years old, 6 feet high, straight made, rather of a yellow cast, very fond of liquor, and is a very good fiddler—his thing consisted of a tow shirt and trousers, and a lincey coat, and several other garments not recollected—he may change his name and clothes and obtain a forged pass.

Ten Dollars will be given if taken in this county, Twenty Dollars if above 30 miles from home, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and secured in any jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL MOLER, August 1, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 20.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

FROM THE PASTIME.

AN ODE.

Commemorative of the death of Lieutenant Somers, of the American Navy, and his brave companions before Tripoli, in the summer of 1805.

BY THE LATE MR. BLAUVELT.

Commodore Preble, with a view as much as possible to harass the enemy, ordered the ketch Intrepid to be filled with materials for a destructive explosion and gave the conduct of her to Lieutenants Somers, Wadsworth, Israel, and a few others. Their orders were to approach, under cover of the night, as near as they could to the town and batteries, and after firing a train, provided for that purpose, to make their escape in boats. A premature discovery of them by the enemy, rendered it impossible for them, either to reach the station which they contemplated, or to make their escape; and these brave men, with an intrepidity almost beyond parallel, preferring death to an ignominious servitude, set fire to the train, and were blown with their enemies into the air. This catastrophe is made the subject of the following Ode.

Recitative.

Dark is the night, and deep and low ring Hang its shadow o'er the main; On the billow awful howling, Yonder glide the warrior train! Not a star betrays their motion: Hush'd unseen, they hold their way— Sullen as the calm of ocean, At the lurid close of day, Lo! the fleet with valor fleeing, Dimly skims the western sky; Hope and doubt alternate beam'g From the war instructed eye. Preble there serene presiding, Distant marks the floating death, Toward the call'd darkly gliding, Aided by the breeze's breath.

Air.

Chief of daring! thine is glory Far beyond the reach of fate; Slain—immortalized in story, Living valorous aid great! Thine the calm heroic spirit, Firm to act, and bold to dare; Or to mark the meed of merit, Or the Hero's grave to spare!

Recitative.

Now the bark in distance fading, Gooms beneath the turret keep, Not a sound the car invading Save the murmur of the deep. Surely she has gained her station, Lo! in distance and in gloom— 'Tis the pause of expectation! 'Tis the silence of the tomb!

Air.

Warriors rue the gale that bore them; Rue the gloom that wrapt the skies! Never shall the sun restore them, To your valor-weeping eyes! Q! ickly wait them from the shore— Who can bear the swift concussion? Who can lift the sudden roar?

Recitative.

See the flash one moment flaring: Ocean, earth and Heav'n illum'd! Now again 'tis lost! resign'g Heaven and earth and sea to gloom. Horror all, and wild commotion— Strife of millions from the shore— Gleaming on the sulph'rous ocean, Cannons bark with rapid roar. Ad as trembling bears the thunder B low thro' his fibres below; Sees his tawny sons of plunder Frighted fly, without a foe.

Air (by the Turks.)

Allah! whence this dire undoing Rushing thro' the troubled air? Save, oh save thy race from ruin, Shield the faithful from despair!

Recitative.

O'er the scene, at length, reposing Wrapt in desolation's reign; Morn reluctantly disclosing, Faintly glides the eastern plain. Chorus (by the crew.) Rise in haste oh God of splendor! Valor bids thee swiftly rise; Triumph to the deeds we'll render Veil'd by midnight from our eyes. Hail the wave that to our wishes, Proudly waits the daring foe! Hail the dawn that bears propitious Fame and Somers to his crew.

Recitative.

Morning breaks—but ah, to languish! Lurid was the light it shed, O'er the enquiring eye of anguish, For the warriors-train is led.

Air 1st.

Gallant Warrior! well attended Ruff'd your valor to its grave: Many a foe convulsive rended, Grimly sank beneath the wave. Well aveng'd ere long you'll number, Victims well'ring, pale and low; Many a Turk, in icy slumbers, Soon shall knit the savage brow. Generous Youths! your glory telling, Tho' a sigh suspend the breath; Ev'ry nerve to frenzy swelling, Claims a victory from death.

Air 2d.

Heralds of our country's glory Dawning on the path of time! Age shall kindle at your story, Cherish'd oft in futur' rhyme; For the Bard on Fame attending, Shall, enraptured by thy tale, O'er his harp of legend bending, Give your glories to the gale. Beauty, too, a wreath bestowing, Bids it flourish round your bier; Ever in remembrance glowing, Ever water'd by her tear.

Air 3d.

Often shall the Arab wander From his hills of sunny sand, On your deeds of fame to ponder, Circled by his lifting band— 'Perish'd here,' he'll say, 'the stranger, When the star of night was high; Like thee, Christian, braving danger, Be it mine like thee to die!'

CRUELTY.

I remember once seeing a practical lesson of humanity given to a little chimney-sweeper, which had, I dare say, a better effect than a volume of ethics. The young soot-merchant was seated upon an ale-house bench, and had in one hand his brush and in the other a hot buttered roll. While exercising his white masticators with a perseverance that evinced the highest gratification, he observed a dog lying on the ground near him. The repetition of "Poor fellow, poor fellow," in a good-natured tone, brought the quadruped from his resting place; he wagged his tail, looked up with an eye of humble intreaty, and in that universal language which all nations understand, asked for a morsel of bread. The sooty tyrant held his remnant of roll towards him, but on the dog gently offering to take it, struck him with his brush so violent a blow across the nose, as nearly broke the bone.

A gentleman who had been, unperceived, a witness to the whole transaction, put a sixpence between his finger and thumb, and beckoned the sweep to an opposite door. The lad grinned at the silver, but, on stretching out his hand to receive it, the teacher of humanity gave him such a rap on his knuckles with a cane as made them ring. His hand tingling with pain, and tears running down his cheeks, he asked what that was for? "To make you feel," was the reply. "How do you like a blow and a disappointment? The dog endured both! Had you given him a piece of bread, this sixpence should have been the reward; you gave him a blow—I will therefore put the money in my pocket."

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a *BAT MARE*, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, thod before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

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.

An Apprentice wanted.

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

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

Paper Making.

Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above-mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown.

CONRAD COUNSELLER.

June 23, 1808.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at this place, on the first day of July, which, if not taken up on or before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. JOHN ABELL, Daniel Allford, Gerard Alexander, John Anderson, Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B. Basil D. Beall, 2 letters, Richard Baylor, Thomas Button, George Burnett, John Barea, Jacob Bargar, Benjamin Doley, Samuel Blackwell, Hiram Baldwin, John Brown.

C. Robert Carter, Collin Cordell, N. P. Craghill, Harrison Cleveland, James Clare, N. Craghill, 2 letters, Joseph Dayley.

D. Ann Drew, Thomas Darne, Michael Dutro, James Duke, Larghorne Dade.

E. Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs. Martha Frame.

G. Absalom Games, 2 letters, Margaret Griffith, James Gardner, James Glenn, Miss Emily C. Griffith, Bazil Games, Thomas Gilson, Henry Garnhart, Travis Glascock.

H. Mrs. Susan Howell, Ellen Hunter, John Haynes, James Hite, James Loward, John Henderson, Samuel Hite.

J. Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L. Richard Llewellyn, Theo. Lee, 2 letters, Jacob Lancesques.

M. John Moor, Jesse Moore, 3 letters, Wm. M'Pherson, Isaac Merchant, 2 letters, Benjamin Matthews.

P. Mrs. Eliza Patton, David Palmer.

R. Samuel Russell, Eliza Ryley, Ann Rochester, Mrs. Mary Ridgway.

S. Doctor A. Straith, John Spangler, John Saunders, Cyrus Saunders, Samuel Swain, Miss Fanny Sweeny, Miss Mary Sappington, Philip Strider, North and Smallwood, Jacob Shrader.

T. Mordca Throckmorton, Thomas Tinker, Bennet Taylor.

V. William Vestal.

W. Isaac Woods, Beverly Whiting, John Wimmer, Aquilla Willet, Jane Woods, James Wallingford, Catharine Wimmer.

Y. George Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Charlestown, July 1, 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, Cabonill 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.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14 hands high, seven years old, with the top of her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN MINTIRE.

Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

WILL BE PUBLISHED In a pamphlet, at the office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, in a short time, AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES, On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad & more prosperous at home. Together with an account of THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON.

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large: By GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq. Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the state of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, whereby they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves. Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the little work we are about to issue to the public, it is not our province to decide, but of the advantage to be derived from its sale we would beg leave to say every thing which a disinterested exertion in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly demands—and as the profits of this work, after the expenses of publication are paid, will be solely devoted to the purposes of the Arlington Institution, we may hope and confidently expect a liberal patronage from a discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Alexandria, June 18, 1808.

THE MONITOR

IS a newspaper now published at the City of Washington, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. It is devoted to News, Politics, Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture. During the session of Congress, it will furnish the public with a correct, and (when necessary) a copious account of the proceedings and debates of the National Legislative body. At all times, it will communicate to its readers the earliest and most authentic intelligence, on all subjects of which it professes to be the vehicle. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited in aid of its establishment.

TERMS.

The price of subscription will be five dollars per annum, payable in advance. The paper will be transmitted always agreeably to direction by mail, or left by a carrier according to orders. Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices. Essays decently and concisely written, on subjects interesting to the general welfare, will be cheerfully inserted without any charge.

J. B. COLVIN.

Washington City, May 30, 1808.

Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ult. living within three miles of Shepherds Town, on the road leading to Harpers Ferry, a Negro man named Ochrey, 35 years old, 6 feet high, straight made, rather of a yellow cast, very fond of liquor, and is a very good fiddler—his clothing consisted of a tow shirt and trousers, and a linsay coat, and several other garments not recollected—he may change his name and clothes and obtain a forged pass.

Ten Dollars will be given if taken in this county, Twenty Dollars if above 30 miles from home, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and secured in any jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL MOLER.

August 1, 1808.

WANTED, An OVERSEER. Good recommendations will be required.

GEO. S. WASHINGTON.

July 22, 1808.

The following Letters will be sent as dead to the General Post Office, if not taken up by the close of September next, viz.

A. William Abernathy, near Bath.

B. Moses Botts.

C. Rachel Chisnowitz, Richard Cullen, Joseph Casey, Joseph Clark.

D. William Downing, John Dailey.

E. Abraham Edgell, George Early.

F. John Files, Benjn. Foreman, James Foreman, John Fleming, Esq.

G. Barnhart Gibheart, William Gill, Ann Gross.

H. Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyle, John Householder, near Bath.

J. Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.

L. Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Sherry.

M. John McNeilly, 2, Hugh Maxwell, near Bath, William Maxwell, on or near the Shepherdstown road, James M'Mechen, supposed near Charlestown, Thomas M'Quilken, Catharine Murphy.

N. Abel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.

O. Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

P. Shew Ramsy, Mill creek, Richard Ridgeway, Joseph Riddle, James Robinson, Mrs. Arabella Russell, Israel Robinson, John Ross.

Q. James Short, Samuel Stinson, Mary Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shanway, merchants, John Strigal, Christ. Shauer.

T. Samuel Templeman, Francis Titus, Captain Gabriel Throckmorton, Capon Springs, Robert Traverret.

W. John Weaver, near Bath, Mrs. Urre to Wells, at Mr. Freeman's, Stephen Wilson, Mill Creek.

Y. John Yeates.

WM. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.

Where not otherwise distinguished, Berkeley county or Martinsburgh is always to be understood as implied in the direction for residence.

Martinsburgh, July 1, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

J. B. COLVIN.

Washington City, May 30, 1808.

Take Notice.

THE season of the horse Hamiltonian expired on the 1st instant; all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible.

JAMES HITE.

August 5, 1808.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN—or a LAD, aged about 16 or 17 years. To prevent unnecessary trouble, no application need be made, unless the fellow to be sold, be of good character. For one of that description, the CASH will be given. Inquire of the Printers.

July 25, 1808.

WANTED,

A Lad of 12 or 14 years of age, of respectable parents, who writes a good hand, and can come well recommended. Inquire of DAN. ANNIN.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

PROPOSALS

By Zadok Cramer, of Pittsburgh, For printing by a General Subscription, a Dictionary of the Holy Bible; WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED, All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

ALSO An explanation of all the appellative Terms; and a systematical Description of all the Natural Productions, such as Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Stones, Gems, &c.

FORMING A body of Scriptural History, Chronology, and Divinity; a Repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the Scriptures.

With a collection of the most elegant Engravings hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the U. States.

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN, Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.

WITH NOTES, By the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregations of Service & King's Creek, Pa.

CONDITIONS. This celebrated and truly valuable work shall be comprised in two large octavo volumes, each to contain about 680 pages, durably and substantially bound, price to subscribers 3 Dolls. 50 Cts. each volume, payable on delivery. It shall be printed on a fine wove paper, on a type entirely new, cast for the purpose by Binny & Ronaldson, Philadelphia.

Subscriptions received at the office of the Farmer's Repository.

JACOB DILMAN,

A German who left New-York August 17th, 1807, supposed to have gone to Pennsylvania, is requested to return to his family, or give them such information as will enable them to communicate to him something of importance to himself and family. The Printers throughout the United States will confer an obligation on the subscriber by giving the above a place in their papers.

MARY DILMAN.

New-York, July 1, 1808.

An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Covert and Counterpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business.

WM. MORROW.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

LOOK OUT FOR TORIES.

The situation which our country is at present placed in, by the decrees of the Corsican Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the orders of his Britannic majesty's council on the other, is truly alarming indeed; and, in my opinion, imperiously demands the attention of every American citizen—under those impressions, I have been induced to submit the following observations to the consideration of my fellow citizens. Let it be remembered by every man, who is permitted to enjoy the genial blessings of republican liberty, that it has been the wish of the British government to enslave us, ever since we have been a people; that previous to our glorious revolution, the worst of tyranny was attempted to be exercised over us, but the patriots of those times spurned the mandates of the royal tyrant and hurled defiance at him; the consequence of which was war, bloody, cruel and inhuman war, but the prize was liberty—they fought, they conquered, and many of them sealed American independence with their heart's blood, and expiring breathed a prayer for the prosperity of their beloved country; had they submitted to the imperious mandates of their royal task-master, we should at this time have been colonies of slaves, instead of American freemen—O happy, exalted America! how superior is thy station in the sight of omnipotence to those unhappy countries where tyranny strides over the land and the throne of despotism is smeared with the blood of millions of subjects, sacrificed at the shrine of royal ambition. Let it be remembered, my countrymen, that the same hoary headed tyrant that attempted to enslave us then, is still in being, nor has age nor past experience been able to purge from his heart the object he then had in view.—Perhaps, finding that the imperial diadem of his "sea-girt isles" is held by a very slender tenure, it may be his wish in case of extremity to grace this new world with the emblems of royalty, nor do I believe, but that there are numbers in this country, who are enjoying all the blessings of freedom, under our excellent constitution, who would hail the approach of his "thousand ships" with acclamations of heart-felt joy.—Gracious God, my countrymen, what must be the feelings of that wretch, who would barter his liberty and the birth-right of a republican freeman for a small portion of the gilded trappings of a degraded and piratical tyrant, and the honor of bowing before the throne of a royal mania—but that there are many such, we have not the smallest reason to doubt, and can only lament, that the soil of our beloved country, consecrated by the blood of martyred freemen to the genius of liberty, should be so much degraded, by nursing and cherishing in her bosom such monsters of ingratitude and infamy.

It has ever happened from the earliest ages of the world, that where a number of men have been vested with power by the people to legislate for, and in the name of the whole community, that some of them from the purest motives would differ from the others in notions of policy—therefore let us not for a moment suppose, that those who from time to time, happen to be in the minority are not equally virtuous, or as sincerely interested in the welfare of their common country as those who happen to be in the opposition to them—for, I do seriously believe, that was our country invaded by any hostile power upon earth, that seven-tenths of those who are denominated federalists would join the standard of their country, and add their influence and numbers to the marshalled hosts of their patriotic brethren—about the other three-tenths are Tories and the genuine offspring of real Tories and British pensioners, who have not long sheltered

themselves under the banners of federalism—who, at the time that tried mens' souls, who, when the uplifted arm of the brave soldier of liberty was almost paralyzed—when the guardian genius of America seemed to have fled, and the glorious sun of American freedom sinking in the well, rendered every assistance and comfort to the British bloodhounds that was in their power. Those are the men, my countrymen, who should not only be banished from your public councils, but turned adrift from the society of freemen—let the finger of scorn be pointed at them—let the aged veteran whose manly brow is furrowed over by the hand of time, and whose silver locks glitten in the sunbeam, slip his sleeve and say to his children, friends and neighbours "that man is a Tory and a friend to the British King—those scars are the seals of liberty, I received them in fighting the battles of my country, when that man was among my enemies, or aiding or assisting them?—Let such unnatural monsters be driven out from amongst us—Let them fly to their beloved sovereign and rage themselves with the sight of crowns, flars, garters, ribbons and all the gaudy trappings of royal slavery, and let them inform that frail piece of mortality, that remnant and fiadow of royalty, that the remaining part of our citizens are true bred Yankees and American freemen, and that if he be so blinded by ambition, and lost to all the ties of justice and honor, as to invade us, that we will meet him on the beach with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other.—That we will meet him with all the destructive fury of war, and imolate his mercenary troops in their boats before they should contaminate the soil of our beloved country.—That if they should succeed in landing, and we were under the necessity of retiring before superior discipline, we would dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of liberty should be our graves.

YANKEE DOODLE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.

The Attorney General of the United States has given his opinion in the case of *Mandamus*, issued by the District Court of the United States, for the South Carolina District. He considers the issuing of a *Mandamus* by that court as an assumption of power, and a right constitutionally vested in the Supreme Court of the U. S. alone, and cites the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, wherein that court refuses to interpose, to shew the impropriety of such interference.—Considering that the executive of the U. States derives its powers from the constitution and law, the executive officers are only constrained to a performance of the special duties by *Appointment*, not *Mandamus*. He observes, that in England, the writ of *Mandamus* is a prerogative writ, issued by the Court of King's Bench alone. An interposition of the Judiciary, in the present case, amounts to the assumption of power by one branch of the government from another whose duties are particularly assigned by the constitution. A course of procedure by *Appointment* differs materially from a course by *Mandamus*; the former is to defend the rights of parliament against the influence of the crown, while the latter is designed to support the prerogative rights of the king from the encroachment of the legislative branches of the English government. The opinion of the Attorney General is clear and lucid, supported by irresistible argument and legal fact; and goes far to destroy that operative influence, which the opposition expect to use, by means of the Judiciary, to mar the proceedings of the executive in the discharge of their great and important national duties. In fact, the issuing a writ of *Mandamus*, by a District Court, is considered as an assumption by the Judiciary, both of the legislative and executive duties, and as such ought