

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 11.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## POETRY.

When man is wounded in the breast,  
Who heals the wound and gives him rest,  
And makes him feel supremely blest?  
Tis Woman.

When seiz'd by sickness, rack'd with  
pain,  
Who will by him whole nights remain,  
And never at the task complain?  
Why, Woman.

When loss of friends afflict his mind  
Where can he consolation find?  
With sensibility refined  
In Woman.

Who is the partner of his grief,  
When other ears to him are deaf,  
And grants him instantly relief?  
A Woman.

Who then to please should be his joy?  
(Nor gold, nor pelf, will he destroy,  
For 'tis a good, a just employ.)  
A Woman.

## TO THE LADIES.

If you should ask who is the swain,  
That flatters in so bold a strain,  
I'll tell you, though it gives me pain,  
'Tis ALFRED.

(Weekly Museum.)

## TO A CONSUMPTION.

Gently, most gently, on thy victims head,  
Consumption, lay thine hand! Let  
me decay  
Like the sufficient lamp, unseen, away,  
And softly go to slumber with the  
dead.

And if 'tis true what holy men had said,  
That strains angelic oft foretell the day  
Of death, to those good men who fail  
thy prey,  
O let the aerial music round my bed,  
Dissolving slow in dying symphony,  
Whisper the solemn warning to mine  
ear.

That I may bid my weeping friends good  
bye,  
Ere I depart upon my journey drear;  
And, smiling faintly on the painful part,  
Compose my decent head, and breathe  
my last.

## EPITAPH

On a noted Wrestler, in Finberry Church  
Yard, England.

Vain all the honors of my brow,  
Victorious wreaths, farewell!  
One trip from DEATH has laid me low,  
By whom such numbers fell.  
Still bravely I'll dispute the prize,  
Nor yield, though out of breath;  
'Tis but a fall—I yet shall rise,  
And even quinquish DEATH.

## A queer test of Christianity!

"We hear that a bill is to be brought  
into the house of assembly of Quebec,  
for empowering returning officers to com-  
pel any candidate, suspected of Judaism,  
previous to the opening of the poll, on  
the hustings, in presence of the voters to  
eat a pound of fat pork, as a test of his  
Christianity."  
Quebec Mercury.

## From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

Friend MINER,  
I have discovered that train oil is a  
great destroyer of caterpillars, equal to  
fire. I took a bottle that had oil in, made  
a swab of long wool, put in the neck of  
the same, and destroyed twelve nests in  
a short time. Done at Milton Selebury,  
Bucks county, by  
JOHN KNIGHT.

April 28.  
N. B. Give this a place in your cor-  
respondent, that we may get cider and  
apples this year.

## Evolution of the Embargo Law.

Among other modes of evading the  
embargo restrictions, the following is  
said to have been adopted on the north  
western boundary of Vermont: "A  
hill is selected, which stands on the  
boundary line of Vermont and Lower  
Canada—On the top a slight building is  
erected, in which barrels, pipes and  
other articles, are deposited. The con-  
struction of the house is such, that on the  
removal of a stone or piece of wood, the  
whole office with its contents immedi-  
ately falls on the British territory, by  
which means, although apparently ac-  
cidental, the laws are evaded and specu-  
lations to a large amount made by the  
execution of the scheme. [Boston Gaz.]

## Antimony

WE have heard it reported, that a  
mine of Antimony has been dis-  
covered in Kentucky, or some other part  
of the Western World; but not being in-  
formed by whom, or positively where,  
we take this mode of inviting those ac-  
quainted with the circumstance to trans-  
mit such information as they possess,  
and if convenient, specimen of the ore.  
As it may be difficult to meet oppor-  
tunities of sending specimens to this city,  
those to whom it will be more agreeable,  
will be pleased to forward them to Jer-  
emiah Neave, Lexington, (Ky.)  
BINNY & RONALDSON,  
Letter Founders, Philadelphia.

Printers in the Western country  
will serve their own interests, and the  
rising manufactures of the United States  
by giving the above an insertion in their  
papers, as the discovery of such a mine  
is the only resource wanting to render  
the American foundries independent of  
the whole world.



## 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.

## BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwith-  
standing the Embargo.

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

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

## FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an  
acre lot, included, 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 tres-  
passing on my land, as I am determined  
to prosecute every person transgressing  
in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his  
grateful thanks to the inhabitants  
of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, par-  
ticularly 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 conti-  
nues his practice in his various branches.  
Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

## Journeyman Weaver.

WANTED immediately, a sober, in-  
dustrious journeyman to the Coun-  
terpane 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 29, 1808.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about  
26 acres of good land, lying within  
a mile of Charlestown, on the main road  
leading to Baltimore and Alexandria.—  
The buildings consist of a good two story  
log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a  
kitchen, stable, &c. There are about  
18 acres of this land cleared, well in-  
closed, 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 ad-  
joining it, may be purchased on reason-  
able terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

April 8, 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.

## 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.

## 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 val-  
uable 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 Satur-  
days 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 dol-  
lars, 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 Americus, out of capt. Bay-  
lor'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.  
JACOB ALLSTAD.

March 21, 1808.

## Five Dollars Reward.

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

May 5, 1808.

## For Sale,

A valuable negro woman,  
about twenty 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 sub-  
scriber residing near said place.

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

May 17, 1808.

## A Stray Hog.

TAKEN up a stray hog, marked in  
both ears with a crop and slope.—  
Appraised to three dollars and seven-  
five cents. The owner may have it on  
proving property and paying charges.  
ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER,  
May 10, 1808.

## HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charle-  
stown, at Shepherd's town, at Shannon-  
hill, and occasionally at other places in  
this county, at Eight Dollars the season,  
(dischargeable with six dollars if paid be-  
fore 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 ac-  
certained whether or not she is in foal. The  
days and places of his stands will be more  
particularly made known hereafter.

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

He was gotten by the famous imported  
horse Paymaster, one of the most valu-  
able and best bred horses ever brought to  
this country; and from the most respect-  
able information, I have reason to be-  
lieve 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 val-  
ley.

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 Wash-  
ington; that he was got by Doctor Nor-  
ris' thorough bred imported horse Pay-  
master, out of a Dove mare. Further  
I cannot certify respecting the pedigree  
of this valuable horse; but I am in-  
formed, that Gabriel Christie, esq. of Har-  
ford, (collector of the customs at Balti-  
more) has asserted that he is a thorough  
bred horse. He was foaled in a part of  
the country where people are not partic-  
ular in tracing the pedigree of their  
horses. He was sold to John S. Web-  
ster, of Harford, for five hundred dol-  
lars 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 fea-  
ture in Harford where he heretofore  
stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

## 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 com-  
monly called, a glass eye—no brand. The  
owner is requested to come, pay charges,  
and take it away.  
MASON BENNETT.

Charlestown, May 17, 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 DOWNNEY.

Bloomery, May 15, 1808.

## Encouragement for Do- mestic Manufacturers.

THE subscribers would give a liberal  
price in Cash, for three hundred home-  
made Blankets, if delivered at their pre-  
mise in Charles Town, any time pre-  
vious to the 1st day of October next.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charles Town Jefferson County  
Virginia, June 1st, 1808.

## For sale, by the Barrel,

CHOICE APPLE BRANDY, near  
two years old; which, from its  
strength and flavour, is pronounced, by  
good judges, to be the best spirit that can  
be any where had at the price.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-hill, 30th May, 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.



## Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his  
leases for two separate tenements,  
in Charlestown, lately occupied by him.  
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Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

## Antimony.

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mit such information as they possess,  
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to prosecute every person transgressing  
in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.

The view taken of the subject of our  
differences with the belligerent powers  
of Europe in a national point of light has  
demonstrated the impossibility of sub-  
mission on our part as a nation to their  
oppressions. To resist a similar, though  
less aggravated oppression, we engaged  
in all the perils of war, and through its  
accumulated horrors established our in-  
dependence. To maintain this indepen-  
dence we established a system of gov-  
ernment, under which the successive  
administrations have all considered it a  
duty to protect, as well as they could,  
the full trade of our citizens. It is this  
arduous object, which has given rise to  
all our serious collisions with European  
powers, and which has likewise given  
birth to almost every cause of internal  
division. Whether it was wise to have  
attempted, in the infancy of our power,  
to protect an object, without possessing  
the means, is one thing that we have in-  
variably and strenuously made the at-  
tempt is certain. This effort has not  
been manifested merely on paper; but it  
has induced us under one administration  
to annul a solemn treaty with one power  
and to authorise the capture of its public  
armed vessels, and under another to  
pass a law prohibiting the importation of  
several important fabrics of a different  
power. On this point as a nation we  
stand committed; we have taken ground,  
which, however disputable at first, must  
be maintained until the solemn sense of  
the nation shall renounce it; but which  
cannot, at this moment, be renounced  
without forfeiting every pretension to  
sovereignty or spirit. It is the day of  
danger that tests the spirit of a nation as  
well as that of an individual; and when,  
on such an occasion, this inflexible  
jewel is found wanting in the former, it  
operates with tenfold injury, from the  
extent of the field; and from the dilance  
of time to which its influence may extend.

Timidity is as infectious as courage,  
and, once felt by a government, it rap-  
idly pervades the whole nation, and be-  
comes the miserable inheritance of re-  
mote generations. To avoid, therefore,  
so great a curse, no sacrifice of present  
interests can be too great. It would be  
far better that every tenth man should be  
led to slaughter. Had then our com-  
merce been exposed to outrage, to tax-  
ation, to licence, to capture, and con-  
fiscation, at the will of lawless powers,  
the government would have been com-  
pelled to have resorted to war.

Such is the political view of this ques-  
tion. It ought to be sufficient to satisfy  
every mind, that we owe our exemption  
from war to the Embargo. But we pro-  
ceed to take what we have denominated  
the pecuniary view of the subject.  
In taking this view, all notice of national  
rights will be waived. It will, for  
the sake of argument, and for that only,  
be assumed as possible that under a cer-  
tain state of things, individual interest  
ought to be permitted unmolestedly to  
pursue its own course, however invasive  
such pursuit may be of national character  
and national rights. Even in this view,  
it will be seen that, but for the Embargo,  
war would have been inevitable.

It is admitted, that the effect of the  
British orders would be to seize and  
confiscate every vessel bound to any  
other than an English European port;  
and the effect of those of the French to  
seize and confiscate all vessels, carrying  
English fabrics, or bound to an English  
port. Between the two description of  
orders, therefore, the whole American  
trade, except that conducted directly  
with the West India islands belonging  
to France and her allies, is interdicted,  
under penalty of confiscation. Of the  
fury with which these orders would  
have been enforced, we have some spec-  
imens, not withstanding the precaution  
adopted by the embargo. The French  
seize and burn our ships, because un-  
able to conduct them safely into their

ports; and the English seize and con-  
fiscate them. The effect, in both instan-  
ces, is precisely the same; except, that  
in the former our loss does not add to  
the absolute gain of France, as it does,  
in the latter to that of England.

Had then our merchants pursued their  
trade through its ordinary channels, all  
that sent to countries, other than Eng-  
land and the West Indies, would have  
been subject to capture, and would,  
nine-tenths of it, have actually been cap-  
tured and condemned. This would  
have been absolute, unqualified war.  
War is the violation, by force, of the  
interests of another nation; and Eng-  
land would in this way have committed  
this violation in the most flagitious man-  
ner. She would, however, have com-  
mitted it, in that respect, which was  
best fitted to promote her own interests  
by injuring ours. Having nothing to  
gain by invasion, the only rational  
ground for war is the ocean; and this  
she would have waged with the most un-  
relenting fury had our trade gone on its  
usual course. France, on the other  
hand, would not have failed to injure us  
to the extent of her power; and if she  
found herself unable to obtain on the  
ocean an indemnity for the aggressions  
of her enemy, she would have sought it  
elsewhere; she would have excited the  
Spaniards on our frontiers to acts of hos-  
tility. Under such circumstances the  
would have had no inducements of in-  
terest (and as to the obligations of jus-  
tice the less that is said of them the bet-  
ter) to have remained on friendly terms  
with us. Flushed with the irresistible  
power of her arms, she would, it is but  
too likely, have dreamed of limiting our  
growing, if not of abridging our present  
power; not so much with the view of in-  
juring us, as of striking through us a blow  
at her enemy. It is not in the nature of  
Napoleon to remain inactive under the  
pressure of injuries; a blow would have  
been struck; abortive, it is admitted,  
as to the result, but dreadful and san-  
guinary, probably, in its present effects.

But, say the opponents of the Embargo,  
the power of France on the ocean is  
idle. Our trade to England will pass  
securely over the ocean. Without con-  
tending this allegation, which is not by  
the bye so very indisputable, let us bric-  
jole look at the effects of a state of things  
which would open all the English ports to  
us, and shut all the rest.

In the first place, all that portion of  
our importation from the West India  
islands which exceeds our own con-  
sumption, would be in effect cut off;  
for it is acknowledged to be a fact that  
England imports more of all these  
articles than she consumes, and the  
transportation of the residue from En-  
gland to France and her allies is inhib-  
ited, and can be enforced without any  
naval force on the ocean. By the report  
of the Secretary of the Treasury, it will  
be seen that for the year ending Sept.  
30, 1807, there were exported from the  
United States 143 millions of pounds of  
sugar, and 24 millions pounds of coffee,  
which, with other smaller articles consti-  
tute this portion of trade, and may be  
estimated at eighteen millions of dol-  
lars. To this amount, therefore, would  
our importation, and to the same  
amount our exportation, be cut off.

By the same report it appears that for  
the same period our exports to Russia,  
Sweden, Denmark and Norway, Hol-  
land, Hamburg, Bremen, and other  
Hanse towns, French European ports,  
Spanish European ports, Portugal and  
Italy, amounted to above forty-four  
millions of dollars. This portion of  
trade, like the former, is unconnected  
with a supply of British wants, our direct  
trade to that nation fully supplying her  
wants.

Adding these sums together, we have  
an aggregate sum of sixty-two million  
dollars.

By the same document, it appears  
that our whole exportations for the same  
period, amounted to one hundred and  
eight millions.

It follows that the British orders com-  
pletely enforced, inhibit the carrying on  
of sixty-two millions out of one hundred  
and eight millions of our usual trade;  
as well our importations as exportations.

This will appear from two consid-  
erations. If we are prohibited from ex-  
porting our goods, the means of import-  
ing foreign goods to a like amount are  
taken from us. One is the effect of the  
other.

These sixty-two millions of exports  
may now go to England. But, for what  
purpose? For her consumption? She  
does not want them to the value of a  
cent. For the supply of the Continent?  
The Continent refuses to receive them  
through England; and Mr. Baring, the  
most intelligent foreign writer drawn  
forth by the crisis, laughs at the idea of  
being able to force these commodities  
into the continental market, and assert  
that smuggling, carried to its most  
flagitious lengths, would not be success-  
ful in one case in ten.

Further; our exports to Great Brit-  
ain and her dependencies amount to 31  
millions of dollars. What portion of  
these are again exported from England?  
For to this extent, would the demand of  
Britain be diminished for our exports,  
when herself prohibited from exporting  
the surplus to the continent. Of this,  
some idea may be formed, by the rela-  
tion which the amount of our export of  
domestic articles to Britain bears to the  
whole amount exported. The whole  
amount of those exported is forty-eight  
millions, of which twenty-eight go to  
England.

The principal articles exported are:

Millions.	Value
3.	Fish in value
25.	Wood and naval stores
17.	Provisions
5.	Tobacco
14.	Cotton

Without entering into minute details  
there can be no doubt but that of the  
twenty-eight millions exported to Great  
Britain, ten millions at least are re-ex-  
ported.



NEW-YORK, May 30.

By the schooner Success, arrived yesterday from Jamaica, we learn that an engagement, which lasted three days, had taken place between Petion and Christophe, within ten miles of Cape Francois. The carnage was dreadful; Christophe lost 10,000 men and an immense number wounded. Flour at Kingston 30 dollars and rising. Other articles of American produce high and scarce.

BOSTON, May 31.

By the schooner Joanna, which has arrived at Salem, from Spain, his Catholic majesty's consul in Boston received files of the Gazette of Madrid to the 27th of April, inclusive.

The emperor Napoleon left Paris on the 2d of April, for Bordeaux. On the road he was met by the ambassador from the new king of Spain, who presented his credentials to him as he sat in his coach. The emperor informed him that he would give him a public audience in the city at which he might stop. The ambassador was necessitated to change his carriage, to endeavor to keep up with him. Napoleon proceeded to Bordeaux, where he visited the different public buildings, the river, &c.

The late king of Spain had published a proclamation declaring that he had voluntarily abdicated the throne in favor of his son Ferdinand, whom he called on all his subjects to obey—at the same time he recommended to his son to keep in office the old unsuspected public servants.

King Ferdinand had proceeded to Victoria (which is 155 miles north of Madrid, and 32 South east of Bilbao) to meet the emperor Napoleon, and conduct him to Madrid, where it is expected the marriage of the king with the emperor's niece, will be solemnized—and the coronation take place.

The Prince of Peace had not been punished, nor even tried—and nothing criminal had been found against persons at first suspected as connected with him.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.

The Boston Palladium of Friday last contains the following articles:—

“Arrived on Wednesday, schr. Cushing, Brewer, from Passamaquoddy, 4 days.—Left schr. Morning Star, of Boston; schr. Resolution, Bartlett, for do. ready for sea, not allowed to discharge her provisions; Wendell, Downs; and about 12 or 14 other vessels, with their outward bound cargoes on board. Sailed in Co. with a schr. for Manchester; and a number of others, with their outward cargoes. The U. S. sloop of war Wasp, arrived there on Thursday afternoon about 4 o'clock, landed a company of mariners and 2 pieces of artillery on Moose Island, where they are erecting a battery. On the night the Wasp arrived no less than 14 boats laden with flour, were captured by her launch, in endeavoring to cross the British line; where a brig of 18, and a schr. of 16 guns, lay ready to receive it; and whose decks were seen covered with flour every day. Her launch in an excursion up the river, was obliged to return again for assistance, in consequence of the number of boats passing over. A centinel was placed at the door of every store containing provisions, &c. and has two dollars per day. Captain Brewer sailed from Philad. (armed) under the orders of government. While laying at Passamaquoddy he took possession of a boat with 5 bbls of flour on board, but liberated the boat and the men belonging to her. The next day the owner of the boat came on board, and demanded what authority he had to take his flour, and having been satisfied upon that point, he departed. But notwithstanding all these precautions, it will be found almost impossible to prevent boats escaping over the British line with flour.”

Capt. Winn, (says the True American) from Matanzas and Gibraltar informs, that two days before he sailed from Gibraltar, a British sloop of war arrived there express, and informed that the late left a frigate watching the motions of a fleet of 17 French and Spanish ships of the line off Minorca, where it was supposed they were bound to join four or five Spanish ships of the line lying at that island, from whence it was conjectured they would pass out the Straits, and the people at Gibraltar were

diligently looking for them. An express was dispatched from Gibraltar, to inform the British fleet off Cadiz, as it was suspected that the combined fleet meant to relieve the French and Spanish ships at Cadiz, where there were 15 sail of the line all ready for sea. Capt. W. further informs that two days before he sailed it was reported at Gibraltar, that the Prince of Peace had made his escape from Madrid. He also informs, that a part of Bonaparte's army were arrived at a town, about 5 or 6 miles from Gibraltar, and it was expected that he would shortly commence the siege of that place, which the inhabitants expected must soon submit to him; the British have mined the Isthmus leading into Spain, with an intention of giving the French a hoist into the air.

By the ship New Galen, we have received London papers to the 20th of April, from which we make extracts for this day's Gazette.

The London Statesman of the 14th of April, speaking of the king's proclamation, inserted in our Gazette of yesterday, says, “It is another proof that the system which has been so rashly adopted, is found to be impracticable; and therefore, day by day, relaxations of the principle are forced upon the ministers.”

Extract of a letter from Guadeloupe to a gentleman in Boston, dated April 3.

“The present political state of affairs, and particularly the Embargo in America, have absolutely annihilated business in this island; not a single American vessel remains now in this port, and as the importation has been entirely interrupted from the beginning of January last, the scarcity of provisions from America, is above what can be imagined; most part of the planters are reduced to colonial victuals, while the produce remains without any sale, at any price—a very strict blockade, of the island is observed by the British, who have stationed cruizers off Point Petre and Basseterre harbors. The colony is however upon a footing not to leave the least apprehension about an outward attack. A late proclamation of the chiefs has opened to neutral vessels all the small ports of the island, so that notwithstanding the number of cruizers, a full sailing vessel would always have a good chance to get in safe.”

The King of Westphalia's Decree to burn some British goods found at Hamburg.

“We, Jerome Napoleon, &c. &c. on the report of our minister of justice, and for the home department, have ordered, and do order as follows:—

“Art. I. The English goods that have been seized at Marburgh on the 11th inst. by order of the prefect of the department of the Warre, and which have been discovered to be English manufactures, by the merchants and assessors of the deputation of commerce, charged with examining them, and being also designated as such on the books of the house of Wenecker and Co. at Wetalar, shall be immediately burnt on the public places at Marburgh.

“Art. 2. Our minister of justice and for the home department, is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

“Done in our Royal Palace at Cassel, Feb. 5, 1808, in the second year of our reign.”

[Correspondent.]

Extracts of a letter from a Swedish clergyman in London, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated 6th April, 1808.

“We have a war that our kingdom could not avoid, without debasing a throne which his greatest predecessors have often defended with their blood. The king has called out all young men, without distinction, from 18 to 25 years of age, amounting to 150,000, and from these the best are chosen. We have 11 ships of the line and 14 frigates, in conjunction with those of the British, to surround Zealand, and confine the Danes, French and Spaniards there. One part of our army is also in Stauja, to watch their attempts from that quarter. Another part is marching against Norway, in order to prevent invasion from thence. The main body will be in Finland.

“The citizens of Stockholm will form a guard of about 3000. Besides, 5000 other persons, of all classes, in that city, have volunteered their services.

“The yeomanry of the country give great and voluntary supplies for the army.

“Generous collections are made for the wounded and the families of the slain.

“Throughout Sweden all are animated by one spirit for the defence of their country.”

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

Impress Warrant.

A representation having been made to the Lord Mayor, that a great number of seamen, deserters from the navy, had taken refuge in the city, press warrants, backed by his Lordship, were given to the City-Marshal, for the purpose of their apprehension. On Wednesday night, soon after 9 o'clock, the Marshals accompanied by a great number of constables, and several officers in the impress service, visited the public houses and other places in the city, suspected to be the resort of the description of persons of whom they were in pursuit. In the course of that night and the following morning, they arrested between 50 and 60 persons, and lodged them in the Compter, preparatory to their examination before the Lord Mayor, which took place yesterday, at the Mansion House. Some of them proved to be men of good character, who have never been at sea and others had protections; they were of course discharged. Some were remanded for further inquiry, and others, who were found fit objects for service, were sent on board the tender; the Regular Captain and some Lieutenants of which attended the examination. The exterior of the Mansion House, while this business was under discussion, presented an interesting appearance. It was surrounded by a great crowd of persons, consisting chiefly of the mothers, wives, sisters and sweethearts, of the men impressed, all anxious to learn their fates.

“The following account has been received of the treacherous means by which the French hoped to obtain possession of the Citadel of Pampeluna:—

“On the 16th of February, early in the morning, a party of about thirty French soldiers, with two officers, went, as is usual to the Citadel with empty bags, in order to receive rations. Under pretence of sheltering themselves from a shower of snow, they took refuge in the guard room at the gate, there watching an opportunity, they seized the arms of the guard, which consisted of 12 Spanish soldiers and an officer, and knocked down the sentinel who attempted to make resistance. At a signal given by one of the French, two hundred soldiers with arms, came to their assistance, entered the Citadel with an officer, overpowered the advanced guard, composed of four soldiers and an officer, threatening the latter, because he made some opposition, and took possession of the batteries. They also gave a hint to about 200 soldiers who were quartered in the fortress, that if they did not submit they might abide by the consequences.—Successively then entered about 1000 French soldiers, who had held themselves in readiness for this purpose from two in the morning, but observing till then the greatest silence, and artfully concealing themselves. They afterwards made themselves masters of the bridges of the town, and of the powder magazine, about half a league distant, retaining in the Citadel only 110 Spanish soldiers, to do duty alternately with them.

“The same day the following letter was addressed to the Deputies by Devagnac, commander of division.—

“Gentlemen—Understanding that we are to remain some time in Pampeluna, I feel myself obliged to ensure its safety in a military manner, (with this view) accordingly, I have ordered a battalion to repair to the Citadel, in order to garrison it and to do duty along with the Spanish troops. I beseech you to consider this only as a trifling change, incapable of disturbing the harmony (interrupting the good understanding) which ought to subsist between two faithful allies.

“Have the goodness to represent it in this light to your fellow citizens, and be assured of the perfect consideration with which I am your servant.

DAVAAGNAC, Com. of Division.

STAUNTON, May 27.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Staunton Eagle, dated, Christiansburg, (Montgomery County) Va. May 20th, 1808.

I deem it a duty to inform you, of an affair which happened at this place last Monday morning, and which will rank as one of the most unfortunate that ever was recorded in the annals of Duelling.

A difference took place, at our Election between John M. Henry, Esq. our Delegate elect, and Thomas Lewis, Esq. Attorney at Law, Mr. M. Henry went to the Western County immediately after the election and did not return till Friday last. On Saturday he was in Town and saw Mr. Lewis, high words fell & Mr. Lewis ultimately challenged Mr. M. Henry, who accepted, and they met on Monday morning near this place. They fought with rifles, stood fifteen yards apart, toed the mark, took aim & fired at the word. Mr. Lewis received Mr. M. Henry's ball on the left breast about an inch below the nipple, he fell and instantly expired. Mr. M. Henry received Mr. Lewis's ball about 2 inches above the navel, and lingered till the next evening, when he expired. Thus sir has terminated an affair which has taken two useful citizens in the prime of their life and health, out of the world and added another instance to the already too long list that degrade humanity, further comment is unnecessary.

MURDER.

We are informed that a New England Tin Pedlar was murdered last week near Woodstock, the circumstances are as follow, viz.

The Pedlar stopped at a house, enquired for Horse feed, got it, and was invited into the house and pressed very hard by two women, being the sole occupiers, to take some refreshment, which he at last consented to, and whilst eating, one held his head, and the other cut his throat, and they put him in the cart, flung it up, and darted the Horse.

The horse travelling out of the road, was met by a traveller, who seeing no person near, undertook to open the lid, and there found the dead body, he turned the horse, and started him back, the road he appeared to have come, and the horse stopped where he had been fed, the man went in, and found the two women examining the plunder they had taken, and the blood stains about the floor, this caused a suspicion, and our informant says the women were immediately taken up, and lodged in Woodstock Jail, to stand a trial before an examining court.

Extract of a letter from Gov. Sevier of Tennessee, to his friend in this place dated Marble Springs, May 14, 1808.

By last mail I received an express from General Jackson, stating that 440 Creeks and 12 whites have taken a position on the South Bank of the Tennessee near the mouth of Tuck river, and had killed near about 20 persons and took some horses, &c.

If this be true we shall have warm work this summer, I have given him orders to dislodge them, and otherwise to take defensive measures, only until further orders.

In addition to the above, we are informed that two companies of militia from West Tennessee, have been ordered out, and are now on duty on the frontiers, in order to protect the citizens from the depredations of the Indians, who are becoming very troublesome.

Editor.

CHARLES TOWN, June 10.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Mines, of Leesburg, JOSEPH STROTHER, Esq. of Madison county, (Va.) to MISS AMELIA DAVENPORT, daughter of Maj. A. Davenport, of this county.

On the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Boydstone, Mr. JOHN M. MARIN, to MISS CARY KRAZIER, all of this county.

“We could put up with the Embargo as it stood at first, say the British Traders—but so many additions to it.—

“Aye—we understand you, Gentleman, perfectly well.—While it was so loose that you could carry on trade—and your good friends the British could be supplied—while at the same time the People at large were shut out of the market, and the French and their allies cut off from all succours from Italy—

on, the Embargo pleased you to perfection—you did not care how long it lasted—not you!

But Congress thought that the British had treated us full as bad as the French—and that the British traders had no right claim to a monopoly of all the produce on exporting produce—and they concluded to draw the cord a little tighter to keep knives at home as well as honest men, and to cut off supplies from the British as well as the French, until they acceded to full terms.

And now, the Embargo is impolitic, and oppressive and unnecessary, and every else thing that is bad—in the view of these partisans of Britain.

But men of sound minds and honest hearts will see and confess, that as the Embargo was at the first necessary to prevent War and maintain our rights—so the additional provisions became necessary to render it complete and effectual.

Trenton: True American.

It ought not to be forgotten, that no other nation but Great-Britain claims or exercises the power of impressment—and that Great-Britain does not exercise it towards any other nation than the United States!

It is impossible for a candid, unprejudiced mind to contemplate the miserable condition of most of the nations of Europe, and their vassal provinces, without feeling grateful for our exemption from the distresses inflicted upon them; and without acknowledging that the effects of foreign oppressions, are as light as air, compared with them.

This condition exhibits a tissue, made up of military and civil despotism, oppressive taxes, want, famine and war. From these complicated evils we alone are exempt. Why are we exempt? Is it not, probably, owing to that very measure which is misrepresented and denounced with equal injustice? To all these evils, but famine, we might be now subjected but for it. Instead of sinking beneath their burthen, what is our real situation? A few facts on this head will come more completely home to the feelings of most of our readers than the most elaborate treatise. In Philadelphia we are confidently assured that improvements are carrying on with a spirit absolutely unprecedented. Contracts have been entered into to build 900 new houses; and such is the abundance of money that it can be procured, on good security, at five per centum. Manufactures are rising in and around the town in every direction; and we hear of no failures.

Now let us turn our attention to the no less important town of New-York, and look at the effects of the embargo there. We shall, in this instance, rely on federal authority:

“Farmers,” says the N. Y. Gazette, “send in your produce. Prices yesterday in the Fly-Market. Potatoes, 2s 6d a peck—beef 9d. to 1s. per lb.—pigs 10 to 12s. and other articles proportionably high. With few exceptions, the markets are as high now as they were before the embargo.”

Does this look like ruin? Does it not, on the contrary, look as though the American character were sufficiently elastic and intelligent to accommodate itself to circumstances, and when denied the profits of the ocean, to reap more diligently the benefits of the interior? The fact cannot be too often repeated, that the employment in some occupation other than that of agriculture of one thirtieth part of those now engaged in it would create a demand among ourselves for our surplus produce equal to the whole foreign demand. And this is the precise effect that the injustice of our enemies, which has left us no alternative but the embargo, is producing.

[National Intel.]

The provident policy of our government having withdrawn for a time our vessels from the ocean, leaving but a remnant as food for the commercial interdictions and retaliations of the belligerents, their cruizers and privateers are hovering on our coast, and have assailed even our coasting trade. Vessels sailing from Orleans and Charleston to the northern ports, have been attacked and plundered; one, the Roboreus, bound from Baltimore to Orleans, was captured by two French privateers, carried into an uninhabited port of the island of Cuba, disburthened of her cargo, and in this situation permitted to return. Ibid.

We are informed that the Marquis Yrujo has received letters from Spain, stating that all the American vessels carried into the ports of Spain, under the Milan decree, had been released, and that those detained in French ports were also expected to be immediately released.

A rule of right must work both ways! Do British ships of war impress their own seamen from British merchant vessels in foreign ports or even in their own colonies' ports.

If the commanders of British ships of war impress British seamen from on board British merchantmen in foreign ports or in their distant colonies, and damage be sustained thereby, is not the commander of such ship of war ordering such impressment, liable to make good any damages sustained by such impressment.

If such be admitted to be the fact, will not the same rule apply to Americans claiming damages under this specification as applied to British ships of war and British merchantmen.

A solution to the above queries is requested from Timothy Pickering, or any other person who has advocated the system of impressment from American ships in foreign ports, because “they look so much like Englishmen that we cannot distinguish them,” or because “that Britain in time of war wants the services of her own seamen.”

[Balt. Amer.]

New York Congressional Election.

By our returns we find the following members elected; for two years from March next. They consist of ten republicans and seven federalists. Districts 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, and 14, (with quid assistance) are federal.

- 1st District, Ebenezer Sage,
2. Gordon S. Mumford,
- William Denning,
- Jonathan Fisk,
- James Emott,\*
- Barent Gardiner,\*
- Robert Leroy Livingston,\*
- Herman Knickerbacker,\*
- Killian K. Van Rensselaer,\*
- John Thompson,
- John Herkimer,
- John Nicholson,
- Thomas R. Gold,\*
- Erasmus Root,\*
- Uri Tracy,
- Vincent Mathews,\*
- Peter B. Porter.

\*Federal. [Bee.]

Massachusetts Election.—The Boston papers, received last night, give us the opening proceedings of the Legislature. In the Senate H. G. Otis is elected President, by a majority of two votes. In the House of Representatives T. Bigelow is elected Speaker by a majority of 31 votes; he having 252, and Mr. Morton 221 votes. Both the gentlemen chosen are federal. There was consequently on the day, on which the Legislature was organized a federal majority of 2 in the Senate, and in the House of Representatives 31.

Nat. In.

The following dignified and truly patriotic toasts were drunk amongst others at the dinner lately given at Salem, (Mass.) to the hon. Timothy Pickering, as a tribute of “respect and gratitude” for his meritorious efforts to mislead the public mind:

“A steady opposition to despotism, whether in the form of Imperial decrees, royal proclamations, or Presidential recommendations.”

“Our political chymists: In their experiments to melt down our merchants into manufacturers, may they burn their fingers in the crucible.”

“Our brethren of Cape Ann: May their fish break through the embargo net, and twirl its thread round the neck of democracy!”

Joseph Storrs, a decided republican, is elected by an almost unanimous vote, to fill the seat in Congress rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Crowninshield. To the successor of such a man the republicans will look with uncommon expectation.

On the 26th inst. took place at New York the long contemplated procession for burying the remains of eleven thousand five hundred American seamen, soldiers and citizens, who perished on board the Jersey and other prison ships, in the harbor of New York, during the

American revolution. The following description of it is extracted from the New-York Public Advertiser:

THE GRAND PROCESSION TO THE TOMB OF THE MARTYRS.

Early on the morning of yesterday, the corporation—the different societies—the volunteers, artillery and infantry corps, with the seamen, assembled to pay the last tribute of (so long deferred) to the immolated victims of the revolution.

The day was ushered in by the firing of the minute guns, and the melancholy toll of the muffled bell, and before eight o'clock the house-tops and windows of the streets in the line of march, were crowded with the aged and the youth. This great occasion attracted the public attention beyond all powers of description—the hand of industry was suspended—and the various avocations of the capital were concentrated to a single duty.

About ten o'clock the necessary order of arrangement of the different bodies being effected—the whole proceeded on the route assigned by the Wallabout Committee—when it progressed in the solemn march; but it is impossible to do justice in an attempt to describe the scene exhibited on the approach of the procession to the place of embarkation. Innumerable multitudes thronged the shores, the wharves and the shipping—waiting with pleasing anticipation the arrival of the sacred remains of the patriots. They arrived—and, in fifteen minutes were safely embarked. The vessels of the procession were appropriately dressed, manned, and highly decorated, exhibiting at once a long train of barges and boats from New Jersey and New York. Indeed, the whole water scene was superb and formed an object the most solemn and interesting imaginable.

Having arrived at Brooklyn, free from accident, the procession took a short respite—after which it was again formed in the order of march. There, however, was displayed a lively mark of female patriotism and affection, as well as an ingenious pourtray of fancy, in the circumstance of arranging a beautiful group of ladies in the train of the Genius of Liberty. These fair daughters of Columbia gave the tear of sensibility to the memory of the brave—and exhibited the undissembled testimonial of virtuous hearts.

Arrived at the tomb, the Grand Marshal having arranged the coffins and the great body of the procession being formed in front of the orator, the scene that followed was solemn and awful. The circumstances which led to the erection of the tomb—the impression of the past services of the martyrs—the concourse of spectators—the devout fervency with which the introductory prayer was delivered on opening the funeral solemnities—the glowing, impressive and animated voice of the orator touched the soul of his hearers—they could not avoid in the involuntary pause to suppress the rising tear—the death-like stillness of the surrounding hills, covered with thirty thousand mourners, conspired to render it one of the most sublime and interesting spectacles ever exhibited in the new world. From the number of witnesses assembled; it appeared to be a solemn appeal to heaven and earth at once, as a token of gratitude to the memory of the departed victims of barbarity and persecution.

The solemn scene was closed on the safe return of the procession to the Park, where it was dismissed without the alloy of a single accident. In this hasty sketch we will be excused if our descriptive powers fall far short of the magnitude of the subject. Yet it was pleasing to observe, that all ranks appeared to feel the weight of an expression that was reiterated among the people—“Well, they bled for their country—they deserved it all!”

City of Washington, June 1.

APPOINTMENTS made during the last session of Congress with the advice and consent of the Senate.

William Finckney, of Maryland, minister plenipotentiary of the U. States at the court of London.

Robert Williams, governor of the Mississippi Territory.

William Hall, of the territory of Michigan, re-appointed governor of the territory.

Reuben Atwater, of Vermont, secretary of the territory of Orleans.

Samuel Crouson, of Orleans, naval officer for the port of New Orleans.

Thomas H. Williams, of the Mississippi territory, secretary of said territory.

Lemuel Henry, of the Mississippi territory, receiver of the public monies for the lands of the U. S. east of Pearl river.

Jonathan Davis, of the Mississippi territory; surveyor of the port of Natchez.

John Coburn, of Kentucky, one of the Judges of the territory of Louisiana.

Gideon D. Cobb, of Indiana territory, surveyor of the port of Massac.

James Abbot, of Michigan, receiver of public monies, for lands of the United States, at Detroit.

John McClellan, of Maryland, consul for the U. S. at the port of Batavia.

To be harvested on shares, the whole or part of a large field of wheat, in the neighborhood of Charlestown. Inquire of the printers.

June 10, 1808.

Lewis Ford, of Maryland, surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Lewellingsburg.

Lemuel I. Spence, of Maryland, collector of the district and inspector of the revenue for the port of Snowhill.

Alexander Moore, of Columbia, register of wills, for the county of Alexandria, in Columbia.

John McKinny, of Columbia, surveyor or inspector of revenue, for the port of Alexandria.

Larkin Smith, of Virginia, collector of the district of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Thomas Nelson, of Virginia, collector of the district and inspector of revenue for the port of York town.

Jacob Decamp, of Virginia, surveyor of the port of Charleston, in the district of the Mississippi.

John S. Welt, of North Carolina, marshal of the district of North Carolina.

Robert Cochran, of N. Carolina, collector of the district of Wilmington, in North Carolina.

William H. Ruffin, of N. Carolina, surveyor and inspector of the revenue for the port of Windsor.

Abraham Bissent of Georgia, collector for the district of St. Mary's.

George M. Bibb, of Kentucky, attorney of the United States for the district of Kentucky.

James W. Moss, of Kentucky, surveyor of the port of Limestone.

Richard Ferguson, of Kentucky, surveyor and inspector of revenue for the port of Louisville.

Joseph Buell, of Ohio, surveyor of the port of Marietta.

Thomas Roling Robertson of Virginia, secretary of the territory of Orleans.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1808.

No. 12.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

malignity, and nothing but human blood could cool its ardour.

But some will say, "Here is a man who supposes I have insulted him; I have done every thing in my power to persuade him he is mistaken, but he insists on my fighting him; if I refuse, I am branded as a coward, and my companions than me." Can any thing be more plain than the duty of the challenged in a similar case? It is to reject the challenge; to assure him that when they meet, the challenged will defend himself, as against an assassin. This objection, being the only one that can be offered, and the only excuse that ever can be made for accepting a challenge, I dismiss it in this manner, and will say no more concerning it.

Honor, in the true sense of that word, means character—and this being the definition of philosophers, and men of understanding, I prefer it to the specious, though fashionable explanation of every profligate in the world, whether he wield a sword or a quill. If honor be character, who is it that can hurt that? Is it ourselves, or others? The answer is so obvious, that I need scarcely write it.—In a few words, we are ourselves the source of our honor, or our disgrace, our character, or our infamy—and does a man who calls me booby, who throws a glass in my face in wantonness—who says that I trumped a card, when I had one of the same suit in my hand—who hinders me from seducing his sister—who is mean enough to abuse me in a common newspaper—who, unknowingly, is witty concerning a fable I am guilty of—who refuses to intoxicate himself to the health of my favorite mistress—who does not return my salute, from not having perceived that I saluted him—does such a man take from my honor, my character? Surely not. In some of the instances, he is an ill-bred man—Does that take from my character? In other cases, he is protecting the innocent female. Does that either, take from my character? I repeat it, nothing can affect our honor, or our character, unless what comes from ourselves.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

## THOUGHTS ON DUELLING.

The usual excuse for duelling, is the preservation of honor.—Let us now examine what this honor is, for in all my enquiries, I never could find a man of honor able to give me any information concerning what he called honor.

First, honor is not religion—for the preservation of it being effected by sending a friend into eternity, weltering in his gore, it is plain that religion must not only be forgotten for the time, but condemned and deserted forever, as a heap of fables fit only for old women and children. Secondly—Honor is not virtue—for most part of the honorable quarrels which have come within my knowledge, originated from events that flew the total absence of virtue—such as gaming, attachment to bad women, drinking, &c.

Thirdly—Honor is not courage—for a man of real courage never lifts his weapon in defence of his vices, but in the protection of his country or his person.

And when we examine the false courage which animates a duellist, we find it to be the pride of despair, and an impious and daring contempt of the Supreme Being, which no valiant hero ever yet indulged.

Besides, of fifty duels, not five prove mortal, owing to the pusillanimity of the parties, who tremble into each others arms, on the slightest interposition of the seconds; nay, some men of honor have been known to give secret notice to officers of justice, that they may be interrupted before blood shed can take place.

Fourthly—Honor is not humanity—view the bleeding body of a newly killed duellist, in the bloom of years and health, cut off ere he knew the value of the life he has lost—view his parents—his frantic father—speechless mother—view their gray hairs brought with sorrow to the grave—and all this—in the protection of an harlot—the loss of a false trick at cards—or the obscene altercation of a drunkard—view this—then say in what the humanity of a duellist consists—take humanity from the heart of man, and tell me what he is.

Since honor, then, can be referred neither to religion nor virtue, nor courage, nor humanity, where are we to look for its source? I do not hesitate to answer, that it will be found in a mixture of pride, profligacy, and malignity. The quarrel arose in pride: that profligacy which despises the laws of heaven, and the dictates of conscience, led to revenge, and the quarrel was supported, it may be forty years, with the blackest malignity of soul. We have seen instances in which it was supported for many years, and in which no avocation nor intercourse with foreign and various nations, were able to erase the principle of revenge. The man of honor thirsted for the blood of his superior or real enemy: his soul was influenced by passion and

## 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 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.

## 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 29, 1808.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 ill-founded, 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.

I have at present a number of valuable books lent out, and not recollecting to whom they were lent, the persons in whose possession they may be, will please to return them immediately.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

May 27, 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, Cabonist 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.

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 Hibber, charged with horse stealing, hath been examined by the county court of Berkeley, and 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. Hibber 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, or 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 Hibber 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.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 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 wife, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

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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 wife, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

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THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to Wm. A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Monday the 11th day of July next, (if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,) a tract of land in the county of Jefferson, state of Virginia, containing eighty-eight acres. Also another tract, adjoining the abovementioned, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, three roods and thirty-four perches.

HENRY S. TURNER, June 1, 1808.

## Encouragement for Domestic Manufacturers.

THE subscribers would give a liberal price in Cash, for three hundred homemade Blankets, if delivered at their store in Charles Town, any time previous to the 1st day of October next.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charles Town Jefferson County Virginia, June 1st, 1808.

## For sale, by the Barrel,

CHOICE APPLE BRANDY, near two years old; which, from its strength and flavour, is pronounced, by good judges, to be the best spirit that can be any where had at the price.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-hill, 30th May, 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.

## 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.

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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 wife, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

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THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.

Having established the position, that but for the Embargo war would have been inevitable, it remains to consider the relative effects of these alternatives.

Had war been resorted to, it is far from improbable, strange as the fact might be, that it would have been with both England and France, and all the nations politically connected with the latter. For although it be demonstrable that the original great violations of our neutral rights came from Great Britain, yet, inasmuch as France has, without any just cause, followed her example, it would have been too late for us to attempt to draw any line of difference between them. However things may have originally stood, both nations are now, and have been for some time, equally aggressors.

It may be said that such a war would be impossible; that a demonstration of hostility towards either nation would have injured the friendship of the other. But this is by no means certain so far as it relates either to their disposition, or our own. Is there any reason to believe that England would, as the price of our declaring war against France, suffer our trade to pass undisturbed, or admit us to a wider immunity of interests with her own subjects than we at present enjoy? The inevitable effect of being at war with France would be in some degree at least to cripple our power, to lessen the capital at present embarked in commerce, and proportionably diminish our means of resistance against the pretension of Britain to the exclusive dominion of the ocean. Thus hampered, there is every reason to infer that our commercial rival would refrain, instead of enlarging, the freedom of our trade, and would make us in a greater degree tributary than we should be, in a period of peace. Her friendship would be like that of all powerful nations, and she would be more likely to hug us to death than to cherish and maintain our interests. There is no reason to believe that we should yield to such pretensions, or, in other words, that we should risk a coalition with her.

On the other hand, those who nurture a spirit of discontent at the embargo will be the last to recommend a coalition with France against England. As there appears to be no man among us who even dreams of such an event it would be mere quixotism to combat the position. The naked fact probably is that, after the experience we have had, there is no administration which could emanate from the people, that would be so infatuated as to propose a close coalition of interests, by political association, with either nation; and should it be proposed, there is no doubt that the great body of the people would indignantly reject it.

War, therefore, would most probably be carried on with both nations. The necessary effect would be a total destruction of our neutrality and trade. In addition to the inhibition to export our commodities would be superadded an inhibition to import those of foreign nations. There would not be a port in the world, open to us, and ours would be shut, so far as we could shut them, against a hostile world. That would, however, be this unfortunate difference between us. While we were delinquent of means of forcing a trade with them, they would have the means of attacking our rich depots, and, no doubt, would do it, and of committing consequent spoliation to an unlimited amount, to supply their own pressing wants.

In this respect war would be a complete embargo; it would be a practical application of the principle of the present embargo to a much greater extent. All the arguments, therefore, brought against the latter, would apply with increased strength against the former. Our only resort would be to privateering. Let us examine its effects.

The tonnage of the shipping of the United States may be taken at one and a half millions, and may be valued, in its present state at fifty millions of dollars. Supposing, that we should take as many vessels as are taken from us, the maintenance of our full establishment of tonnage would be requisite to furnish us with our present supplies. Let us, also, admit that our merchantmen would do for privateers. This is giving this species of operations the greatest possible advantage. The expense, incurred, from arming them, would, on a very moderate estimate, equal the first cost. Their annual maintenance would cost at least three times that incurred in time of peace, owing to the augmented number of seamen and military stores. This would come to about fifty millions of dollars a year. The effect, consequently, of the conversion of our merchant vessels into privateers, would be an augmentation in the capital required of fifty millions more.

The whole of this expense would be incurred, not so much for the purpose of forcing the exportation of our own products; as for that of capturing the commodities of the belligerent nations. Of these last we consume at present but about fifty millions; supposing, then, that we would take to this amount, we should have to pay for it the value of the annual maintenance of our shipping, with the interests on the capital, amounting at six per cent. to six millions, and making altogether fifty-six millions of dollars. The game would, of course, be a losing one.

This calculation is on the ground that while we took the vessels of our enemies they would not take any of ours. But as there is every probability that they would capture a full moiety of the whole taken, this loss would be to be superadded.

Should it so happen that a foreign market would be opened for the disposition of our produce, the following would be the result, on the favorable supposition that our chances of capture on the ocean were great to those of our enemies.

1. The absorption of a new capital of fifty millions of dollars.  
2. The increasing annual expenditure of fifty millions.  
3. The interests chargeable, on the old and new capital, amounting to six millions.

It would follow that our trade would be exposed to an additional annual burden of fifty-six millions of dollars.

But under such accumulated burthens, it would be impossible to carry on our trade without utter ruin. It is obvious that most of our articles of export, would not sell in the foreign markets at a price much advanced beyond that at which they ordinarily stand; and that very considerable rise in their prices would either altogether prevent their sale, or considerably abridge it by diminishing the consumption. While, therefore, we got but a small advance for our produce, the foreign articles imported would be chargeable with the remaining expenses as our trade. The difference between the enhanced price of our exports, and of foreign imports, would constitute a balance against us, which amounting to at least one half the increased expense, would operate as an annual drain of twenty-eight millions of dollars. Such a trade could not be carried on without ruin; and it is, therefore, but fair to infer that it could not eventually be carried on at all; and that, consequently, our merchants, after the loss of incalculable wealth, would impose upon themselves a voluntary embargo.

There remains to add to this estimate of the effects of war, the expenses incident to our defence. Whatever might be the real danger of invasion, there can be no question but that it would be menaced; without an adequate protective force our frontiers would be embroiled,

and our interior disturbed by insurrections among the blacks. To prevent or repress these effects a considerable effective force would be indispensable. It is useless to enquire whether this force ought to consist of regulars or militia; as the expense in either case would be the same; the only difference would be that in the case of regulars it would be defrayed by the government, and in the case of militia by the citizens individually. A force, equivalent to that of 30,000 regulars, would cost ten millions; add to this five millions for fortifications and gun boats, and we have an increased annual expense of fifteen millions chargeable, in addition to that already stated, to the protection of our trade; for it ought not to be lost sight of that this calculation is one altogether of pecuniary profit and loss.

Such are the outlines of the pecuniary effects of war. Let us now enquire into the effects of the embargo.

The evils resulting from it may be divided into,

Those felt by the merchant; and  
Those felt by the farmer and planter.

In the case of the merchant, there is in general a mere suspension of business. So far as he owns articles of a perishable nature there is a positive loss, and this is the case with his shipping; though it remains to be seen, whether at the raising of the embargo the enhanced prices paid for shipping and for the articles exported will not amply remunerate his present losses.

Estimating the commercial capital of the U. States at 100 millions, and the mercantile profit at ten per cent. his loss, from not continuing his trade, cannot exceed ten millions. If to this be added five millions on account of the perishable property of the shipping, and an equal loss for the injury on other perishable articles, we have an aggregate of twenty millions.

As an offset to this, it is but fair to put down the increased price of foreign goods, which, estimated at ten per cent. on fifty millions amount to 5,000,000. The increased price paid in foreign markets for his goods, stored previously to the embargo, which may be confidently computed at 3,000,000. And the increased cheapness of living during the continuance of the Embargo, which may be estimated at 2,000,000.

Making altogether, 12,000,000. This leaves a deficit of 8,000,000, which will in a great measure be met by the employment given by him to that portion of his capital disengaged from trade.

It follows that the injuries sustained by the merchant will be inconsiderable. Those, indeed, acquainted with the principles of political economy know how difficult it is materially to injure this class of men, who, drawing all their profits from the consumption of the other classes of society, likewise saddle them, with very few exceptions, with their losses.

On the farmer and planter the injury will principally fall. They will be either kept out of the value of their produce for a considerable time, or be obliged to sell it at a reduced price. Happily however, they are generally in such circumstances, that unless the embargo be of unlooked for duration, they will have the means of retaining their produce for sale until a more propitious season shall arrive. In the mean time it is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate with any precision the amount of pecuniary loss. But it will be manifest to any man, who reflects on the subject that it will be far short of fifty or sixty millions, which we

\* A profit nearly equal to this has been made on the single article of tobacco.