

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.

Fight, 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.
Bloemery, 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; Sash, 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, Cabinett 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.

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.

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 home-made 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.

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.

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.

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 spoliations 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 incurred; 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.

have seen would be the increased annual expense of war. This is evident from the whole amount of our domestic exports falling considerably short of fifty millions, and from the loss actually sustained being limited to the value of the articles which shall perish before the embargo is raised, and to the eventual diminution of the foreign demand for the residue. The actual loss cannot surpass the amount of those two items, which itself will in all probability form but an inconsiderable part of the whole; as the tobacco, the cotton, the rice, usually exported, may be kept uninjured for several years, and as these articles constitute the larger portion of our exports.

2. The second view, worthy of notice, is that the embargo, though the cause of much individual distress, will produce little national loss of wealth; while war would most extensively produce both. The degree in which war would produce a loss of property almost defies calculation. Our whole commerce might be swept into the possession of our enemy at a blow, thereby enriching her at our expense by taking its full value from the national stock.

The embargo has the advantage of securing the whole mass of national property; of concentrating our means; and of preparing us for the day of danger.

3. The embargo will necessarily produce an economical expenditure of the public monies; war would not fail to produce a lavish disbursement of them. All that can be required under the former is a moderate preparation for defence; while under the latter, a more extensive preparation for defence would be indispensable, and the infinitely more expensive means of offensive operations might be called for. At present, under the embargo, an extraordinary expenditure of three or four millions has been thought sufficient; once engaged in war, the extraordinary expenses would not fall short of twenty millions. If these were drawn from loans they would not fail to clog our future growth; and if from present taxes to operate most oppressively.

4. The embargo withdraws us altogether from a political association with foreign nations; war would bind together our common destinies. Is there any thing in the condition of the foreign world generally, or in that of any one state in particular that ought to tempt us at any price whatever, to embark our interests with theirs? If there be not, if this is the decided conviction of our countrymen, they ought to consider war as among the greatest curses that could befall us; and not to murmur at any lesser evil that saves them from it.

5. The embargo protects not only our trade, but likewise our political institutions from injury or ruin, by withdrawing us from all collisions with foreign powers. War would expose our political institutions to hazard, not only by the direct effect of those collisions; but still more so by the interior system which would require adoption. Large armies, heavy taxes, vast and almost unlimited powers, a patronage extended and ramified through the whole community would expose our system to one of the most severe trials to which it could be subjected.

6. Finally, the embargo may be temporary; war would, in all probability, be of a long duration.

AN AMERICAN WHIG.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

The ship Liverpool Packet, capt. Parsons, whose arrival below we noticed in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser, left Liverpool on the 27th of April. We have received by her a file of Liverpool papers to that date, London papers to the 25th.

Mr. Rose, in the Statura frigate, reached Lymington in 21 days from the United States, and arrived in London, on the morning of the 23d of April.

On the day captain Parsons sailed, it was reported that the Osage was detained in France under the Milan decrees, which subjects to seizure all neutral vessels who may have been spoken on their passage by British cruisers. We are strongly inclined to discredit this rumor, were it only on the authority of the following letter, which mentions the arrival of Mr. Nourse in England, and which comes to us from so respectable a source as to silence every doubt we might otherwise cherish on this subject.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Liverpool, to his correspondent in New York, dated April 27th.

"I have full time to inform you that the 'Statesman' of Monday (a copy of which I could not procure in time to send by the Liverpool Packet) stops the press at four o'clock in the afternoon to announce the arrival of Mr. Nourse from France, and that General Armstrong had left Paris. This information you may rely upon. It is not known whether General Armstrong is recalled, or whether his departure indicates a rupture between France and the United States. This matter, I presume, will be better understood on your side the water."

The newspapers contain very little intelligence of an interesting nature. We have given the most important occurrences.

Captain Parsons has brought dispatches from our minister in London to the secretary of State.

LONDON, April 20.

By the Gottenburgh mail some letters have been received from Dantzic, which state, that an American vessel had arrived there, whose papers certified her to have come from New York. She was, in consequence, permitted to land her cargo, which sold at a very high price. From the examination of the crew, however, it was found that the vessel came from Liverpool. On this discovery, the Consul who sanctioned the clearance was sent to the galleys, and the whole amount of the cargo was obliged to be delivered up to the French commander, general Rapp.

Letters in town from Madrid, mention that the Prince of Peace had disappeared, and no one knew whither he had gone. The private letters received from Spain contain in general very little intelligence. Such is the terror excited by the presence of a French army in that country, that the writers seem afraid to describe the events that are passing around them, or to express any political opinion.

A letter from Sweden says, "the important fortress of Sweaberg, in Finland, was attacked by a force of 10,000 Russians, who, after an obstinate contest of two days, were completely repulsed, leaving fifteen hundred men killed and wounded on the field."

April 21.

Advices from Holland to the 17th instant were received yesterday. They mention a report of the failure of an attack made by the British on Corfu, but state no particulars. We do not understand that any attempt was likely to be made to get possession of the Seven Islands, but in concert with the people, who are represented as impatient to relieve themselves from the domination of France; and we therefore attach but little credit to the above rumor.

A gentleman arrived yesterday from Amsterdam, (on his way to America) which place he left a few days ago, states that that place now suffers the greatest commercial distress; many warehouses and shops are entirely shut up; and a general outcry prevails against the war. He further states, that the report of our intending to make Spanish America independent, had caused the greatest apprehension in the French government; that it fears for the success of such a measure, though studiously concealed, were yet obvious; and that Bonaparte was determined to use every effort for hurrying North America into a war with England, that he may be able to embody the numerous French now in the United States, into an army for invading Mexico, in conjunction with the Americans, whence he could afterwards send troops into the different parts of South America.

April 22.

The account of the hostile feelings of the Americans, experienced by Admiral Duckworth's squadron, during its stay in the Chesapeake, as stated in the Globe yesterday, made a serious impression in the city, and the funds fell one and a half per cent.

It is said that the French, since they have been prevented from importing colonial produce, have discovered a substitute for coffee, in the roots of *andive*, or what is more generally called *dandelion*.

The following account of the course of the squadron of Admiral Duckworth, from its departure to its return, in search of the Rochefort squadron, is given in a letter from an officer of the squadron,

dated Cawsand Bay, Plymouth, April 18.

"Having run down the Bay of Biscay, and called off Capes Orizuel and Finisterre and Lisbon, we arrived off Madeira, and found Sir Samuel Hood lying in Funchall roads, where we remained for two days. On the morning of the third February, his majesty's ship *Comus* gave intelligence of her having been chased two days before to the N. W. of Madeira, and it then became obvious that the destination of the French squadron was the West Indies, for which we proceeded with all expedition, and made the islands of St. Lucia and Martinique in 21 days. Off the east end of Martinique we saw six sail of the line: we cleared for action, and formed the line of battle, but on exchanging signals, we found friends instead of enemies, it was Sir Alexander Cochrane, who was waiting to give that enemy a reception which we were in chase of, conceiving that he would take refuge in that port. Finding that his fleet was sufficient to cope with them in those seas, we passed all the Windward Islands, and anchored on the 16th Feb. in Bassaterre Roads, St. Kitts, where we remained only 18 hours, just long enough to take in water, but no provisions, nor even linen washed. We then proceeded to St. Domingo, where it was supposed the enemy had proceeded for the purpose of landing troops; but on our arrival there we found no ships. After cruising in the Mona Passage for seven or eight days, we made all dispatch for the American coast, and arrived off the Chesapeake on the 11th of March. We communicated with the *Statura* frigate, and found that our Ambassador, Mr. Rose, was at Washington for the last time, to determine whether it should be peace or war with England. We should have gone in, but the Yakees would not let us have a pilot, nor supply us with water or provisions, which forced us to be content to live upon half our usual allowance; they would not give us a single pint of water or a cabbage stalk. We left the *Enterprise*, to bring us any intelligence that might occur as to peace or war with America, and quitted the inhospitable shores of America for the West-Ind Islands, where we procured all we wanted, after a very long and very anxious cruise. The Gov. of Flores (a Portuguese) came off to us, but not being able to give us any information, the Admiral thought it most expedient to proceed for England, where we arrived this morning, after having been upwards of three months at sea, and made a complete circuit of the Western and Atlantic Ocean, a journey of upwards of 13,000 miles."

RAMSGATE, APRIL 21.

Orders have been received for the following regiments to embark at Ramsgate immediately. They are to march in here on the days undermentioned, viz.

2d Light Infantry of the German Legion, 24th inst.

1st do. do. 25th.

1st regiment of the Line German Infantry, 26th.

2d do. do. 27th.

5th do. do. 28th.

7th do. do. 29th.

The first battalion of the 22d regiment is also under embarkation orders, and, it is supposed, will immediately follow the above regiments; near 300 picked men of the 2d battalion of the 52d regiment, were yesterday drafted, to complete the 1st battalion, and marched to Canterbury to join it; it is a remarkably fine body of active young men. Other British infantry regiments are also mentioned as being under order of embarkation; they are not yet correctly known. The number of British infantry to embark is said to be six regiments.

We understand that only one regiment of cavalry (the 3d light dragoons, German Legion) has as yet received orders to embark. This is a fine regiment, it is commanded by colonel Baron Raden, and is nearly 300 strong—the men and horses are in fine condition.—They are at present quartered at Ramsgate, Stoner barracks, and by the coast. A part of the transports for infantry are already arrived in Ramsgate harbor; more are expected from the Downs this day and to-morrow. The horse ships are lying ready equipped in the river, and a few hours sail will take them to Ramsgate.

Various conjectures are formed as to the destination of this expedition, but we hope it will be kept a profound secret until it has sailed. We know that commodore Owen, of the *Clyde* frigate, (late of the *Immortalite*) has been sent for to town.

April 23.

The most active preparations are making to fit out the expedition destined for the assistance of Sweden. The whole force will probably exceed 20,000 men.

The great corn-growing countries have taken the alarm at the projected plan of prohibiting the use of malt in the distilleries. The high sheriff of the county of Norfolk, in compliance with a requisition signed by several respectable gentlemen, for that purpose, has convened a general meeting of the freeholders of that county at the castle of Norwich, on the 28th instant, to take the subject into consideration. A provincial meeting of the landed interest in the north east part of Essex, upon the same subject, was held at Saffron Walden, on Saturday last, John Wolfe, Esq. in the chair; when a petition against the report of the secret committee, recommending the substitution of molasses, and the discontinuance of the use of malt in the distilleries, for one year, was unanimously agreed to, and transmitted to the members for that county, to be presented by them to Parliament, immediately after the recess. Similar meetings are convened to meet at Chelmsford, Colchester, Malden and Braintree, in the course of the present week.

CHARLES TOWN, June 17.

DIED, on Wednesday the 1st inst. Mr. RICHARD BOWEN, editor and proprietor of the "Winchester Gazette;" and on the next day his remains were interred in the Lutheran burial ground, attended by his Masonic brethren, and friends.

The information, received from England, is in several respects interesting. Mr. Rose reached London on the 23d of April, when a cabinet council was immediately called, as far it goes, favorable. Mr. Nourse, the bearer of dispatches from our government, arrived in London on the 25th day of April. As the latest London dates do not extend beyond the 25th, time had not elapsed to learn the impression of our measures on the British cabinet. The next arrivals may be expected to bring something interesting. The information from France, stating the departure of Mr. Armstrong from Paris, is too vague and general to be entitled either to much credit, or to throw much light

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 27.

POLITICAL REVIEW.

Mr. Rose has arrived in London from America; he came in the *Statura* frigate. A Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office on Saturday last, to deliberate on the subject of his communication; we are sorry the accounts from America are not very favorable to England. Although nothing has hitherto transpired which renders an amicable adjustment hopeless, yet certainly there exists good reason to fear that the nego-

ciations are attended with much difficulty. The American government seem determined to abide by the demands which they have made, of bringing all their complaints forward together, and are not disposed to be satisfied, with a mere apology and reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake. The disputed points between the countries involve questions of vital national importance; and, however inclined we may be to wish for a friendly termination of the difference, we see more reason to fear than to hope. But the refusal of the American government to permit Admiral Duckworth to water his squadron in the Chesapeake, does not of itself render war more probable. It was understood when the first accounts came away, that the embargo remained in full force, and that no relaxation of the measures which the American government had adopted, was to take place till an answer had been received to the dispatches transmitted to Europe. Mr. Erskine remains in America.—We understand that the report of an insurrection in the Western country, and of a revolution in the Floridas, under the direction of the French general Moreau, are without foundation.

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WASHINGTON CITY, June 13.

The President of the United States arrived in this City on Friday last from Monticello. We are gratified in stating that he is in good health.

The Secretary of State arrived on Saturday.

We have the pleasure of stating that the necessary contracts for erecting the bridge over the Potomac having been satisfactorily entered into, the work actually commenced a few days since. Arrangements are made, which promise the completion of this important object before the first of January next.

A decision of the Circuit Court of the United States for the district of South Carolina has lately been made against the detention, by the collector, of a vessel sailing from Charleston, laden with rice. The result of the decision was, the issuing a mandamus commanding the collector to grant a clearance to the vessel, relying on this decision, then took out clearances; and, attempting to proceed, their voyage was arrested by the Hornet sloop of war, and they were forbidden to proceed to sea with rice on board. They were, however, afterwards permitted to proceed. The Resource was bound from Charleston to Baltimore.

The term of service of John Quincy Adams, Esq. expiring on the third of March next, the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts proceeded to the election of a Senator of the U. States for the ensuing six years. The ballots having been counted, there were
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on our affairs with that country. Neither the date or causes of his departure, or the place of his destination, are mentioned. It is possible that it may have arisen from the imperial confirmation of the seizures at Hamburg, stated in the subject article; or it may have arisen in consequence of the receipt of dispatches posterior to the departure of the Emperor from Paris, which may have induced Mr. Armstrong to follow him. These are, however, mere conjectures, which, with a thousand others, may be indulged on the occasion. It may not, however be useless to state, as evincive articles in the federal prints, representing Mr. Armstrong to have been treated in a contemptuous manner by Napoleon, that that gentleman has heretofore been invariably treated with respect. Indeed those acquainted with his character know that he would not brook any other treatment.

The delay of the Osage in France still remains unaccounted for. The instructions given were to land Mr. Lewis at L'Orient, and then to carry Mr. Nourse without delay to one of the out-ports of England; and on the latter receiving Mr. Pinckney's dispatches, to return to L'Orient, and take on board Mr. Lewis with general Armstrong's dispatches, and thence forthwith to repair to the U. States. There is one circumstance that renders it somewhat probable, that he may have remained at L'Orient under the apprehension of being prohibited to return to France after having touched at England. This is the recent treatment of a vessel, having on board the family of the Prussian minister, which, in consequence of having touched at England, was sent back from France without permission having been given to the family to land, although attached to the minister of a friendly nation.

A letter from the American Consul at Hamburg mentions that all the seizures of American property made prior to the 1st January, 1808, by the directors of the Custom House there, had been confirmed by the Emperor of the French, who had directed that all the coffee, sugar and cotton not in a perishable state, should be transported by land to France.

Heretofore, no nation but Britain has claimed or exercised the privilege of impressing seamen from the merchant ships of other nations. By the following article it appears, that her ally, Sweden, probably stimulated by her persuasions, and emboldened by our submission to the practice, has commenced the same violent and iniquitous system.

The ship New-York, George, from N. Orleans to Philadelphia was boarded by a British sloop of war, Capt. Dathwood, and had one man, (a Swede) impressed.—The boarding officer informed that they had received orders, endorsed by the King of Sweden, to impress all Swedish subjects:—that on their arrival in a British port, those impressed would have the choice of serving on board the British ships, or of being conveyed to Sweden!

It was a declaration of the celebrated English Patriot, CHARLES FOX, many years since, that "The resistance of the Americans to the oppressions of the mother country, had undoubtedly served the liberties of mankind."—Hereafter it may probably be observed with the same truth, and we may read the observation with the same pride, that the resistance of the United States to the innovations and usurpations of G. Britain produced the freedom of the seas and the security of Commerce.

The partisans Britain are displeased with every measure pursued by our government towards her. The exclusion of certain of her manufactures by the non-importation act—the refusal by the embargo to feed her while she is beating and robbing us—the interdiction of our ports and harbors to her men of war while they are permitted to insult and annoy us—the rejection of a partial and unjust treaty, intended to obtain of us a formal surrender of essential rights—the requiring some other evidence of her disposition to do us justice, than the mere verbal promises of her extraordinary Minister—and many other steps—are by her friends found a great deal of fault with. The difficulty of pleasing

them reminds us of the reply of an Irish Drummer to a culprit at the post.—The latter complained at every stroke of the lash, that it was either too high or too low, or too far round one way or the other. The Drummer varied his strokes accordingly—but the complaints continuing, he lost all patience and exclaimed—"Devil burn me if I blow I can please you, strike where you will!" ib.

A New York paper of June 4, says that since the arrival of the United States sloop of War Wasp at Passamaquoddy, a great number of boats have been seized smuggling flour. The vessels which have not discharged their cargoes will take them away again; flour, &c. which is landed is not allowed to be taken away unless bonds are given, and the amount thereof in specie deposited at the custom house. All the stores are strictly guarded, and no sale for flour at any price. The agent of government, who was sent there to execute the laws, has been taken into custody by the commanding officer of the Wasp, as being concerned in smuggling.

Governor Hull has written to Judge Woodward, of the Michigan territory, announcing his re-appointment for the ensuing 3 years, and his desire for the judge to swear him into office. The judge in reply congratulates him on his re-appointment, but informs him that he is not vested with that authority, and that no officer now existing by law, can perform that duty; of course the governor must perform his duty without an oath until the next session of congress, who must make provision for a dilemma into which their neglect had thrown that officer.

At the request of the emperor of France, the young king of Spain has presented him with the sword of Francis the first of France, surrendered at the battle of Pavia to Charles the fifth—the bearer of the sword was the grand duke of Berg. It seems as if Napoleon was determined to deprive all the depositors of Europe of their relics tending to exalt the ancient fame of its nations or degrade that of France.

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By the arrival of the schooner Five Sisters, at Philadelphia, from New Providence, we have received our file of Bahama papers down to the 21st of May. In these we find the publication by the governor's order, of the instructions of the British commissioners of the high

court of admiralty, directing and authorizing a trade from the British West India Islands and Nova Scotia, with the revolted part of St. Domingo.

The late Spanish papers state that the Rochefort and Toulon fleets had combined, and arrived in the roads of Corfu, 25th February—consisting of ten ships of the line and several frigates & smaller vessels.

We understand that a number of gentlemen have agreed to establish a PATENT-SHOT MANUFACTORY in the town of Alexandria.

New-York, June 10.
Captain Hudson, of the Quantibay-cook, from Madeira, informs us, that a cutter arrived there from England previous to his sailing, with orders to relore the Island to the Portuguese, and that the Portuguese colours were hoisted accordingly.

A frigate was daily expected from England, supposed for the purpose of conveying General Beresford to the Brazils.

Mr. Cathcart, the American consul, informed captain H. that he had received intelligence by a vessel 17 or 8 days from Lisbon, with passengers, that the old King of Spain had been killed; that Bonaparte was within two days march of Madrid, at the head of 80,000 men; and that the inhabitants of Lisbon were in a state of extreme distress, arising from the scarcity of provisions.

Grain at Madeira was in great plenty. Capt. Becker, in a brig belonging to Baltimore, sailed the day before captain H. for the Canary Islands. He had lately come from thence, and informed captain Hudson that a number of Spanish privateers carrying from one to sixteen guns, were cruising off the Western Islands, with orders to capture all neutrals that had been boarded by the British.

The following atrocious murder was lately committed within seven miles of Clarksborough, in the state of Georgia: A young negro fellow, induced by another, that he would purchase his freedom with his master's money, was instigated to murder his master, (one M. Donnel) his wife and step daughter—during this horrid operation the fellow split his own hand with his master's knife; yet he went to alarm the neighborhood, saying that the Indians had come in, and murdered the family—suspicions, however, arising, he was apprehended—being whipped he confessed his crimes, and was burned the next day.

It is with pleasure we inform our fellow citizens, that the Upper Battery of Fort Johnson is now ready for mounting the ordnance, and the lower battery in a state of forwardness. We venture to say, the plans of said batteries are well laid and the workmanship done in a substantial and neat manner, and will, without doubt, when finished, do credit to Major M. Comb, who planned the work, and Mr. John M. Frazer, the maffer carpenter, who carried the same into effect.

Arrived, ship Roboreus, Hall, 7 days from Charleston, in ballast.—The Roboreus was bound hence to N. Orleans with a valuable cargo, wine and dry goods.—On the 4th May whilst at anchor on the great Bahama Bank, being nearly calm, they were boarded and taken possession of by two French privateers who said they were called the *Plutus*, captain Joly, and *La Guerriere*, capt. Youx, that they belonged to St. Domingo; they informed us that the ship was a prize in consequence of having been boarded by an English privateer two days before, having goods of British manufacture on board, and not having a register—they took the ship into an uninhabited port in the Island of Cuba, where they took out all the cargo excepting some brick at the bottom of the hold. On the 9th a schr. hove in sight which proved to be the *Mary*, Macon, of N. Orleans, in ballast. They discharged part of the ship's cargo into the schooner, & loaded her. On the 12th they informed capt. Hall, that if he would give them

A certificate not to prosecute them for damage the hull and rigging of the ship had sustained, they would give her up to convey the crew and passengers to some port of safety; threatening, if he refused, to sell the ship to the Spaniards and let them get home as they could; and for the preservation of themselves and ship, he did it.

LONGEVITY...Died, at Harbor Island, on the 11th instant, *Flora Thompson*, a black woman, aged 150 years; she was born in Africa in the year 1658, and carried to Jamaica, as a slave, soon after that island came in the possession of Great Britain; the captain of the slave ship disposed of his cargo there, with the exception of this woman, whom he retained in his service for several years and then sold her to a gentleman at Nevis, where she remained for some years; after that, she was brought to Nassau, during the time this island was in possession of the pirates, and sold to Mr. William Thompson; on his decease she became the property of his son, John Thompson, esq. with whom she continued until his death, about 48 years ago, and then obtained her freedom—she was a trusty and faithful house servant, and what is particularly remarkable, never had a fit of sickness except that which finally closed her existence. She had a decent funeral, and upwards of 300 persons attended her remains to the grave. (*Bahama Royal Gazette.*)

FROM THE THIRD.

Of yore, each Monarch kept at Court, A ROOL, for his and Nobles' sport; But GEORGE consents, to save his self, To act the ROOL AT COURT himself.

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 decedent 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.

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.

Three Dollars Reward:

STOLEN or frayed from the subscribers living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14½ 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.

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.

THE KISS.

(Translated from the Irish.)

Give me a kiss before you go,
And then we'll part forever:
Little thought the would do so—
May all the Saints in Heaven forgive her!

The kiss I felt whole weeks and days,
And yet it made my bosom fliver;
She fled, and left me in amaze:—
May all the Saints in Heaven forgive her!

Of have I travers'd hills of snow,
Of have I cross'd the dreadful river,
To press that cheek where roses blow:
May all the Saints in Heaven forgive her!

And yet, perhaps, she may relent,
And cheer me once again—no never—
The greeter sinner may repent,
May all the Saints in Heaven forgive her!

From the NEW YORK L'ORACLE.

The long expected revolution in Spain has at length taken place, and a general change must naturally ensue throughout all their dominions. Their weak Monarch, under the guidance of an ambitious minister has been deprived of that power which has been always exercised for infamous purposes. A general joy has prevailed the kingdom for the deliverance from a yoke which had become intolerable.

This great event has been completed without any violent convulsion. It was an extraordinary circumstance that a family, originally, obscure as that of Godoy, would have become possessed of such boundless power & immense riches at a time when the Spanish nation, oppressed with the expense of continual wars, reduced to the greatest extremities. The sums accumulated by this single family would have been sufficient to fit our squadrons for the protection of their commerce, and would have saved the public credit, which since the commencement of the ministerial career of the Prince of Peace has been almost entirely destroyed.

His power has far exceeded any ever possessed by the oldest grandees, he directed the proceedings of the army and commanded the whole funds of the nation. In his hands and in those of his associates, the most absolute authority was invested. The grandees, the heads of the church, and even the presumptive heir to the crown trembled before a man who was destitute of patriotism and honor, and who owed his elevation to the most base intrigues, and his fortune to public spoliation. When the successes of France reduced Spain to the lowest verge, recourse was had by the king to a man who, to gratify his own purposes would act as a sycophant and to satiate his ambition would descend to the most degrading submissions.

Don Manuel Godoy in 1788 was a private soldier, and from that humble station he rose to the possession of greater power than were ever within the grasp of Richieu or Mazarin in France. Like them, surrounded with guards, and more immense riches, he exercised an uncontrolled dominion. He was allied to the house of Bourbon by a marriage with a princess of that family, after the commission of innumerable crimes, it is remarkable that he himself never made attempt on the throne.

The extravagance of this avaricious being was boundless. He made all the honors and dignities which were heaped upon him, the sources of extortion and plunder. Throughout the islands and the Spanish possessions in America, he had agents who put in operation his schemes of plunder. We are informed that contemplating to erect a palace suitable to his rank and taste, he had dispatched orders to the island of Cuba, to cut down the finest of the mahogany in those extensive forests. He intended in the building of this palace, to eclipse the glory of Solomon, in the erection of the Temple which has immortalized his name.

Don Manuel was certainly the secret enemy of the French nation and of Napoleon. His reluctance in acceding to Bonaparte's views was manifested by the repugnance he displayed for the invasion of Portugal. The great commerce which Great Britain carried on with the

Spanish continent, and with the colonies in America, and the vast sums which the Prince of Peace had deposited in the Bank of England, plainly prove the accusation brought against him, of an intention to give up the Spanish fleet to the English, who by transporting the Spanish throne to America, would become possessed of the exclusive commerce of the two worlds.

Spain, which, under Philip II. was richer than all the rest of Europe, and was the terror of England, has been reduced by this ambitious minister, to the most degrading situation. They are cut off from communication with their colonies, and it is impossible for them to obtain their former usual supplies from the rich and valuable mines in South America.

The English papers have, for a long time, been prophesying that a dreadful revolution was about to take place in Spain; but they little suspected the result would have been as it has happened. England and France both covet the valuable dominions of the Spaniards, and have exerted every policy to possess, or to profit by them.

If it is true that the Prince of Peace was attached to the interest of Great Britain, Bonaparte must have had notice of his designs, and his manoeuvres demonstrate that he had intimation of his motives. The best of the Spanish troops, were sent into Poland, and are now operating against Sweden; another army was destined for Gibraltar, whilst numerous French troops have overrun the Spanish territory, under the pretence of invading Portugal. Their fleets at Cadiz and Ferrol, are all intermixed. These strokes of policy must have been intended for the purpose of keeping a strict observation upon their conduct and to secure them in case of emergency.

The usual good fortune of Bonaparte appears to have again accompanied him in his views upon Spain. If it had failed, the consequences would have been of a serious nature to him. If he had been deprived of his naval force at Carthage, which it appears, has been joined with the Rochefort squadron, his Mediterranean expeditions would have failed; which occurrence would have made a considerable alteration in his affairs.

His views, however have been crowned with success, and, no doubt, he will profit by the great change which has been effected.

FROM THE MONITOR.

Ancient History is divided into five remarkable periods of the five great empires of the world.—The first was the Assyrian, which was destroyed by the Medes. The Medes were overturned by the Persians; and the Persians demolished by the Macedonians, under Alexander, styled the Great. The empire of Alexander lasted no longer than his life; for, at his death, his generals divided the then known world among them, and went to war with one another; till at last the Roman empire arose, swallowed them all up, and Rome for a time became mistress of the world. From the page of history, and especially those of divine revelation, we may perceive there is a certain point of national profligacy which fills up the measures of a people's iniquity, and consigns them over to irremediable ruin. It was the case with the abominable cities of Sodom and Gomorrah, the impious Nineveh, the haughty Babylon, and the vain-glorious Tyre; it was the case with Egypt, Persia and Macedonia; with the wicked Jews, and their corrupt and licentious conquerors, the degenerate Romans. From the origin of historical records to the present time, we find one nation has succeeded another in greatness and in power, and has generally lasted in proportion to its degree of wisdom and virtue. When these have failed, then have come on revolutions and changes. To what particular causes may be imputed the great changes which have taken place among many of the nations of the earth; in our days, is not for man precisely to determine, because they are too multifarious and various for his comprehension; but, without an impious assumption, of the prophetic character, when any nation exhibits in its general conduct, every species of depravity, fraud, injustice, violence and oppression, we may then truly say, in the words of a wise and venerable Seer,—“The sun of her glory is fall descending to the horizon; and she seems pass-

ing to that awful dissolution, whose issue is not given human foresight to scan.” In this state of downfall, we might as well attempt to arrest the progress of a comet, as to stay her destination. The measure of her cup is full, and she is ripe, above all human control or admonition, for destruction. What then remains for us, fellow citizens, is, to profit by example, and not to bring on a premature national death by the like vices and follies. The extraordinary events of the present day, are, certainly in a degree owing to natural causes; but when we behold the great convulsions throughout the world, we cannot hesitate to acknowledge that we trace in their singular appearances the marks of divine interposition, and that the astonishing rapidity with which the great scourge of Europe has been permitted to overrun many of her nations, and to invert the established forms of government throughout many of the countries of the old world, the consideration ought to fill our souls with awful gratitude, that we have been thus far spared; and ever remember, amidst all our justifiable calculations, our surest hope is, that “RIGHTNESS EXALTETH A NATION!”

In an English provincial print an unfortunate debtor lately advertised that he had a quantity of Hemp to dispose of for the benefit of his hard-hearted creditors.

That branch of law called Conveyancing rose to such a height about a century ago in Normandy, says Du Chesne in his Chronicle, that to convey away five acres of land, it required six times as much parchment as would cover six acres.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Hager's Town, on the 27th ultimo, a small Roan Horse, about 14 hands high, fox'd and nick'd, paces, trots and canters; about five years old. The above reward and reasonable expenses will be paid to any person delivering said horse to Samuel Hughes, esq. of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Flagg, at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville. J. HOLKER. May 6, 1808.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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, Cabinett 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.

Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay: requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of F. FAIRFAX. April 23, 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, & 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, to be by such justice dealt with according to the provisions of the act of assembly passed the 13th of November, 1792, directing the mode of proceeding against free persons charged with certain crimes; which said act also directs the mode of removing criminals from the county in which 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. WILLIAM H. CABELL.

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.

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.

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 11th day of October next. GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS. Charles Town Jefferson County, Virginia, June 1st, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 13. FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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 traced 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 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.

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.

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, Cabinett 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.

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Arts, Manufactures, and Agriculture.

Account of a Patent, granted in France, (Brevet d'Invention,) for an Improvement in Weaving, to the Sieur Despiou, Manufacturer at Condon, Jan. 5, 1805. The invention renders it unnecessary for the workman to throw the shuttle with his hand, according to the ordinary method. The weaver, when he sets his foot on the treadles to open the warp, at the same time moves two springs, placed on each side of the loom, by which the shuttle is thrown at the moment when the frame is removed back as far as it ought to be. His hands therefore remain at liberty, and he can pull back the frame either alternately with one or the other, or with both hands at once, when he wishes to make the texture closer. The experiments made on this loom at the conservatory prove that a weaver may work a longer time at it, and with much less fatigue, than at the loom with the ordinary shuttle; that he may weave in twelve hours fourteen metres twenty-five centimetres, or twelve Paris ells, of a kind of yardwide cotton stuff. It is certain that a good workman cannot make by the hand in the same time, more than four ells of the same kind of stuff, and six ells at most, by the ordinary flying shuttle.

The same experiments likewise demonstrated that this improved loom may be employed with advantage in the manufacture of all kinds of stuffs, particularly woollens, blankets, linens, &c. that the additions and alterations required by ordinary looms will be attended with very little expense; that the construction of the mechanism by which the shuttle is thrown is simple, and requires no expense to keep it in repair; and, lastly, that it may be adapted to all the looms of the ordinary construction. The loom for weaving woollen cloth, for a single man, according to the invention of M. Despiou, has been simplified by M. Renon. From this it results, that in eleven hours one man can weave four ells and a quarter of cloth, of 3,600 threads, while, in the same space, two men with the common loom could only finish three ells three-eighths.

As the patentee is unable to supply all the demands that have already been made for his invention, he has resolved to have models of it executed. All the parts composing these models, together with the box in which they are packed, weigh only twenty-eight kilogrammes, and are sold at the moderate price of thirty-six francs. With one of these models any manufacturer may himself adapt the new invention to his loom. Messrs. Barbazon and Co. cloth manufacturers, at the Gobelins at Paris, are fitting up all their looms on this principle. Two springs, 40 francs; two latches, 5 francs; two swings of wood, 6 francs; stretchers for the frame and a case for the shuttle, 12 francs. Total 75 francs. For looms for weaving woollen stuffs, silk, or cotton, up to an ell in width, the total expense is only 48 francs.

Feeding Sheep with Potatoes.

Mr. John Fortler, of Royton, in England, has made a very successful trial of potatoes in the feeding of sheep during the winter. While the weather continued open and fair, the sheep were put upon turnips in the day, and home to the foldyard at night, and had fresh straw given them. As soon as the frost prevented them folding upon turnips, trial was made of potatoes, which were put whole into troughs. The sheep ate very few for two or three days; after that time, the only trouble was to keep them from running over the feeder. Three hundred ewes were supplied every morning with five bushels of potatoes, and fresh straw in the day. With this keep they did very well through the

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winter, sometimes on potatoes and sometimes turnips, as the weather permitted. The beginning of April the ewes and lambs were put upon three acres of Swedish turnips, which lasted them one month; they came home to the fold-yard every night. After that time they took the common field, and were folded every night through the summer. There was a bad fall of lambs that spring—some farmers lost their lambs in consequence of the ewes having but little milk; but Mr. Fortler's fall of lambs was very good, 100 ewes brought him up 100 lambs, which were sold the following July for 14s. each, except forty of the best ewes' lambs, which were kept for stores. The May following Mr. Fortler planted about five acres of potatoes, ploughed the land into one-bout ridges, spread long dung in the intervals, and planted potatoes on the dung; then, with a double-mould board plough, covered up the plants, running a roll over the land to flatten the ridges. As soon as the plants were all up, a small swing plough was used to slice off a furrow from each side of the plants, which cut the mould into the middle of the interval, hand-hoed between the plants, and as soon as the weeds began to grow again, split the ridges of mould with the double plough, which moulded up the plants completely. The produce two hundred bushels per acre. Mr. Fortler's turnips failed last winter, potatoes were given to his sheep with nothing more than fresh straw night and morning through the winter, and at Lady-day the ewes and lambs were allowed to be in a better condition than any flock in the neighborhood. This may therefore be considered as a fair trial of potatoes, as the herd had no other succulent food whatsoever; besides what the seven score of sheep consumed, as many potatoes were sold as paid 5s. per acre. The land was ploughed as soon as the potatoes were taken up, and drilled with wheat at nine inches; crop as good as any that grew the same year.

Method of procuring good water from Wells. If you with the water of a well to be clear, and free from any disagreeable taste, the excavation should be made considerably larger than is usually done. If, for example, you wish to construct a well five feet in diameter, the excavation ought to be from twelve to fifteen feet in diameter; in the middle of this large well the real well is constructed with a diameter of about five feet, but in such a manner that the water may filter through the interstices left between the stones, which form the outside of the inner well; the false well is then filled with sand and pebbles, so that the water must filter through them before it reaches the real well. By this method you are sure of having filtered water perfectly clear and fit to drink.

This operation is rather expensive, it is true; but the expense is amply compensated by the advantage of having limpid and wholesome water.

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. Wallington, 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 above-mentioned, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, three rods and thirty-four perches.

HENRY S. TURNER. June 1, 1808.

RAGS.

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