

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 late I travers'd hills of snow,
Of late I cross'd the dreadful river,
To press that check 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 DOWNNEY. 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, Cabinat 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 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 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.

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Farmer's Repository.

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

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.

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 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.

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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 Forster, 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 Trelis straw in the day. With this keep they did very well through the

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. Forster'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. Forster 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. Forster'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 sheep 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 wish 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; a false well is made ten or twelve 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.

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.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Yesterday arrived the ship America, capt. Brown, from Liverpool, and to-day ship Jane, capt. Bliss from London. By the former we have received Liverpool papers to the 28th, and by the latter London papers to the 27th April. They contain nothing particularly interesting. The politicians of England turn their eyes to this country for a decision of the question of peace or war. The public sentiment was fluctuating amidst a multitude of fears, hopes and conjectures; the predominant wish was in favor of preserving peace with this country.

Neither the Osage nor Mr. Nourse had arrived in England at the time of the Jane's sailing.

Intelligent passengers arrived in the Jane, say, that the present British ministry will certainly never relax in the late orders of council, until Bonaparte recedes from practising on the principles avowed in his Berlin and Milan decrees: in retaliation of which the British orders were ostensibly issued. As Bonaparte no doubt will hold the same language with regard to England, the termination of the present disastrous state of things is beyond all ordinary calculation.

The Jane from London, brings dispatches from Mr. Pinckney, for the Secretary of State.

The expedition which sailed from England, about the 27th of April, it was said, had for its first object a visit to Flushing, for the destruction of several ships of war equipping in that port.

Admiral Berkeley, on his return to England, had a public audience with the king at his levee. Capt. Humphreys, of the Leopard, had sailed from England for the East India Station.

June 14. Arrived the ship Ocean, Capt. Giridon, 42 days from Rotterdam, with 31 men belonging to three American vessels, condemned by the French. Captain Giridon brings dispatches from Mr. Armstrong, who, he says, was still at Paris, for our government.

The brig Sally, Brown, of this port, bound to Bordeaux, and sent into Plymouth, sailed for Rotterdam; but being forced into Flushing by stress of weather she was seized and then sent to Antwerp. Letters from Paris of the 14th of April per the Ocean, state that the Osage was at L'Orient to sail in a few days for England—that in the case of the Edward, Madison, Charlellon Packet, and another American vessel, boarded on their passage to France, by British cruisers, a special report was ordered by the Emperor, and that by a decree of the Grand Judge, dated 11th March, the cargoes of all the American vessels detained under the Imperial decrees should be delivered to the consignees on board, to await the final decision, the valuation to be fixed by the brokers chosen by the parties.

LONDON, April 27. As far as Mr. Rose's mission tended to offer explanations with respect to the affairs of the Chesapeake, those explanations were deemed satisfactory. His mission did not extend to the other points in dispute, but it is believed that he required the removal of the interdiction of the American ports and waters, which had been laid in consequence of the affair of the Chesapeake. This request was refused, the President declaring that it would not be removed till all the other points in dispute had been adjusted. But this declaration was accompanied with an assurance that no hostile intentions were entertained against England, but situated as they were in regard to this country and France, they wished to continue in retirement from both. Fresh instructions have been sent to the American ministers at London and Paris. Mr. Pinckney has been nominated by the President and approved of by the Senate, as the minister to our court. In this state affairs were at the departure of Mr. Rose.

The French decree having originated the system which our orders of council were merely intended to counteract, the President has applied to the French government in the first instance. Our government having, on this occasion, acted merely on the defensive, and in conformity to the strictest principles of justice, desirous only, as they were, of avoiding the certain ruin of carrying on so unequal a war as that of forbearance and moderation, opposed to violence and aggression, will return, as

soon as circumstances will permit, to a system so congenial to the disposition and habits of Britain, as that from which it so slowly and reluctantly digressed. It remains, therefore, first to bring the French government to a sense of right, and America will be sure of justice from Great Britain.

Mr. Rose took a friendly leave of Mr. President Jefferson on the 28th ult. and no doubt was entertained of those moderate characters, Messrs. Clinton and Monroe, being elected to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the U. States, at the ensuing election. Mr. Erskine remains in America.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 17.

We have received several late London papers by the Jane. In addition to the articles extracted from Philadelphia prints, are the following taken from the [London] Globe, of the 26th April. Many of them serve to shew, either the extreme ignorance, or wilful spirit of misrepresentation of the British ministerial prints, and their eagerness to catch at any falsehood that crosses the Atlantic. On the authority of federal papers, they advise their readers that Mr. Clinton will certainly be elected President, and that Mr. Pickering's letter, which is republished at full length "speaks the language of the peace party and friends of British connection in the U. States!" This is a precious confession, and confers, perhaps, the justest eulogium yet pronounced on that far-famed performance. As the Editor of the Aurora says—"The British newspapers in England and America, contrive to echo each other with as perfect an agreement in tone and manner as if they were instruments performing in concert."

One article in the Globe is particularly interesting, that which says letters of marque and reprisal will be issued against this country in a few days. We do not know the complexion of this print, and cannot therefore say what weight is to be attached to the intimation. Although not probable, it is far from impossible. For the ministry that could issue the orders of Nov. 11th, and persist in them after the luminous exposure of their folly, may, from the same motives take the more desperate step of war. Energy seems to be the watch word in that devoted kingdom, and we ought not to be surprised at any excesses to which it leads.

Because the Osage stopped first at France, the Courier, a ministerial print, infers that the President has applied in the first instance to France for a revocation of her decrees, and those of England are declared to be strictly counter-voiding. "It remains, therefore, first to bring the French government to a sense of right, and America will be sure of justice from Great Britain." If this is the only ground on which we are to look for a revocation of the British orders, the hope, we fear, of such an event is very faint. The stoppage of the Osage at France is no evidence of the sentiment ascribed to the President, and if it were, it is not easy to perceive what effect it would have upon the French Emperor. The suggestion can then be looked upon in no other light than that of a subterfuge, an effort to make the people of England believe that their government is anxious for peace with this country, but that France will not permit it.

LONDON, April 26. A vessel arrived yesterday from Holland, and brought papers of a late date. Some private letters received by this conveyance, we understand, report that Mr. Armstrong, the American Ambassador, had left Paris in consequence of the refusal of the French government to remove any of the restrictions on neutral commerce. We do not know what degree of credit is due to this account. A detachment of the Swedish army has entered Norway, in the acquisition of which country, Sweden will probably seek a compensation for its loss of Finland and Swedish Pomerania.

The French, Russian, and Austrian troops are either in motion or preparing for it, on the side of Turkey. That ancient empire will scarcely survive the present year.

We this day resume our extracts from the American papers which we received yesterday. They contain an able and well written letter from the hon. T. Pickering upon the present state of affairs between England and America. Mr. Pickering was Secretary of State in the

Presidency of Mr. Adams, and speaks the language of the peace party and friends of British connection in the United States.

We stated yesterday that Mr. Rose had returned from America, having left the Embargo act and the President's Proclamation, prohibiting the entrance of our ships of war into the waters of the United States, in their full force. His mission has, therefore, completely failed, and the ministerial prints, in which it has been presented as successful, have greatly misled their readers. It is idle to say in their defence, that Mr. Rose's mission was confined to the affair of the Chesapeake, and that our apology has been accepted. The President's interdiction Proclamation was the mode in which the American government resented that injury, and the apology was offered for the purpose of inducing the President to withdraw it. The interdiction, however, still continues, and, therefore we repeat, Mr. Rose's mission has completely failed. The position the President may take "dignified retirement," and the embargo no doubt may harmonize with such an idea, as a measure of prudence. It is alike directed against France and England; but the interdiction was conceived and executed in an hostile spirit, and is directed against England alone. As such, we understand he will resent it, and before many days elapse, letters of marque and reprisal will probably be issued against that country. Extraordinary bulle and activity prevailed yesterday at the admiralty, and they were generally considered to be the first movements to that result.

The House of Commons meets this day, pursuant to adjournment.

BOSTON, June 9.

From Augusta, (Maine) June 9. "Disturbances and alarm till continue to agitate the country. On Tuesday last, during the sitting of the supreme court, sheriff Chandler notified the court that he had good reason to apprehend from the movement of the insurgents in the north east part of the country, that an attempt would be made to rescue Nathan Barlow, one of the insurgents, who was in jail. The court directed the sheriff to do his duty. General Chandler immediately called out the militia, composed of captain Eastman's company of cavalry, captain Vose's light infantry, and part of captain Thomas and Shubael Pitt's companies, together with a corps of volunteers, in which several of the gentlemen of the bar entered the list. This precautionary measure frustrated the designs of these deluded people.

NEW-YORK, June 17.

By the ship Ocean a file of Leyden papers to the 26th of April is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. We have translated the following as the most interesting articles: The queen of Holland was delivered of a son on the 20th April, at Paris. The arch-chancellor of the French empire was present at the accouchement, agreeably to an article in the constitution. Owing to the emperor's absence no name has been given to the young prince.

Bonaparte arrived at Bayonne on the 15th of April, where he was received in a very distinguished manner. The new king of Spain was expected to meet him there on the 18th.

Admiral Gantheaume's squadron, of ten sail of the line, five frigates, and several brigs, entered the port of Toulon on the 10th of April, after having raised the blockade of the Seven Isles, and given perfect freedom to the navigation of the Adriatic. Also on the 28th ult, the frigates Themis and Penelope, after having made prizes to the amount of six millions of francs.

The Swedish fortress of Swartholm has been taken by the Russians. It was garrisoned by 800 men, well provisioned and defended by 250 pieces of cannon. Some individuals of the garrison, who were natives of Finland, were permitted to return to their own fire sides, and Swedish female prisoners of war. The mortars and bombs found there are to be employed in the siege of Sveaborg.

A deputation left Lisbon about the first of April to offer to the French emperor the homage of the Portuguese nation. It is composed of men distinguished by their birth, their merit and their character.

The first corps of the French troops under the orders of the Grand Duke of Berg, entered Madrid on the 23d of March.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) May 31. Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, to his friend in this city, dated 24th May, 1808.

"A day or two ago all the property, at least all the provisions, for sale, belonging to Josiah Smith of Savannah, was seized by the collector of St. Mary's and the officers of the gun boat, I believe, on suspicion of his being a smuggler—he has before been detected in thus violating the laws of our country.

"It is truly distressing to reflect on the sufferings of the people of Florida. I am told they are absolutely starving, without a grain of corn or morsel of bread of any kind. A man, a few days since, obtained permission from the collector, to carry some corn to Cumberland, with the hope of getting it over to Amelia at night. In attempting it, how-

ever, he was discovered by the gun boat and brought back—he said his family and twenty-five negroes must starve, for he had not a grain of corn when he left home, which was two days before; the other inhabitants of the island, he adds, are alike distressed."

In giving publication to the first paragraph in the preceding extract, it may be urged by some, that we should have observed a greater degree of delicacy than to have mentioned the name of the offender; but we conclude, and believe every well-wisher to the country—every one not engaged in, or approving the nefarious traffic, will agree with us, that an American who can so far forget the obligations he is under to support the measures of his government, as thus to endeavor to thwart its plans of defence, ought to be held up to public view and public infamy. And as a means of preventing, in some measure, future evasions of laws made for our preservation, it behoves every friend of the nation, to be vigilant and bold in making public the means of those who are ever ready to sacrifice national happiness and prosperity at the shrine of a lawless and pitiful pecuniary compensation.

BOSTON, June 9.

From Augusta, (Maine) June 9. "Disturbances and alarm till continue to agitate the country. On Tuesday last, during the sitting of the supreme court, sheriff Chandler notified the court that he had good reason to apprehend from the movement of the insurgents in the north east part of the country, that an attempt would be made to rescue Nathan Barlow, one of the insurgents, who was in jail. The court directed the sheriff to do his duty. General Chandler immediately called out the militia, composed of captain Eastman's company of cavalry, captain Vose's light infantry, and part of captain Thomas and Shubael Pitt's companies, together with a corps of volunteers, in which several of the gentlemen of the bar entered the list. This precautionary measure frustrated the designs of these deluded people.

Extract of a letter from Salem, dated June 8.

"On Tuesday arrived schooner Raven, Thorndike, from Passamaquoddy, with salt. By her we have information that there is no relaxation of business at that place, notwithstanding the government force stationed there. The inhabitants were employed at 2 dollars per day to keep guard over the stores, and yet under cover of every fog, hundreds of barrels a day would find their way across to the British side, where the price was 12 50. So profitable was the boating business, and the standing guard, that the poor people had suddenly become rich.

By a gentleman who arrived in town yesterday directly from Rutland, we are informed that his excellency, gov. Smith, has ordered two companies of militia, consisting of 60 men each, and 30 cavalry to repair immediately to guard our frontiers! We momentarily expect their arrival. This detachment, we understand, is to be commanded by major Williams. We learn, it has been intimated to his excellency, that we are too much interested in this country, to prevent the running in of our rafts, pot-ash, &c. but we can with propriety say, that those who are now stationed at the lines, have, like independent soldiers, done all that their scanty means would possibly allow them to do. On Sunday evening, captain Hopkins, stationed at Windmill-Point, with his company of soldiers, took a bateau, which was floating rapidly to market, containing 25 barrels of pot-ash, and on Monday evening lieutenant Whittemore, and five men, boarded and took possession of a small bateau, which was loaded with about two tons pot-ash, and rowed it safely into the harbor. Notwithstanding the hands on board of these vessels were armed with cutgels, no heads have been broken, no blood spilt, either in this or any other previous conflict.

One hundred and seventy barrels of pot-ash, and 100 barrels of pork, belonging to people in Middlebury, and a sloop with 200 chests of tea on board, without owners, were several days since taken, and now remain in the hands of the government. Notwithstanding every means has been taken to avoid prosecutions, some have already commenced.

and more will undoubtedly take place shortly. St. Alban's Advertiser.

CHARLES TOWN, June 23.

The Osage has been detained at L'Orient, not by the French government, but by our minister, Gen. Armstrong. She would proceed thence for England about the 18th of April. This intelligence has been conveyed in letters from Paris, dated the 12th of April, at which time lieutenant Lewis was to have left that city for L'Orient. The Osage will return direct to the United States from England; the permission to go to England not including a permission to repair from thence to France. The emperor and secretary of foreign affairs had gone to Bordeaux. The Osage, from account, may be soon expected with dispatches from both countries. Mon.

The partisans of Great Britain say that the shield that preserves the United States from the weapons of France. The fact is diametrically opposite: America is the shield of Britain. If the United States were to join with France against England, the latter could not endure war six months. ib.

Again—Great Britain is said to be the bulwark of the world. What world? Surely not the other world? And as for this, alas! all this world is opposed to her. ib.

A Problem for solution. Suppose the Embargo to be taken off; and war (of course) follows: with whom are we to contend? Great Britain and France have both injured us: shall we fight them both? that is, all the world! If we fight one, how can we reconcile it with national feelings and honor to join the side of either until we are satisfied for past injuries? ib.

The numberless depredations committed on our coasting commerce by French and Spanish privateers, is thus explained by an extract of a letter from Havana, received at Boston. "This mode of procedure has the double effect of furnishing the enemies of government with weapons of abuse, and at the same time the covert way to wealth, in the evasions of the embargo. The profits become matters of course.

"Vessels are dropping in here every four or five days from New Orleans, with loads of flour. They come off the port, and then send in a deputation to the governor, requesting him to send off a gun boat to take them!! Flour is worth 25 dollars!"

In the Massachusetts Legislature the report of a committee recommending the postponement till the next session (in November) of the consideration of the mode of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President, was concurred with in the Senate 21 to 16, and in the House of Representatives 208 to 147.

The Chesapeake frigate on the 11th ult. went down to Craney Island. We understand that the will sail on a cruise during the present week. Norfolk Ledger.

INTERESTING FACT.

Time, as it advances, more imperiously confirms by the evidence of our enemies themselves, the wisdom of our American administration, and the solidity of those arguments which have been adduced in support of its measures by republican statesmen.—With our brethren of the same political cast, we have invariably held, that the present sad state of the world, the disregard of all established maritime law, and the consequent annihilation of neutral commerce, have originated in the baleful and desolating policy of Britain. I presume that no man will dispute the fact, when he sees it avowed by a member of the present British cabinet. From the London Morning Chronicle, a print of the first reputation in England, for veracity; I extract the following passage: it is copied from a speech in a discussion on late orders in council in the British Parliament on the 28th of March:

"The earl of Westmoreland contended that the order of blockade, issued by the late administration in May, 1805, produced the Berlin decree in November, 1806, which gave birth to the or-

der in council of 7th of January, 1807, which produced the further and more severe decree of the French government against commerce, and which rendered necessary the orders in council of November, 1807."

The earl of Westmoreland is a member of the privy council. What becomes of the federal argument that the British orders were first provoked by the French? The earl, every one will allow, knows as much about the affair as Mr. Timothy Pickering. Monitor.

Take Notice—The marquis Yrujo is gone to France, and Burr is said to be gone to England in the packet Queen Charlotte. Now, what is the odds that both these enterprising gentlemen have not embarked with the intention of presenting severally and separately a project for some arrangement with regard to the Spanish provinces in South America? ib.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, ESQ.

The following is the letter of resignation of the hon. John Quincy Adams. Whilst we admire the temper of obedience to the will even of an apparent majority which it manifests, we must condemn the act. In these perilous times, when the cause of treason and traitors is boldly advocated in our public gazettes, when a faction avowedly monarchial rages like a pestilence in the land, every good man and stern patriot should stand to his poll to the last hour, unless he abandons it to make way for a successor of similar views and of equal talents. We must reflect, that it is extremely probable (to say no more) that a majority of the people of Massachusetts are friendly to Mr. Adams's sentiments. He, however, merits the eulogiums of the virtuous for his past conduct; and may enjoy the secret consolation of having been the victim of an intolerant faction for nobly vindicating his country's rights. Such a man may be dismissed from place, but it is impossible to degrade him. ib.

To the hon. Senate and house of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. GENTLEMEN, It has been my endeavor, as I have conceived it was my duty, while holding a seat in the Senate of the Union, to support the Administration of the General Government, in all necessary measures, within its competency, the object of which was to preserve from seizure and depredation the persons and property of our Citizens, and to vindicate the rights essential to the Independence of our country, against the unjust pretensions and aggressions of all foreign powers.

Certain resolutions recently passed by you, have expressed your disapprobation of measures to which, under the influence of these motives, I gave my assent—as far as the opinions of a majority in the legislature can operate, I cannot but consider the resolutions, as enjoined upon the representation of the late in Congress, a sort of opposition to the national administration, in which I cannot consistently with my principles concur.

To give you however an opportunity of placing in the Senate of the U. States a member, who may devise and enforce the means of relieving our fellow citizens from their present sufferings, without sacrificing the peace of the nation, the personal liberties of our seamen, or the neutral rights of our commerce, I now retrace to you the trust committed to my charge, and resign my seat as a senator of the United States, on the part of the Commonwealth.

I am with perfect respect, Gentlemen, Your very humble and Obedient servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. Boston, June 8, 1808.

In consequence of the resignation of Mr. Adams, the senate proceeded to ballot for a Senator, to represent this state in his room; and the votes were—hon. James Lloyd 20, hon. William Gray 16. The House concurred, hon. James Lloyd 160, hon. William Gray 113.

SPIRIT OF THE TIMES.

Glad Tidings.—Yesterday week the books of the Petersburg Manufacturing Society were opened, and 25,000 dollars immediately subscribed for. Thus have our citizens set an example

glorious to themselves, and of incalculable advantage to their country—an example which has been seconded by the metropolis, and should be followed by every town and county in Virginia. If the citizens at large will be faithful to themselves, and encourage their own productions, the time is not distant when we shall be independent, not only in name, but in reality.

Already have many of our citizens clad themselves in homespun; and we with pleasure record the almost unanimous determination of the Petersburg Troop of Cavalry to appear, on the 5th of July, with a uniform of white Virginian cloth. Instead of European manufacture, would it not be praiseworthy in the officers of militia to wear constantly pantaloons and waistcoat of the growth and product of our own fields and loom. Petersburg Intell.

Philadelphia, June 15.

We are authorized to state, that satisfactory proof was produced to the Collector of this District, that the Schooner La Superieure, which sailed from this port a short time since, was a public armed vessel, possessing a commission from the Emperor of France, and as such was exempted from the operation of the Embargo Act, as will appear by the following extract from the second sections of said Act, viz. "armed vessels possessing public commissions from any Foreign Power, are not to be considered as liable to the Embargo laid by this Act."

The election campaign being about to open in the various parts of the union, the public will be prepared to hear many marvellous stories—the "pulpit drum ecclesiastic" may once more beat with clamorous vehemence—on the massacre of some new ship Ocean; ships and cargoes may be burnt on the high seas, and afterwards arrive without a miracle, safe in port; the same ship may be represented as captured and plundered, in three different latitudes at the same hour—and one of the vessels who capture, may be at the moment lying at the Philadelphia wharf, while the plundering the stranded ship off the Tortugas or the Bahamas. Wonders of this kind will now abound; and what will not be the least wonderful of all, we may expect to hear in a few days—of the excessive and extraordinary partiality of the British government towards the U. States, and of the no less extraordinary animosity and hostility of France. (Aurora.)

Flour at St. Croix, on the 27th May, was 56 dollars per barrel. Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, dated May 27. "We expect a large English armed vessel to load by force. If she does we shall have warm work. The day before yesterday, sixty-four barrels of provisions were taken out of a store on Cumberland Island, belonging to Josiah Smith, and carried to St. Mary's."

We hear that some of the West India merchants have fitted out a vessel of 36 guns, which is now cruising on our coast, for the purpose of taking small coasting vessels laden with provisions—that she takes the cargo, pays liberally for it, and permits the vessel to return. The Chesapeake, capt. Decatur, is ordered to sea, for the purpose, it is said of capturing the English vessel. Washington Fed.

LITERARY. WE have just seen the new edition of Brown's Dictionary of the Holy Bible, printed and published in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by Zadok Cramer, Printer and Bookseller of that place; and we do not hesitate to say, that this work in our opinion, truly deserves, from its real and intrinsic merit, both as to matter and the handsome style in which it is executed, the very liberal encouragement and patronage, which we understand the publisher met with throughout the United States. The list of subscribers in the second volume, which amounts to about 3000 names, many of whom taking ten and twenty copies, is an evidence of the great popularity and utility of the publication.

We further understand that Mr. Cramer, having nearly disposed of his first edition, proposes to print a second, for which he has issued proposals, and solicits a further attention to this work from an enlightened and liberal public.

It is comprised in two large octavo volumes, containing nearly 1400 pages of solid long primer and brierly matter—and to this edition the publisher has added the "Memoirs of Mr. Brown's Life," written by himself shortly before his decease.

There are, perhaps, few works extant that comprise, in the same limited and compact bounds, as much valuable and useful information as Brown's Dictionary of the Bible.—The following character of it was drawn by a critical but judicious writer in the Pittsburgh "Commonwealth", shortly after the work came out of the press: "Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, is a work which possesses, perhaps, beyond any other, matter for the instruction and entertainment of all classes of readers. It is not a dry thesis of controversial argument or reasoning on the mystic passages of the holy scriptures, but it is an explanation of these parts fathomable to every reader of the Old and New Testaments, to clearly comprehend their general tenor, as well as though he were to attend the discourses of the most eminent divines, on those subjects, during a great portion of his life.—No father or head of a family, whatever may be his talents, who has it in his power to procure it, will be without this work in his house, when its merits are more generally known, as it will enable him to explain in a most pleasing and agreeable manner to his children and dependants, a body of history, natural philosophy, biography, and chronology, unattainable in the common course of education, and not to be acquired even at the most celebrated seminaries of learning, but after many years of persevering study.

"The plates and maps are executed in a handsome style, and are well calculated for illustration.—The Notes are either original, written purposely for this edition, by a learned and ingenious divine in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, or are extracts from that most useful compendium of science, the Encyclopedia Britannica.—The binding is both handsome and substantial, and the type is beautiful, and well adapted for the vision of either age or youth. In short, this work appears to be better calculated than any which has hitherto appeared, to establish in this age of fashionable infidelity, the validity of scriptural tradition, both as a body of ancient history, and as the only regular vehicle by which the will of the supreme arbiter of the universe, has been transmitted to imperfect mortality."

(Signed) "An European Traveller." April 20, 1808.

The eminently pious and learned Mr. Brown is said to have spent 20 years of his life, in compiling, writing and digesting his Dictionary of the Bible; during which period he took much pains to have recourse to all the principal libraries of Europe, especially those of Edinburgh, London and Paris, in search of the most eminent and classical writings on the Christian religion, ancient history, geography, biography, chronology, botany, mineralogy, &c. from each of which he seems to have had a peculiar and happy talent for extracting the sweets of their labour, compressing it in a small compass, with much ease to himself and great advantage to living societies.

Paper Making. Four or five boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above-mentioned business, at the Paper Mill, on Mill Creek, about nine miles from Charlestown. June 23, 1808.

ATTENTION! The Charlestown Blues, formerly commanded by capt. John Saunders, are requested to meet at the court house square to-morrow, for the purpose of exercising. H. ISLER jun. 1st Sergeant. Friday, June 23, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1808.

No. 14.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

THE MONITOR

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

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

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

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

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

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

AT a time when the energies of the nation seem awakened to the late of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind.

The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, which they may derive those resources which are now obtained from abroad and create wealth and industry within themselves.

Too long have these important and patriotic interests been neglected. The nation now feels their want, and we trust will duly provide for their support. Government, hitherto engaged in other concerns, will now cherish those domestic institutions, which will preserve the nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

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

EDITOR.
Alexandria, June 18, 1808.

Deed of Trust.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from 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.

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 Charlottesville.

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

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

JOHN DOWNER.
Bloomery, May 16, 1808.

Three Dollars Reward.
STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14 1/2 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.

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 DOWNER.
Bloomery, May 16, 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.

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.

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 Hagg, at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near Berryville.

J. HOLKER.
May 6, 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.
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

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

W. MORROW.
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

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.



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.

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 DOWNER.
Bloomery, May 16, 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 Charlottesville.

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

Carew made a bow to the General, and led on his men in silence to the dreadful point. He there stood with an undaunted countenance, and having called to one of his soldiers for a draught of wine, "Here," said he, "I drink to all those who bravely fall in the battle." Fortunately, at that instant, Tortona capitulated, and Carew escaped, after displaying a rare instance of determined intrepidity.

Indian Superstition.—The Indians firmly believe in witchcraft. An Indian of the Seneca tribe, called Big Ben, unfortunately lost his wife and soon after his daughter; another Indian, at the distance of at least two hundred miles, boasted he had destroyed them by witchcraft. Ben heard and believed it; he quitted his home, and on Judge Huntington's estate met and killed the boater. Ben was advised to fly, or otherwise he would, as being within the States line, be apprehended and hanged: in a voice of thunder he exclaimed, "If it be the fashion of Long Knife to kill an Indian for destroying the murderer of his wife and child, Ben will submit to his fate; but if Ben regain his camp not all the white men, nor all the Indians, shall compel Ben to surrender." Six white men were fixed upon to seize Ben; they saw him laying upon the ground, calmly smoking; his tomahawk, with his hand so placed as to be instantly able to use it; and by his side lay his loaded rifle ready cocked; his pursuers did not dare to attack him, and Ben is yet alive. Previous to his murder a deadly hatred existed between his brother and himself; but as soon as the former heard of it he praised the heroism which dictated the murder. Not content, he sought for Ben, gave him his right hand and declared that he had often shot at the deceased, but he had ever been guarded by chets (evil Genii) from the effects of his Rifle.

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Anecdote of Murat, Grand Duke of Berg.
After his elevation to the rank of Prince of the French empire, he halted about the close of the last war at a small town in Germany, where he staid for two or three days. Happening to find the bread provided for his table of an inferior kind, he dispatched one of his suite to order the baker in the town to attend him, to receive from him instructions with regard to that necessary of life. A baker, who had long been established in the place, was selected for this purpose; and, upon the aid-de-camp ordering him to wait on the prince he observed, to the no little surprise of the officer, "It is useless my going; the prince will never employ me." On being pressed to assign his reason, he declined stating any; but as the order of the messenger was peremptory, he followed him, and was immediately admitted to Murat, with whom he staid about ten minutes, and then retired. As he quitted the house, he observed to the aid-de-camp, "I told you the prince would not employ me; he has dismissed me with this," displaying a purse of ducats. On being pressed to explain the reason of this singular conduct, he replied; "Prince Murat, when a boy, was apprenticed to a biscuit baker in the south of France, at the time I was journeyman to him, and I have often thanked the prince for being idle; the moment he saw me just now, he instantly recollected me, and without entering into the subject of our old acquaintance, or of that which led me to his presence, he hastily took this purse of ducats from the drawer of the table where he sat, gave it to me, and ordered me to retire.

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