

# Farmer's Repository.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1808.

No. 10.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## THE MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

Oh! welcome to my fond embrace;  
Thou sweet reward of pain and danger,  
Still let me press thy cherub face.

Dear source of many a mingled feeling,  
How did I dread, yet with thee here!  
While hope and fear in turns prevailing,  
Served but to render the more dear.

How glow'd my heart with exultation,  
So late the anxious seat of care;  
When first thy voice of supplication,  
Stole sweetly on thy mother's ear.

What words could speak the bright emotion,  
That sparkled in thy Father's eye,  
When to his fond paternal bosom  
He proudly pressed his darling boy!

Oh! that thou may'st sweet babe inherit  
Each virtue to his heart most dear;  
His manly grace, his matchless merit,  
Is still thy doating mother's prayer.

While on the downy couch reposing,  
To watch thee in my tender toil;  
I mark thy sweet blue eyes unclosing,  
I fondly heed thy cherub smile.

Smile on sweet babe, unknown to sorrow,  
Still brightly beam thy heavenly eye;  
And may the dawn of every morrow,  
Shed blessings on my darling boy.

## Dirful News for Drunkards!

A late paper, printed at Geneva, Ontario county, New York, mentions that three Still-houses in that county, and one in Seneca county, were consumed by fire within the short period of about 48 hours. The fires, it is supposed, were communicated by design—the damage estimated at several thousand dollars. We are not surprised that an incendiary spirit, when acting upon such inflammatory materials, should produce a blaze. We never wish to see the destruction of useful property; but if a great proportion of the spirit which now flames in people's noses were suffered to take fire in the chymical kettle, we are candidly of opinion that mankind would soon grow richer by the loss!

Bonaparte has adopted a very extensive plan for the improvement of Paris: amongst other subjects, all the streets between the Caroussel and the Louvre are to be pulled down, and another gallery corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, to be built with an open arcade, leaving in the front of the Thuilleries a parade sufficiently large to exercise an army of 100,000 men. Another new bridge is building over the Seine, from the middle of the Champ de Mars, and several new fountains are erecting, and the new National Monument in the cemetery of the Magdalens, and the triumphal arch in the garden of the Thuilleries, commemorative of the victories of Napoleon, are prosecuting with activity. The other national works going forward are a column of 150 feet high, in the Place Vendome, to the French arms, with an avenue to the Boulevards; a martial temple on the Boulevards St. Honore, to contain the statues of the different generals who have distinguished themselves; on plates of gold, the names of all the officers and men who fell in battle are to be displayed; and on plates of silver, the names of those who survived those conflicts; a temple to Victory at the barrier of the Camps Elysees, of immense magnitude; a new facade to the Legislative palace in the pantheon of St. Genevieve; the quay of Desaix, which is to be faced with a piazza; and the column of Rollot.

Dr. Maddox, who from a friendless orphan at a charity-school, & afterwards apprentice to a patry-cook, became Bishop of Worcester, in England, was indebted to his elevation, as he himself observed, to three maxims of worldly and selfish policy, which he prescribed to himself:—1st, To lose nothing for asking; 2d, Not to take a denial; and 3d, To solicit for none but himself.

The English Earlom of Crauford has lately fallen to a Serjeant in the Perthshire militia. When this unex-

pected news was conveyed to Lady Crauford, she was found toiling over a walking tub; and in her precipitancy to assume the situation which this sudden transition of fortune had placed her in, she threw it down exclaiming—"It is now high time to leave of wishing!!!"

A dentist at Paris has made an immense fortune within the last two years. He had agents in the late war, to extract the belt Teeth in the field of battle. By the battle of Jena alone, he made 20000 sterling.

Baker, in his treatise on the Microscope, acquaints us with the following very curious works of art. We quote his words.

"Dr. Power says he saw a golden chain, at Tradescants, of three hundred links, not more than one inch in length, fattened to, and pulled away by a flea. And I myself have seen very lately, near Durlam Yard, in the Strand, and have examined with my microscope, a chaise (made by one Mr. Boverick, a watch maker) having four wheels, with all the other apparatus belonging to them, turning readily on their axes; together with a man sitting on the chaise, all formed of ivory, and drawing along by a flea without any seeming difficulty. I weighed it with the greatest care I was able, and found the chaise, man and flea were barely equal to a single grain. I weighed also, at the same time and place a brass chain made by the same hand, about two inches long, containing two hundred links, with a hook at one end, & a padlock & key at the other, & found it less than the third part of a grain."

"We are told that one Oswald Nelliger made a cup of pepper-corn, which held twelve hundred other little cups, all turned in ivory, each of them being gilt on the edges, and standing upon a foot; and that so far from being crowded or wanting room, the pepper-corn would have held four hundred more."

"I have seen since my writing the above (made by the same artist) a quadrille table with a drawer in it, an eating table, a sideboard table, a looking glass, 12 chairs with skeleton backs, two dozen of plates, six dishes, a dozen knives and as many forks, twelve spoons, two salts, a frame and catons, together with a gentleman, lady, and footman, all contained in a cherry-stone, and not filling much more than half of it."

## Antimony.

WE have heard it reported, that a mine of Antimony has been discovered in Kentucky, or some other part of the Western World: but not being informed by whom, or positively where, we take this mode of inviting those acquainted with the circumstance to transmit such information as they possess, and if convenient, specimens of the ore.

As it may be difficult to meet opportunities of sending specimens to this city, those to whom it will be more agreeable, will be pleased to forward them to Jeremiah Neave, Lexington, (Ky.)

**BINNY & RONALDSON,**  
Letter Founders, Philadelphia.

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



## Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his leases for two separate tenements, in Charlestown, lately occupied by him. They are in good repair, and may be had by any respectable person or persons, who are sufficiently responsible for the annual rents, which are quite reasonable.

One of these houses would suit any person of considerable business; and has been formerly used as a tavern; the other would suit a tradesman; and they are equal to any tenements in that town, for pleasantness of situation, extent of ground, and convenient accommodation.

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

## BARGAINS Yet to be had, 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 Cast-ings; Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthen Ware.

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

## FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town, very convenient for a private family. Like-wise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

**THOMAS HAMMOND,**  
April 8, 1808.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from fishing, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person transgressing in future.

**THOMAS HAMMOND,**  
April 8, 1808.

## 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 intrusted in the Counterpane weaving, and receive liberal wages.

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

**W. MORROW,**  
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, or travelling through his farm, (formerly the Glebe,) as he is determined, hereafter, to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

**ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN,**  
April 15, 1808.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria. The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallest of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

**MAHLON ANDERSON,**  
April 8, 1808.

## 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.

## 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.

List of letters on hand, April 1st, which will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-office the 1st of July next, if not taken up before.

A—Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, Ann Anderson.

B—William Berry, Elizabeth Burk, Milly Bollar, John Boak, Cephas Beall, Michael Bear, Maria Boyd.

C—Margaret Campbell, Barton Campbell, David Cuetter, Zachariah Chapman, (2.) George Crouzman, Abalom Chenoweth, Hugh Cunningham, James Craig, Isaac Collett.

D—Mr. Dent, (Sleepy creek) Coleman Duncan, Isaac Dawson, (2.) Ary Dawson, near Bath.

F—David Ford, James Foster, Isaac Foller, Samuel Flemming, Sally Fleming.

G—Elizabeth Gilbert, David Garard, William Gill.

H—Michael Hayes, 2, Maurice Hayes Ruben Hall, Joseph Henderson, Alexander Harper, John Harden.

K—John Welch, Jacob Harness, or John Kessaker, Jacob Kimbell.

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

M—John M'Eye, William Maxwell, James M'Keenan, Sally Miller, William M'Erney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.

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

P—Samuel Puryear, James S. Pearce, R—Archibald Rutherford, Frederick Remley, Jack Ross, Roger Randal.

S—Messrs. Rockwell and Shanew, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smurr, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speeh, Milly Sweny, John Strickle, Peter Saatchee, Myar Seaman, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Steward, Henry Small, James Sterrett, jun.

T—Thomas Snodgrass, Samuel Smith, David Sherar, care of George Lamon, Henry Schnebely, Buckles-town, Midshipman Chas.-W. Morgan. A letter without direction, except to be left at Mr. Snavily's, Buckles-town, from Bedford, Pennsylvania.

T—Jesse Tenett, (Saddler,) Henry Turner, Job Throckmorton, Robert Tabby.

W—Robert Wilson, Miss Nancy Ward.

Wm. SOMERVILLE, P. M. N. B. Martinsburgh, or Berkeley county is meant where residence is not noticed.

All indebted are earnestly requested to make payment the most speedily, as such claims cannot stand for life. I must pay up quarterly.

**W. S.**  
Martinsburgh, April 15, 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 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 the commonwealth annexed at Richmond, this 7th day of April, 1808.

**WILLIAM H. CABELL,**

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.

**Books mislaid.**

THE subscriber, having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay: requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

**F. FAIRFAX,**  
April 22, 1808.

**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, Cabinot 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.**

**From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.**

To the People of the United States.

The most important measure of the last session of congress is the EMBARGO. As the same considerations which dictated it led likewise to most of the other steps taken, if it shall appear to have been the result of correct views, there can be little dispute with regard to them.

Against this measure the collected artillery of the opposition has been brought to bear. It has inspired new hopes, and has given new life blood to party. The flattered fragments of federalism are industriously collected together, and we are exultingly told that the proud column, which once marked its triumphs, is again to rise on the ruins of the principles of the present administration.

Montesquieu and other distinguished political writers have laid it down as an axiom, that the duration of a republican government is dependent upon the virtue of the people. Our political adversaries, let it be remembered, have invariably treated the existence of this sentiment as chimerical; and hence, probably, their uniform ridicule of the feasibility of the principle of self-government, and their confidence that we must, eventually, perhaps in their own day, go the way of all other nations.

It is to this belief that their aspiring hopes at this crisis are to be traced. The ignorant, unruly and factious body, whose whole history, in their view, is that of a succession of forms and vices, is once more, under a different sky, but still under the same baleful star to be wrought upon by those means which have heretofore always proved successful. Their mistaken interests, their momentary gratifications, the fickleness of their feelings, their sudden hatred of those whom they lately respected, their pleasure in exercising despotic power by tumbling down one system and building up another, is to mark, in unerring characters, their total inability to govern themselves, and to prove to the world, and even to themselves, the policy of bending their necks to a regal usurper.

Fantastic as this picture may, in some of its features, appear, let us not too lightly treat it with contempt. It is only necessary to establish one fact, to reconcile all its apparent contradictions, and to soften down its discordances into one harmonious hue. Once establish the fact, that the people cannot command their own feelings, and it irresistibly follows that they must be commanded by others; the republican system vanishes; and liberty is entombed.

The discussion of this topic is, therefore, of awful magnitude; it involves, not merely the fugitive interests of the day, the happiness of the present generation; but that of ages; that of a people, whose numbers and power are hereafter to guide the civilized world.

To establish the wisdom of the Embargo seems to my mind a very simple process. Few premises are required to supply the materials of a perfect demonstration.

Had not the Embargo been laid, or some measure equally prohibitory of commerce been adopted, war would have been inevitable.

The effects of war would have been more injurious than those of the Embargo.

Hence the imposition of the Embargo was called for from a provident government, by that principle which required it to adopt the BEST MEASURE which existing circumstances admitted.

Of deity only it is the prerogative to do absolute, unqualified good, because such an act implies infinite wisdom. To the limited capacity of man, it belongs to do the best he can, which in its most intelligent exercise blends evil with good. It is, however, enough for the pure virtue and highest wisdom of man, that he does his best, and that the condition

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK, May 24.

Yesterday arrived at this port from Liverpool, the ship Dryade, capt. Barker. She left Liverpool on the 20th of April, and brings London papers to the 14th ult.

Capt. Barker informs, that the American Packet ship Osage, capt. Duplex, which arrived at L'Orient on the 22d of March, had not arrived in England as late as the 18th of April, and that the general opinion in England was, that the had been seized by order of the French government; as not a syllable had been heard from her since her arrival at L'Orient.

Capt. B. further states, that petitions against the orders in council were pouring in from all quarters of England, and that two of the ministers who were in favor of them, had lately altered their opinion, and were about to bring forward a motion for their repeal; and, it was the general opinion in Liverpool, that the orders would be rescinded.

We have seen a letter from a respectable house in Liverpool, to the owner of the Dryade, stating that the British ministry had already been convinced that the orders in council had not yet been productive of any single advantage which had been expected from them; and the writer observed, that in his opinion, the day of the orders being rescinded was not very far distant.

American produce in great demand, and daily on the rise, particularly cotton.

By the ship New Galen, arrived at Bolton, in 31 days from London, papers to the 19th of April have been received.

The most important extracts will be found in this day's paper.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer laid before Parliament on the 11th ult. the annual budget of taxes. The total of the sums required to meet the expenses of the year is the small sum of forty-eight millions, six hundred and fifty-three thousand, one hundred and seventy pounds sterling!

The destination of the Rochefort squadron was still a matter of uncertainty in England.

A terrible conflict took place about the middle of November last between some European regiments and the forces of a native Chief of India, in which the British acknowledge the loss of five hundred men, and state that of the enemy at one thousand.

The war against Sweden by the northern allies of France, is still prosecuted with vigor, and strenuously resisted.

No account of the failure of Mr. Rose's mission, nor any dispatches from him have reached England; nor were there any account of the arrival of the Osage, on board of which Mr. Nourse was passenger, with dispatches from our government.

The English convoy for Canada, which sailed on the 15th ult. consisted of nearly 100 sail, a much greater number than has sailed for that quarter many one year for a number of years.

Admiral Duckworth arrived at Plymouth on the 19th April, after having traversed the American coast in vain search of the Rochfort squadron.

The embargo lately existing in Holland, is raised.

LONDON, April 12.

GEORGE R.

"Instructions to the commanders of our ships of war and privateers. Given at our court at Windsor, the 11th day of April, in the 28th year of our reign.

"Our will and pleasure is, that you do not interrupt any neutral vessel laden with lumber and provisions, and going to any of our colonies, islands, or settlements, in the West-Indies, or South America, to whomsoever the property may appear to belong, and notwithstanding such vessels may not have regular clearances and documents on board; and in case any vessel shall be met with; and being on her due course to the alleged port of destination, an indorsement shall be made on one or more of the principal papers of such vessels, specifying the destination alleged, and the place where the vessel was so visited. And in case any vessel so laden shall arrive and deliver her cargo at any of our colonies, islands, or settlements

aforesaid, such vessel shall be permitted to receive her freight, and to depart, either in ballast, or with any goods that may be legally exported in such vessel, and to proceed to any unblockaded port, notwithstanding the present hostilities, or any future hostilities which may take place; and a passport for such purpose shall be granted to the vessel by the governor, or other person, having the chief civil command in such colony, island, or settlement.

We again present our readers with extracts from foreign journals. The incorporation of Rome with the great nation is carrying on silently, but effectually; for the Papal forces are forced into the ranks of Bonaparte's legions, and this is the most indubitable act of sovereignty.

One of the foreign journals contains the ominous assertion—"the Porte appears desirous to negotiate with England." When these words are seen in a paper published under the influence of France, their import is undoubted. Sentence of death is already passed, and nothing but the bill of indictment is to be drawn up. Attachment to England is under Bonaparte, what attachment to royalty was under Robespierre, the enormous crime, the very suspicion of which is equal to conviction.

The arrival of the Princess Elizabeth packet has put us in possession of a variety of interesting intelligence. A series of letters from Gibraltar brings us the latest information of the transactions in the S. West of Europe. We find that the castle of Scylla was evacuated by the British garrison, whom the French accounts represented to have been taken prisoners. This fact we have seen confirmed in a letter dated on board the Alexander transport, off Messina, which contains a reference to the list of the men wounded when the evacuation took place.

Concerning the enemy's squadrons, we have imperfect information. In Cadix however, nothing has occurred; and the Carthagen fleet is at Port Mahon. The squadrons belonging to Toulon and Rochefort are at sea, but where is not ascertained. It is not even clear that the Rochefort squadron is in the Mediterranean; and it is probable, that the Toulon squadron is not out of that sea. Whether Egypt or Constantinople be menaced, it would be idle to enquire; certain it is that Sicily is in no immediate danger, since Sir Richard Strachan and Lord Collingwood, and according to some statements, Admiral Thornborough also, whose united force makes 16 sail of the line, besides frigates, are united there, and our military reinforcements are arrived.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer produced to the House of Commons last night the ways and means for the current year. He stated, that he purposed issuing four millions of Exchequer Bills, in lieu of those funded this year, and raising a loan of eight millions.

Several private letters, relative to Spain, were yesterday received by the Gibraltar mail. Among the most important which we have seen, we select the following extract:

"Gibraltar, March 28.

"The provinces of Catalonia, Navarre, and Biscay no longer belong to the Spanish monarchy. They are taken possession of by the French troops; and the Grand Duke of Berg has published a proclamation, stating that this measure is taken for pacific purposes. This proclamation has occasioned a fall in the Vale, from 63 to 60. The number of French troops which have entered Spain exceeds 15 thousand men. A French force is daily expected at Malaga. Considerable gloom prevails throughout Spain."

APRIL 13.

Lord Callereagh last night submitted his plan for the internal defence of the country. He proposes a local militia, as a substitute for the present system by the training act, to be raised by means of a ballot, in the same way as the regular militia. This new force is to consist of 60,000 rank and file, to be officered by gentlemen of property throughout the country. No substitution of service is to be permitted, except on payment of a very large sum; and the troops thus raised are to be collected in the principal towns in the country, there to be trained to the use of arms for the space of 28 days each year. He also proposes to add to the regular and

militia force an addition of 50,000 men, by filling up the companies in each regiment to 100 rank and file. Those only are liable to be balloted into the local militia who are above the age of 18 and under 35.

It appears from the statement of the noble lord that the whole of our force, of every description, for the defence of the country, will be as follows:

Regular army for home defence,	200,000
Militia—British,	330,000
Irish,	70,000
Local Militia,	400,000
	60,000
Making a regimented force for home defence, independent of the volunteers,	660,000
Volunteers,	290,000
Total of the force for home defence,	950,000

Dreadful state of Portugal.

Famine has visited the wretched Portuguese. At the date of the last advices, the 22d ult. hundreds, it is said, were lying dead in the streets of Lisbon. What, however, most decisively proves the extent of the evil is this, that General Junot sent out a flag of truce (the fact is without a doubt) with a deputation to Sir Charles Cotton, at the head of which was M. Michael Setary, a respectable Portuguese, to supplicate (the precise term used) the admiral to suffer some provisions to come into Lisbon, to save the people from perishing. Though Sir Charles was convinced of the reality of the alleged scarcity, yet he thought, it seems, a compliance with such a request beyond his powers, and therefore dispatched the Coquette for precise instructions.

APRIL 15.

Yesterday both Houses of Parliament adjourned, the Lords for a fortnight, the Commons till Tuesday week. This short retirement from public service will prove very acceptable to noble lords, as well as honorable gentlemen, from the hardy duty which has been recently required of them. The acts which have been passed during the winter months of this session will not hereafter be distinguished for legislative importance in the statute book, but the debates and discussions which have in the mean while taken place in both Houses, have been arduous and protracted, much beyond any recent example.

APRIL 16.

Accounts received from Holland within this day or two state, that the French government had at length succeeded in the negotiation for placing at its disposal a certain number of Danish seamen, to man the ships at Flushing and other ports in the channel, and that 8000 of them had commenced their march for these parts of the coast. There is certainly nothing to prevent such of the Danish sailors as may have been in Holstein or Jutland from proceeding to Holland and Belgium, but there are precisely the same obstacles in the way of those who are in Zealand, as there would be to the passing of a large military force from Holstein to that island. If 8000 or any considerable number of seamen can pass the Belt unobscured, there is no reason why Bernadotte may not transport his army across these passages with as little difficulty.

APRIL 17.

A convention has been signed between Denmark and France, by which 12,000 Danish troops are to act with the French army destined against Sweden, under the command of the French general—another body of Danish troops under the command of a Danish officer, is to be employed in the Swedish expedition, and is now assembling in Zealand. This convention, it is further stated, stipulates that no French or Spanish troops are to be quartered in Holstein.

APRIL 18.

Since our last, five Gottenburgh mails have arrived. The first division of our feet under Sir Samuel Hood, is arrived in the Sound; previous to the arrival of which the Dictator, of 64 guns, and several frigates and smaller ships of war, had reached the same destination; and those, joined to the three sail of the line and other men of war which wintered in the Baltic, constitute a formidable naval force, the presence of which has diffused a general satisfaction among the Swedes, who now deem themselves secure from the

threatened invasion of the French and Danes.

The remaining intelligence brought by these mails, relate principally to the concerns of Sweden and her enemies, and on the whole it is quite as favorable to our gallant ally as we could have expected. The Russian army has been augmented to 60,000 men, & the Swedes have found it necessary to retreat. But this appears to have produced no impression upon the mind of the King. He has called out all the force of his dominions by a conscription, which includes all men of every rank in the State, from 18 to 25 years of age, by which measure it is calculated that 150,000 men will be raised. A part of the army is marching towards Norway, where offensive measures are to be adopted. There is a rumor of reinforcements having lately been transmitted from Jutland to Norway, but the accounts is by no means clear.

A very hot impress took place on Saturday night in Chatham and neighborhood; boat's crews from most of the ships in the river were on shore, and a general clearance of the streets was made by them.

Dispatches have been received from the Brazils. The Portuguese sloop of war La Lebre, arrived off Lisbon with dispatches from the Prince Regent to the provisional government, which the captain did not land, on being informed by the admiral that the French were in possession of the country; the commercial mails were sent into Lisbon by a fishing boat; and La Lebre took out to sea. The prince had a remarkable voyage of 39 days, and landed at Rio Janeiro with the other branches of the royal family, on the 8th January, amidst the acclamation of his faithful subjects.

GOTTENBURG, April 3.

The day before yesterday arrived here his Britannic majesty's ship Dictator, of 64 guns, together with the Tartarus bomb, Salcette frigate, Daphne, Snake, and Charger gun-brigs, &c. These ships have brought a great quantity of arms and ammunition for the Swedish government, and a large sum of money. Last night also arrived adm. Sir Samuel Hood, in the Centaur, with several other ships, whose names I cannot yet learn. Many more, I am told, are gone to the Sound. These arrivals have diffused general satisfaction here, as we now think ourselves secure from invasion of the French and Danes.

STOCKHOLM, April 4.

His royal majesty has been informed, by a report from vice-admiral Puke, commanding admiral in Carlscrona, of the 30th of last month, that the first division of the Swedish fleet, consisting of five sail of the line, two frigates and four brigs of war, set sail from that port the 30th of March, early in the morning, under the orders of admiral baron Cederlöf, and on the departure of the above report, had already cleared the bar of Carlscrona.

BULLETIN.

"Gripsholm Castle, March 30.

His royal majesty received yesterday two reports from count Klingspor, commander in chief of the army in Finland, bearing date, head-quarters, Lonfors and Nerper, not far from Wafa, March 20th and 23d. The army continues in good order its march to Ulmenburg, in order to form a junction with the column of count Cronstedt, chief of brigade. The rear was almost daily engaged with the enemy's light troops; but a more considerable affair took place under the orders of count Sewenbjelm, adjutant general, and of col. Gripenberg, chief of brigade, in which his majesty's troops with the utmost gallantry, withstood the attack of the enemy, far superior in number, and covered the retreat of the rest of the army, which carried away all the magazines formed in Broneborg.

Count Cronstedt, chief of brigade, reported from Knipio, Alipitki, and Idensoben, under date the 13th, 16th and 18th of March, that with the troops under his command, he is continuing his march to Ulmenburg, pursuant to his orders. He had some severe engagements with the enemy on the 11th, near Lippanarta, and the 15th, near Knipio, during which a cannonade was for some time kept up on both sides, without the Russian troops having been able, notwithstanding their great superiority in number, to make any successful attack on your majesty's; they were, on the contrary, continually repulsed."

BALTIMORE, May 24.

Yesterday forenoon was presented at the office of discount and deposit, a check for 900 and odd dollars, in the name of Kennedy & Calhoun, by a boy about 13 or 14 years of age. After some examination, a parcel of the shavings of the bank paper was wrapped up and given to the boy instead of cash, and he was followed, until the person from whom he received the check was detected. The boy was a stranger whom the person met in the street, whom he requested to present the check for payment, for which he promised and gave a remuneration. The check was pronounced a FORGERY by one of the firm in whose name the check was given, and Amos West, (naylor,) South street, was after mature investigation, committed to prison for the commission and publication thereof.

Mr. West is said to be an accomplished penman. The punishment of forgery, by a late law, is Death. The standing of Mr. West has hitherto been respectable.

May 28.—1845

Arrived last evening, Spanish schooner St. Salvatore, 12 days from Havana. Passenger, captain Chalmers, who went out supercargo of the Lovely Lucy, Knowles, bound from this port to Savannah. Capt. C. informs that on the 22d April, off Cape Romano they were captured by the French privateer schooner Superior, who put a prize muller and 8 men on board and ordered her to Samana. They immediately ordered all the crew below, threatening to put us all in irons if we did not remain there. On the evening of the same day experienced a very severe gale from the westward; the Frenchmen lowered all sails, and tried to scud away under bare poles, but through the ignorance or mismanagement of the one at the helm, the broadsheet top, upset and filled. They then cut away both the masts, and the rigger, but neglecting to free them from the shrouds before cutting them, they thumped several holes through her sides, and the gale continuing to increase violently, and remaining in that situation 3 days, when the deck burst asunder. Capt. Chalmers, Mr. Wm. Campbell (a passenger) & 8 negro sailors were fortunate enough to get on that part of the deck that floated, the rest were all drowned. They remained on that part of the wreck four days at the mercy of the waves, without provisions or water. On the 28th one of the negroes died, part of whose body they eat. On the 29th they were providentially picked up by the brig Nancy from Norfolk for Havana—Mr. Campbell died on board the brig the evening of the day they were picked up.

CHARLES TOWN, June 3.

DIED, at Leesburg, on Wednesday the 25th ultimo, the Rev. CHRISTOPHER COLLINS, many years an inhabitant of this county: He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, and a kind master, as well as a sincere and warm friend. His piety was unfeigned and exemplary, and the general tenour of his life was such as to recommend him to his Maker, and enabled him to receive the summons of death, to give an account of his Stewardship, with holy confidence and christian resignation. By all those who had the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the deceased, and appreciated his intrinsic merit, his society was fondly cherished, and his death is most deeply, and sincerely lamented.

By nature's law, what must be, may be now;

There's no prerogative in human hours. In human hearts what bolder thought, can rise

Than man's presumption on to-morrow's dawn!

Where is to-morrow? In another world! For numbers this is certain, the reverse is sure to none; and yet, on this perhaps, As on a rock of adamant, we build;

Though every dial warns us as we pass; Portentous as the written wall, that turns'd

O'er midnight bowls, the proud Assyrian pale!

DR. YOUNG.

New-York, May 25.

The solemn Funeral Procession, under the direction of the Tammany Society, will take place this morning, at the Wallabout, to inter the remains of 11,500 American seamen, citizens, and soldiers, who perished on board the Jer-

sey and other British prison ships in the harbour of New York during the war of the Revolution, and whose bones have so long been suffered to bleach on the shores of Long-Island.

On Wednesday evening the 4th inst. the brig Georgia, capt. Jocelin, arrived at Savannah, in eight days from New-York. When nearly abreast of the city, she was fired upon by the boat of the Revenue Cutter Thomas Jefferson, captain Newell. Without being hailed, or any intimation given for her to heave, a musket loaded with buck that was discharged. The contents fortunately passed over the quarter deck, without any other injury than perforating the sails, although there were several passengers on deck, and in the main top, at the time. Captain Jocelin informs, that he was shortly after boarded by the boat, with one of the officers of the cutter, who appeared considerably intoxicated, and extremely rude & insulting; he demanded his manifest and papers, which he pretended to overlook with great scrutiny, although he was unable to read them.

The Georgia is a regular packet between Savannah and New-York, having a coaling license, and every paper required by the revenue department. She had already entered the port of Savannah, and was very near the anchorage ground in the harbor, when she was thus without notice lawlessly fired into, and the lives of passengers and crew on board much endangered.

The packet sloop Polly, captain Fowler, from St. Mary's, on entering the harbor of Savannah on the same evening, was likewise fired at by the Revenue Cutter, and afterwards boarded by the lieutenant, who was very abusive, and threatened to confine the passengers if they dared to resent his villainous conduct.

The insolent conduct of the lieutenant of the Revenue Cutter towards the vessel above mentioned, was promptly enquired into by major Maunger, collector of the port, who directed his discharge from the station he so improperly held.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Cadix, to his correspondent in New York, dated March 28.

"Considerable commotions have taken place in this government. The prince of peace who had unlimited power, is now in prison at Madrid, and all classes of people are most inveterate against him. There are now 2 or 300,000 French troops in Spain. Bonaparte was said to be at Madrid, but it is now contradicted; he is however supposed to be not far off. The mob at Madrid told the French ambassador that if his master came there as a friend he should be well received; but if an enemy, that they would put an end to his glorious career."

The Governor of the Island of St. Croix on the 30th of April issued the following Proclamation.

Whereas it is highly expedient and necessary under the present scarcity of provisions and lumber within this island and its dependencies, not only to encourage by all possible means the importation and supply thereof, but to the same end to prohibit the exportation of colonial produce in all Foreign ships and vessels, excepting in such as shall be wholly or partly laden with provisions or lumber for sale within the said Island or its dependencies, or for the use or supply of any of the inhabitants thereof;—I do hereby direct and order that no sugar, rum, or colonial produce whatever be shipped or exported in any foreign ships and vessels whatever, save and except such as are before excepted, and then only to the amount of the value of the cargoes imported.

City of Washington, May 27.

We have received the proceedings of the Court Martial lately held at Norfolk, in the cases of capt. Charles Gordon, of the navy, capt. John Hall, of the marines, and William Hook, Gunner of the Chesapeake.

In the cases of capt. Gordon and capt. Hall, the court sentence them to be privately reprimanded, under the charge of "negligently performing the duties assigned them."

In the case of Mr. Hook the court sentence him to be "dismissed the service of the United States," "for negligently performing the duty assigned to him."

By an arrival from St. Croix, information is received of the fate of that island on the 1d of May. Its situation is represented as truly distressing. The garrison consists of 900 men; and it was computed that they had not provisions for more than eight days in the island. The proclamation lately issued prohibiting exportation of the produce of the island except in vessels bringing provisions or lumber, was the act of a new governor who arrived there on the 29th April, from England. Remonstrances against it have been made by the citizens without effect. It renders ineffectual, as to that island, that section of one of the acts supplementary to the embargo law, which authorizes the president of the U. S. in ballast of vessels destined to bring home valuable property belonging to our citizens in foreign ports.

FRANCE.—We needed not the French Revolution to teach us that violence demands caution, and the striking off of heads, are acts inconsistent with and destructive of republican freedom. The genius of liberty flies from intemperance. The French revolution, occasioned by oppression, has ended in a military despotism, more awful to her and menacing to the world than any thing by which it was preceded. In France, legislation is a mockery. There is no party but the party of the Emperor, who by a nod creates and destroys. Add every one knows that there is no such thing as trial by jury. The emperor appoints the judges, and the judges, without the intervention of an institution so admirable as that of a jury, in all cases decide. And as to the press, which is licensed and superintended by licensers, its office is approbation and eulogy. Add to this awful spectacle, an army in France of six hundred thousand men, and then let the reader ask whether the mind can admit of an idea of tyranny more complete? Externally, perhaps more alarming. Kingdoms and republics are with equal ease and without remorse thrown down. Blood begins to flow in Spain, where the monarch, first by French intrigue and next by French force, has been deposed. Whether the world, including our own republic, is to be an universal monarchy under the dynasty of the Bonapartes, is yet to be determined.

A man of the name of Lemaitre, born in Switzerland, at present about 88 years old, resides at Chateaudun, in the department of Eure and Loire, of whom the following almost incredible instances of corporeal strength are narrated:

This second Milo carried on his shoulders in the market place of Chartres, a horse belonging to the heavy cavalry, to a considerable distance. Like his rival of Crotona, he checked in his career a carriage drawn by two horses, advancing at a smart trot; he drew after him, with one finger, twelve grenadiers, one holding the other by a handkerchief, and remained immovable, notwithstanding their united effort to throw him down. As active as he is strong and valiant, having been once called on to assist as one of the city guards, in the suppression of a riot at Versailles, he pursued one of the French guards, who was reputed the most active man in the regiment, and having overtaken him, he killed him, by merely laying his iron hand on him for the purpose of stopping him. It was this event which established him at Chateaudun, as he was obliged to carry the taper of St. Lazarus to Vendome before he could obtain his pardon. During the revolution he was thrown into prison, when this modern Sampson obtained his liberty, by carrying the doors of the prison to the revolutionary committee;—ardent and generous in his friendship, he solicited the freedom of his companions in misfortune. Benign and at that time traversed the departments of Eure and Loire, inveterate with unlimited power; Lemaitre informed of it, followed him post haste and overtook him on the road; his carriage being stuck fast in a slough up to the axletrees he creeps under it, raises it up, frees it from the slough, and as a reward for his services obtains the liberty of his fellow prisoners. A fire took place at Chateaudun, horses harnessed to grapples tugged in every direction, but in vain; he unharnesses them, seizes the ropes himself, and immediately the wall gives way, and the fire is stopped. In an insurrection on account of the high price of corn, the rioters attempted to seize

the municipality, of which body he was a member; he coolly stepped forward, and swimming forward through the tumultuous waves, he brought down dozens of them to the ground. He was insulted at his own door by some national guards, who drew their sabres against him; he laid hold of one of the most impertinent among them, and welding him as he would a club, soon brought the whole party to their senses. About eight years ago, he supported three men on the calf of one of his legs which was bent, and at arms length lifted up a grenadier by the waist. We should never end were we to recount all the instances of his strength, his athletic form bespeaks his extraordinary vigor; and when nature shall determine to break one of the noblest of her works, science may, possibly, claim possession of so fine a subject as a *chef d'œuvre* for the study of myology. [Paris paper.]

LONGEVITY.

DIED, at Cornwall, Vermont, on the 30th ult. Mrs. REBECCA CLARK, in the 106th year of her age. This is the most remarkable instance of Longevity which has ever been known perhaps in this State. She lived to see the fifth generation in her own family. Her posterity is supposed to be between two and three thousand. She retained her intellectual faculties to a degree very remarkable for such an uncommon age. She could hear, see and converse, although with considerable difficulty. Her bodily strength continued to the last, and she was able to walk across the house the day preceding her death. Although her death was sudden, it was not occasioned by any particular disease, nor accompanied with any observable pain. Nature worn out and exhausted, met without a struggle, the dissolution to which it had been long and gradually approaching. She had been for a long time a professor of religion, and member of a church; and her piety was such as her friends have a well grounded confidence that an unusually protracted life will be succeeded by an infinite existence of blessedness and rest.

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.

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.

Encouragement for Domestic Manufactures.

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.

A Weaver wanted.

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

JOHN LEMON.

A SMART BOY.

Of the age of 14 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.

JOHN LEMON.

Charles Town, May 20, 1808.

RAGS.

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

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 11.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## POETRY.

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

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

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

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

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

## TO THE LADIES.

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

## TO A CONSUMPTION.

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

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

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

## EPITAPH

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

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

## A queer test of Christianity!

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

## From the Pennsylvania Correspondent.

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

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

## Evolution of the Embargo Law.

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

## Antimony

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

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



## Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his  
leases for two separate tenements,  
in Charlestown, lately occupied by him.  
They are in good repair, and may be had  
by any respectable person or persons,  
who are sufficiently responsible for the  
annual rents, which are quite reasonable.  
One of these houses would suit any  
person of considerable business; and  
has been formerly used as a tavern; the  
other would suit a tradesman; and they  
are equal to any tenements in that town,  
for pleasantness of situation, extent of  
ground, and convenient accommodation.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

## BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwith-  
standing the Embargo.

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

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

## FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an  
acre lot, inclosed, on the main  
street in Charlestown, lately occupied by  
Davenport and Willett as a store. Also  
a two story house, with a third of an acre  
lot, on the back street of said town, very  
convenient for a private family. Like-  
wise, a good dwelling house about half a  
mile from town. Apply to the subscriber  
near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from  
fishing, fowling, or otherwise tres-  
passing on my land, as I am determined  
to prosecute every person transgressing  
in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his  
grateful thanks to the inhabitants  
of Shepherdstown and its vicinity, par-  
ticularly to those who have favoured him  
with their confidence, and informs them  
that he has removed to the house of  
major Goods, next below the corner house  
occupied by Mr. Selby, where he conti-  
nues his practice in his various branches.  
Shepherdstown, April 8, 1808.

## Journeyman Weaver.

WANTED immediately, a sober, in-  
dustrious journeyman to the Coun-  
terpane weaving, or a good plain weaver;  
a person of the latter description  
will be instructed in the Counterpane  
weaving, and receive liberal wages.  
WILLIAM MORROW.

A boy about 13 years of age, is also  
wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet,  
Counterpane & Blue Dying businesses.  
W. MORROW.  
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about  
26 acres of good land, lying within  
a mile of Charlestown, on the main road  
leading to Baltimore and Alexandria.—  
The buildings consist of a good two story  
log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a  
kitchen, stable, &c. There are about  
18 acres of this land cleared, well in-  
closed, and in a high state of cultivation.  
Two or three good horses will be taken  
in part payment. As the smallness of  
this farm may be objected to by some,  
they are informed that 40 or 50 acres ad-  
joining it, may be purchased on reason-  
able terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

April 8, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all  
persons from fishing, fowling,  
hawking, hunting, or travelling through  
his farm, (formerly the Glebe,) as he is  
determined, hereafter, to prosecute all  
such offenders as the law directs.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

April 15, 1808.

## An Apprentice wanted.

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

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

## Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various  
times lent out books, some of  
which, both in whole sets, and in odd  
volumes (in some instances of very val-  
uable books) have never been returned  
to him; respectfully requests those to  
whom he has lent any to return them  
without delay: requesting his friends  
generally to give him information of any  
book they may have met with, having  
written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.

April 22, 1808.

## Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the  
subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on  
Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays,  
and on Thursdays, Fridays and Satur-  
days at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and  
will be let to mares at the moderate price  
of Five Dollars the season, payable the  
first day of October next; but may be  
discharged by the payment of four dol-  
lars, if paid by the first day of August  
next; two dollars the single leap, and  
seven dollars to insure with foal, to be  
paid as soon as the mare is known to be  
with foal; the insurance to be forfeited  
if the mare is parted with. The season  
will commence the first day of April, and  
end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is rising five  
years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full  
fifteen hands three inches high; he was  
got by captain Richard Baylor's noted  
horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got  
by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane  
was got by Americus, out of capt. Bay-  
lor's noted running mare Betty Baker.

Due attendance will be given at the  
above mentioned stands; but I will not  
be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAD.

March 21, 1808.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from Hager's Town, on  
the 27th ultimo, a small Roan Horse,  
about 14 hands high, fawn and nick'd,  
paces, trots and canters; about five years  
old. The above reward and reasonable  
expenses will be paid to any person deliv-  
ering said horse to Samuel Hughes, esq.  
of Hager's Town, to Mr. Thomas Ellogg,  
at Charlestown, or to the subscriber near  
Berryville.  
J. HOLKER.  
May 5, 1808.

## For Sale,

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

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.

May 17, 1808.

## A Stray Hog.

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

## HIBERNUS,

WILL stand this season at Charle-  
town, at Shepherd's town, at Shannon-  
hill, and occasionally at other places in  
this county, at Eight Dollars the season,  
(dischargeable with six dollars if paid be-  
fore the first day of September next.)  
three dollars the leap, ready cash, and  
twelve dollars for insurance of a mare  
retained by the owner, till it can be ascer-  
tained whether or not she is in foal. The  
days and places of his stands will be more  
particularly made known hereafter.

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

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

but not having yet been furnished with  
her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at  
the price of a thorough bred horse. He  
therefore now stands cheaper than any  
horse of his value ever did, in this val-  
ley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, March 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine  
chestnut horse, was sold by me to Doctor  
William Thornton, of the city of Wash-  
ington; that he was got by Doctor Nor-  
ris' thorough bred imported horse Pay-  
master, out of a Dove mare. Further  
I cannot certify respecting the pedigree  
of this valuable horse; but I am in-  
formed, that Gabriel Christie, esq. of Har-  
ford, (collector of the customs at Balti-  
more) has asserted that he is a thorough  
bred horse. He was foaled in a part of  
the country where people are not particu-  
lar in tracing the pedigree of their  
horses. He was sold to John S. Web-  
ster, of Harford, for five hundred dol-  
lars cash, when one year old. His colts  
are remarkably strong and handsome; and  
several of them are kept for studs; and  
I have understood, that five hundred  
dollars have been asked for one of his  
colts, out of a good mare, and three  
hundred for one out of a very ordinary  
one. He would now make a great fea-  
ture in Harford where he heretofore  
stood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.

City of Washington, June 20, 1807.

## A Stray Filly.

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

MASON BENNETT.

Charlestown, May 17, 1808.

## CAUTION.

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

JOHN DOWNEY.

Bloomery, May 15, 1808.

## Encouragement for Do- mestic Manufacturers.

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

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

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

## For sale, by the Barrel,

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

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-hill, 30th May, 1808.

## A Weaver wanted.

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

JOHN LEMON.

## A SMART BOY,

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

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.



## Lots and Houses.

THE subscriber would dispose of his  
leases for two separate tenements,  
in Charlestown, lately occupied by him.  
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.

## Antimony.

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

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

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from  
fishing, fowling, or otherwise tres-  
passing on my land, as I am determined  
to prosecute every person transgressing  
in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the People of the United States.

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

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

Such is the political view of this ques-  
tion. It ought to be sufficient to satisfy  
every mind, that we owe our exemption  
from war to the Embargo. But we pro-  
ceed to take what we have denominated  
the pecuniary view of the subject.

In taking this view, all notice of na-  
tional rights will be waived. It will,  
for the sake of argument, and for that only,  
be assumed as possible that under a cer-  
tain state of things, individual interest  
ought to be permitted unmolestedly to  
pursue its own course, however invasive  
such pursuit may be of national character  
and national rights. Even in this view,  
it will be seen that, but for the Embargo,  
war would have been inevitable.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

These sixty-two millions of exports