## EARLY RISING.

*How sweet to rise, when Morn's refulgent hand,*
*Waves o'er the brightening sky her magic wand!*
*How sweet to rise with manly temp'rance strong,*
*And hear the lark begin his quaver'd song!*
*To view creation smiling as she glows,*
*And see fresh nature waken from repose!*
*Boast ye, ye sons of opulence and power,*
*Boast ye, mid all your treasures, such an hour!*
*Can palsied sloth desert her downy nest,*
*Or panting asthma lift the unwieldy breast?*
*Does nightly revel spring to hail the sky,*
*Or riot wake with animation's eye?*
*And oh! when evening's gradual dusky vale,*
*Buoys its dark texture on the softened gale,*
*How lov'd yon arbor, where the honied flowers*
*Bloom on the air, and scent the floating hours!*
*There, where bright Titan sinks behind the hill,*
*And his last colours paint the village rill—*
*How joys the eve, attentive to the skies,*
*To step down slowly, as he slowly dies;*
*While streams of splendor roll along the west,*
*And mark the limits of his purple vest!*
*So sinks the man whose conscience Heav'n approves,*
*Whom angels venerate, and virtue loves;*
*Lamenting honor weeps upon his hearse,*
*And carves in gold the monumental verse,*
*While glory beams on death's retiring gloom,*
*And with refulgent splendor crowns his tomb.*

## TO FASHION.

GAY Fashion! thou goddess so pleasing,
However imperious thy sway,
Like a miltress, capricious and teasing,
Thy slaves, tho' they murmur, obey.

The simple, the wise, and the witty,
The learned, the dunce, and the fool,
The crooked, straight, ugly and pretty,
Wear the badge of thy whimsical school.

Yet wave but thy frolicsome banners,
And hosts of adherents we see,
Arts, morals, religion, and manners,
Yield implicit obedience to thee.

More despotic than beauty's thy power,
More than virtue thy rule o'er the mind,
Too transient thy reign, as a flower
That scatters its leaves to the wind.

Ah! while foolish thou dealest such measures,
No matter how fleeting the day!
Be wisdom, dear goddess, thy pleasure,
Then lasting as time be thy stay.

## ANECDOTE.

A Peasant being at confession, accused himself of having stolen some hay—the father confessor asked him how many bundles he had taken from the stack?—"That is of no consequence, (replied the peasant) you may set it down a waggon load, for my wife and I are going to fetch the remainder very soon."

## TRUE COURAGE.

An officer of distinction, and tried valor, refused to accept a challenge sent him by a young adventurer, but returned the following answer: 'I fear not your sword, but the anger of my God. I dare venture my life in a good cause, but cannot hazard my soul in a bad one. I will charge up to the cannon's mouth for the good of my country, but I want courage to storm hell.'

*From the Virginia Argus.*

MR. PLEASANTS,

I have long thought of communicating to the public, a remedy for the cure of the Rot and Scabb in sheep, which I have made use of with very great success. In the year 1806, my flock was so very indifferent, that from 90 sheep I sheared only 130 weight of wool, so sorry as to be barely fit to make clothing for young negroes. Immediately after shearing, I made use of the following mixture:—Three gallons of Tar, and three gallons of Train Oil, boiled together, to which was added three pounds Roll Brimstone, finely powdered and stirred in. This quantity was sufficient for the above number, and was poured on with a kitchen ladle, from the top of the head along the back bone to the tail. At the next shearing, (in 1807) from 78 of the same sheep I sheared 360lbs of very good wool, and instead of 20 to 25 sorry Lambs, commonly raised from my flock, I raised 55 as fine as ever I saw. Since this application, I have frequently been asked by my neighbours where I got such fine sheep from. This remedy was taken from an old Eastern paper, which, I am sorry to say, I have lost or mislaid. It may be necessary to add, that I have continued to make use of this application with the same success, and that when train oil is difficult to be had, any kind of grease, such as is used for plantation leather will answer.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. NELSON.

Mecklenburg, 15th June, 1808.

## A List of Letters

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

A.

JOHN ABELL, Daniel Allstodt, Gerrard Alexander, John Anderson, Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

F.

Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs. Martha Frame.

G.

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

H.

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

J.

Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L.

Richard Llewellin, Theo. Lee, 2 letters, Jacob Lancesques.

M.

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

P.

Mrs. Eliza Patton, David Palmer.

R.

Samuel Russell, Eliza Ryley, Ann Rocheller, Mrs. Mary Ridgway.

S.

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

T.

Mordica Throckmorton, Thomas Tinker, Bennet Taylor.

V.

William Vestal.

W.

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

Y.

George Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Charlestown, July 1, 1808.

## Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14½ hands high, seven years old, with the top off her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN M'INTIRE.

Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

*WILL BE PUBLISHED*
*In a pamphlet, at the office of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, in a short time,*
AN ADDRESS
TO THE
*PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,*
On the importance of encouraging
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:
Tending to shew that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad & more prosperous at home.
*Together with an account of*
THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:
By GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
*Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.*

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

# Spring Goods.

## W. W. LANE,

*Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought*

## Spring & Summer Goods,

Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH; he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country. He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Blistered Steel, Cabonitt Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugars, French and Peach Brandy, Wines, &c. Also a large quantity of old Rye Whiskey, distilled in Pennsylvania; all of which he offers for cash, on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

## *CAUTION.*

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

*JOHN DOWNEY.*

*Bloomery, May 16, 1808.*

BLANK DEEDS
*For sale at this Office.*

## FOR RENT,

*And immediate possession given.*

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

DANIEL MORGAN.

July 1, 1808.

## Paper Making.

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

June 23, 1808.

## THE MONITOR

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

TERMS.

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

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

Advertisements will be received and inserted at the usual prices.

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

J. B. COLVIN.

*Washington City, May 30, 1808.*

## NOTICE.

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

EDWARD BREEN.

June 14th, 1808.

## Lots and Houses.

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

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

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

## An Apprentice wanted.

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

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

## 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.

## RAGS.

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


# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (*Virginia,*) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 17.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.


PROPOSALS
*By Zadoc Cramer, of Pittsburgh,*
For printing by a General Subscription, a
## Dictionary of the Holy Bible;
WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED,
*All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.*
ALSO
*An explanation of all the appellative Terms; and a systematical Description of all the Natural Productions, such as Animals, Vegetables, Minerals, Stones, Gems, &c.*
FORMING
*A body of Scriptural History, Chronology, and Divinity; a Repository of important Jewish antiquities, and a concordance to the Scriptures.*
ILLUSTRATED
*With a collection of the most elegant Engravings hitherto executed, and which were never before published in the U. States.*
BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN,
Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.
*WITH NOTES,*
By the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregations of Service & King's Creek, Pa.
*CONDITIONS.*

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

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

## DEED OF TRUST.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Henry Miller, to secure the payment of a debt due Adam Moudy, I shall on Monday the 25th instant, at Smithfield, proceed to sell for ready money, a set of blacksmith's tools, some cows and hogs, and some household & kitchen furniture.

J. SAUNDERS, *Trustee.*

July 15, 1808.

## FOR RENT,

*And immediate possession given,*

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

DANIEL MORGAN.

July 1, 1808.

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STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14½ hands high, seven years old, with the top off her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN M'INTIRE.

Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

## The following Letters

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

A.

William Abernathy, near Bath.

B.

Moses Botts.

C.

Rachel Chinowith, Richard Cullen, Joseph Cassey, Joseph Clark.

D.

William Downing, John Dailey.

E.

Abraham Edgell, George Early.

F.

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

G.

Barnhart Gibheart, William Gill, Ann Gross.

H.

Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyles, John Householder, near Bath.

J.

Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.

L.

Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Sherry.

M.

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

N.

Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.

P.

Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

R.

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

S.

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

T.

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

W.

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

Y.

John Yeates.

WM. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.

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

*Martinsburgh, July 1, 1808.*

## WANTED,

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

*Charlestown, July 15, 1808.*

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a *BAY MARE,* about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, shod before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

*From the London Globe.*

## CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

*Attested by the late Dr. Turnbull.*

Robert Dixon, a weaver, of Norham-Mains, near Berwick, was bitten by a dog known to be mad, on the 30th of July, 1761; and what is very uncommon in this case, was attacked on the same day in which he received the bite with pains in the wounds which the animal had made on the outside of his leg, about two inches above the ancle.—These pains extended to his knee, and gradually ascended to his thigh, from thence to his stomach, occasioning sickness in that organ and great weight and oppression on his chest.—These sensations daily increased to the 18th of August, when every symptom became more and more severe, succeeded with violent convulsions and spasmodic structures in the throat, which threatened immediate suffocation, particularly when any fluid was presented to him. These symptoms were accompanied with every other indication of hydrophobia. That Robert Dixon was perfectly recovered in the September following and was living, and in good health at the time this account was first published, being a period of 33 years after the injury was received."

The mode of treatment was as follows:

1st. To the wounded leg a caustic was applied, which kept discharging from the first commencement of the symptoms, till some time after the cure.

2nd. The leg was frequently bathed with warm oil.

3d. A tea spoon full of the following electuary was administered two or three times a day: Peruvian bark, in powder, two ounces, valerian in powder, one ounce; cinnebur of antimony, one ounce; camphor, one drachm and a half; Russia castor, half an ounce; musk, half a drachm; conserve of wormwood, four ounces, syrup of saffron, a sufficient quantity to form an electuary. Opium was also liberally given to assuage the irritation & spasms. To the throat was applied a plaister, composed of opium, musk, camphor, asafœtida, and gum galbanum.

The last application seemed to be more effectual than any other medicine employed. On recovering his intellects and speech, he declared he experienced the greatest relief from this plaister; and that in a short time after it was applied, he felt an agreeable and soothing warmth, desended from his throat to his leg in the same course and direction that the spasmodic stricture had ascended; and all the complicated & painful symptoms progressively diminished, until a perfect recovery was accomplished.

It is necessary, in this place, to mention as a farther and corroborating proof of the efficacy of this plaister, it was not had recourse to till the symptoms of hydrophobia had taken place. As this external application to the throat was attended with such happy success in the most dreadful stage of the disease, might it not have prevented the occurrence of this awful visitation altogether, had it been applied so soon as possible after the bite was received? It would certainly be recommended, at least to give it a trial, particularly as the mouth, throat, and other parts engaged in deglutition, form the principal seat of the disease; and as this malady, in my opinion, bears a strong affinity to nervous and spasmodic affections, the remedies above detailed, still farther claim our most serious consideration, especially when their administration have been accompanied with such success.

N. B. There are but two well authenticated cases recorded in the annals of British medicine, where patients have recovered after symptoms of Hydrophobia have taken place, viz. in the present case of Robert Dixon, and in the case of Elizabeth Bryan, as published by the late Dr. Nugent, of Bath.

W. TURNBULL.

## GREAT FIRE AT JAMAICA.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

*Falmouth, May 24.*

"You who know so well to pity the unfortunate sufferers by fire, you who have experienced the distress entailed upon those who had fire for their master, can lend an ear, while I picture to you the distresses of the last night. I had lain down about ten, and was in a sound sleep, when, about 11, the captain called me, and said the town was on fire, (he had not been in bed); I jumped up, and beheld a horrid sight. Then, about six or eight houses were burning; there was no wind, and I was in hopes it would end there. I dressed myself and went on shore; there we met whites, mulattoes and negroes, all crying and making the most woeful lamentations, without attempting to put out the fire. The work house negroes were there, who brought water on their heads, in pails or buckets; but no line was formed and no regularity used; every white inhabitant was a soldier and had a musket or a sword, to make the negroes work, for work themselves they will not, they think they were not made to work, but they have negroes to do it for them, even on the greatest emergency. They had three three engines, one was useless, one very bad, and one tolerably good; no attention having been paid to keep them in order. When I came to the scene of action, there were about twelve houses burning, in each of which there was either rum, brandy, or gin in casks, and in some there was powder; the explosion of which, together with the smell of the liquors, the lash of the whip on the negroes, the noise of all *ordering*, the screaming of half naked women and children, the heat of the fire, added to that of an intense hot night, formed a scene which can be imagined, but not described. I wished to assist, but found that impossible. The town, at the commencement of the fire, covered in length about half a mile, and about a quarter of a mile in breadth, and containing from two hundred to two hundred and fifty houses, large and small; conceive that you see those houses, most of which are two stories, and built of wood in regular order, and of these at least 150 on fire at one time, and at the same time not less than 100 puncheons of liquors burning; in no direction could the eye be turned but distress presented. The shrieks and cries were sufficient to pierce the heart of any person not callous to all kind of feeling. At half past five o'clock I returned on board, then its fury was nearly spent, as in the direction of the wind there were no more houses to which it could communicate. The apathy of the people was such, that brands of fire lodged upon many houses, and for want of proper exertion of the owners they were entirely destroyed. The inhabitants (the principal characters) had been on board a sloop of war in the harbour to *second breakfast and dinner*, after which there was a ball. There were only 6 ladies, and a number of gentlemen; the former went on shore early in the evening, the gentlemen remained, and some who were on board dancing and singing, in a few hours were deprived of their earthly property. Several informed me they were totally ruined. This little place, which prior to the conflagration bore an agreeable appearance, now presents nothing but a heap of rubbish. The inhabitants, generally, have no shelter, and many of them have taken refuge on board the vessels in the harbour, until temporary buildings are erected for their accommodation. There is no lumber here, and I do not know from whence they can derive supplies. A subscription is about to be proposed for the sufferers; as I have formerly suffered by a similar calamity, my mite is ready."

## CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

*The Ugly Club of Annapolis, Maryland.*

On the Fourth of July, the Ugly Club met at Mr. Coulidge's to celebrate a day so dear to every American patriot. This Club is of several years standing, and has rather increased than decreased in number, being composed of sixteen as ugly men as have lived since the days of Thersites. A man of little soul is apt to be ashamed of any defects which may appear in his person,—but, the present members conscious that they are fit subjects for such an institution, wish to prove that they are above an idle affectation of beauty. Happy in being the first to participate in the mirth which they themselves create—

His Ugliness the President, and His Homeliness the Vice President, with the respective members arranged in official order, sat down to an elegant dinner. On the occasion, the following appropriate toasts were drank:

1. The day we celebrate, dear to the heart of every American patriot—May the sour looks and ugly faces made when we were declared free, never be changed into smiles and pleasant phizes at seeing us again subjected to any nation.

2. *The President of the United States*—Ugliness no obstacle to an advancement to a high pre-eminence among our fellow citizens.

3. *The State of Maryland*—May a soil productive in ugliness be equally famous for its patriotism.

4. *The Legislature of Maryland*—May it become a political ugly club.

5. *The Club*—Harmonised by the discord of ugliness, may they learn to perform on the harp of love, the armorial motto of Maryland—"crescite et multiplicamini."

6. May the overgrown size of some of our brethren never induce them to deform the beauties of the Constitution by an unhallowed touch.

7. May the shortness of some of our brethren never be found in their purses.

8. *Ugliness*—The splendor of the diamond is oft concealed by a rude casement.

9. *The correct taste of Venus*—The loveliest of the Goddesses, preferred the ugliest of the gods.

10. May deformity never cast us like Vulcan from the Heaven of our wishes.

11. *Simplicity of dress*—The contented man will scorn to supply the defects of nature by the gaudy trappings of oriental magnificence.

12. *The arms of the Club*—A Gorgon's head and a serpent's tail—may the one turn our enemies into stone, and the other sting them unto death.

13. Our brethern throughout the World—May all the curiosities of nature be ardently sought after.

14. *Our Sisters in ugliness*—May they raise a generation worthy of them.

15. *Ourselves*—Sworn enemies to beauty, may we always attack it with vigour.

16. *The ugly man, the best defender of his country*—For unlike the smooth faced Patricians at the battle of Pharsalia he would present his face to the stock of battle, as being the least susceptible of injury.

17. *The Fair Sex*—If they will not let an ugly man kiss them, may they never be kissed by an handsome one.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 13.

We are told that capt. Palmer, of the schooner————, in six days from Passamaquoddy, states that the British June packet had arrived at Halifax, where it was reported that Mr. Rose was soon to return to the United States.

It is also stated on the same authority, that the May packet, which carried an account of the adjournment of Congress, had arrived in England.

July 14.

We yesterday mentioned the arrival of the British June Packet at Halifax.—Captain Carman, arrived at this port from Passamaquoddy, says, that he there saw a London paper, brought by the Packet, which stated that Mr. Rose was to return to America, with Plenipotentiary powers, in the Latona frigate; and that Copenhagen had been again taken possession of by the British. Captain Carman is well known in this city, as a man of veracity.

It is said the packet arrived in the short passage of seventeen days.

Our readers will recollect, that in Saturday's Gazette, we stated that the Spaniards had risen, attacked, and beat the French army that had entered Spain; that the British squadron off Cadiz was hourly expected to join the Spanish fleet there, to protect and convoy the king of Spain and royal family to South America.

This news was communicated to us by Captain Van Beuren, of the brig Thomas Jefferson, from Madeira—which place he left the 26th of May, and he received it from a respectable mercantile house in that place. At first we were inclined to believe that this was a mere report, and not entitled to much credit. But, from the following intelligence, which we yesterday received from capt. Sheffield, of the sch. Mary-Ann, we are induced to believe there is some foundation for the news per capt. Van Beuren. Hear what capt. Sheffield says:

Captain Sheffield, on his arrival at Gibraltar, the 14th of May, found 23 sail of British transports full of troops, getting under way, and was informed by an officer in the health office boat, which boarded him, that they were bound to Cadiz to take possession of that place, which, he said, the Spaniards had given up to the British. Capt. Sheffield came through the Gut with the above fleet, and left them steering for Cadiz.

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FROM THE AURORA.

"CHOICE SPIRITS—AGAIN!"

We have been favored with the "*Royal Gazette of Nova Scotia*" to June 21st—and the *Halifax Weekly Chronicle*, to the 17th—On hasty perusal of which we find *military preparations* to be the order of the day, in the British colonies.

Among other information of particular moment, is that concerning COLONEL BURR; he was at Halifax on the 21st ult. and assumed the name of *Edwards*, which, if we do not mistake, was the name of his mother; judge Edwards of Connecticut, however, is his relative.

*Colonel Burr*, (who has now his *alias*) appeared to be constantly engaged with general Prevoft, and it was confidently spoken of, that he meant very soon after the arrival of a fleet expected from England, to sail from Halifax with a considerable military regular force, the ostensible object of which is *Pensacola*—but which, it is not unreasonable to suspect, is N. Orleans.

Whether our government possesses any information as to the actual position of Burr or his design, we are not informed; but it has been understood that General *Wilkinson*, instead of taking command of a military encampment, in which the new discipline was to be introduced, in the augmented military establishment; is defined to proceed to the southward, once more to baffle and confound treason and traitors. The general is said to be expected in town on Monday.

From the Halifax papers, we find, that all officers on *British half pay in America*, are required to furnish the British deputy paymaster general at Nova Scotia "*precisely* with their christian names and surnames, and present place of abode—the date of their reduction to half pay—their rank at the time—and present place of residence," &c. &c.

As there are several of this description in the United States, we are more particular in giving this communication, as they cannot *mistake the duty they owe themselves* in such a crisis as is approaching, so that those who prefer the government of G. Britain, may not be *taken in an aukward position*, and those who prefer America and liberty, may take such public measures as may assure the citizens in the neighborhood of their fidelity to the U. S.

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WASHINGTON CITY, July 18.

On Saturday arrived at the Navy-Yard, the French national brig *Surveillante*, of 18 guns. She is last from Guadaloupe, having made her passage in 12 days. On casting anchor the fired a salute, which was returned from the yard. She brings no European news. The commander states the price of flour at Guadaloupe to have been forty dollars a barrel, and beef the same price. Coffee was at thirteen cents the pound, and sugar at four dollars the cwt. The quantity of flour on hand was inconsiderable, and the last supply had been obtained from the British Islands in the neighborhood.

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Major SWANN having resigned his appointment as Pay-master of the army of the United States, ROBERT BRENT this successor entered upon the duties of that office on the 1st inst. to whom communications for the Department may hereafter be addressed.

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It is not often that we find occasion to notice any thing contained in the Washington Federalist; not from any dearth of misrepresentation in that print, but from the articles of this character usually carrying on the face of them their own refutation. But that paper on Saturday, in giving Mr. Lewis as authority for the declaration of Bonaparte, *that he would no longer suffer us to remain neutral*, calls for the most marked contradiction, which, from the information we have received, we are justified in giving it.—*We have seen* Mr. Lewis, and it is on his authority that we make the contradiction.

We likewise offer the following statement relative to the treatment of the Osage on the same authority; a statement which has become the more necessary from the numerous wilful falsehoods with which the federal prints teem.

On the arrival of the Osage at L'Orient, the was arrested by the custom-house officers, conformably to their general instructions, in consequence of having been spoken by a British vessel. Mr. Lewis immediately proceeded to Paris, and there without difficulty obtained her recognition as a national vessel and release.

On her arrival at Falmouth the British Excise officer seized her and took out her naval stores, in virtue of an alleged infraction of the revenue laws, which prohibits *private* ships from entering with more than a prescribed quanty of them. Representation was forthwith made to the government at London, and Mr. Canning's order obtained for her release, the restoration of the stores, and her treatment as a national vessel.

Thus it appears that the treatment in both countries was not substantially different; and that such difference as does exist shews the conduct of the English subaltern officers to have been more aggravated than that of the French. It is however, sufficient for our satisfaction, that both governmepts, on complaint, promptly interposed to set affairs right.

*Nat. Intel.*

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EXTRACT.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

*In the house of representatives, June* 29, 1808.

We, the people of the state of South Carolina, in general assembly met, deeply impressed with the state of our political affairs, and feeling as freemen ought to feel, whose rights have been violated by the different belligerent nations, conceive it to be our duty at this crisis, to come forward and vindicate republican institutions from the charge of ingratitude, and unequivocally to express our sense of the late measures of the general government. We see in them a sincere desire to preserve to our country the blessings of peace and independence, objects so dear to us as to render personal inconvenience and individual privations, matter unworthy of consideration—therefore,

*Resolved*, That Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States, in recommending, and the Congress of the United States in passing the acts imposing and enforcing the embargo, have deserved well of their country.

*Resolved*, That it be, and it is hereby recommended to the good citizens of this state, to give them their aid to carry into execution this important national measure.

*Resolved*, That this state will, to the utmost of its power, and at all hazards, support the general government, in all measures calculated to maintain the rights, and support the independence of the United States.

*Resolved*, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of this state, forthwith transmit these resolutions to the President of the United States.

On the question being put, to agree to the above resolutions, the same was agreed to unanimously.

R. GRANT,
*Clerk of H. R. of S. Carolina.*

*Resolved*, That the same be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

In the Senate, concurred in unanimously.

H. B. SAXON, *Clk.*

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NASHVILLE, June 9.

Our affairs with the Indians between this place and Natchez are becoming truly alarming. Every day we hear by passing travellers, of the repetition of aggression of a very serious nature—Nay so much has been the alarm excited that considerable danger is apprehended in passing the wilderness.

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*Robbery*—Week before last, a gentleman on his way from Natchez to this place, passing through the Wilderness, was robbed by six of the Choctaw tribe of Indians—He was forcible taken off his horse and had taken from him his clothes, and the money of which he was possessed.

The apology assigned by the Indians for this outrage, was, "that the whites would shortly shoot too much, and cut their throats." This happened just this side of Beam's.

The day following, two other persons at the same place and by the same party were also robbed.

It fortunately happened that they were youths on their way to College, as the Indians declared, had they been men, they intended to kill one of them!

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*CHARLES TOWN, July 22.*

The following extract of a letter is worthy of all possible attention and full credit, inasmuch as it contains the sentiments of an American merchant, long resident and engaged in extensive business in London. The writer is a federalist; and like many of that class of politicians on this side of the water at the present day, speaks language genuinely American. *(Monitor.)*

*Extract of a letter from an eminent merchant in London. dated May 10th, 1808, to his correspondent in George-Town.*

"There is nothing doing here in Maryland tobacco, because it is not fit for the manufacturers of this country, and all the ports on the continent are shut by the French against all exports from England. Several cargoes that were designed for Holland have been forced in here by the late orders in council and must be sacrificed. If this had not been the case, I should have got off about 200 hhds. that I have long had on hand, very well; but as things now are, I know not how to sell it at any price, unless your embargo should continue a year or upwards, and in that time the scarcity of Virginia might force the manufacturers to make use of a few Marylands. York and James Rivers are worth 7 1-2d. a 8d.—little demand.

"I have not lately heard from Holland; but as no tobacco can go there, I presume prices by this time are up to 15 *a* 16*st.* and will be much higher if your embargo continues.

"I am surprised to see by your newspapers the clamours against the embargo. Suppose for a moment it was taken off, that would not improve your situation in the smallest degree, unless the British orders in council and the French decrees were also removed. By the orders in council all your produce must come here, or be liable to capture and condemnation; and by the French decrees all coming here is liable to capture and condemnation. But suppose all was to come safe here, it would not pay the freight and other charges of importation, so that the whole cost would be a total loss to the shipper—this is clear and certain—not speculation—and would apply almost to every kind of your produce.—Cotton would be the best article; but even that would net little or nothing.—Would it not then be better for your produce to perish in America and serve as manure for your lands, than to export it to perish in Europe, after adding to your loss by paying freight, insurance and other charges? England, Scotland, and Ireland, do not consume more than one sixth part of your produce; and if the whole was obliged to come here, this one sixth would sell for almost nothing, and the other 5-6ths would be a total sacrifice. This is a true state of the case. The measure of your embargo is wise, just and prudent, and ought not to be raised until all your political differences are settled in Europe."

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Every instance of the violation of the Embargo on our frontiers and every hope of such a violation is reported by the enemies of our administration with the same pleasure as we might expect from a triumph over the worst enemy. In this war, every enormity is excused, every excitement to violate the laws is given, and offenders prepare to trample on the laws with public patronage. What good cause can such conduct support. *Salem Reg.*

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We have received information that the stores of the Osage were seized at Falmouth by the custom-house officers, and that they were not liberated till application was officially made by Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Canning. Had the French done this, there would have been no end to Federal clamour. Not a syllable respecting this affair has transpired from any of our tory editors, though informed of it immediately on the arrival of the Osage. *N. Y. Public Ad.*

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When the stores of the Osage, which had been seized at Falmouth, were ordered to be restored, *after Mr. Pinckney had interposed*, it was discovered that the following articles had been purloined, viz.

3 qr. casks of Madeira,
3 do. coffee,
1 bbl. rum,
1 do. brandy.

The theft was attributed to one of the custom-house officers, but there was no disposition to indemnify for the loss. *ib.*

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It is now ascertained with precision, that the Embargo has been prolonged by the improper conduct of Mr. Pickering and those of his sect: And an adherence to it until a suitable adjustment of our differences takes place with the belligerent powers, no longer solely a matter of policy, has become a measure of vital interest to the nation. When it is known that expectations are entertained in Great Britain that the Americans will turn insurgents against their own government, that our constitution may be subverted, and that by a continuance of the orders of council the British ministry can compel the people of the United States to choose a president contrary to their own wishes, what remains to be done but to persist in the embargo, (even were it not an act of the most profound and consummate policy,) in order to convince the cabinet of St. James that such expectations will not be fulfilled? Three months ago the embargo in all probability would have been raised, had it not been for the howlings of the Essex Junto and the gazettes devoted to their views. Distressed by their own orders of council, terribly awed at the prospect before them, the Percival ministry were about to yield to the demands of justice, and withdraw their odious innovations upon maritime law; when the first glimmerings of that baleful spirit of misrepresentation of the dispositions of the people of this country reached England, and influenced the British ministry to wait the fulfilment of a false and deluding prophecy. Every sentence of Mr. Pickering's letter; every paragraph against the measure, from the day it was enacted to the present time, has a tendency to rivet the embargo upon the country more firmly. But, "Good cometh out of evil." Another English ministry will know better how to estimate the promises and predictions of other Pickerings: and growing wise by experiment, will learn that "Jeffersonian policy" is not injurious to Great Britain, only when the policy of Britain is inimical to her own real interests. *[Mon.*

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The British ministry seem to make themselves happy under the belief, that six months embargo will produce a *revolution* in the U. States—and so it has, and a *resolution* also? to support the government of our country in the prosecution of all defensive measures its wisdom may see proper to adopt.

*Bal. Eve. Post.*

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Berkeley, the murdering admiral lately on the American station, has been *punished* for his attack upon the *Chesapeake* by being promoted to the command of a 'highly important' secret expedition which sailed from England the 14th of May—destined, perhaps, to aid *Burr in cultivating* his Washita *lands.*

*ib.*

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The Lovely Lucy, capt. Chambers, whose capture some time since by the French schooner Superieur, and who had cleared out from this port for Savannah, was taken by the French in the act of violating our embargo law. We are informed from the most respectable authority that Trinidad was the port to which she was going, and to which young Campbell formerly of Frederick county, who was lost with the schooner was going to settle. On the island of Trinidad, he had purchased an estate, and had become a foreign subject.

*[Balt. Am.*

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Capt. J. H. Horton, who arrived at Sag Harbour, on Friday from Machias informs that he saw there a hand bill issued from St John's which gave an account of a great naval engagement in the Mediterranean, in which the French were defeated. The English acknowledge to have lost 5000 men, and three ships which blew up during the engagement.

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*Boston, June 24.*

On the 24th ult. the frigate Nemesis arrived at Halifax, from Cork and England; and the Halifax sloop of war from the West Indies. The Nemesis bro't under her convoy two transports and two ordnance store ships. The transports brought 100 artillery, and 150 car-artillery and drivers. We understand it was reported, that the store ships brought 6000 stands of arms for the militia, 6000,000 ball cartridges, and 5000 barrels of gun powder.

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*Extract of a letter of the 14th April, from Tangiers.*

"Seventeen American vessels have lately anchored at this port, from England, provided with licences to take cargoes in Spain and return. I was extremely sorry to see so many engaged in that hazardous trade. The consequences have already justified my apprehensions. Seven of them at Alicante and two at Malaga, have been detained by the Spaniards or taken by the French privateers, and I much fear but few of the others will escape sharing a like fate."

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The following is a new attempt of the British to evade the Embargo:

WHEREAS in the present situation of affairs, it appears to me necessary to authorise the admission of neutral vessels and commodities into this Province, [Nova-Scotia] under certain regulations, I have therefore by and with the advice of his majesty's council, thought fit to grant permission to the subjects of all neutral nations to import and bring into the ports of Halifax, Shelbourne, Liverpool, and Digby, in this province, in neutral ships or vessels, all articles of merchandize, allowed to be imported and brought by British subjects in British vessels from foreign countries, by my proclamation dated 4th May last: Also naval stores of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes. And I do hereby order and direct, that all neutrals and neutral shipping, importing and bringing all such goods, wares and merchandise before mentioned into the harbors of this province, shall be allowed to land and sell the same freely and without interruption, subject to the same rules and regulations and liable to the same duties, which British subjects importing the same articles in British ships are now liable and subject to. And to lade and carry from thence any goods or commodities which may be legally exported by British subjects in British shipping. This Proclamation to be in force for four months from the date hereof.

Given under my hand and seal at arms, etc. this 23d day of June, 1808.

(Signed)

GEORGE PREVOST.

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*The following extract of a letter from St. Croix is from a gentleman of the first respectability at that place, to his friend in New York. It confirms, beyond all doubt, the intelligence before received on this important subject.*

[N. YORK GAZETTE.]

*EXTRACT—St. Croix, June 23.*

"By a vessel arrived at Trinidad, that left Gibraltar about 20th May, it is reported that violent commotions had taken place in Spain in consequence of the French having attempted to carry off the prince of Asturias lately declared king, as a prisoner to France, and that a number of French troops had been massacred in different places; in consequence of which Bonaparte was carrying fire and sword through that devoted country. Such was the consternation, it is said, that the people of Cadiz were in, that they had sent an offer to Gibraltar to deliver up the city and fleet to us, and that lord Collingwood and general Spencer had actually left that fortress with a competent number of ships and five thousand men to carry into effect this important measure.

"It is not at all surprising that the state of extreme wretchedness to which the people of Spain are reduced by the detestable tyrant and his minions, should drive them to acts of the highest desperation.

"Flour was down to 12 and 15 dollars per barrel."

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Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the army, at the Cantonment, on the Missouri, dated the 30th of May last.

"Boats arrive every day from the Indian country, giving an account of the Indians murdering whites, such as traders, hunters, &c. They represent them as extremely impudent, saucy and overbearing. We have had between three and four hundred here for some time past, who are making preparations to go to war with some of the nations higher up the Missouri, and have been leaving here for two or three days past for that purpose."

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The French agents in Morocco are making great exertions to bring on a war between Morocco and the English; while the latter are courting Moorish friendship by liberal presents.

*Mercatile Ad.*

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It is at length ascertained that *Mungo Parke*, the celebrated traveller in the interior of Africa, is no more. The British Parliament have granted to his widow 3236l. 10s. sterling, and to Mr. Anderson, father of Mr. Anderson who accompanied Mr. Parker, 1085l.

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A writer in a late London paper states, that the late stamp duties on a conveyance by lease and release amounted to twenty-eight pounds sterling, and that by the proposed new system it will amount to no less a sum than two hundred and sixty-five pounds sterling, which exceeds a thousand dollars, and will in this country pay for a handsome farm. Such are the dreadful expedients to which the authors of the British orders, the destroyers of commerce, are driven. Can the reign of such men endure?

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Accounts from Georgia say with confidence that Mr. Madison will have the unanimous vote of that state.

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It is reported that Wm. Duane, editor of the Aurora, has been appointed by the president, a lieutenant-colonel of the first regiment of riflemen, in the service of the United States.

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*Black Lead*—A mine of Black Lead has been discovered in the neighborhood of Raleigh, North Carolina. It is used as paint, to make the roofs of houses fire proof: and is sold at the mines at 10 dollars per barrel of fifty weight.

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*Bayonne*, the place at which our late European advices state Bonaparte to be, is a city of France, in the lower Pyrennees. The citadel is represented to be one of the strongest in France. The military weapon the *bayon*-et bears the name of this city, in which it was invented. The place is famous for hams and chocolate. It is 425 miles south by west of Paris.

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*From a London paper, of May 6.*

Mr. BARING, whose name is sufficient to stamp any opinion almost on commercial affairs with a considerable degree of credit, observed last night in the House of commons, that it was his opinion that the rise in the price of Stocks was chiefly, if not entirely, to be attributed to the want of means to employ great capitals in commerce as heretofore. That, therefore, they invested their property in the funds; there was consequently a great influx of buyers in the markets, and the funds rose.

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The captain of an American ship (the General Clarkson of New-York) which has been just brought by one of our cruizers into Plymouth, communicates that he was on his passage from China stopped by one of our men of war, and had 25 of his crew taken out, and the man of war in return put 15 of her hands on board his ship, all of whom were by age and infirmity rendered incapable of fulfilling a seaman's duty. The 25 men taken out of the General Clarkson, the captain alleges to have been all native Americans, with the certificates of whose birth he is furnished, and that he stated this to the officers of our men of war, upon whom it had no effect. We hope this affair will be inquired into.

The General Clarkson was bound from Canton to Amsterdam, with a very valuable cargo, estimated at above 100,000l. *Lon. Print.*

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*Smuggling.*—We learn from a correspondent at Machias, that since the prohibition to export flour from Eastport has been carried into effect, large quantities are daily smuggled into the British territories from Chandler's river, Plantation No. 28; but that Machias has become the principal place of deposit.—Three hundred barrels he says, have been carried away in one night. This shameful traffic will be put a stop to by the exposure of the names of persons concerned in it. *Boston Chron.*

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Mr. Wm. M'Creery, the Representative in Congress for the city of Baltimore, has declined a re-election.

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A bruising-match lately took place at Kendal, (England) between two men of the names of *Best* and *Hill*, both of some pugilistic celebrity—*Hill* beat his antagonist *hollow*, so that of course *Best* got the *worst* of it.

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*Method of preservin Wheat from the ravages of the Hessian Fly.*

An intelligent gentleman of Plattskill, has communicated the following method to preserve wheat from the ravages of the Hessian Fly, or what is often termed the insect. The little expence and trouble which is required to make the experiment, we hope will induce our farmers to give it a fair trial.

"I take the salt and pickle, says our informant, which can be spared from my meat tubs, and adding water sufficient to soak my seed wheat, put in salt as long as the water will dissolve it. In this I soak the seed eight hours, then turn off the water and add as much ground plaister as will adhere to the kernals of the grain. For clayed land, substitute lime for plaster. The grain should be harrowed in before it is dry. When my seed is thus prepared, continues our correspondent, I have never failed of a crop, although the adjoining field which was sown in the common way has been so far destroyed as to induce me to plough it up for buckwheat. Buttermilk and water have been tried in the room of brine, but they do not produce any good effect. I do not sow my seed thus prepared until after the equinoctial storm, from the 21st to the 28th Sept. and have found it to answer well.

*Plebeian.*

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Died, yesterday, after a short illness, Mr. Mathias Anderson, of this county.

Also, this morning, after a long and painful indisposition, Mrs. Mary Young, wife of Mr. John Young, of this town.

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Died, at Dedham (Massachusetts,) on Monday, the 4th of July, in the morning, the Honorable FISHER AMES. Distinguished funeral honors have been paid him at Boston.

——, at Philadelphia *John Shee*, Collector of that port.

——, On Monday the 11th inst. at his country seat, near Germantown, Pennsylvania, Doctor *William Shippen*, in the 75th year of his age.

——, Lately, at Albany, Mr. *John Barber*, publisher of the Albany Register, Printer of the laws of the United States, and Printer to the state of N. Y.

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WANTED,

An OVERSEER. Good recommendations will be required.

GEO. S. WASHINGTON.

July 22, 1808.

*An apprentice wanted.*

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

WM. MORROW.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

## EARLY LIFE.

When young in life, nor known to sorrow,
How lightly flew the gladsome day!
Gay dreams of bliss brought on the morrow,
And gilt the sun's declining ray.

Then sweet and tranquil were my slumbers;
Then never wak'd mine eyes to weep,
No sorrow which the heart encumbers,
Poison'd the balm of downy sleep.

Not reach'rous friendship then had found me,
Nor Death's dread power had rent my heart,
Hope spread her fair illusion round me,
And play'd the dear deceiver's part.

She pictur'd years of tranquil pleasure,
Peace and content the held to view;
My trusting heart dwelt o'er its treasure,
And tho't the lovely vision true.

Ah! scenes of joy, by fancy given,
To cheat the enraptur'd gazing eye;
Say, why alas! ye promise Heaven,
And give—but disappointment's sigh?

Dear days of bliss! ye wake my sorrow—
Now slowly moves the tedious day,
While sombre shades o'er cloud the morrow,
And throud the sun's declining ray.

[*New York Paper.*] *Clara.*

The London papers abound, in general, with quaint paragraphs, very amusing to readers fond of light articles.—The following are copied from the *Morning Post*, of April 30, which are pleasant without being offensive: [*Mon.*

"The Dublin Theatre has lately been much annoyed by a fellow, who in every interesting scene, imitated the sound of a *Cuckoo*. At length it was found necessary to pull out the ill-omened bird by his *beak*.

"It is shrewdly conjectured, that in the depredations committed by the Spanish mob in seeking for the Prince of Peace's picture, they were not altogether inattentive to the *King's picture*, which, however, they would take care to pocket, and not destroy.

"When Alexander ascended the throne, he promised to tread the *steps* of his grand-mother; but Bonaparte has sent his dancing-master to him, to teach him some *new* steps."

*From the* NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

MR. SMITH,

Having heard of several instances of the excessive use of cold water proving fatal this week, and the weather continuing unusually warm, (the mercury rising above 90 to 95 degs. in Farenheit's thermometer,) I am induced to send you for publication, some extracts from an account given of that disorder and method of cure by Dr. Rush; with a view of warning the uninformed against its deleterious consequences, as medical assistance can seldom be obtained in time to afford relief.

"Few summers elapse in Philadelphia, in which there are not instances of many persons being affected by drinking cold water.

In some seasons four or five persons have died suddenly from this cause, in one day. This mortality falls chiefly upon the laboring part of the community, who seek to allay their thirst by drinking the water from the pumps in the streets, and who are too impatient or too ignorant to use the necessary precautions for preventing its morbid or deadly effects upon them. These accidents seldom happen except when the mercury rises, above 85 degrees in Farenheit's Thermometer."

"Three circumstances generally concur to produce disease or death from drinking cold water. 1st. The patient is extremely warm. 2nd. The water is extremely cold; and 3d. A large quantity of it is taken into the body. The danger from drinking the cold water is always in proportion to the degrees of combination which occur in the three circumstances that have been mentioned."

"The following symptoms generally follow, where cold water has been taken under the above circumstances."

"In a few minutes after the patient has swallowed the water, he is affected by a dimness of sight, he staggers in attempting to walk, and unless supported, falls to the ground;—he breathes with difficulty; a rattling is heard in his throat: his nostrils and cheeks expand and contract in every act of respiration; his face appears suffused with blood and of a livid color, his extremities become cold, and his pulse imperceptible; and unless relief is speedily obtained, the disorder terminates in death in four or five minutes. Punch, beer, and even toddy, when drank under the same circumstances as cold water, have all been known to produce the same marked and fatal effects." "I know of but one certain remedy for this disease, and that is Liquid Laudanum. The doses of it in the cases of spasm should be proportioned to the violence of the disease. From a tea-spoonful to near a table-spoonful have been given in some instances before relief has been obtained. Where the powers of life appear to be suddenly suspended, the same remedy should be used which have been so successfully employed in recovering persons supposed to be dead from drowning."

"If neither the voice of reason, nor the fatal example of those who have perished from this cause, are sufficient to produce restraint in drinking a large quantity of cold liquors, when the body is preternaturally heated, then let me advise to—1st. Grasp the vessel, out of which you are about to drink, for a minute or longer with both your hands; this will abstract a portion of heat from the body, and impart it at the same time to the cold liquor, provided the vessel is made of metal, glass or earth; for heat follows the same laws, in many instances, in passing through bodies, with regard to its relative velocity, which we observe to take place in electricity—2nd. If you are not furnished with a cup, and are obliged to drink by bringing your mouth in contact with the stream which issues from a pump or spring, always wash your face and hands previously to your drinking, with a little of the cold water. By receiving the shock of the water first upon those parts of the body, a portion of its heat is conveyed away, and the vital parts are thereby defended from the action of the cold."

*Rush's Medical Inquiries, &c. vol. 1st.*


## 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.*

## 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.

## *CAUTION.*

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

*JOHN DOWNEY.*

*Bloomery, May 16, 1808.*

BLANK DEEDS

*For sale at this Office.*

*WILL BE PUBLISHED*

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

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

*PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,*

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

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

*Together with an account of*

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON,

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

BY GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.

*Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.*

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

## NOTICE.

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

EDWARD BREEN.

June 14th, 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.

## 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.

## RAGS.

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

## Paper Making.

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

CONRAD COUNSELLER.

June 23, 1808.


## A List of Letters

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

A.

JOHN ABELL, Daniel Allstodt, Gerrard Alexander, John Anderson, Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B.

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

C.

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

D.

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

F.

Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs. Martha Frame.

G.

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

H.

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

J.

Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L.

Richard Llewellin, Theo. Lee, 2 letters, Jacob Lancesques.

M.

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

P.

Mrs. Eliza Patton, David Palmer.

R.

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

S.

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

T.

Mordica Throckmorton, Thomas Tinker, Bennet Taylor.

V.

William Vestal.

W.

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

Y.

George Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Charlestown, July 1, 1808.


## Spring Goods.

W. W. LANE,

*Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought*

Spring & Summer Goods,

Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH: he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country. He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Blittered Steel, Cabonitt Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugars, French and Peach Brandy, Wines, &c. Also a large quantity of old Rye Whiskey, distilled in Pennsylvania, all of which he offers for cash, on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (*Virginia,*) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 18.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.



## WANTED,

An OVERSEER. Good recommendations will be required.

GEO. S. WASHINGTON.

July 22, 1808.


## The following Letters

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

A.

William Abernathy, near Bath.

B.

Moses Botts.

C.

Rachel Chinowith, Richard Cullen, Joseph Cassey, Joseph Clark.

D.

William Downing, John Dailey.

E.

Abraham Edgell, George Early.

F.

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

G.

Barnhart Gibheart, William Gill, Ann Gross.

H.

Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyles, John Householder, near Bath.

J.

Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.

L.

Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Sherry.

M.

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

N.

Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.

P.

Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

R.

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

S.

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

T.

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

W.

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

Y.

John Yeates.

WM. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.

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

*Martinsburgh, July* 1, 1808.


## FOR RENT,

*And immediate possession given,*

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

DANIEL MORGAN.

July 1, 1808.

## *An apprentice wanted.*

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

WM. MORROW.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

PROPOSALS

*By Zadoc Cramer, of Pittsburgh,*

For printing by a General Subscription, a

Dictionary of the Holy Bible;

WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED,

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

ALSO

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

FORMING

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

ILLUSTRATED

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

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Minister of the Gospel, Haddington.

*WITH NOTES,*

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

*CONDITIONS.*

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

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

## JACOB DILMAN,

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

MARY DILMAN.

New-York, July 1, 1808.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a *BAY MARE*, about 14½ hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, shod before, and has a large wart near her left eye, which appears bloody. Whoever takes up and secures said mare, so that the subscriber gets her again, and (if stolen) apprehends the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

## 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 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.

## RAGS.

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


*From a New-York Paper.*

## GOOD CIDER.

*Directions for making sweet cider, that shall retain a fine vinous flavor, and keep good for a long time in casks, like wine.*

There are persons in this country who have for years past been in the habit of making a particular fine, rich and sweet cider, which they sell from 6 to 10 dollars per barrel;—the method of doing it they have endeavored to keep a profound secret.

The writer of this being acquainted with the art and desirous that all cider makers may profit by it, takes this method to make it more generally known.

It is of importance in making cider, that the mill, the press, and all the materials be sweet and clean, and the straw clear from mull. To make good cider, fruit should be ripe, (but not rotten) and when the apples are ground, if the juice is left in the pumice for 24 hours, the cider will be richer, solter and higher coloured; if the fruit is all of the same kind, it is generally thought that the cider will be better, as the fermentation will certainly be more regular, which is of importance. The gathering and grinding the apples, and pressing out the juice, is a mere manuel labor, performed with very little skill in the operator; but here the great art of making good cider commences, for as soon as the juice is pressed out, nature begins to work a wonderful change in it. The juice of fruit, if left to itself, will undergo three distinct fermentations, all of which change the quality and nature of its fluid. The first is the vinous, the second the acid, which makes it hard and prepares it for vinegar; by the third it becomes putrid. The first fermentation is the only one the juice of apples should undergo to make good cider. It is this operation that separates the filth from the juice, and leaves it a clear, sweet and vinous liquor. To preserve it in this state is the grand secret: it is done by fumigating it with sulphur, which checks any further fermentation, and preserves it in its fine vinous state. It is to be wished that all cider makers would make a trial of this method; it is attended with no expence, and but little trouble, and will have its desired effect. I would recommend that the juice as it comes from the press, be placed in open headed casks or vats; in this situation it is most likely to undergo a proper fermentation, and the person attending may with great correctness ascertain, when this first fermentation ceases; this is of some importance and must be particularly attended to. The fermentation is attended with a hissing noise, bubbles rising to the surface and are forming a soft spungy crust over the liquor. When this crust begins to crack, and a white froth appears in the cracks level with the surface of the head, the fermentation is about stopping. At this time the liquor is in the fine genuine clear state, and must be drawn off immediately into clean casks; and this is the time to fumigate it with sulphur. To do this take a strip of canvas, about two inches broad and twelve long, and dip this into the melted sulphur, and when a few pails of racked cider are put into the cask set this match on fire and hold it in the cask till it is consumed, then bung the cask and shake it, that the liquor may incorporate with and retain the fumes; after this fill the cask, and bung it up. This cider should be racked off again the latter part of February, or first of March; and if not as clear as you would wish it, put in isinglass to fine it and stir it well—then put the cask in a cool place, where it will not be disturbed, for the fining to settle. Cider prepared in this manner will keep sweet in casks for years.

It is certainly of great importance to the people of America, to cultivate the fruit, that is natural to the soil of this country, and to make the most of the fruit which that soil produces: especially, when its produce is an article of value and of great consumption in this country.

*A lover of good cider.*

## REPUBLICAN MEETING.

*At a very numerous meeting of Republican Citizens, of the Second Ward, in the city of New-York, convened by previous public notice, at the long room of Abraham B. Martling, on Tuesday evening, July* 12, 1808—THOMAS NIXON *was called to the chair, and* JONATHAN THOMPSON *chosen secretary. The following resolutions being read, and approved, were passed unanimously, with the exception of* only one *dissenting voice.*

Whereas it appears to this meeting reasonable and consistent with the principles we profess as republicans, and also essentially necessary to preserve the harmony and union of our party, that when a difference of opinion arises among ourselves, in regard to particular men, the minority should yield to, and acquiesce in the opinion of the majority, whenever such opinion has been fairly ascertained; and whereas a large majority of the Republican members of Congress have in conformity with usual practice nominated and recommended JAMES MADISON for the office of President, and GEORGE CLINTON for the office of Vice President of the United States; and we believing there is no mode better calculated to ascertain the sentiments of the republicans of the United States on this important subject; therefore,

*Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, that JAMES MADISON is the only "*rightful*" republican candidate for the office of *President*, and that GEORE CLINTON is the only "*rightful*" republican candidate for the office of *Vice President* of the U. States; and we do therefore cordially acquiesce in their nomination.

*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that the present opposition to the nomination of MR. MADISON, "has a tendency to prostrate the dignity of the state—to excite disorder—to destroy the respect of the community for its public functionaries—to weaken their faith in a republican form of government, and to cause it to be believed that every political struggle is a mere contest for office, and not a contest for principles."

And whereas we have for some time past with great indignation observed certain publications in the newspapers printed in this city, entitled "*American Citizen*" and "*Republican Watch Tower*," which under the garb of republicanism are not only endeavouring to excite local prejudices, but also propagating the most base and infamous calumnies against the president, congress and the heads of departments; and "after repeated proofs of the unshaken patriotism of the people, vainly attempting to destroy their confidence in their public agents by exaggerating the effects of the embargo, while studiously concealing the causes that led to it," and which still render it indispensable; Therefore,

*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that the "*American Citizen*" and "*Republican Watch Tower*" edited by *James Cheetham* "are not any longer considered by us as republican papers, and that they ought not any longer to be esteemed as organs of republican opinions."

*Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, That *the authors and propagators* of certain late publications, representing *the uniform and independent Republicans of this city* as Jacobins & disorganizers, and comparing them to a *Parisian mob*, merit "the contempt and abhorrence" of every republican.

*Resolved*, That we consider the right "of assembling together openly and publicly, and discussing freely the conduct of public men and measures, and expressing our resolution and opinions to the world," an *inherent right* of freemen and absolutely necessary to the support of a republican government.

THOMAS NIXON, *Chairman*,
JONA. THOMPSON, *Secretary.*