

Farmer's Repository.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1808.

No. 14.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

DAWN.

THERE is a soft and fragrant hour,
Sweet, fresh, reviving in its power;
'Tis when a ray
Steals from the vale of parting night,
And by its mild prelusive light
Foretells the day.

'Tis when some ling'ring stars scarce fled
Over the misty mountain's head
Their fairy beam;
When one by one retiring shroud,
Dim glittering through a fleecy cloud,
Their last faint gleam.

'Tis when just wak'd from transient death
(By some frail zephyr's balmy breath)
The unfolding rose,
Sheds on the air its rich perfume,
While every bud with deeper bloom
And beauty glows.

'Tis when fond nature (genial power)
Weeps o'er each drooping night clos'd flower,
While softly fly
Those doubtful mists that leave to view
Each glowing scene of various hue
That charms the eye.

'Tis when the sea-girt turret's brow
Receives the East's first kindly glow,
And the dark wave,
Swelling to meet the Orient gleam,
Reflects the warmly strength'ning beam
It seems to lave.

'Tis when the restless child of sorrow,
Watching the wish'd for rising morn,
His couch foregoes,
And seeks midst scenes so sweet, so mild,
To soothe those pangs so keen, so wild,
Of hopeless woes.

Nor day, nor night, this hour can claim,
Nor moonlight ray, nor noontide beam
Does it betray;
But fresh, reviving, downy sweet,
It hells the glowing hours to meet,
Of rising day.

(Miss Owenson.)

Anecdote of Murat, Grand Duke of Berg.

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

Undaunted Courage.—Mr. Boswell, in his tour to Corsica, relates a remarkable anecdote, which general Paoli told him. At the siege of Tortona, the commander of the army ordered captain Carew, an Irish officer in the service of Naples, to advance with a detachment to a particular post. Having his orders, he whispered to Carew, "Sir, I know you to be a gallant man. I have therefore put you on this duty which I tell you, in confidence, is certain death to you and your men; I place you there to make the enemy spring a mine below you."

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

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

*So the Indians call the inhabitants of the U. States.

More Beer and less Rum.—On a fair computation, one third of the earnings of daily laborers is expended for spirituous liquors; consequently, if a man labors three hundred days in a year, at 75 cents per day, he spends 75 dollars for spirits, which do him no good, but a deal of harm. If 50 dollars a year of this expenditure were saved, every laborer would in four years be able to build a snug house, worth 200 dollars, and buy him a farm of new land, of 100 acres. He could, at the same time, with the remaining 25 dollars, purchase and drink 100 gallons of strong beer annually, which would do him a great deal of good, and no harm.

The free use of rum enervates the body, shortens life, and destroys reputation and credit; and what is worse, may cruelly prevent thousands of innocent, helpless children, the enjoyment of such food as nature requires. As a substitute, malt ale or beer answers a double purpose; its use cherishes the spirits without intoxication; strengthens the body, and corrects the juices.

Doctors Cullen and M'Bride say that hops will preserve fresh meat from putrefaction. Beer prevents many diseases which arise from inflamed blood, and, in the warm seasons, acts as a powerful antiputrescent. Its free use prevents gravelly concretions, and is always antidote to urinary suppressions, and scurvy at sea. It is food and drink of the most wholesome kind; and its use renders it more palatable than ardent liquors.

The following is the answer of the President of the U. S. to an address of the delegates of the Democratic Republicans of the city of Philadelphia, in general ward committee assembled.

The epoch, fellow citizens, into which our lots has fallen, has indeed been fruitful of events which require vigilance, and embarrassed deliberation. That during such a period of difficulty, and amidst the perils surrounding us, the public measures which have been pursued should meet your approbation, is a source of great satisfaction.

It was not expected, in this age, that nations, so honorably distinguished by their advances in science and civilization, would suddenly cast away the esteem they had merited from the world, and revolting from the empire of morality, assume a character in history, which all the tears of their posterity will never

wash from its pages. But during this delirium of the warring powers, the ocean having become a field of lawless violence, a suspension of our navigation for a time was equally necessary to avoid conflict, or enter it with advantage.— This measure will indeed produce some temporary inconvenience; but promises lasting good, by promoting among ourselves the establishment of manufactures hitherto sought abroad, at the risk of collisions no longer regulated by the laws of reason or morality.

It is to be lamented that any of our citizens, not thinking with the mass of the nation as to the principles of our government, or of its administration, and seeing all its proceedings with a prejudiced eye, should so misconceive and misrepresent our situation as to encourage aggression from foreign nations.— Our expectation is that their distempered views will be underlaid by others, as they are by ourselves. But should war be the consequence of these delusions, and the errors of our dissatisfied citizens find atonement only in the blood of their sounder brethren, we must meet it as an evil necessarily flowing from that liberty of speaking and writing which guards our other liberties; and I have entire confidence in the assurances that your ardor will be animated, in the conflicts brought on, by considerations of the necessity, honor and justice of our cause.

I sincerely thank you, fellow citizens, for the concern you so kindly express for my future happiness. It is a high and abundant reward for endeavors to be useful; and I supplicate the care of Providence over the well being of yourselves and our beloved country.

TH. JEFFERSON.
May 25, 1808.

SALEM, (Mas.) June 4.

At the supreme court lately holden at Portland, a Mr. Smith, and Job Norton, were convicted under the statute of counterfeiting bank bills. Norton is sentenced to one of the solitary cells for 30 days, and to hard labor for 18 months. Joseph Drew was found guilty of murder, and the sentence of death has been passed upon him.

Not a nation of Europe, that has any knowledge of our commercial affairs, has refused an open testimony from some of its best informed subjects, of the prudence of our embargo. This testimony has not been artfully given to lessen our value for our commerce, or to seize upon it, but under the conviction of its high value, and of our greatest sufferings.

And shall we not listen to the voice of the world?—and shall we impute to a narrow policy, or a proud speculation, what has reasons sufficient to justify it, with all its greatest evils to the world? The present state of the world imperiously demands the embargo. Hear what an Englishman says of neutral commerce.—"The reciprocity of deadly rancor which exists between the courts of G. Britain and of France, has intimated that to impose one restriction on the trade of neutrals after another, to harass them by successive vexations, and to load them with repeated indignities; till every neutral power, that might mitigate the evils of war, seems likely to be precipitated into that abyss of destruction, which is prepared by the unremitting fury of the belligerents."

"In such a state of things, neutrals are reduced to what may be called a dilemma of destruction. Whatever course they adopt, spoliation and captivity flare them in the face. Under the conflicting prohibitions of England and France, the commerce of those powers who are in a state of amity with the belligerents, is placed under an interdiction of extermination."—If Englishmen speak this language, is our own government not to guard against our perdition?

True strength of parties in Massachusetts.

The votes for Governor in April last, as finally ascertained, give Mr. Sullivan, republican, 43,074 Mr. Gore, federalist, 40,453

Republican majority 2,621

Last year Gov. Sullivan had a majority of 2,730. So that the embargo may be considered having changed 109 votes out of 83,000.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this Office.

For sale, by the Barrel,

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

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, 30th May, 1808.

For Sale,

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

SAMUEL WASHINGTON.
May 17, 1808.

Five Dollars Reward.

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

J. HOLKER.
May 6, 1808.

Journeyman Weaver.

WANTED immediately, a sober, industrious journeyman to the Counterpane weaving, or a good plain weaver; a person of the latter description would be instructed in the Counterpane weaving, and receive liberal wages.

WILLIAM MORROW.
Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

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

A Stray Hog.

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

ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER.
May 10, 1808.



Lots and Houses.

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

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

CAUTION.

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

JOHN DOWNER.
Bloemery, May 16, 1808.

An Apprentice wanted.

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

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

RAGS.

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

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.

THE MONITOR

WILL BE PUBLISHED

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

AN ADDRESS

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES.

On the importance of encouraging AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES:

Tending to 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 late of our foreign and domestic concerns, we conceive that the important interests of Agriculture and Manufactures should meet with a considerable share of the public discussion. Certain it is, that at no period of our political history could these national subjects excite more interest or be more properly urged to the notice of the public mind. The unsettled and impending appearance of our foreign affairs, and the present disturbed state of the European world, renders it doubly necessary for the citizens of America to cherish and promote their domestic policy, 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 nation's dignity and promote the people's welfare.

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

EDITOR.

Alexandria, June 18, 1808.

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from 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.

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.

RAGS.

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

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.

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, Cabonit Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, Lard 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.

NOTICE.

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

EDWARD BREEN.
June 14th, 1808.

Three Dollars Reward.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14 1/2 hands high, seven years old, with the top of her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN M'INTIRE.
Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

CAUTION.

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

JOHN DOWNER.
Bloemery, May 16, 1808.

From the MONITOR.

DIALOGUE

Between a Farmer and the Embargo.

Embargo. O hnd! Oh! O hnd! Farmer. Hey-dey! what have we here? What's your name?

Embargo. I am the Embargo.

Farmer. What! that oppressive fellow? Ah! you villain. But where are you going, and what makes you cry out?

Embargo. I am just stretching myself into the country a little to talk to the Farmers and planters, and an outrageous dog of a speculator ran over my finger at Passamaquoddy, which occasioned me to cry out. Oh!—ohh!

Farmer. Ha! another finger hurt, I suppose. I wish every bone in your body was broken.

Embargo. O no: not another finger; a small twitch of the toe a rogue at St. Mary's jilt just now gave me. But what renders you so unfriendly to me?

Farmer. Do you ask that question? Have you not ruined us all? Will not my granaries shortly be burting with surplus produce? Will not my smoke house be overlocked with hams? and my meat barrels crammed with more pork and beef than I can eat? And yet you presume to ask me why I am out of temper with you.

Embargo. Ha! ha! ha! Farmer. Laugh in my face too? Now by all the produce of my farm, that is too much.

Embargo. I am merely laughing to hear you complain, when you have got so many good things to eat, and such a quantity of them.

Farmer. Complain! Have I not reason to complain! I cannot make money as usual—

Embargo. Money! Pray how much money do you suppose you would have made if I had suffered you to export your produce as formerly?

Farmer. Thousands of dollars to be sure!—See what fine prices for flour and all sorts of provisions in the West Indies, and yet you will not let us send our produce there.

Embargo. But do you not know that it is myself that occasions the high price? If I were to leave you they would fall directly.

Farmer. Why that's true; I never thought of that before. But then we could get our old profits.

Embargo. There, again you are mistaken. I came to your assistance in the very nick of time to save you from ruin. The British and French, with their orders and decrees, would have seized your property, the merchants you sold to would have become bankrupts, and you might have whittled for your money.

Farmer. Bankrupts! Yes; you may well talk of bankrupts; you, who have made so many.

Embargo. Me! Ah! how much am I abused! If a profligate young fellow has spent a paternal fortune in debauches and revelry, and cannot satisfy his creditors, I am instantly blamed for it. If a rogue wants to cheat those to whom he is indebted and make his fortune by the villainy, he secretes his property, takes the benefit of an insolvent law, and curses the Embargo for his pretended misfortune. If a man has been trading upon a fictitious capital and fails, (as such persons must fail at some period) he immediately fulminates at the Embargo. Then there is a pack of knaves who set up a howl against me for no reason whatever. 'Hard times,' they say—'all the fault of the Embargo!' And yet the scurvy fellows have money enough, live comfortably at home, eat and drink daintily and plentifully every day.

Farmer. O dear! what an innocent somebody you are! According to your own story, you do no harm at all.

Embargo. I am no impostor, Farmer; and do not want to pass for better than I am. I occasion you some inconvenience, it is acknowledged. But what are those, in comparison to the evils I have averted? Had it not been for me, G. Britain and France would before this have seized nearly all the ships and seamen of your country, and instead of being in your own storehouses, your property would have been in those of your enemies.

Farmer. But mine might have gone safe.

Embargo. Do not flatter yourself. Besides, you are a member of a large community, and every man must bear small privations when necessary for the general good. And, moreover, think of posterity.

Farmer. General good, indeed! Let me make cash, and the deuce take the rest. What is posterity to me? I may be dead, perhaps, before any good comes of your interference.

Embargo. Fie! Farmer, fie! You that have got seven fine, plump, rasy boys and girls growing up, to say you care nothing about posterity.

Farmer. Why, true; I did not think of that.

Embargo. And, then, reflect for a moment what would have been your own situation, if the brave men who fought for our revolution had argued as you do. Instead of having a farm of your own, with your wife and family and plenty around you, you might still have been the subject of a king, who would have taxed you to the amount of half your labor, refused you the rights of a freeman, and have made you miserable all the days of your life.

Farmer. But do we not ask too much from those great foreign powers? Could we not get off with a little more submission?

Embargo. What do you call too much? The administration only requires justice; that is, exemption from captivity for our seamen; and a free channel for our honest, lawful trade. And as to submission, did you never observe, Farmer, among your own acquaintance, that if a man gives way too much, he is sure to be more imposed upon.

Farmer. I have. Really, you are a more reasonable fellow than I thought you. But, then, as I cannot sell so much produce as heretofore, I feel idle; I have nothing to do.

Embargo. Nothing to do? Go to; go to. Are all your fences in repair? Are your barns in good order? Don't your dwelling house want mending? Have you no new land to clear?

Farmer. Why, sure enough, I might attend to those things.

Embargo. Might? Yes! and ought to do so.

Farmer. But the tale goes; that you never intend to leave us.

Embargo. Absurd! As soon as you can carry on your trade safely, I shall take myself off. Oh—O—uhh!—

Farmer. What—what's the matter, my dear fellow?

Embargo. Dear fellow: Well, come, that's clever. Why you must know a set of villainous Canadians have just been thumb-screwing me on Lake Champlain; but the militia are after the rogues, and they will not attempt it again speedily. But you seem to have grown very kind.

Farmer. Why, I really begin to think you are not so bad as you say; and hereafter I shall take your part. And, dye hear, Mr. Embargo, if you should stretch yourself along here again before you leave the country, I shall be glad to talk with you.

Embargo. O, very well! I shall not fail you. So good bye, Mr. Farmer.

Paper Making.

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

June 23, 1808.

Late and Important.

The ship Hantonia, captain Dolan, arrived at this port last evening, in 36 days from Cork. She left there on the 17th of May, and brings papers to the 14th, containing London dates to the 9th, twelve days later than any European intelligence heretofore received.

Mr. Lyman, the American consul at London, has notified the merchants, that the English government had established the most rigorous blockade of the port of Copenhagen, and all other ports in the island of Zealand.

A fleet of four sail of the line had sailed from the Downs, supposed to blockade some port on the Dutch coast.

The Swedes were sustaining important defeats. Our latest accounts represent them as having established their headquarters at a small town almost at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia. The Russians, with the exception of Swenborg, have overrun Finland, along the coast of the Gulf of Bothnia, almost to the frontiers of Swedish Lapland; the most important places in Finland being situated on the Gulf.

The island of Gotland, from its commanding situation usually called the Eye of the Baltic, is reported to have been taken possession of by a detachment of ten thousand French and Russians.

A Russian ukase is said to have been issued, prohibiting all intercourse between Russia and all countries not in her alliance.

LONDON, May 3.

The Osage is at length arrived with Mr. Nourse, Mr. Lewis and Mr. Morgan. They left L'Orient on the 26th, and arrived at Falmouth last Saturday. Mr. Lewis is the bearer of dispatches to France; Mr. Nourse of the dispatches to this country. They arrived both at Mr. Pinckney's last night. The Osage, after her arrival at L'Orient on the 22d of March, was seized because it had transpired that she had been spoken by a British cruiser off that port. It was only in consequence of the repeated representations of General Armstrong, that she was finally released and permitted to proceed to England.

Mr. Nourse was not suffered in the first instance to land, but after remaining on board the Osage for about a week, and it being stated that his health was greatly impaired by the voyage, he was suffered to go on shore and reside in the town of L'Orient, but on no account was he permitted to visit Paris.

Mr. Lewis, who was the bearer of dispatches to the American minister there, could not procure leave to proceed to Paris until after four days.

The intelligence brought by these gentlemen is said to be strongly indicative of a war between America and France. Some of the late American papers had informed us that Bonaparte had declared his determination to have no neutrals; that the only conditions on which he would continue at peace with the United States were, that they should shut all their ports against British shipping of every description, and suspend all intercourse with England; for that, in fact, he would have no neutrals.

Mr. Lewis was sent in the Osage with an answer to that declaration, and with a demand, according to report, of the abandonment of the decree of the 21st of November, 1807. Bonaparte refused this demand in the most positive manner, and General Armstrong was informed, that the declaration made to the American government might be considered as the ultimatum from which France would not depart.

In consequence of the probability of a speedy rupture, many of the Americans in France had applied to the French government for passports to leave the country, to every one of whom the request was refused. Mr. Morgan, the gentleman before named, made his escape on board the Osage. The conduct of the French government towards American shipping is severe in the extreme.

The Osage spoke the Admiral of the British fleet on her way from L'Orient. Previous to her departure from L'Orient, the captain was informed that he must not return to a French port after

visiting England, under pain of certain forfeiture of the vessel, and imprisonment of the crew.

Another London paper says, "the day after the arrival of Mr. Lewis at Paris, General Armstrong requested an audience with the French minister, and gave him to understand, that he had received important dispatches from his government, who anxious to preserve with the belligerent states a perfect neutrality, had intrusted him to propose to the French government, the revocation of the decrees against British commerce, as far as it related to America, adding, that England would be required to make the same exception in her favor—the answer it appears to this just and equitable proposal, was, "that in the present situation of affairs no terms of compromise could be listened to, that the American government was already in full possession of the undalterable determination of France, who would not permit a neutral state—and from which resolution she would on no account recede—and the French minister further observed, that unless the American ports should be closed against Great Britain, until a maritime peace should be obtained, France and America must be considered to be at war with each other."

It appears that several interviews took place after this, but the French government were inexorable; and General Armstrong was not able to obtain the least alteration in their determination; and consequently in the contemplation of an immediate rupture between the two countries, he demanded passports for such of the citizens of the U. S. who might choose to return to their own country; and this demand repeatedly made, was also rejected.

About 12 o'clock yesterday his excellency Lord Strangford, the ambassador, and Sir James Gambier, consul general from our court to that of the Brazils, had their final audience of Mr. Secretary Ganning. They then visited his excellency the chevalier de Souza Coutinho (the Portuguese ambassador at our court) and at two o'clock Lord Strangford, together with Mr. Byng, his secretary, and several attendants, left town for Portsmouth, where the Euryalus frigate is in readiness to convey them to Portuguese South America. Sir James Gambier and his attendants left town about the same time. A number of merchants who are sending out goods to a vast amount to the Brazils, together with their supercargoes, and nearly 200 emigrants from Lisbon, will be carried out in transports and merchant vessels, under convoy at the same time.

The force, naval and military, that has for some weeks been collecting in the Downs, sailed yesterday for its destination.

As the expedition has now sailed, there is no longer any necessity for concealing its destination. The general opinion in the military circles, & among the officers employed in this service is, that the first object is to attempt to destroy the means which the enemy is known to have been for some time engaged in preparing at Flushing, for the annoyance of this country. All uncertainty as to the real primary object of the expedition will be removed before many days pass over; as to its ultimate object there is but one opinion, nor has any secrecy been affected respecting it. The force goes to Sweden.

At the close of Change yesterday, a report obtained circulation, that Bonaparte has issued a decree at Bayonne, directing an immediate embargo to be laid on all American vessels in the ports of Spain, the immediate seizure and confiscation of all American property in France, and the imprisonment of American citizens. We could not, however, trace this rumor to any authentic source. This state of things between America and France, excited expectations in London, that America, being obliged to decide in attaching herself to either England or France, would adopt the former for her alliance. The presumption joined to a great influx of money in the market, created a considerable elevation in the funds on Wednesday, in London.

The accounts from Denmark are of a curious and interesting nature: Bonaparte, has, it appears, already begun to manifest some symptoms of displeasure against his zealous ally the king of Denmark. General Bernadotte has had frequent conferences with his Danish majesty, in which he complained very bitterly that the Danish military force was

not only in a condition to undertake the invasion of Sweden, but that it was not even in a state to defend Zealand from the English and Swedes; and indeed so convinced was General Bernadotte of this fact, that he made a most precipitate retreat from Zealand, upon the first appearance of a British force. That General, it is stated, lately represented in the strongest terms to Bonaparte the impracticability of invading Sweden from Zealand; but his Corsican matter replied, that he desired to have no more dispatches from him on that subject, unless they were dated from Stockholm. The king of Denmark has already received a specimen of the treatment he is to expect from his imperial ally. The Spanish troops which were lately quartered in Hamburgh, received orders to march to Altona, and quarter themselves there. This order, it appears, was given without any previous notification to the Danish government, for the commandant at Altona declared that he had received no directions upon the subject. The Spanish troops, however, entered Altona by force, and billeted themselves upon the inhabitants.

A Swedish ship which made her escape from El Muros in Spain, is arrived at Plymouth—She states that the Prince of Peace remained in a dungeon at Madrid, but that it was supposed he would soon be brought to an ignominious punishment.

CHARLES TOWN, July 1.

CONTRADICTION.—It appears from persons, direct from the neighborhood of Woodstock, that the Murder of the Tin Pedlar, as related in our paper a few weeks back, turns out to be a false report. (Staunton Eagle.)

We understand that the Dey of Algiers has lately given grounds to distrust his peaceable dispositions towards the United States. After having settled with the American consul there the differences which arose, in December last, including the case of the Algerine seaman who perished in the rescue of the American vessel captured by one of the Dey's cruisers, he suddenly set up a demand about the middle of March for two thousand dollars a man, threatening to put Mr. Lear in chains if not paid in 24 hours. This was resisted. He then gave notice, that two frigates and other cruizers just on the point of sailing, had orders to capture American vessels, which would infallibly go into execution unless the money should be immediately paid. To obtain a recall of the orders, Mr. Lear thought it best to comply; signifying to the Dey that he should communicate it to his government as the result of the force put on him. The day before Mr. Lear was threatened, the Danish consul, on the pretext that arrears were due from his government, had been seized by order of the Dey, and actually set to work among the slaves, with an iron chain of 40lbs. fastened to him. Mr. Lear had circulated through the consuls at different ports, this state of things with the Algerine Regency. (Nat. Intell.)

John Smith, a senator in the United States senate, from the state of Ohio, has resigned his seat in that honorable body, and has addressed a lengthy letter to the acting governor of Ohio, justification of his public conduct.

On Wednesday the 25th ult. the U. S. gun-boat No. 21, captain Owings, was struck by lightning whilst laying off in the stream opposite the city of New Orleans, and had two men killed and two severely wounded. The two former were aloft when the mast was struck. The boat sustained but little injury.

We are assured from the most respectable sources of information, that in the state of Kentucky the universal sentiment is in favor of the measures of the administration, and of the election of Mr. Madison to the Presidency. On both of these points we have reposed implicit confidence in the patriotism of the whole western country. (Nat. Int.)

Bennington, June 13. We are correctly informed, that government has taken on Lake Champlain the sloop Essex, having on board a cargo for a Mr. Page of Middlebury; she was laying at Champlain for further

speculation, and just ready to proceed over the province line: her cargo consisted of 137 barrels of alhes and 92 barrels of pork—which, with the vessels are in possession of Mr. Penniman at Windmill Point, and the cargo landed and safely stored. That on the 20th of May, about midnight, a batteau was discovered passing the custom-house; captain Hopkins turned out with all hands, consisting of nine—and three discharges were made before the batteau would turn to the office—the last ball passed between two of her men—they were from Plattsburgh, were six in all, and were delivered over to judge Hicks and by him conducted under an armed guard to Cumberland head: 25 bbls. of alhes were taken in the batteau, belonging to Levi Platt, who was among the prisoners. That on the night of the 30th, lieutenant Whittemore took a boat with 9 barrels on board, but as no authority could be found in Grand Isle county in whom confidence could be safely placed, and as it was deemed improper to keep them under guard till process could be had, the collector liberated the prisoners; and detained only the property: the people and boat belonged to Canada, and were proceeding directly thither from St. Albans bay: they were fired at twice and then boarded by force: lieutenant Whittemore informs, he understands the people are collecting a little over the line, to rescue the property from us—this looks serious, for such an attack would be considered as a commencement of war.

The detachment of militia from Rutland, commanded by major Chas. K. Williams, passed through Middlebury for the frontiers the 2d inst. Gov. Smith has also ordered from Addison county a detachment on the same expedition, to march this day.

Dispatches were received on Wednesday last by Commodore Decatur, to stay the sailing of the frigate Chesapeake until further orders; in consequence of which she returned to Hampton Roads, where she now rides at anchor.

The Philadelphia Gazette and True American, having flated, apparently upon the authority of captain Girdon, of the ship Ocean, from Rotterdam, that the American vessels in the ports of Holland had been condemned; we are authorized by that gentleman, to state that he gave no authority for such an assertion—that none of the American vessels had been condemned; but, that being detained by the general embargo that existed in Holland, the masters of ten of the American vessels agreed to save themselves and crews home, to save expences; for which purpose captain Girdon had received special permission from the king of Holland, to depart for the United States.

Under this uncertainty with regard to the future, we are rejoiced to perceive our fellow-citizens generally throughout the union pursuing a course of conduct, which will equally promote their solid interests, whether our foreign relations become more troubled, or shall be restored to their usual tranquillity. It is certain that if we are permanently deprived of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products in a foreign market, we must find a succedaneum in manufactures and internal improvements; and it is equally clear, that even on the return of an undisturbed trade, this progress in the cultivation of our internal resources would, notwithstanding, be of vast benefit.

Who, too, will say whether the zeal with which, under the present pressure, manufactures are pursued, may not be the most effectual means of moving England to a sense of her own interests, by convincing her that we can not only do without her fabrics, but that we shall find a greater profit in our manufacturing establishments than in the trade that enables us to part with our surplus agricultural products?

By an official statement of the exports from Great Britain to the U. S. of America, it appears that they amount to the annual sum of forty-eight millions of dollars, of which thirty-six millions consist of wollens and cotton goods.

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years reader us equally independent.—Our ability to cultivate this resource to a sure profit, and so as to afford the best and finest wool, is unequivocally established. All then that is wanting is the general establishment of manufactories; and these are progressing with inconceivable rapidity. At no period of our existence have such numerous and united efforts been made; and all that have been made on a liberal scale have been crowned with success.

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In short the patriotic flame appears to be fed throughout the whole union by an inexhaustible fuel. Already it is computed that at least five millions of dollars have been devoted to manufactures in the last six months; a capital competent to the furnishing manufactured articles to the amount of at least ten millions. Britain, seeing what is already done, will anticipate what will happen if she persist in her injustice; she will see that, five years hence, we shall not need a tenth part of the manufactured goods we now receive from her.

Will this information be such as we wish? Will it restore the amicable relations of the United States with foreign powers? We confess that we are not sanguine on this point. We have hopes that it may be so; but our disappointment will not be excessive, if a different effect shall be produced.

That the ultimate sense of the British nation, provided we do not shrink from the duties imposed upon us, will overturn the prevailing system, and will do us justice, we entertain no doubt; but it is absolutely impossible to decide when this will take place. Such is the extreme pressure of the enemies of Britain upon her, so singular and unprecedented is her situation, and so unavailing have all her previous arrangements been in producing the benefits calculated from them that we ought not to be surprised at the excitement of a spirit of desperate intonation in that country, a spirit resolved on trying a completely new plan, and on stretching vigor to its utmost extent.

Who knows, says the advocate for this system, what may turn up? Despair may throw the die, but fortune may crown it with victory. There is good reason to believe, from recent advices from England, that the orders are there rather popular.—Experience only will remove this delusion. The West India planters, the enemies of American institutions, and the merchants generally, who are jealous of our commercial rivalry, are probably prepared to make great sacrifices; there can be as little doubt of the insensibility of avarice and power to the consequent wide-spread calamities of the lower orders of society. Exclusively consulting their own interests, it will be only when the distresses of the lower classes shall materially injure them, that they will relax.

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Disposition of foreign governments by the embargo. It is manifest, from the intelligence received from England, that hitherto it has been considered in that country as likely to be but of fugitive duration. Having themselves frequently resorted to a similar measure from motives totally different from those which have produced it in this country, they have superficially given it both as to its nature and duration a like character with their ordinary embargoes. They do not appear at all to have realized the probability, or even possibility of its protraction to an equal period with their own orders. The rise of Congress, with the passage of the enforcing supplementary acts, and the availing in the President the power to remove it, will alone present the measure to their minds in its true colors. Congress rose on the 26th of April, and information of this event may be expected to have reached England about the 1st of June. Allowing a fortnight for deliberation, and six weeks for a passage across the ocean, we may calculate upon obtaining some interellucation upon obtaining some interellucation upon the beginning of August.

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the British crown, or of an establishment of a Royal Government of our own, be extinguished forever. Because he is a favorite with the people, and as "the people are their own worst enemies," none whom they approve ought to be elected. Because nearly a hundred Republican Members of Congress, after a consultation together, agreed to recommend him to the public—which proves that he is as great a favorite with Congress as with the People. Because he is in the full vigor of life and enjoys the perfection of his intellectual faculties; and would therefore be more likely to outwit and defeat the enemies of his country. Because if we must have a Democratic President, we would prefer one whose body was debilitated and mind impaired by age—whom we might have a chance of governing by our usual arts of flattery, deception, caresses, persuasion, and the like—and who, while he is too old to do much good to the United States, is also too old to do much harm to their enemies.

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That the ultimate sense of the British nation, provided we do not shrink from the duties imposed upon us, will overturn the prevailing system, and will do us justice, we entertain no doubt; but it is absolutely impossible to decide when this will take place. Such is the extreme pressure of the enemies of Britain upon her, so singular and unprecedented is her situation, and so unavailing have all her previous arrangements been in producing the benefits calculated from them that we ought not to be surprised at the excitement of a spirit of desperate intonation in that country, a spirit resolved on trying a completely new plan, and on stretching vigor to its utmost extent.

Who knows, says the advocate for this system, what may turn up? Despair may throw the die, but fortune may crown it with victory. There is good reason to believe, from recent advices from England, that the orders are there rather popular.—Experience only will remove this delusion. The West India planters, the enemies of American institutions, and the merchants generally, who are jealous of our commercial rivalry, are probably prepared to make great sacrifices; there can be as little doubt of the insensibility of avarice and power to the consequent wide-spread calamities of the lower orders of society. Exclusively consulting their own interests, it will be only when the distresses of the lower classes shall materially injure them, that they will relax.

Under this uncertainty with regard to the future, we are rejoiced to perceive our fellow-citizens generally throughout the union pursuing a course of conduct, which will equally promote their solid interests, whether our foreign relations become more troubled, or shall be restored to their usual tranquillity. It is certain that if we are permanently deprived of that commerce which can alone enable us to part with our surplus products in a foreign market, we must find a succedaneum in manufactures and internal improvements; and it is equally clear, that even on the return of an undisturbed trade, this progress in the cultivation of our internal resources would, notwithstanding, be of vast benefit.

Who, too, will say whether the zeal with which, under the present pressure, manufactures are pursued, may not be the most effectual means of moving England to a sense of her own interests, by convincing her that we can not only do without her fabrics, but that we shall find a greater profit in our manufacturing establishments than in the trade that enables us to part with our surplus agricultural products?

By an official statement of the exports from Great Britain to the U. S. of America, it appears that they amount to the annual sum of forty-eight millions of dollars, of which thirty-six millions consist of wollens and cotton goods.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1808.

No. 15.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

SONG

Of *Jonathon*, who from the walls of Lexington road fired away all his ammunition, and then threw stones.

A plague on those shivelling coxcombs, say I,
Who would sell for a sixpence their freedom;
About poverty, ruin and hardship they cry,
And think that the people will heed them.
If they say we regard our own pockets alone,
'Tis quite on wrong ground that they argue,
We reckon the public advantage our own.
Not selfishly curse the Embargo.

To paint our starvation the knaves seize the pen,
And paper d. file by the acre,
They'll whine, till their purpose is answered; and then—
We may have and be hang'd for what they care:
To save us from starving, and hanging to boot,
I'm mistaken if they would so far go;
Number one as I guess, is the principal root.

Of this clamor about the Embargo,
When hungry I've fought, and when naked I've toild
For Freedom, the greatest of treasures;
No hardships could move me when liberty smild,
I laugh'd at effeminate pleasures.
Shall I, who so often, 'midst danger and want,
Have gone, far as any man dare go,
Beneath lighter burdens now grumble and pant,
And shrink from the ills of Embargo?

When no pay I could get, to be sure I did fare,
'Twas hard—but we were independent.
All suffer'd—so cheerfully I bore my share.
'Twas well lost—and so there was an end on't.
In those times, when Tories appeal'd to our wants,
We soon did for feathers and tar go;
I'm the old soldier still, whom no suffering daunts,
Not even the pinching Embargo.

I hold, that when storms that we cannot control,
Sweep with terrible fury the ocean;
'Tis better in port to make sure of the whole,
Though we lose, for a while, a proportion.
I like, when my country is thriving, the call,
For money ('tis said) makes the mare go;
But, in base competition with freedom,
'tis trash—
So, huzza for the prudent Embargo!

ANECDOTE.

A lady lately married (says a London paper) on coming to that part of the marriage-service, "To obey until death do us part," hesitated to repeat the words, and would have passed them over, but on being urged to it by the minister, she at length with reluctance complied. At dinner the minister said to the young lady's father, "Sir, your daughter was very unwilling to promise obedience to her husband." "Indeed, sir," said the lady, "I was loth to tell you a lie in church."

A horrid transaction took place at Middletown Academy (Mounouth county) New Jersey, on the 4th instant, the following particulars of which have been related to us. The teacher in the Academy, a Mr. Reed, had for some time past paid his addresses to a Mrs. Conover, of that place, a widow of about forty years of age, and of a respectable character. His suit had not been successful. On the day above mentioned, he requested a woman who lived in one part of the building, to invite Mrs. Conover to see her that afternoon. This she did. Mrs. Conover, not knowing at whose solicitation the invitation was given, called on Mr. Reed, took occasion of the absence of the landlady, to ask Mrs. Conover to go up stairs with him to his

room—the at first refused, but on his telling her that he had a piece of writing there which he wanted her to read, and which was of a private nature, she consented to go. As soon as they were in the room, he locked the door and put the key in his pocket; the windows were already fastened—he bade her sit down. She sat down on the foot of the bed. He then took her knees between his, and drawing a razor which he had concealed, attempted by a sudden and violent stroke to cut her throat—believing he had accomplished his purpose, he instantly cut his own throat from ear to ear, as he sat on her knees. By her cringing howlers, she had received the weight of the stroke upon her chin, and although the blood on the one side of that was laid open to the bone, and round her neck on the other side her windpipe and veins were laid bare, he had scarcely given himself the fatal gash when he perceived that her wound was probably not mortal. With hellish perseverance in his murderous purpose, he repeated his strokes with the razor twice—but as she retained her strength and his began to fail, he parried the razor from her throat and received the wounds on her chin, and at length wrested the razor from him and threw it on the floor. Still bent on her death he pressed his hand upon her mouth to smother her and continued in that position until the fell back upon the bed and his loss of blood loosened his hand. Her screams now alarmed the neighbours—the door was broken open—and the horrid spectacle presented itself to view! Both weltering in blood on the bed—he in the last agonies of death—and she covered with gore and gashes! He expired almost instantly—but surgical aid being speedily procured, and her wounds immediately closed and dressed, hopes of her recovery are entertained.—Read had borne a respectable character—and had notes and checks to the amount of more than one thousand dollars in his pocket at the time he committed the dreadful deed. Further particulars we have not learnt, and possibly some of these may not be perfectly correct, but we believe they are substantially so.
New-York paper.

Process for restoring its original luster to Wood painted with oil.
To clean wood work, or any other object painted with oil colors, a brush dipped in fresh urine is used with success. By this method the disagreeable smell of a new coat of paint is avoided. After the operation, wash with clear water, to take away the smell of the urine.

Manner of clarifying Writing Quills.
The bird which affords the greatest quantity of writing quills is the goose; a single one may yield them of ten different qualities: but there always remains upon their surface a fatty matter, from which they must be freed, in order to render them pure, transparent, shining, and clean; in a word, to give them the qualities which they ought to possess. This preparation is principally performed by the Dutch. Hence the expression in French, *hollander les plumes*, to denote the operation which the quills are made to undergo. I availed myself of the circumstance of the war, when several apothecaries, instructed in the arts and sciences, were employed in Holland, to solicit them to collect some information respecting this process, hitherto unknown. The following is what they have communicated to me. I will that by repeating them a satisfactory result may be obtained.

The process consists in plunging the quill, as drawn from the wing of the fowl, into water nearly boiling, letting it soften there sufficiently, compressing it, turning it on its axis with the back of the blade of a knife. This kind of friction, as well as the immersions in the water, having been repeated till the cylinder of the quill is perfectly transparent, and the membrane which cover it entirely removed; it is immersed for the last time, in order to render it perfectly cylindrical, which is effected by means of the fore finger and thumb. It is then put to dry in a moderate temperature; *Parmentier*.

New Process for obtaining Sugar from the Beet Root.
M. Achard's process for extracting sugar from the beet-root was so expensive that no advantage could be expected from it for ordinary uses. M. Hermbstadt, a celebrated chemist of Berlin, has discovered a method more easily executed, and by means of which it is expected that sugar will be produced at a rate considerably cheaper than that of the West-Indies. It is as follows: After pounding the beet-roots in a mortar, subject them to the press, to extricate the juice, which is then put into vessels, and clarified with lime, like that of the sugar-cane. This operation being completed, evaporate it to the consistence of syrup; leave the liquor to become cold, when you obtain raw sugar of a dark colour, and the syrup, which is left at the bottom of the vessel, may be applied to various purposes of domestic economy. From 100lbs. of raw sugar you obtain by the first refining 80lbs. of a well-chrytallized sugar, inferior neither in quality nor whiteness to that of the W. Indies. Two days are sufficient for accomplishing the whole operation.

Method of removing spots of Grease.
M. Lenormand has discovered a new and easy method of instantly removing spots of oil, grease and tallow, from any kind of stuff whatever, without changing its color. Take five or six pieces of lighted charcoal, about the size of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of white and very clean linen, which has been previously dipped in water, and squeezed in the hand to press out the superabundant water. Extend the stuff that is spotted on a table, on which a very clean napkin

has first been spread: then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners, and lay it upon the spot. Lift it up and put it down again on the spot ten or twelve times successively, pressing lightly upon it, and the spot will entirely disappear. When the spot is considerable, it sometimes goes through the stuff, and the grease or oil is imbibed by the napkin. But whether this is the case or not, when you lay the charcoal on the spot, a thick vapor rises from it, which has the smell of the substance that caused it. Hence it is to be presumed, that the heat diffused by the burning charcoal volatilizes the water of the cloth in which they are wrapped, and thus decomposes the grease and oil, which it reduces to vapors. So much, however, is certain, that no spot of the above-mentioned nature has ever resisted the process.

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Encouragement for Domestic Manufacturers.

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

Geo. & J. HUMPHREYS,
Charles Town Jefferson County
Virginia, June 1st, 1808.

For sale, by the Barrel,
CHOICE APPLE BRANDY, near two years old; which, from its strength and flavour, is pronounced, by good judges, to be the best spirit that can be any where had at the price.
F. FAIRFAX,
Shannon-hill, 30th May, 1808.

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.

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.

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

For Sale,
A valuable negro woman,
about twenty two years of age, and her son about three years old. Any person wanting such a servant would do well to purchase this woman; she is honest, faithful and healthy; understands house work, and is an excellent hand in the field. She is not sold for any fault; an imperious demand for money compels the measure. For the cash a bargain can be had. Application may be made to George and John Humphreys, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, or to the subscriber residing near said place.
SAMUEL WASHINGTON,
May 17, 1808.

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 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.
BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1808. No. 15. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

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.

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.

CAUTION.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned from fishing, fowling, passing through, or trespassing in any manner on my farm, or that of Thomas Fairfax, as I am determined to prosecute all offenders.
JOHN DOWNEY,
Bloemery, May 16, 1808.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS my wife Ann has eloped from my bed and board without any just cause, this is to give notice that I will not pay any Debts of her contracting, after this date.
EDWARD BREEN,
June 14th, 1808.

Spring Goods.
W. W. LANE,
Has just received a very handsome assortment of well bought
Spring & Summer Goods,
Which he now offers to his friends and the public, at reduced prices for CASH; he solicits those persons who have a wish to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country. He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Waxed Steel, Cabinets 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.

Three Dollars Reward.
STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber living in Martinsburg, Berkeley county, Virginia, on Wednesday night last, a dark brown Mare, 14 hands high, seven years old, with the top off her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.
JOHN MINTIRE,
Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

Deed of Trust.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Andrew Parks to the subscriber, for the purpose of securing a debt due from the said Parks to Wm. A. Washington, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, on the premises, on Monday the 11th day of July next, (if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,) a tract of land in the county of Jefferson, State of Virginia, containing eighty-eight acres. Also another tract, adjoining the above-mentioned, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres, three roods and thirty-four perches.
HENRY S. TURNER,
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 show that by a due encouragement of these essential interests, the nation will be rendered more respectable abroad & more prosperous at home.
Together with an account of THE IMPROVEMENTS IN SHEEP AT ARLINGTON,
The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the plans proposed of extending this valuable race of animals, for the benefit of the country at large:
By GEO. W. P. CUSTIS, Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Columbia.

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

Secondly: They will be relieved from the freedom of speech; which, considering what an idle practice it is to be talking about government (as it were any thing to the people what government does) will be an ineffable blessing.
Thirdly: The liberty of the press (which every body complains of) will be entirely removed; inasmuch that nothing will remain of that detestable privilege, in favor of which a small number of fools and knaves have so long prated. This, when duly considered, will be found the greatest benefit imaginable; for what can be more absurd than that the people should be pelted with essays about things they do not understand? By removing this grievance, another evil much spoken of lately will entirely vanish, to wit: the scarcity of rags; less paper being required, rags will of course be more plenty. Indeed, the general scope and design of the proposal goes to the multiplication of rags.

Fourthly: All the fine stout young fellows in the country, will have the pleasure of becoming soldiers without their parents' or their own inclinations being consulted; which is a most delicious thing to think upon, particularly for marriageable girls, who will thus have sweatharts in plenty, dressed in beautiful uniforms. To which we may add, to heighten the advantage, that widows and orphans will be more rife—a very gratifying consideration to all humane persons, who feel a peculiar and interesting sensation in gazing upon female and infantine miseries. N. B. This will tend to improve the arts of Itatory and

As, however, there may be a few persons in the United States, who would be opposed to such a glorious and patriotic plan, it is suggested that they might be killed up for use, salted, packed properly in barrels, and be sent to the West Indies, where provisions are in very great demand: they will, if the requisite care be taken in the curing, no doubt bring a handsome price; the profits of the sales to be duly accounted for & as already mentioned, divided among the people. As it is uncertain whether posterity would approve of the proceeding, it will be well to kill all the little boys and girls under a certain age, and offer them for sale in our markets, in order that there may be no posterity to complain about the matter.
It being a general observation, that little minds do not readily enter into great undertakings, and this being one undoubtedly for the public benefit, it may not be amiss to explain in a summary way the advantages most likely to accrue from it.
In the first place, the people will be deprived of all trouble and care of the concerns of the country, and not even be called upon for their opinion in any case whatever; for which great benefit they will be merely required to pay about one half their income to persons of distinction, as compensation for the trouble of looking after their affairs.
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Thirdly: The liberty of the press (which every body complains of) will be entirely removed; inasmuch that nothing will remain of that detestable privilege, in favor of which a small number of fools and knaves have so long prated. This, when duly considered, will be found the greatest benefit imaginable; for what can be more absurd than that the people should be pelted with essays about things they do not understand? By removing this grievance, another evil much spoken of lately will entirely vanish, to wit: the scarcity of rags; less paper being required, rags will of course be more plenty. Indeed, the general scope and design of the proposal goes to the multiplication of rags.

From the MONITOR.
A MODEST PROPOSAL.
Whereas it appears, by various gazettes published in different quarters of the United States, that the good people of this country have not sufficient virtue to maintain a free government, as is clearly manifested by the restlessness some of them have exhibited at the few privations they have had to bear under the present embargo; and as money appears to be with them the grand object of life, and liberty, happiness, and independence of no value; it is hereby proposed, for the alleviation of their infirmity, and the gratification of their desires, that the present government of the United States of America be dissolved, and that the nation be set up to sale in one grand lot, to be struck off to the highest bidder; the money arising therefrom to be divided among the citizens in due proportions, according to their cravings.

As, however, there may be a few persons in the United States, who would be opposed to such a glorious and patriotic plan, it is suggested that they might be killed up for use, salted, packed properly in barrels, and be sent to the West Indies, where provisions are in very great demand: they will, if the requisite care be taken in the curing, no doubt bring a handsome price; the profits of the sales to be duly accounted for & as already mentioned, divided among the people. As it is uncertain whether posterity would approve of the proceeding, it will be well to kill all the little boys and girls under a certain age, and offer them for sale in our markets, in order that there may be no posterity to complain about the matter.
It being a general observation, that little minds do not readily enter into great undertakings, and this being one undoubtedly for the public benefit, it may not be amiss to explain in a summary way the advantages most likely to accrue from it.
In the first place, the people will be deprived of all trouble and care of the concerns of the country, and not even be called upon for their opinion in any case whatever; for which great benefit they will be merely required to pay about one half their income to persons of distinction, as compensation for the trouble of looking after their affairs.
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Fourthly: All the fine stout young fellows in the country, will have the pleasure of becoming soldiers without their parents' or their own inclinations being consulted; which is a most delicious thing to think upon, particularly for marriageable girls, who will thus have sweatharts in plenty, dressed in beautiful uniforms. To which we may add, to heighten the advantage, that widows and orphans will be more rife—a very gratifying consideration to all humane persons, who feel a peculiar and interesting sensation in gazing upon female and infantine miseries. N. B. This will tend to improve the arts of Itatory and

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economy, inasmuch as there will be innumerable living models (particularly of distress) either single or in groups, for the chisel of the artist; and the industrious labors of the real economist will be freshly excited, in order to discover some mode by which the widows and orphans may live without eating. However, if any difficulty should occur on this head, the shortest and best way will be to kill them up and dispose of them as already recommended.
Fifthly: As the people must sell themselves by this plan, to some of the European powers, they will have the immense satisfaction of being concerned in all the wars of that portion of the world; a very gratifying consideration, indeed, when we reflect how very simple it is to stand looking on, while in Europe the subjects of the different governments are spilling one another's blood, and breaking each other's bones.
Sixthly: The people will have the inexpressible delight of belonging all to one church: the ridiculous cant about liberty of conscience would cease: we should have fine, fat pompous priests to direct our souls to Heaven in the best manner imaginable. The expense would be trifling, considering it at only one tenth of what we make on our farms, &c. And, in addition, we should gain the reputation of having our ministers better fed, and more portly in their carriage; for it must be confessed that the parsons in this country at present are a poor set, as well in flesh as in spirit, eating little and studying too much. Archbishops, bishops, &c. &c. we should have, of course, to honor us by doing nothing.
Seventhly: The people will have a court and king; which, to say nothing of their utility, would be a great novelty; and it is clear that novelty of any sort is very entertaining, as may be learnt from the old song, which says that "Variety is charming!"
Eighthly: The people will have a great navy, a thing which some have been long crying for.—By this means our fathers, brothers, and children would be seized and carried off without our knowledge, and we should have the supreme felicity of crying after them; which, considering the few occasions we have at present for shedding tears, would be a great indulgence, and a precious consolation.
Ninthly: The payment of taxes would be another advantage: Tax-gatherers being men of great influence and authority, would be very beneficial in their visits to our families, keeping our children in awe;—and if they should happen to leave us a little bare of money, so much the better: we should have to live a little more sparingly; too much eating and drinking, the doctors say, is not good.
There are a great many other reasons, equally substantial, which I could offer in support of my project; but, as the foregoing must be entirely satisfactory, I decline introducing them here.
If this proposal is acceded to (and I make it with great modesty) I would begin by burning the declaration of independence, hanging Gen. Washington's likeness in chains, and sending couriers to all the nations of Europe, offering ourselves for sale. For my own part if I thought the Ottoman empire permanent enough, I should be for selling ourselves to the Grand Turk, as there are certain advantages in being his subjects not to be obtained from any other potentate.
As to Great Britain, it is questionable whether the will become a purchaser: Having once already had us under subjection and found us unruly, and now seeing us change back again, the might be induced to think that we would not be satisfied under any government.—However, as Great Britain seems to have plenty of money, and that appears to be what our unquiet citizens want most, it is possible, if the were well urged, the might buy us; particularly