

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

No. 20.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

FROM THE PASTIME.

### AN ODE.

Commemorative of the death of Lieutenant Somers, of the American Navy, and his brave companions before Tripoli, in the summer of 1805.

BY THE LATE MR. BLAUVELT.

Commodore Preble, with a view as much as possible to harass the enemy, ordered the ketch Intrepid to be filled with materials for a destructive explosion and gave the conduct of her to Lieutenants Somers, Wadsworth, Israel, and a few others. Their orders were to approach, under cover of the night, as near as they could to the town and batteries, and after firing a train, provided for that purpose, to make their escape in boats. A premature discovery of them by the enemy, rendered it impossible for them, either to reach the station which they contemplated, or to make their escape; and these brave men, with an intrepidity almost beyond parallel, preferring death to an ignominious servitude, set fire to the train, and were blown with their enemies into the air. This catastrophe is made the subject of the following Ode.

### Recitative.

Dark is the night, and deep and low 'ring Hang its shadow o'er the main; On the billow awful 'ring, Yonder glide the warrior train! Not a star betrays their motion: Hush'd unseen, they hold their way— Sullen as the calm of ocean, At the lurid close of day. Lo! the fleet with valor fleeing, Dimly skims the western sky; Hope and doubt alternate beam'g From the war instructed eye. Preble there serene presiding, Distant marks the floating death, Toward the call'd darkly gliding, Aided by the breeze's breath.

### Air.

Chief of daring! thine is glory Far beyond the reach of fate; Slain—immortalized in story, Living valorous ad freed! Thine the calm heroic spirit, Firm to act, and bold to dare; Or to mark the meed of merit, Or the Hero's grave to spare!

### Recitative.

Now the bark in distance fading, Gooms beneath the turret keep, Not a sound the car invading Save the murmur of the deep. Surely she has gained her station, Lo! in distance and in gloom— 'Tis the pause of expectation! 'Tis the silence of the tomb!

### Air.

Warriors rue the gale that bore them; Rue the gloom that wrapt the skies! Never shall the sun restore them, To your valor-weeping eyes! Q'ickly wait them from the shore— Who can bear the swift concussion? Who can lift the sudden roar?

### Recitative.

See the flash one moment flaring: Ocean, earth and heav'n illum'd! Now again 'tis lost! resign'g Heaven and earth and sea to gloom. Horror all, and wild commotion— Stricks of millions from the shore— Gleaming on the sulph'rous ocean, Cannons bark with rapid roar. Ad as trembling hears the thunder B'low thro' his fibres below; Sees his tawny sons of plunder Frighted fly, without a foe.

### Air (by the Turks.)

Allah! whence this dire undoing Rushing thro' the troubled air? Save, oh save thy race from ruin, Shield the faithful from despair!

### Recitative.

O'er the scene, at length, reposing Wrapt in desolation's reign; Moan reluctantly disclosing, Faintly glides the eastern plain. Chorus (by the crew.) Rise in haste oh God of splendor! Valor bids thee swiftly rise; Triumph to the deeds we'll render Veil'd by midnight from our eyes. Hail the wave that to our wishes, Proudly waits the daring foe! Hail the dawn that bears propitious Fame and Somers to his crew.

### Recitative.

Morning breaks—but ah, to languish! Lurid was the light it shed. O'er the enquiring eye of anguish, For the warriors-train is led.

### Air 1st.

Gallant Warrior! well attended Ruff'd your valor to its grave: Many a foe convulsive rended, Grimly sank beneath the wave. Well aveng'd ere long you'll number, Victims well 'ring, pale and low; Many a Turk, in icy slumbers, Soon shall knit the savage brow. Generous Youths! your glory telling, Tho' a sigh suspend the breath; Ev'ry nerve to frenzy swelling, Claims a victory from death.

### Air 2d.

Heralds of our country's glory Dawning on the path of time! Age shall kindle at your story, Cherish'd oft in futur' rhyme; For the Bard on Fame attending, Shall, enraptured by thy tale, O'er his harp of legend bending, Give your glories to the gale. Beauty, too, a wreath bestowing, Bids it flourish round your bier; Ever in remembrance glowing, Ever water'd by her tear.

### Air 3d.

Often shall the Arab wander From his hills of sunny sand, On your deeds of fame to ponder, Circled by his lift'ning band— 'Perish'd here,' he'll say, 'the stranger, When the star of night was high; Like thee, Christian, braving danger, Be it mine like thee to die!'

### CRUELTY.

I remember once seeing a practical lesson of humanity given to a little chimney-sweeper, which had, I dare say, a better effect than a volume of ethics. The young soot-merchant was seated upon an ale-house bench, and had in one hand his brush and in the other a hot buttered roll. While exercising his white masticators with a perseverance that evinced the highest gratification, he observed a dog lying on the ground near him. The repetition of "Poor fellow, poor fellow," in a good-natured tone, brought the quadruped from his resting place; he wagged his tail, looked up with an eye of humble intreaty, and in that universal language which all nations understand, asked for a morsel of bread. The sooty tyrant held his remnant of roll towards him, but on the dog gently offering to take it, struck him with his brush so violent a blow across the nose, as nearly broke the bone.

A gentleman who had been, unperceived, a witness to the whole transaction, put a sixpence between his finger and thumb, and beckoned the sweep to an opposite door. The lad grinned at the silver, but, on stretching out his hand to receive it, the teacher of humanity gave him such a rap on his knuckles with a cane as made them ring. His hand tingling with pain, and tears running down his cheeks, he asked what that was for? "To make you feel," was the reply. "How do you like a blow and a disappointment? The dog endured both! Had you given him a piece of bread, this sixpence should have been the reward; you gave him a blow—I will therefore put the money in my pocket."

### 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 *BAT MARE*, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, tail rather longer than common, thod 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

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 Allford, Gerard Alexander, John Anderson, Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B. Basil D. Beall, 2 letters, Richard Baylor, Thomas Button, George Burnett, John Barea, Jacob Bargar, Benjamin Doley, 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 Duro, James Duke, Larchorne Dade.

E. 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 Gilson, Henry Garnhart, Travis Glascock.

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

J. Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L. Richard Llewellyn, Theo. Lee, 2 letters, Jacob Lancesques.

M. John Moor, Jesse 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. Doct'r A. Straith, John Spangler, John Saunders, Cyrus Saunders, Samuel Swain, Miss Fanny Sweeny, Miss Mary Sappington, Philip Striter, 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, & C.

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 will to obtain great bargains to give him a call, as he is convinced that his goods will please both as to price and quality; the whole of his purchases having been made, so as to enable him to sell them as cheap as any goods can, or will be sold by any person in this part of the country. He daily expects a further supply of goods from Philadelphia, which when received, will make his assortment very complete. He has on hand, as usual, a quantity of nice Bar and Strap Iron, Blistered Steel, Cabinett Tobacco, Spinning Cotton, Teas, Coffee, 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.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 1808.

JOHN LEMON.

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

AARON CHAMBERS.

April 8, 1808.

JOHN COCKRELL.

July 15, 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 of her left ear. Whoever takes up the said mare and thief, and secures them so that the owner gets his mare, and the thief be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if the mare be brought home.

JOHN MINTIRE.

Martinsburg, June 1, 1808.

### 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 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 advantage 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.

### 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.

### Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 18th ult. living within three miles of Shepherds Town, on the road leading to Harpers Ferry, a Negro man named Ochrey, 35 years old, 6 feet high, straight made, rather of a yellow cast, very fond of liquor, and is a very good fiddler—his clothing consisted of a tow shirt and trousers, and a linsay coat, and several other garments not recollect'd—he may change his name and clothes and obtain a forged pass.

Ten Dollars will be given if taken in this county, Twenty Dollars if above 30 miles from home, and the above reward if one hundred miles from home, and secured in any jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

MICHAEL MOLER.

August 1, 1808.

### 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 Chinawith, Richard Cullen, Joseph Casey, 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 Hoyle, John Householder, near Bath.

I. Jane Johnson, Abel Janney.

L. Mary Line, care of Mr. M'Sherry.

M. John McNeilly, 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. Abel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esq.

O. Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

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

Q. James Short, Samuel Stinson, Mary Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shantway, merchants, John Strigal, Chrift. Shauer.

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

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

T. John Yeates.

Wm. SOMMERVILLE, & C.

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

Martinsburgh, July 1, 1808.

### BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

J. B. COLVIN.

Washington City, May 30, 1808.

### Take Notice.

THE season of the horse Hamiltonian expired on the 1st instant; all persons who have put mares to him are requested to make payment as speedily as possible.

JAMES HITE.

August 5, 1808.

### Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN—or a LAD, aged about 16 or 17 years. To prevent unnecessary trouble, no application need be made, unless the fellow to be sold, be of good character. For one of that description, the CASH will be given. Inquire of the Printers.

July 25, 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.

### PROPOSALS

By Zadok 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.

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.

### An apprentice wanted.

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

Wm. MORROW.

Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

From the MARYLAND HERALD.

### LOOK OUT FOR TORIES.

The situation which our country is at present placed in, by the decrees of the Corsican Emperor of the French on the one hand, and the orders of his Britannic majesty's council on the other, is truly alarming indeed; and, in my opinion, imperiously demands the attention of every American citizen—under those impressions, I have been induced to submit the following observations to the consideration of my fellow citizens.—Let it be remembered by every man, who is permitted to enjoy the genial blessings of republican liberty, that it has been the wish of the British government to enslave us, ever since we have been a people; that previous to our glorious revolution, the worst of tyranny was attempted to be exercised over us, but the patriots of those times spurned the mandates of the royal tyrant and hurled defiance at him; the consequence of which was war, bloody, cruel and inhuman war, but the prize was liberty—they fought, they conquered, and many of them sealed American independence with their heart's blood, and expiring breathed a prayer for the prosperity of their beloved country; had they submitted to the imperious mandates of their royal task-master, we should at this time have been colonies of slaves, instead of American freemen.—O happy, exalted America! how superior is thy station in the sight of omnipotence to those unhappy countries where tyranny strides over the land and the throne of despotism is smeared with the blood of millions of subjects, sacrificed at the shrine of royal ambition. Let it be remembered, my countrymen, that the same hoary headed tyrant that attempted to enslave us then, is still in being, nor has age nor past experience been able to purge from his heart the object he then had in view.—Perhaps, finding that the imperial diadem of his "sea-girt isles" is held by a very slender tenure, it may be his wish in case of extremity to grace this new world with the emblems of royalty, nor do I believe, but that there are numbers in this country, who are enjoying all the blessings of freedom, under our excellent constitution, who would hail the approach of his "thousand ships" with acclamations of heart-felt joy.—Gracious God, my countrymen, what must be the feelings of that wretch, who would barter his liberty and the birth-right of a republican freeman for a small portion of the gilded trappings of a degraded and piratical tyrant, and the honor of bowing before the throne of a royal mania—but that there are many such, we have not the smallest reason to doubt, and can only lament, that the soil of our beloved country, consecrated by the blood of martyred freemen to the genius of liberty, should be so much degraded, by nursing and cherishing in her bosom such monsters of ingratitude and infamy.

It has ever happened from the earliest ages of the world, that where a number of men have been vested with power by the people to legislate for, and in the name of the whole community, that some of them from the purest motives would differ from the others in notions of policy—therefore let us not for a moment suppose, that those who from time to time, happen to be in the minority are not equally virtuous, or as sincerely interested in the welfare of their common country as those who happen to be in the opposition to them—for, I do seriously believe, that was our country invaded by any hostile power upon earth, that seven-tenths of those who are denominated federalists would join the standard of their country, and add their influence and numbers to the marshalled hosts of their patriotic brethren—about the other three-tenths are Tories and the genuine offspring of real Tories and British pensioners, who have not long sheltered

themselves under the banners of federalism—who, at the time that tried mens' souls, who, when the uplifted arm of the brave soldier of liberty was almost paralyzed—when the guardian genius of America seemed to have fled, and the glorious sun of American freedom sinking in the well, rendered every assistance and comfort to the British bloodhounds that was in their power. Those are the men, my countrymen, who should not only be banished from your public councils, but turned adrift from the society of freemen—let the finger of scorn be pointed at them—let the aged veteran whose many brow is furrowed over by the hand of time, and whose silver locks glitten in the sunbeam, slip his sleeve and say to his children, friends and neighbours "that man is a Tory and a friend to the British King—those scars are the seals of liberty, I received them in fighting the battles of my country, when that man was among my enemies, or aiding or assisting them"—Let such unnatural monsters be driven out from amongst us—Let them fly to their beloved sovereign and regulate themselves with the sight of crowns, flars, garters, ribbons and all the gaudy trappings of royal slavery, and let them inform that frail piece of mortality, that remnant and fiadow of royalty, that the remaining part of our citizens are true bred Yankees and American freemen, and that if he be so blinded by ambition, and lost to all the ties of justice and honor, as to invade us, that we will meet him on the beach with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other.—That we will meet him with all the destructive fury of war, and imolate his mercenary troops in their boats before they should contaminate the soil of our beloved country.—That if they should succeed in landing, and we were under the necessity of retiring before superior discipline, we would dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, and the last intrenchment of liberty should be our graves.

### YANKEE DOODLE.

BALTIMORE, July 27.

The Attorney General of the United States has given his opinion in the case of *Mandamus*, issued by the District Court of the United States, for the South Carolina District. He considers the issuing of a *Mandamus* by that court as an assumption of power, and a right constitutionally vested in the Supreme Court of the U. S. alone, and cites the case of *Marbury vs. Madison*, wherein that court refuses to interpose, to shew the impropriety of such interference.—Considering that the executive of the U. States derives its powers from the constitution and law, the executive officers are only constrained to a performance of the special duties by *Judicment*, not *Mandamus*. He observes, that in England, the writ of *Mandamus* is a prerogative writ, issued by the Court of King's Bench alone. An interposition of the Judiciary, in the present case, amounts to the assumption of power by one branch of the government from another whose duties are particularly assigned by the constitution. A course of procedure by *Judicment* differs materially from a course by *Mandamus*; the former is to defend the rights of parliament against the influence of the crown, while the latter is designed to support the prerogative rights of the king from the encroachment of the legislative branches of the English government. The opinion of the Attorney General is clear and lucid, supported by irresistible argument and legal fact; and goes far to destroy that operative influence, which the opposition expect to use, by means of the Judiciary, to mar the proceedings of the executive in the discharge of their great and important national duties.

not to be submitted to. The issuing of a *Manifiesto* is an act of original jurisdiction, and as such is vested in the Supreme Court of the United States, who alone, by the constitution, possess the right of original jurisdiction.

#### LATE EUROPEAN NEWS.

By the arrival of the ship Union, Jacobs, from London (which port he left on the 11th June) the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, has received a file of London papers to the 5th June, and Lloyd's List to the 7th inclusive.

Dr. Heerman, a passenger, is the bearer of dispatches from our minister at London, and from St. Petersburg, to the government of the U. States. He informs us that the British orders in council, it was expected in London, would shortly be so modified as not materially to affect neutrals.

The riots in Manchester, and the other manufacturing towns in England, though in a great measure kept under, were not altogether extinguished.

Bonaparte it appears, continued at Bayonne, and on the 18th ult. having dismissed the Royal Family of Spain to their respective destinations, was amusing himself with military spectacles and evolutions. Intelligence to the 13th ult. had been received at Paris from Madrid, at which time, Murat was exercising the functions of government without opposition.

The French Senate assembled on the 21st to sanction a proposal for incorporating Parma, Piacenza, and Fuscany, with France. We had reason at one time to suppose that these, together with the States of the Church, would have been erected into a sovereignty for Lucien Bonaparte; but it would seem that he has forfeited or renounced all claim to such honors.

#### LONDON, JUNE 8.

An American messenger arrived yesterday, with dispatches for Mr. Pinkney, the contents of which have not yet publicly transpired. The reports upon the subject are very contradictory; but those of a pacific tendency are by far the most entitled to credit. The vessel which brought these dispatches is called the *St. Michael*. She sailed from America the latter end of April, with two messengers, one of whom she landed at L'Orient, charged with dispatches for Gen. Armstrong, at Paris.

The projected expedition to South America, we have reason to believe is already in a state of forwardness; and we are rejoiced to find that it is intended to be conducted upon such principles as promise to insure its most complete success—an event which, in the present state of European affairs, must prove of the highest importance to G. Britain.

Parliament re-assembled this day, pursuant to adjournment. Preparations are making for fitting out an expedition to Dover.

#### JUNE 9.

It is said that the Viscount Matorosa and Don Diego de la Vega, who are arrived from Spain, have been deputed to solicit the assistance of this country towards enabling the Spaniards to expel the French. We learn that in the provinces of Asturias and Galicia, a provisional government, has been established, which has deputed commissioners to go into the different provinces in Spain to spirit up the people to resistance. It was by this government, we suppose, that the above mentioned noblemen were sent to this country—four more are said to be on board the *Stag*. The Marquis De Santa Cruz is at the head of the government, with the title of Commander in Chief. On the 25th last month he issued a proclamation at Oviedo, inviting the inhabitants of Asturias to rise up in defence of their Constitution and their country. "It is your country that calls you to rescue her from the hand of her oppressors. Will any Spaniard be deaf to her call?—Arise. We have arms—shall we want hands to wield them?—We have a good cause—shall we want hearts to defend it?"—This patriotic call has been as patriotically answered—Forty thousand men have already enrolled themselves, and the province of Asturias is by no means one of the largest in Spain. Galicia can furnish a much larger force—so can Biscay. The Biscayans too are a hardy race, accustomed to military discipline and deeply attached to the constitution of their particular province. Leon, Arragon and Catalo-

nia are expected to follow the example of Asturias; and the Castiles never backward in the cause of their country, will scarcely be the last to prove their patriotism. But they are more immediately in the power of France than any of the other provinces; it is there that the great body of the French are concentrated. Bonaparte in the mean time, aware of the indignation his most infamous treachery has excited, is pouring more troops into Spain from Italy, from the Netherlands and from France.

The ports of Gijon, Bilbao and St. Andero have, it is reported, been opened to the English.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived last night, but the intelligence brought by it is not of importance. Of the surrender of the Russians in Gotland, our readers were informed before. The mail has brought the official report, and the articles of capitulation. The Russians are not to serve against Sweden for twelve months.

The Swedish force in Norway remains in Ratuquo. In Finland some further advantages have been obtained over the Russians, but they are not of much importance.

Of the Prussian army, which not two years ago was esteemed to be amongst the most flourishing and best disciplined in Europe, not more than 5000 remain embodied!

The British troops remained in Gottenburgh harbour on the 30th ult.

By a vessel which effected her escape from Charanta, on the 25th ult. by cutting her cables, we find that an order had been issued at all the ports of France for laying a strict embargo on all vessels without respect to any flag whatever. No other intelligence of any importance has been received by this conveyance.

#### JUNE 10.

We have seen a letter dated St. Andero, on the 30th ult. and addressed to a respectable merchant in the city, which conveys a very flattering picture of the disposition and resources of those Spaniards who are adverse to the arbitrary proceedings of Bonaparte. According to this letter, the people are in a state of actual insurrection in Asturias and Galicia, and also in the districts of St. Andero and Leon. Asturias alone, the writer describes, from the number and spirit of its population, as competent to a very material effort. Certainly, if the people are resolute, the nature of the country must render it peculiarly difficult and dangerous to any invader.

The Marquis de Santa Cruz, who is a nobleman of considerable importance, particularly in Asturias, and who is in the vigour of youth, is appointed Generalissimo of the patriotic army. This army is already considerable, and promises rapidly to increase. The writer to whom we allude paints in the most glowing terms the ardour of the population, without distinction of age or sex, to promote the object of the insurrection. Ample time will, it is supposed, be afforded to this confederacy to provide arms and ammunition, and to organize their plans, before Bonaparte can withdraw an adequate force from any other quarter to interrupt them.

The captain of a vessel which arrived yesterday from a port in the north of Europe, states, that at the time of his coming away, which was on the 2d instant, a report prevailed, that the Emperor of Russia had been poisoned. The port where the rumour prevailed, which from motives of commercial delicacy we forbear to mention, is adjacent to the Russian territory.

#### JUNE 11.

Some further particulars with regard to the affairs of Spain, were communicated on Change yesterday. The insurrection is making rapid progress, and several districts, in addition to those we mentioned yesterday, have sent deputies to Oviedo. Some places indeed are stated to have done so, which are actually occupied by French troops. Proclamations have been issued by the assembly at Oviedo, exhorting all Spaniards to exert the dignity of their character, by joining in the patriotic cause. These proclamations were widely circulated in spite of the menaces and vigilance of the French. Murat's Government seems to feel considerable alarm. He has sent forth a proclamation which, while it manifests all the rage, betrays a good deal of the fear that belongs to tyranny. He denounces all who connect themselves with what he calls "the conspiracy," or who attempts to oppose, or even defame the "Government," and he threatens the most terrible vengeance

against any place or person, where French blood may be shed. If a single Frenchman falls in any village, town, or city in Spain, Murat proclaims his resolution to have such village, town, or city razed to the ground.

It is reported that Bonaparte intimated to the Junta de Callilia, of which the Duke of Berg is president, that they might make their election of a king, either of Lucien or Joseph Bonaparte; and that the answer of the Junta was, that they were not competent to decide upon that question, as that was the province of the Cortes. Upon which it is said that Bonaparte ordered a deputation of the Cortes should repair to Bayonne to deliberate upon the matter; but that every deputy declined obeying his orders; and in consequence, that Admiral Musaredo, the Bishops, and the other people of distinction, who were on their way to Bayonne, according to the mandate of Bonaparte, had returned to their homes.

It is stated, that the Marquis del Socoro, who commands the Spanish troops in Portugal, has declared against the French, and in favour of the Spanish Patriots. This statement certainly appears entitled to some credit, from a circumstance which has just come to our knowledge. We are informed that the embargo is taken off at Oporto; and as that town is entirely garrisoned by Spanish troops, it seems very likely that the change is owing to their influence.

The marquis of Somevuelas, president, governor and captain general of the island of Cuba, &c. makes known to all the inhabitants, that he has received the following manifesto, published by the supreme assembly established in Seville; of which this island is a dependant.

#### DECLARATION OF WAR AGAINST THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

Ferdinand VII. king of Spain, and the Indies, in his own name, and in the name of the Supreme Assembly of both.

France, or rather the emperor Napoleon, having violated the most sacred compact with Spain, having taken away by force the royal family, having compelled them publicly and with violence to resign and abdicate their sovereignty, which is manifestly null, void, and without effect; having forced with the same oppression the sovereignty of Spain to be given to him, which no person could be his will to elect the king of Spain, (the most horrible transgression which history can speak of); having entered Spain with his armies, which have taken possession of its fortifications and cities then unprepared; having perpetrated on the Spaniards all kinds of murders, plunders and abominable cruelties; having not only recourse to the force of arms, but also under a pretence of adding to our felicity; having repaid with monstrous ingratitude the services which the Spanish nation had rendered him, and also repaid our friendship with deceit, treason, and the most horrible perfidy which a nation had ever been guilty of towards another nation or sovereign; for the truth of which I appeal to the whole world; having finally declared that his intention is to overthrow the monarchy, its fundamental laws, and threatens the ruin of our Catholic religion, which we have sworn to maintain; having thus forced us as the only remedy for so many evils, to declare war against him, which we publicly do in the face of all Europe.

We therefore declare in the name of our king Ferdinand VII. and of the whole Spanish nation, war by sea and land against the emperor Napoleon and France; so long as they shall be under his domination and tyrannical subjection. We order all the Spaniards to act towards them with hostility, and do them all evil and prejudice according to the laws of war, detain all French vessels in our ports, all the property, claims and rights, belonging to that government, or any individual whatever of the nation. We also order in the same manner, not to detain or molest the vessels, property and rights of the British nation, nor of any of its subjects whatever, because we declare that we have obtained an open and free communication with England, and have concluded with her an armistice; which we hope will end in a solid and lasting peace.

We pray further that we will not relinquish our arms until the Emperor Napoleon restores to Spain our King Ferdinand VII. and royal family, their liberty, integrity, and independence, and

afterwards respect the sacred rights of the nation, which he has wantonly violated. We order for the better promulgation of this, the publication of this solemn declaration; that it be printed, sent and posted up in all the provinces, cities, and possessions in America; and also that it be publicly known by the same way to all Europe, Asia, and Africa.—Given in the Royal Palace of Alcazar, in Seville, the 6th June, 1808, by disposition of the supreme assembly of government.

JUAN BAUTISTA PARRDO, Sec'y.  
MANUEL MARIA AGUIAR, Sec'y.

I agree to execute whatever has been directed by the supreme assembly in the above declaration; and order that it be respected by the inhabitants of this island, in all cases. It is however requested that they do not trouble or molest any French subject: upon which point I have particularly expressed my intentions towards them, in my proclamation of yesterday, to the inhabitants of this island, dated the 18th of July, 1808.

By order of his Excellency,  
MANUEL MARIA AGUIAR,  
Secretary at War.

The marquis of Somevuelas.

From the London Traveller of May 27.

#### RIOTS AT MANCHESTER.

In another part of our paper we have given the substance of some letters received yesterday from Manchester, relating to the proceedings of the distressed manufacturers in that town and neighborhood, in consequence of the refusal of Parliament to entertain a bill for fixing a minimum for their weekly labor. We are sorry to state that it has been found necessary to have recourse to strong measures to dissolve the meeting which took place among this unhappy class of the people. The following letter, which we received this morning from a correspondent, upon whose accuracy we can place perfect reliance, contains an account of what occurred at Manchester on Wednesday. The cotton weavers seem to have adopted a very erroneous idea of the feelings of Parliament with respect to their case. We were present at the short discussion which took place on the subject on Friday last, and we can assert that it was from motives of the purest compassion for them that leave was not given to bring in the bill. There was but one opinion in the House respecting it, and it was this, that it would increase rather than remove the distresses of the manufacturers; that it might do infinite mischief and no possible good.

"Manchester, Wednesday evening.  
"Your London papers will no doubt teem with dreadful accounts of the riots at Manchester; but having been accidentally both an eye and an ear witness of what has unfortunately taken place here, I send you a few hasty lines.  
"A number of the journeying weavers assembled yesterday, not in a riotous or tumultuous manner, but in a decent orderly style, requesting to have their grievances redressed, and their wages raised. Some thousands attended on the ground called St. George's Fields, and appointed delegates to wait upon the principal manufacturers, humbly desiring an immediate interview. The magistrates and several respectable gentlemen went to reconnoitre with the poor-embaciated and distressed objects, requesting them to disperse; but finding every thing they said was of no avail, they were under the painful necessity of resorting to the reading of the riot act, and sending the constables and military among them, who soon cleared the ground; but finding the inhabitants were considerably alarmed, the streets were patrolled all Tuesday night, and every thing remaining pretty quiet.

"This morning, about ten o'clock, my curiosity was attracted, by seeing some hundreds of weavers marching in a most orderly manner, into Manchester, to join several thousand of others of the same calling, who had again assembled in St. George's Field, (which is close to the edge of the town.) A regular square was formed, and the members of the respective committees stationed themselves in the centre. They then dispatched delegates, to commune with the Boroughreeve and the principal officers of the town, who were requested to use their influence with the most eminent manufacturers to raise the wages. One of the delegates soon returned, and went

round the square, attended by the committee, and addressing the poor half-famished, but patient auditors, informed them, that he had seen the Boroughreeve, that he was friendly to their cause, sympathized with them in their present distress, which he was sorry he could not alleviate; that he had taken the names and places of abode of their delegates, who were responsible for the conduct and behaviour of their fellow sufferers. The delegate then exhorted them to be firm in the cause they had undertaken to support, and strongly enjoined them to behave peaceably and orderly.

"About three o'clock P. M. I again went to the field, attended by a friend, and was astonished to see so many thousands of people; for as all the weavers had struck their work in the neighboring towns, I am of opinion, that there were at least from ten to fifteen thousand people. Loud, indeed, were the murmurs of the poor wretches, but not the least indication was there of a riot.

"Many baskets of bread, with some ale, and several cans of butter milk, were distributed among the multitude, and their sorrowful and piteous tales of distress quite unmanned me, as also several other sympathetic spectators. About half past three o'clock, the Boroughreeve, accompanied by another gentleman on horseback, entered the (hollow) square, and the poor creatures gave a patient hearing to them; he advised them to disperse, but the general cry was—'We have nothing to eat; and unless our wages are raised, we might as well play and starve, as work and be famished.' I listened attentively, and heard tales of the most distressing scenes that ever human eye was witness to; and I am sorry to say that the military were obliged to interfere for the second time, and I apprehend that the consequences will be dreadful, as I saw them fire, and observed several wounded wretches carried to the infirmary. The shops and houses are all shut up in this quarter, and the riflemen and volunteers, &c. &c. are now marching to the scene of action, and I find the streets are to be again patrolled. The peaceable inhabitants are most dreadfully alarmed.

"Ten P. M.—I have just seen a poor old man's widow, who is left with five children. Her husband was shot in an entry; and I find that several of the multitude have been taken to goal. An apothecary with whom I conversed, has been to dress the wounds of many who were badly hurt by the swords and bayonets of the soldiery.

"P. S.—After the military were assembled, I saw a gentleman enter the square on horseback—he harangued the unfortunate people. I did not hear him speak; but I am told by a friend, whose veracity I can rely on, that he said 'his father was a weaver, and exhorted them to support the cause, but to conduct themselves with propriety, and that he would stand by them, and if one was hurt to apply to him for redress.'

#### LONDON, MAY 31.

Orders, we understand, have been sent to Cork for the immediate embarkation of 6000 men. Their destination is said to be Cadiz.

A meeting of the gentlemen connected with the northern Highlands was to be held yesterday at Edinburgh; to consider of the means of relieving the distresses of the inhabitants of that part of the country, arising from the scarcity of corn, and the general loss of their cattle, owing to the want of fodder.

In addition to our recent statement of the failure of fodder in the Highlands of Scotland, we have to add, that on three small farms in the parish of Latheron, in Caithness, and Inverness, 184 black cattle, besides a number of horses, have died for want. In Sutherland, Ross, Caithness, and Inverness, there is a general distressing scarcity of provisions—in many places even the grain allotted for seed has been used to keep the people and the cattle alive, and the consequence must be calamitous, if some relief is not promptly afforded.

#### TIOGA, (N. Y.) July 13.

"Produce rotting on our hands."  
This western part of the State of New York supplies Baltimore, by the Susquehanna; Philadelphia by the Delaware, and New York by the Mohawk and land carriage, with a large share of

the great articles of exportation, lumber, and grain.

This spring our lumber brought a price rather higher than it has in any preceding year. Our late wheat crops were poor, and insufficient for the consumption of our own families; rye, light and scarce; Indian corn, absolutely good for nothing; pork and beef, less than we commonly consume. Maple sugar, plenty and cheap, answers all purposes of imported sugars. Our own home-made article of salt spreads rapidly from its inexhaustible sources even towards our sea ports—foreign commodities are less used, but are nearly as cheap as formerly, and excepting the scarcity of those very articles said to be rotting on our hands, we are as comfortable as before the passing of the embargo bill.

But were our sufferings as great as in some parts of the union, they undoubted may be; were they even equal to the statements and wishes of the Federal editors; the main body of the people in this frontier district of the States, would suffer patiently for their country's good, and are ready if peace cannot be continued on honorable terms to bear the burthen and heat of the day with a firm and advancing step.

#### CHARLES TOWN, August 12.

Those Subscribers to this paper who have not paid their subscription, are earnestly requested to pay the same as soon as possible.

The Russian government have adopted measures similar to those pursued by France with respect to neutral vessels trading between England and her ports. All intercourse by means of the American flag is thus stopped between Great Britain and Russia.

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

On the 3d instant arrived at New York, the brig Havana Packet, captain McDonald, in 12 days from the Havana. Capt. McDonald brought with him a proclamation of the governor of Havana, approving of the proceedings of the Junta, at Seville, in Spain, and ordering hostilities to cease on the part of all Spanish subjects in that island against Great Britain; at the same time declaring eternal war against France until the place Ferdinand VII. the rightful owner to the crown of Spain, on the throne. All public property at the Havana belonging to France had been sequestered, and the port thrown open to the British.

"We have nothing to eat, (say the unhappy Manchester workmen,) and unless our wages are raised, we might as well play and starve, as work and be famished!" Poor fellows! and for thus complaining, they are fired upon by the military, and murdered in cold blood.—Good God! whose heart will not ache at the recital?

#### Monitor.

The Federal printers appear to be terribly affected by the fate of Spain, which has been subjugated by France. When did ever these printers express a word of commiseration of the fate of Ireland, held in the most abject subjection for centuries past? But Ireland was enslaved and oppressed by Britain. "Ah! (as the lawyer said) 'that alters the case!'"

#### Trenon American.

Extract of a letter from a respectable merchant at Havana, dated July 19.  
"An express extraordinary has this moment arrived here from Spain, bringing the important news that the emperor Bonaparte no longer exists; that he was killed by the Spaniards at Bayonne."  
N. York Mercantile Advertiser.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London, to their correspondents in Philadelphia, dated May 31.  
"A captain Hopkins, of Boston, just arrived from Cadiz, has this moment reported to me that he saw at that port a letter from Mr. Lear to Mr. Montgomery, at Alicante, dated the 8th inst. and by him transmitted to Mr. Yzard, announcing that the Algerines were fitting out all their cruisers, and doubtless their

object and intention was to commence hostilities against the Americans."

A letter from Havana mentions, that Bonaparte had dispatched a vessel from Bayonne to the U. States, informing his friend Mr. Jefferson of the revolution in Spain, and declaring to him that he considered the Spaniards as rebels, and forbids the United States from having any intercourse with them. [This news, tho' not authentic, is quite probable.]  
Federal paper.

The French since they occupied Lisbon, have proceeded to make great improvements in the city. The governor has ordered the cleansing and new paving of most of the streets. General Junot has ordered that the images should be melted down. A deputation of Priars waited on him to procure a respite for a very large and favorite Saint. His answer was—'If the statue is of wood, you may throw it into the Tagus; if brass, you may break it; but if it is silver or gold, you must bring it to me, and I will melt it.'

On Thursday last the Revenue Cutter, Active, Captain Brewster, was struck with lightning, in the sound nearly opposite Greenwich. The lightning passed down the mast nearly to the deck, when it struck the companion, branched off and entered the flat roomy. The malt, companion, and ball trade within the cabin, were considerably injured; the Rev. Mr. Holly, of Greenfield (Conn) received a severe contusion from a board that was driven against his breast; and captain Brewster and one or two of the passengers were powerfully electrized. As an object of curiosity, it is worthy of being related, that a bonnet with wires on the edge and crown (lying by the side of a lady in one of the State-rooms) was twisted into a roll—the pins were drawn out, and the ribbons of the bonnet scattered on the floor. The lightning passed within 6 inches of a considerable quantity of powder, and within 18 inches of the Magazine, which contained two or three quarter casks.

#### N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

We understand that the ship Beaver, belonging to John J. Ailor, of this city, has got permission to take out to China the Mandarin Chief and his Secretary, who have been detained in this country ever since the Embargo was laid.

#### (New York paper.)

Mr. Thomas Grimshaw, of Alexandria advertises "new constructed Bed Cords" for sale, which he says "are rendered superior to any other kind by their infallibility in destroying and preventing those insects called Chinchcs, which harbor in the holes of the bedsteads." He believes they will "last 15 or 20 years and retain the same virtue." If they do not answer the purpose, on delivery of the Bed Cords the money will be returned.

#### New York, July 28.

The frigate Chesapeake, Captain Decatur, sailed yesterday on a cruise. The repairs of the Constitution lying at the Navy yard of this port are nearly completed. The long delay which has taken place in her completion has been owing to a deficiency of workmen. Fifteen or twenty of the gun-boats are hauled up into the mill pond at the Wallabout, and a number are also in Newtown creek. They are nearly all dismantled and generally without crews. At Governor's Island, the fortifications progress rapidly; five hundred laborers are constantly employed at the rate of 75 cents per day. The grand tower is raised one story, and will form an almost impregnable fortress. It is situated on a point of the island which at once commands the entrance of the Narrows and the East and North rivers, and is also so situated that the guns of the ramparts also command it. The ingenuity of Col. Williams, aided by the skill of Messrs. Hillyards and Snoder has wrought wonders on this island. In point of neatness of workmanship and real strength, Fort Jay is superior to any other in the United States, and perhaps is surpassed by few even in Europe.

#### Boston, August 2.

Capt. Holmes, from Passamaquoddy, informs, that two U. S. gun-boats had arrived there to protect the flour; that

a number of desertions had taken place at the American fort, there (which was complete); that notwithstanding the government officers, &c. stationed at that place, flour found its way over to the English—and that in consequence of a number of British boats having been fired upon in their own waters, the Squirrel sloop of war had been stationed near the line to protect them.

#### WASHINGTON CITY, August 8.

Removal by the President.  
Edward Pope, Collector and inspector of the port of New Bedford, in Massachusetts, for not using due diligence in the execution of the embargo laws. Isaiah Weston is appointed in his place.

The English House of Commons, on the 6th of June, resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose preface the motion he intended to submit by a succinct history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke so low as not to be audible from the gallery. He then adverted to the unfriendly disposition recently and still manifested by America towards this country, so obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of his proposition was, to throw to America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to carry on commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored. He was not anxious to renew the treaty which had been settled before that intercourse broke up because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England. But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the most favoured nations; and to propose that the principle he meant to offer, should, in the first instance, continue one year in operation. He concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect:—"That all goods, wares and merchandizes, the growth and produce of America, imported to this country, either in British ships navigated according to law, or in ships built in America or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three fourths of the crews of which should be natives of America, should be admitted at the same rates of duty as were paid for the like articles coming from the most favoured nation; and that all commodities brought from other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered in British ports at the lowest duties paid by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Ponsonby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Eldon, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another Resolution, that all Tobacco imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid, be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from British Plantations; and that all snuffs from the same, be admitted at the same duties as snuffs coming from any country in Europe.

This resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to be reported to-morrow.

#### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of the subscriber, living about two miles from Charlestown, sometime in April last, a BLACK MARE, rising four years old, switch tail, a star on her forehead, and one hind foot white up to the fetlock; no shoes on. Also, on the first of June, a BRIGHT BAT MARE, about three years old, a small star on her forehead, long mane and tail. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given, if the said creatures be brought home, or two dollars and a half for either.

#### MICHAEL KELLENBERGER.

August 12, 1808.

#### For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.  
50 barrels Castor Oil.  
10 gallons Lichen Shrub.  
64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by

DAN ANNIN.

Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 21.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

## "THE FRIEND,"

COMMONLY CALLED THE QUAKER.  
From *Booker's Hop Garden*.  
In patriarchal plainness, lol around  
The festive board, a friendly tribe con-  
vene;  
Chaste, simple, neat, & modest in attire,  
And chafely simple in their manners too.  
To them her gay varieties, in vain,  
Fashion displays, inconstant as the moon.  
Them to allure, in vain does chymic art  
For human volments multiply in dyes,  
One mode of dress contents them; and  
but few  
The colors of their choice—the gaudy  
flumm'd  
E'en by the gentle sisterhood. In youth,  
The roses vivid hue their cheeks, alone,  
Wear, dimpling—shaded by a bonnet  
plain,  
White as the cygnet's bosom—jetty  
black  
As raven's wing—or, if a tint it bear,  
'Tis what the harmless dove herself as-  
sumes.  
The harder sex an unloop'd hat, broad  
brimm'd,  
Shelters from summer's heat & winter's  
cold;  
That from its station high ne'er deigns  
to stoop,  
Obsequious not to custom or to king.  
Yet, though precise, and primitive in  
speech—  
Refrain they not the smile—the seemly  
jest—  
Nor e'en the cordial laugh, that cynics  
grave  
Falsely assert "bespeaks a vacant mind."  
Serenely gay, with generous aims they fill  
The temple cups: no want of new coin'd  
tonit  
To give it zest—"Good fellowship and  
peace"  
Their sentiment—their object—and their  
theme.

Died Aug 12, 1808  
Oliver Heard, Esq. attorney at law, aged  
27.—He had just married a blooming  
widow of 88 years, who had led him to  
suppose she possessed the attractive  
charms of 8000 dollars property, but  
who unfortunately did not possess the  
800th part of that sum. Finding that  
he had lost his cause, and mortified at  
the result, he took an affectionate leave  
of his tender and amiable consort; and  
drinking her reformation in a tumbler of  
poison, added suicide to the crime of  
rank speculation. Lynchburg Star.

From the *Mercantile Advertiser*.  
Sir,  
As it may be interesting to the public  
to know the particulars of captain Ichabod  
Sheffield's throwing over the Turks in  
the Mediterranean, from on board  
the schooner Mary Ann, after having  
been captured by an Algerine frigate of  
44 guns, and being in their possession  
four days, I have procured them as cor-  
rectly as I could, and now lay the same  
before the public thro' the medium of  
your paper, hoping he and his brave  
companions, who so justly merit the  
bounty of their countrymen, may not be  
unrewarded for risking their lives in so  
desperate an undertaking.  
Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.  
On the 26th of October last, within  
the Straits of Gibraltar, saw a sail to  
the northward. On her bearing down  
she proved to be a frigate with English  
colours. After firing three shots, which  
fell near us, the schooner hove to.  
When alongside they hoisted the bloody  
flag. They sent on board their boat,  
and took out the captain and three men.  
After two hours detention, the boat  
returned with the captain on board the  
schooner, accompanied by 9 Algerines,  
all armed, who steered direct for Al-  
giers. Being in their possession up-  
wards of 90 hours, the captain held a  
consultation with the mate and cook;  
when fearing they should never again  
see the United States, they chose rather  
to die than submit as slaves for life to  
Turkish tyranny.—The vessel at this  
time was within three miles of the land,  
and in sight of the shipping in the harbor  
of Algiers. Accordingly the Cook was  
stationed at the pump, and Mate at the  
cabin door, when the captain threw the  
grains over the quarter into the sea.  
Four of the Turks went to the side to

see if he had caught a fish. The Captain  
then seized the prize-matter, and threw  
him overboard; the Mate at the same  
time seized the one next to him, and did  
the like; the Cook then came to their  
assistance, and they threw over the  
third. The remaining six attacked them  
very furiously with handsikes. The  
Captain then clenched the second prize-  
matter and threw him into the sea,  
while the Mate and Cook killed two.  
Of the remaining three, two who re-  
fused to submit were killed; one they  
preserved and carried safely into Naples,  
where the vessel fortunately arrived af-  
ter six days.  
During the contest the captain and  
mate received several desperate blows  
from the Turks; and while they were  
on board they compelled the captain and  
mate to go aloft and assist in navigating  
the vessel.

The Governor and Council of the state of  
Virginia give notice,  
July 16, 1808.

Pursuant to an act of the General As-  
sembly intitled an act to amend an act  
for appointing Electors to choose a Pres-  
ident and Vice President of the United  
States: It is advised that the following  
persons be appointed and commissioned  
in the following counties, for the purpose  
of executing said law, viz.  
Berkeley, Joel Ward, Erasmus Gantt  
and William Sommerville.  
Frederick, James Singleton, Henry  
St. George Tucker and William Cattle-  
man.  
Hampshire, John Higgins, William  
Donaldson and Francis Murphy.  
Jefferson, Ferdinando Fairfax, Jacob  
H. Manning and George Hite.  
Louden, John Littlejohn, Armistead  
Long and Fleet Smith.

At a meeting of the General Assembly of  
the Presbyterian Church, &c. held in  
Philadelphia, in May 1808.

The committee to whom was referred  
the address on the subject of a F.A.S.T.,  
made their report, which, being read by  
paragraphs, was adopted, and is as  
follows:

WHEREAS it is the duty of all  
Christian churches, families, and peo-  
ple of every description, either suffer-  
ing under the adverse dispensation of  
DIVINE PROVIDENCE, or being threat-  
ened with them, to humble themselves  
before ALMIGHTY GOD, to im-  
plore his mercy and protection; and  
whereas our country appears to be threat-  
ened with great calamities.

Resolved Therefore, That it be recom-  
mended, and it is hereby earnestly re-  
commended, to the churches under the  
care of this assembly, to set apart the  
second Thursday of September next, as  
a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer;  
to beseech the RULER of the universe,  
that for CHRIST'S sake, he would be  
pleased to avert the calamities, with  
which we are threatened; that he would  
restore harmony to the contending na-  
tions of the world; that he would pour  
out his spirit on our own churches, more  
generally and abundantly: bless the ef-  
forts that are making to christianize the  
heathen, and to extend the blessings of  
the gospel to the deltitute inhabitants of  
our land.

"Who can tell if GOD will turn and  
repent, and turn away from his fierce an-  
ger?" Who can tell, whether he, who  
holds the destinies of men in his hands,  
and who turns the hearts of the rulers of  
the earth, as the rivers of waters are  
turned, will hear the supplications of his  
people? Let us then humble ourselves  
under the mighty hand of GOD. Let  
us turn every one from his evil ways and  
from the wickedness of his hands.—To  
the great Head of the church, let us raise  
our united hearts and voices, for his  
choicest blessings on our country and the  
world at large.

Soon may the heathen be given to him  
for an inheritance, and the uttermost  
parts of the earth for possession. Soon  
may the descendants of faithful Abraham  
be brought to the fold of our common  
LORD, that there may be one sheepfold  
and one SHEPHERD.  
CERTIFIED BY  
JACOB J. JANEWAY,  
Stated Clerk.

\* \* \* Editors of Newspapers residing  
in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New-  
York, and in the Southern States, will  
please to give the above address an ear-  
ly insertion, and to publish it a second  
time, on the day next preceding the day  
appointed for the fast.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscri-  
ber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one  
mile from Charlestown, on Thursday  
the 30th ultimo, a *BAT MARE*, about  
14 hands high, about 6 years old, tall  
rather longer than common, hood 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.  
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 Gen-  
eral Post Office as dead letters.

A.  
JOHN ABELL, Daniel Allfods,  
Gerrard Alexander, John Anderson,  
Mahlon Anderson, John Allen.

B.  
Bazil D. Beall, 2 letters, Richard  
Baylor, Thomas Button, George Burn-  
nett, John Bares; Jacob Bargar, Ben-  
jamin 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, Largethorne 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 Gison, Henry Garnhart, Tra-  
vis Glasscock.

H.  
Mrs. Susao Howell, Ellen Hunter,  
John Haynes, James Hite, James How-  
ard, John Henderson, Samuel Hite.

J.  
Mrs. Ann Jameson, Thecon Jones.  
L.  
Richard Llewelin, Theo. Lee, 2 let-  
ters, Jacob Lancesques.

M.  
John Moor, Jesse 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, Sa-  
muel 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 Wim-  
mer.

Y.  
George Young.  
JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
Charlestown, July 4, 1808.

## Trial of Com. Barron.

As soon as a sufficient number of sub-  
scriptions are procured to defray the  
cost of paper,  
Will be published at the Ledger Office,  
Nashport.  
The whole proceedings in the trials of  
Com. JAMES BARRON,  
Capt. CHARLES GORDON,  
Commandant of the United States Frigate  
*Chesapeake*,  
JOHN HALL, Esq. Capt. of Marines,  
and  
WILLIAM HOOK, Gunner.  
These Trials will be found highly in-  
teresting to the public in general, and to  
the officers of the U. S. navy in particular.  
Every circumstance relative to the im-  
portant affair, which gave occasion for  
these trials will be found detailed with  
great exactness; and many official docu-  
ments which have not yet been published  
will appear with this work.—The inter-  
est which the nation has taken in this af-  
fair, and the circumstances connected  
with it, render it unnecessary that the  
publisher should offer any remarks upon  
the value of the work. Officers of the  
navy will be greatly interested in having  
the proceedings of the most important  
Trials that have occurred in the service.  
The publisher has been favored with a  
record of the proceedings: he will pay  
particular attention to the correct execu-  
tion of the work, which it is expected  
will contain from two hundred and fifty  
to three hundred pages, octavo.

## CONDITONS.

I. The work will be printed on a good  
fair type and on good paper.  
II. The price to subscribers will be  
one dollar and seventy-five cents, in  
boards, delivered at any place where sub-  
scriptions are received, according to  
order.  
III. The amount of the subscription  
to be paid on delivery of the work.  
IV. The usual allowance to the trade.  
Subscription papers will be sent in a  
few days to the principal towns in the  
United States of which notice will be  
given in the papers of those towns. To  
the Editors of papers who will give this  
advertisement a few insertions the pub-  
lisher will be much obliged, and recipi-  
cate whenever they may request it.  
The Editor of the Public Ledger,  
Norfolk, July 8, 1808.

## Information wanted,

Of my son, named John Monroe, who  
about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John  
Way, in the state of Delaware, Newcas-  
tle county, Hockessen township. He  
was 8 years of age, when I left him, and  
removed to Fayette county, Pennsylv-  
nia. After residing in Fayette county  
6 years, I received a letter from the said  
John Way, informing me that my son  
had left him, since that time, (which is  
about 13 years ago) I have heard noth-  
ing of him. I have travelled many  
miles for the purpose of ascertaining re-  
specting him, (whether dead or alive)  
but without success. Any person giving  
information respecting him (whether  
dead or alive) will confer a particular  
favor upon an affectionate, but much dis-  
tressed parent, and the same shall be  
thankfully acknowledged by  
REBECCA MONROE.  
Fayette county, (Pa.) June 18, 1808.  
The different Editors of newspapers  
throughout the United States will very  
materially oblige the afflicted mother by  
giving this one or more insertions.

## 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.

## RAGS.

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

## BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

## For Sale.

160 lbs. belt Peruvian Bark.  
50 bottles Cutler Oil.  
10 gallons Lemon Shrub.  
64 do. Flaxseed Oil.  
An assortment of patent and other  
medicines, which will be sold low, for  
CASH only, by  
DAN. ANNIN.  
Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

## Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of the sub-  
scriber, living about two miles from  
Charlestown, sometime in April last,  
A BLACK MARE, rising four years  
old, switch tail, a liar on her forehead,  
and one hind foot white up to the fet-  
lock; no flaws on. Also, on the first  
of June, A BRIGHT BAY MARE, about  
three years old, a small liar on her fore-  
head, long mane and tail. The above  
reward and reasonable charges will be  
given, if the said creatures be brought  
home, or two dollars and a half for ei-  
ther.  
MICHAEL KELENBERGER.  
August 12, 1808.

## Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN—or a LAD, aged  
about 16 or 17 years. To prevent  
unnecessary trouble, no application need  
be made, unless the fellow to be sold, be  
of good character. For one of that de-  
scription, the CASH will be given. In-  
quire of the Printers.  
July 25, 1808.

## Take Notice.

THE season of the horse *Hamiltonian*  
expired on the 1st instant; all persons  
who have put mares to him are requested  
to make payment as speedily as possi-  
ble.  
JAMES HITE.  
August 5, 1808.

## WANTED,

An OVERSEER. Good  
recommendations will be  
required.  
GEO. S. WASHINGTON.  
July 22, 1808.

## Forty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber,  
on the night of the 18th ult. living within  
three miles of Shepherds Town, on the  
road leading to Harpers Ferry, a Negro  
man named *Deliver*, 36 years old, 6 feet  
high, straight made, rather of a yellow  
cast, very fond of liquor, and is a very  
good fiddler—his clothing consisted of a  
tow shirt and trousers, and a lincey coat,  
and several other garments not recollec-  
ted—he may change his name and clothes  
and obtain a forged pass.  
Ten Dollars will be given if taken in  
this county, Twenty Dollars if above  
50 miles from home, and the above re-  
ward if one hundred miles from home,  
and secured in any jail, and reasonable  
charges if brought home.  
MICHAEL MOLER.  
August 1, 1808.

## JACOB DILMAN,

A German who left New-York Aug-  
ust 17th, 1807, supposed to have gone  
to Pennsylvania, is requested to return  
to his family, or give them such infor-  
mation as will enable them to communi-  
cate to him something of importance to  
himself and family. The Printers  
throughout the United States will con-  
fer an obligation on the subscriber by  
giving the above a place in their papers.  
MAY DILMAN.  
New-York, July 1, 1808.

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Of my son, named John Monroe, who  
about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John  
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## The following Letters

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September next, viz.  
A.  
William Abernathy, near Bath.  
B.  
Moses Botts.  
C.  
Rachel Chinoweth, 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 Gibbeart, William Gilk, Ann  
Gross.  
H.  
Margaret Harrison, Jacob Hoyles,  
John Housholder, near Bath.  
I.  
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'Mc-  
chen, supposed near Charlestown, Tho-  
mas M'Quilken, Catharine Murphy.  
N.  
Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orlich, esp.  
P.  
Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.  
R.  
Shew Ramsy, Mill creek, Richard  
Ridgeway, Joseph Riddle, James Ro-  
binson, Mrs. Arabella Russell, Israel  
Robinson, John Ross.  
S.  
James Short, Samuel Stinson, Mary  
Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shan-  
way, merchants, John Strigal, Chrift.  
Shauer.  
T.  
Samuel Templman, Francis Titus,  
Captain Gabriel Throckmorton, Capon  
Springs, Robert Traveret.  
W.  
John Weaver, near Bath, Mrs. Uret-  
ta Wells, at Mr. Freeman's, Stephen  
Wilson, Mill Creek.  
Y.  
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## DEFERRED ARTICLE.

### PROCLAMATION OF THE GO- VERNOR OF HAVANNA.

*Inhabitants of the island of Cuba, worthy  
descendants of the generous Spanish  
Nation.*  
Know, that I have this very day re-  
ceived several manifestoes, proclamations  
and edicts published and printed by  
order of the Supreme Council (Junta)  
of Government which has been estab-  
lished in Seville, in consequence of an  
act of perfidy more infamous than any  
which the world has ever witnessed:  
papers which as you will very soon see  
appear not to be dictated by men, but  
rather inspired by Angels; in short  
papers which must necessarily produce  
the vindication of insulted and derided  
Spain, and the liberty of all Europe,  
which lies buried in slavery by the same  
hand which afflicts our brethren. It  
appears by them, and I learn by the re-  
lations of persons worthy of belief who  
have been eye witness of the dreadful  
and horrid events which took place in  
our Peninsula in the month of April and  
May, that the French government as-  
suming the false character of a friend  
and good ally, has deceived Ferdinand  
VII. the best and most virtuous of kings,  
abused his generosity and good faith,  
invited him to its territory by artful and  
insidious caresses, and by similar crafty  
and treacherous proceedings induced  
his august parents and the whole Royal  
Family to follow him, for the purpose  
of treating them as they have been  
treated with the most disgraceful con-  
tempt, and consummated at last their  
horrible design by compelling  
them to renounce the Crown of Spain in  
favor of a foreigner, having no other right  
than his insatiable ambition, at the same  
time that his executioners and assassins  
were shedding the precious blood of the  
inhabitants of Madrid, as a return for  
the hospitality and fraternity with which  
they had been received and welcomed,  
as their own chiefs have publicly ac-  
knowledged: Our language contains  
no term adequate to characterise con-  
duct so horrible, which has covered  
France with infamy and Spain with  
mourning, and which has made the most  
infensible and barbarous nation shudder  
with fear.—But, think not from this,  
that the sentiment of honor, the noble-  
ness of mind and the majestic dignity of  
the Spanish character, have been dis-  
mayed at the sight of such direful cala-  
mity. On the contrary, the virtuous  
and magnanimous sons of a heroic coun-  
try, are determined to fight until the last  
man of its twelve millions of inhabitants  
shall gloriously die, to avenge an insult  
so humiliating, to avenge their outraged  
religion, their violated females, their  
murdered children, and to rescue from  
captivity their adored Ferdinand. Yes,  
doubt it not, they will fill with dread  
the authors of such iniquity, and will exter-  
minate them. They are animated with  
a holy rage capable of breaking in pieces  
the chains which bind all the nations of  
Europe. They have adjusted an armistice  
with England, a name sweet and  
consolatory to the human race, to which  
henceforth must be added that shield of  
afflicted humanity, for the same just re-  
ason that Spain must be freed the deliver-  
er of the world. Yes, they co-operate  
with the virtuous and magnanimous  
English, for though they have just been  
our accidental enemies, to whom it is un-  
known that this could only have been, as  
in fact it was, an effect of the violence  
and Machiavelism of the French govern-  
ment. Do not blame me on account of  
the inconsistency between this sentiment  
and those expressed in the proclamation  
published on the 27th January last; be-  
sides that almost every government la-  
bors under some systematic defects, and  
commits some acts of injustice, which  
give room for invectives, more esp-  
cially in a state of war, it was a duty of my  
official station, to accommodate my lan-  
guage to that of my superiors, as I do

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Stark, John Smith, Rockwell & Shan-  
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Shauer.  
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