

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

Even 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
brim'd,

Shelters from summer's heat & winter's
cold;

That from its station high ne'er deigns
to loop,

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
tonic

To give it zest—"Good fellowship and
peace"

Their sentiment—their object—and their
theme.

Aug 12, 1808
Died—Lately in Starbrook, (Ten.)
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.*

As it may be interesting to the public
to know the particulars of captain Icha-

bod 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 handspikes. 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 navigat-

ing 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 Pre-

sident 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 Callen-

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 FAST,
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 delinquent inhabitants
of our land.

"Who can tell if GOD will turn and
repent, and turn away from his fierce
anger?" 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, short 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. Basil 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, Larghorne Dade.

F. Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs.
Martha Frame.

G. Absalom Games, 2 letters, Margaret
Griffith, James Gardner, James Glenn,
Miss Emily C. Griffith, Bazil Games,
Thomas Glison, Henry Garnhart, Tra-

vis Glasscock.

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

ard, John Henderson, Samuel Hite.

J. Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon 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.

X. 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,
Nashfork.

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.

CONDITIONS.
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 recip-
rocate 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-

ania. 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 no-

thing 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 KELLENBERGER.
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.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

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-

ania. 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
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thing 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.

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 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 McNeilly, 2, Hugh Maxwell,
near Bath, William Maxwell, on or near
the Shepherdstown road, James M'Me-

chen, supposed near Charlestown, Tho-

mas M'Quiken, Catharine Murphy.

N. Abiel Nicholas, Nicholas Orrich, esp.

O. Charles Porterfield, Henry Pool.

P. 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, Christi-
Shauer.

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

U. John Weaver, near Bath, Mrs. Uret-
ta Wells, at Mr. Freeman's, Stephen
Wilson, Mill Creek.

V. John Yeates.
Wm. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.
Where not otherwise distinguished,
Berkley county or Martinsburgh is al-

ways to be understood as implied in the
direction for residence.
Martinsburgh, July 1, 1808.

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

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, proclamati-

ons 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

stained triumphs of Mars. The good which you do on this occasion will be common to the Spaniards, to all the nations of Europe and to yourselves, but the sweet pleasure of witnessing the blessings on you which will resound from generation to generation, will be a most flattering reward derived from your beneficence, the most valuable which men can grant and much more estimable than the equivocal distinctions and decorations which are bestowed by sovereigns, nor always upon virtue, and even sometimes upon corruption and vice.

I hasten to give you this information, that you may instantly know the great object which ought to occupy the attention and the heart of every Spaniard, and of every man living who loves mankind. But at the same time, I earnestly recommend to your resignation to Divine Providence, which knows how to extract an antidote from poison, the virtue of fortitude and magnanimity, never necessary as at present; patience, prudence, moderation and docility, to repress your inevitable uneasiness, to fling all tumult and disorder, and to abstain from giving the slightest disturbance to the peaceable, laborious and most useful Frenchmen, our fellow inhabitants and friends, who, driven by a revolution the most sanguinary and infamous of any recorded by history, have sought and found in your bosom the sacred asylum of a fraternal hospitality; understanding that if there be among them any one whose residence can be injurious to us, he shall be caused to leave the island, without oppression, protecting the others with Spanish humanity, and with the strong shield of justice, who will know how to use proper severity towards all who shall attempt to offend them by word or action.

If you hearken with docility to the paternal advice which I give you, and observe it carefully, I trust in the mercy of God, in your loyalty and in your virtues, that you will very soon see the dawn of tranquility, of rejoicing, of prosperity, and of more brilliant glory for yourselves and your future generations.

THE MARQUIS DE SOMERUEVO,
Havana, July 17, 1808.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10.

The ship *Alligator*, captain Jenkins, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Liverpool on the 21st of June, and has furnished the Editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, with London papers to the 18th of that month, being 7 days later than our previous advices from that quarter. The papers contain very little intelligence of an interesting nature.

LONDON, June 13.

We have received some numbers of the Paris Monitor to the 1st and Dutch papers to the 4th inst. Bonaparte remained at St. Jean de Luz, on the 24th. The last accounts from Madrid are dated the 15th. They contain a pompous report of the presentation of the constituted authorities of Spain to Murat, as also of the Russian, French, Austrian, Dutch, Saxon, and American ministers. This ceremony was continued from day to day from the 9th to the 15th inclusive. The Monitor also contains an account of the journey of the king & queen of Spain to Fontainebleau, and of the reception in the several towns through which they passed. Great pains are taken in the Monitor to assure its readers that Spain is in a state of perfect tranquillity; but this statement is not very consistent with other accounts, which represent the French troops pouring into Spain from Italy. King Louis has been obliged to relax the severity of his anti-commercial decrees, in the same manner as the English minister has found it necessary to relax the severity of our orders in council. To alleviate the distress of the people of Holland, an ordinance has been issued, allowing the exportation of certain articles, the produce of that country. Private letters from Rotterdam, of the 8th inst. confirm this intelligence. We have also received some Altona and Hamburg papers, in which, as also in the Dutch journals, are several paragraphs in which the idea of an expedition to India is adverted to. Spain, however, is likely to afford French enterprise sufficient employment for the present.

A report prevails in the city, but we know not upon what authority, that treaty is negotiating between Sweden, Russia and France. This may account for the inactivity of our expedition.

The following proclamation is said to have been written by the Prince of Asturias since he fell into the hands of Bonaparte, and has been since published in this country:—

"Noble Asturias, I am surrounded on all sides—I am the victim of perfidy. You once saved Spain under worse circumstances. I am now a prisoner, and do not ask of you the crown of Spain, but that you will arrange and organize a plan with the provinces which are immediately near you, by which you may vindicate your liberty, and not admit a foreign yoke. You must subdue a perfidious enemy, who despoils of his right your unfortunate Prince. FERNANDO".

Bayonne, May 8, 1808.

No one gives the prince credit for the spirit expressed in this article. It is probably a device of his enemies, and the agents of Bonaparte, to justify the fate that awaits him.

Considerable surprise has been expressed at the bill before the house of commons, to regulate the trade with America, some persons supposing that it is for the creation of a sinecure place.

The brave *Fins*, according to report, go on swimmingly, and threaten to beat the Russians to *stork fish*.

June 14.

A dreadful affray took place on Sunday night, at Whitechapel, between a body of Portuguese and a body of American sailors. The forces had been assembling on both sides, during the course of the day, and about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement. They fought with sticks, stones, swords, knives and every other weapon they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several wounded, two of them are expected to recover. One of the men who was killed had his skull fractured by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ring-leaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

Mr. Sturges Bourne is appointed State Secretary of Ireland, in the room of Sir Arthur Wellesley.

The frequency of Couriers of late between the Courts of Vienna and Paris is thus accounted for in some of the last letters which have been received from Holland. They state that Bonaparte has demanded a passage for his troops through the Austrian states, for the purpose, as he professes, of attacking the Turkish Empire. This application, it is said, after much negotiation, has been rejected by Austria, who has placed her army upon a most formidable footing, in expectation of a war with France. She is said to have at present no less than 200,000 men in the highest state of preparation, and the utmost possible activity is employed in increasing this force. A general levy has been ordered in Hungary, from which not even the nobles are exempted. If his usual good fortune should favour Bonaparte in his designs upon Spain, we have no doubt that he will soon direct his attention to Austria, and lie is in the right to prepare for what he will have to encounter.

Letters from Barcelona, of the 21st ultimo, were yesterday received in town. They state that the utmost tranquillity prevails in that vicinity. All the American vessels which had been for some time embargoed, has been released, and loaded to come away. This release however, was stated to be the result of an understanding with the French commandant.

Some doubts are entertained as to the authenticity of the letter purporting to be from the Prince of Asturias to the inhabitants of the province from which he derives his title. Upon the subject of these doubts we are not enabled to pronounce a decided opinion, but a letter in the Spanish language, which is said to be the original, together with several other letters written in the same spirit, and directed to the same object, have certainly been submitted to government.

The private letters state, that Bonaparte has prevailed upon the Queen of Spain to sign a declaration of the illegitimacy of the Prince of Asturias; that 10,000 French troops were on their march to Madrid; and that an order had been issued for the restitution of the

whole of the property of the prince of peace in the kingdom of Spain.

June 17.

We yesterday stopped the press to announce the arrival of another Spanish deputy at the foreign office, with dispatches from the leaders of the Spanish Patriots, who are assembled at Oveido. He came by way of Corunna, and has brought intelligence which is of a very satisfactory nature, down to the 6th inst. (sating, that Biscay has joined the provinces of Galicia and Asturias, in the glorious struggle for the deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke. These patriotic and loyal provinces are supposed to contain not less than 150,000 men in arms; and if the fact of the nation of Biscay may be relied on, every port and harbour along the whole northern coast, from Bilbao and Seballians round to Vigo, are in a state of insurrection against Bonaparte. Government appear determined to make every exertion for their assistance. An expedition of considerable magnitude is preparing in the river. A great number of ships are daily tendered and ordered for survey to convoy troops and stores. The following have already been shipped from the royal arsenal at Woolwich. Thirty thousand stand of arms. Six hundred tons of ammunition. Four millions of ball cartridges, with entrenching tools, artillery, &c.

June 18.

The following is the letter which we have received from our Portsmouth correspondent:—

"Portsmouth, three quarters past 7. The dispatches which this moment landed from Admiral Purvis, and Lundendal, that the expedition of general Spencer had not succeeded, and that the Spaniards would not accede to our terms. The dispatches are dated the 30th of May."

Letters from Holland to the 13th inst. state, untruly we trust, that 10,000 French troops had entered Cadiz, and taken possession of all the batteries, as well as the Spanish fleet. They also mention that general Spencer had attempted a landing, but that our troops were repulsed and regained their transports with great difficulty. A British frigate is said to have been rather roughly handled, in consequence of falling under the guns of one of the principal forts at Cadiz.

An American captain, just arrived from Holland, states, that all the vessels belonging to the U. States, which were detained under the embargo in the Dutch ports, had been just released. He says, indeed, that the embargo is somewhat relaxed, that any vessel is permitted to come out which shall be laden with gin and the produce of that country. To this relaxation the Dutch government are probably urged equally by two motives, the one to release the wants of its own subjects, by affording them a sale for their produce, and the other to injure the revenue of this country, by affording facilities for smuggling.

The following are the latest accounts from Lancashire, according to the private letters:—

MANCHESTER.—The weavers here are full out of work, but every thing is in the greatest tranquillity. The prices offered by the manufacturers seem to be a fair advance; and I fear the weavers outstep the moderation which they evinced in their first proceedings. They differ in their claims. The majority of them insist on 6s. 8d. in the pound, being one third advance upon the present wages; they declare that nothing less will be sufficient for their support, and that the weavers of all manufacturers who give this advance, will immediately go to work; that all goods taken in from the date of such advance, shall be paid for by the yard, according to their length, breadth and strength, and a list of the prices will be prepared for the use of the public with all possible expedition. Some however, are so very extravagant in their demands, as to require a rise of 30 per cent.

Some of the weavers who have had their own prices offered, stand out because their employers will not advance the piece in the loom. This, I think, quite unreasonable; for it is evident, that it ought to be worked at the rate at which it was given out.

Extract from another letter, same date:—

"Every thing is at present quiet here, and many of the weavers are gone to work upon the advanced wages; but

many parts of the country continue galled."

OF SWEDEN.

The news from Sweden is not quite so favorable as heretofore. The capture of Sweaburg is described as a most important acquisition, and the invasion of Sweden is now confidently talked of by the Russians.

There are two modes or avenues by which the Russians, if masters of Finland, may penetrate into Sweden. The first is from Abo, across the Gulf of Bothnia, through the lake of Ayland, to the mouth of the Meter lake or river, on which Stockholm is built. The distance across, from shore to shore, is not above a hundred and forty miles; but as the English fleet may appear there, it is doubtful whether the Russia flotilla will venture on so hazardous an experiment before winter. The Gulf of Bothnia may then be crossed on the ice. The other entrance into Sweden is much more circuitous, by re-mounting along the Eastern shore of the Gulf of Bothnia to Tornea in Lapland, at its head, and then descending on the Western side, through the Keeme and Umea Lapland, into the Northern provinces of Sweden. For such a march the summer would be preferable to winter. It never has been attempted hitherto in any age, or by any people; but it is by no means impracticable; though the natural impediments are very great and numerous; particularly in the article of provisions, the march from Abo to Upsal, or to Stockholm, would demand at least three months, even in summer. There are neither fortresses nor garrisons in the Swedish Lapland, and the Lapland torrents would, especially if their banks were detented, impose prodigious difficulties. Peter the Great repeatedly desolated and plundered the island of Ayland, and he even landed at Gesle in Gellria, a town about 90 miles north of Stockholm, which he burnt in 1719. The whole eastern coast of Sweden, from Calmar to Gesle, has little or no artificial defence against an invading enemy. Should the Russians be able to invade Sweden at once, both by Tornea, and across the gulph of Bothnia, the country must apparently be subjected.

SEVILLE, (Spain) June 5.

"The supreme council received by express this morning, the following advice:—

London, June 2.—For three days have been seen from hence at the mouth of this bar, a formidable English squadron. Yesterday I myself counted 18 ships of war nearly within cannon shot, with 40 sail of transports, without reckoning others which appeared more distant upon the horizon.

It is asserted that part of said squadron comes from the Mediterranean, where it destroyed in sight of Majorca the United French squadron which had got out of Brett and Rochefort, reunited with that of Toulon and five Russian ships which had joined them. It appears that there have been brought in tow nine vessels out of this defeat, and which are now with the squadron at the entrance of this port. French troops have marched for different places in Spain. Those of Spain have defied off for that quarter, some by orders, and others of their own accord."

PARIS, May 17.

The period when the destiny of the Spanish nation and of its sovereign will be irrevocably fixed, no longer appears to be remote, the official journal already begins to throw aside part of the veil, which concealed the negotiations, of which Bayonne was the centre, by announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the emperor and the different members of the Spanish house. The article wherein the Monitor announces this important intelligence is dated Bayonne, May 11, and is as follows:—

"By a treaty concluded between the emperor Napoleon and king Charles, and which has been acceded to by the prince of Asturias, and the infants Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Antonio, who comprised the whole of the members of the house of Spain, all the existing differences have been adjusted. We are still ignorant of the conditions of the treaty. According to the constitution of our government, it cannot be made public till it has been communicated to the senate. But we perceive by the proclamation of the king of Spain and that

of the prince of Asturias, that the emperor Napoleon is clothed with all the rights of the house of Spain. King Charles, Queen Louisa Maria, and the infant Don Francisco, dined to day with the emperor, and set off to morrow for Bordeaux. They will make this journey in four days, and will repair to Fontainebleau, whence they will go to Compiagne. It is believed that this residence has been declined by his majesty to king Charles, that he may spend the remainder of his days there. The prince of Asturias, the infant Don Carlos and the infant Don Antonio, spent the evening yesterday with their majesties the emperor and empress. They will spend two days at Bordeaux, and will afterwards proceed to Valency, whence it is probable they will go to Narbonne. It is believed that his majesty has ceded to them that superb domain, and the forest appertaining to it.

It is said many Spaniards of distinction are on the road to Bayonne, where it appears the emperor is about to hold a general junta. It is presumed, that he will be occupied not only in regulating the succession to the throne, but also in fixing certain arrangements which all good Spaniards call for. Every thing is entirely tranquil in Spain. Things are on the best footing there."

NADRID, May 12.

The military preparations at St. Rache and Queen, became every day greater. Orders have been sent to all the ports to hasten the equipment of the men of war. The disorder of our finances is beyond all conception; but a loan was indispensable, and the books have been filled as soon as they were opened.

MAY 13.

The grand duke of Berg resides now in the palace. The public service goes on as usual. Perfect repose reigns in the city. We expect every moment tidings of the choice of our new king. The abuses of every kind which exhaulted our country would at last have brought it to destruction, and without doubt we should not have escaped the horrors of a bloody revolution. Now we entertain the hope that our new sovereign will gradually, and without violence, restore our old monarchy to its youth again, and that our longing for amelioration and reform will be at length gratified.

HAMBURG, May 29.

The Correspondent states, on the authority of letters from Constantinople, that the truce between the Turks and Russians had been prolonged for two months under the mediation of the French Ambassador, Sebastiani. It adds, that the Divan was occupied during two days in discussing the demand of France for a passage for her armies through the Turkish territories to Persia, before it agreed to it. The Nuremberg Gazette states, that letters from officers in Marshal Davout's army, mention, that corps had received orders to hold itself in readiness to break up for Southern Russia. The army will collect at Altracon, and march through Persia to the East Indies.

NISMES, May 20.

On the 14th in the morning, a courier passed through this city, with orders for the troops who are advancing from Italy, to accelerate their passage in Spain by forced marches. On this account the 30th regiment of the line made a march of twelve hours, to be able to arrive here by the evening.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

We yesterday received a letter from our correspondent at Havana, under date of July 21, which contains the subsequent information:—

"There appears here to be but one sentiment of indignation against the French, and a disposition to defend and retain the island in the name of Ferdinand VII. and he was yesterday proclaimed, and the principal officers sworn, with great pomp and ceremony."

The address of the governor to the inhabitants declared an armistice had already taken place with the British, who would henceforth be considered as allies. A British brig of war afterwards appeared off the Moro, spoke captain Donald for your port, going out, and on being informed of the news spread in nearer, were she was met by the Spanish officers who invited her

commander in, which he did accordingly, and is now at anchor in the harbor.

The French here are in the greatest conformation, flying off in every direction; but of those in the north east parts (St. Jago de Cuba, &c.) where there are considerable numbers, some apprehensions are indulged by the government.

"It is certain, I am told, that some commissions have arrived from Murat as agent, and of those it is supposed some use will be made in the parts alluded to. One of the principal officers here received one, as inspector general of the troops, fortifications, &c. of the island, but went immediately and delivered it up to the governor and council. Similar ones, it is supposed, have gone to the different parts of South America, and of the result of which they are extremely anxious."

It is in truth a most important period in Spanish affairs, and must indeed produce very serious effects upon all other powers.

Their peace with England will operate very materially upon our affairs with that country—if not already acquired, this turn of matters, by the union with Spain, will, I am fearful, tend to an increase of the difficulties which have already attended a settlement of our differences; and as I before observed, the peace with England by removing the obstructions so far to their own commerce and that of the British, cannot operate greatly in favor of ours. As it respects our local matters, this new outrage of Bonaparte would, I should suppose, tend much to the depressions and discredit of that party with us which had gained but too great an ascendancy."

CHARLES-TOWN, August 19.

COMMUNICATION.

Lecturer, Jefferson county, Aug. 16.

Yesterday a well armed detachment of the Middleway militia, commanded by Capt. Moses Smith, accompanied by Mr. Justice Bell, marched in the pursuit of Runaway Negroes—this expedition was formed upon a very judicious plan, by three subdivisions, the first party kept up the hue and cry in the centre, and the other two divisions adhered to a hot pursuit on the right and left wings of the first party. In this position the chase was supported with vigour and vigilance for several hours; at length two fugitive negroes were discovered by one of the pursuers, too far out of the line of pursuit, and before a sufficient assistance could be afforded, made their escape into a thick and almost impenetrable underwood.

These deluded Runaway Negroes had established a secluding quarters in that part of the forest, that lies between Mr. Rich Willis' mansion house, and Mr. Strider's mill, and had committed midnight depredations on the property of the inhabitants, and violent assaults on the persons of those who happened to approach their lurking places, and excited considerable terror and alarm in the minds of the solitary females who ventured out in the neighborhood.

Too much praise cannot be given to the abovementioned gentlemen, for their public spirit, in supporting good order in their neighborhood, by punishing the idle and dissolute, and protecting the peaceable and industrious, and above all in dislodging and dispersing this daring banditti, by compelling the said desperadoes to a due obedience to the law of the land, and industrious submission to the will of their masters.

N. B.

The head quarters of the commander in chief of the army of the United States, are about to be transferred to Carlisle in Pennsylvania, and it is supposed that either the whole or a large portion of the new levies will be collected at that position, for the introduction of the modern discipline.

As long ago as the year 1750, the Government of Great-Britain agreed to give the Elector of Bavaria an annual subsidy of "forty thousand pounds sterling," for his vote and influence in the choice of the next Emperor of Germany. After so long a progress in the art of corruption, how much do they now give to their friends in this country for their votes and influence in the election of President of the United States?

Trenton American.

The president of the United States has received the most beastly abuse from the unclean animals who scribble for the opposition, because William Duane has been appointed lieutenant colonel in the new army now raising. The senseless noddles do not perceive that instead of injuring the chief magistrate they are severely censuring a number of their own friends. If Duane be really so infamous a man as he is represented to be, it must be disgraceful to serve in the army with him; and yet we have not heard of a single federal officer (and there are many gentlemen of that description in the military service of the United States) who has resigned his commission from disgust at Duane's appointment. "Do you take? Good sirs, do you take?" [Mon.

The following paragraph is from a Charleston paper:—

"The brig Charles, Brownlow, late master, it appears by the Savannah papers, has been condemned by the court of Admiralty, for a breach of the embargo laws, and is advertised for sale by the marshal of the district."

It will be recollected by our readers that this is the vessel which was a few weeks ago said to have been barbarously robbed; the captain of which protested with such veracity against "French friendship."

Capt. Aydelott, from P. P. Guadalupe, who arrived at New-York on the 7th inst. informs, that 5 days previous to his sailing, a vessel arrived there, 32 days from Bayonne, dispatched by the Emperor Bonaparte, with orders to his officers at Guadalupe to take possession of South America, and to hoist the French flag in the name of the Emperor of France, King of Italy, protector of the Rhinish Confederation, King of Spain, Portugal and the Indies.

The above vessel took out 84 barrels of flour, which was sold at 45 dollars per barrel.

A letter by the Enterprize, dated Guadalupe, the 14th of July, states, that a few days since, the British made an attack on the island of St. Martins, with 120 men, and after having possession of the island for two hours, they were repulsed, with the loss of all their party killed, excepting 13 men.

Miscellaneous Adver.

The freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Bolton, qualified as the law directs, have been notified, to meet at Farnell Hall, on Tuesday at 10 o'clock, A. M.; then and there, upon a request of a number of the inhabitants, to take into consideration the opportunity that is now presented for removing in some degree the embarrassments and restrictions on the commerce of the United States, by a renewal of trade with the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and their provinces and colonies; and if the town should think proper, to prepare and present a respectful petition to the president of the U. States, requesting him, according to the power vested in him by Congress, to suspend an act laying an embargo on all the ships and vessels in the ports and harbours of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto; at least so far as may respect the trade of the U. States with the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal, and their provinces and colonies. Or to adopt any other measures, that may be considered by the town more proper for removing the embarrassments under which our trade is now suffering. The notice is signed by the town clerk.

A duel was fought on Friday evening the 5th inst. near the United States Navy Yard, at the Wallabout, New York, between Midshipman Ely E. Daniels, & Midshipman Philip P. Schuyler, the former of whom was shot thro' the breast, and expired soon after. The survivor is missing.

A fatal Duel took place on the 27th ult. in a harvest field of captain William Frazer, of Delaware, between two Africans. It was fought with bravery, and is worthy of record. The dispute originated in consequence of the leader, (who was the challenger) being charged by his opponent, with not taking as large a swath as he did; this was denied; the lie was given; the fatal duel immediately took place with the weapons in hand. Their strokes were simultaneous; one received the scythe in his left breast, which perforated the thorax; and

the other was struck in the breast. They bled freely.

Extract of a letter from A. Coates & Co. merchants in Liverpool, dated the 11th of June.

"Business in American produce is now at a stand.—The weavers in the manufacturing towns in this country stopped working, and assembled in great numbers to demand an advance in wages. After some time spent in rather riotous proceedings, (without much mischief however being done) they at last gained their object and are now returning to their looms. In a few days business will go on as usual. Balt. Amer.

A disturbance took place at Hamburg, on Easter Tuesday. About 1000 persons being shut out of the city by the gates being closed at an unusual hour, they assembled and insisted on admission to their families; and being refused, they proceeded to pelt the French soldiers. The troops fired, and 7 or 8 poor fellows were killed, and many more wounded. At this juncture a fire broke out, and the alarm bell was rung. The French commandant thought it the signal for a general insurrection, and sent a courier for a reinforcement of troops. The Senate assembled, and order was restored. The next day the French issued a proclamation, declaring that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier should be shot; and any person ringing the alarm bell without an order from a French officer, should suffer death. If more than four citizens were seen talking together, they were to be required to separate, and if they disobeyed, were to be fired upon.

From the Franklin (Pen.) Repository.

"I Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Perigord, formerly an administrator of the department of Paris, son of Daniel Talleyrand Perigord, a general in the armies of France, born at Paris, and arrived at Philadelphia from London, do swear that I will bear true allegiance to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and to the United States of America, and that I will not, at any time, wilfully and knowingly do any matter or thing prejudicial to the freedom and independence thereof.

(Signed)
Ch: Mau: Talleyrand Perigord.
Sworn the 19th May, 1791, before
Math. Clarkson, Mayor.

The original of the foregoing oath is among the greatest curiosities to be found in Mr. Peale's museum, and is worthy of preservation.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive by an inquiry held in the county of Northumberland, on the 21st day of September, in the year 1806, before John H. Fahim, esq. coroner for the said county, that on the 2nd day of the said month of September, in the year aforesaid, a certain GEORGE GORDON, late of the county aforesaid, stands charged with the murder of a certain negro slave, named Bartley; and it appearing that after the perpetration of the said murder, the said George Gordon did immediately, and doth still fly from justice: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and convey before some justice of the peace for the said county of Northumberland, the said George Gordon, that he may be dealt with as the law directs. And I do moreover hereby enjoin all officers civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth, to use their best endeavors to apprehend and convey as aforesaid, the said George Gordon, that he may be dealt with in such manner as the law in such cases prescribes.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed, at L. S. Richmond, this 5th day of August, 1808.

Signed Wm. H. CARELL.

* * * * * George Gordon is about five feet eight or ten inches high, is stout made, has light colored hair, blue eyes and a down look when spoken to. It is believed that he is frequently lurking in the county of St. Mary's, Maryland.

August 15.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 22.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

A Song for the Recruiting Officers.

Americans! with hearts like steel,
Come leave your shops and farms,
Your looms, your drays, your holidays,
And hark away to arms.
And to conquest let us go,
let's go, let's go,
And to conquest let us go.

The summer's here, the winter's gone,
Our hills are green and gay,
Our Jefferson and country calls,
Away brave boys, away.
And to conquest let us go, &c.

The haughty foe is threatening,
Our country to invade,
But if they come we'll drive them back,
Or through their blood we'll wade.
And to conquest let us go, &c.

We'll meet them on the Atlantic shores,
Attack their works and lines,
Or by some well laid stratagem,
We'll make them all Bayonne's.
And to conquest let us go, &c.

And when the wars are over boys,
Then down we'll sit at ease,
We'll plough, we'll sow, we'll reap,
we'll mow,
And live full as we please.
Then from conquest we will go, &c.

So honest fellows here's my hand,
My heart, my very soul,
For Jefferson and liberty,
Good fortune and a bowl.
And to conquest we will go, &c.

CURIOUS DEPOSIT FOR MONEY.

Brandon, (Vermont) July 6.
On Thursday evening last, a young man in this village, by the name of Henry June, about 18 years of age, being a little indisposed, a physician was called who administered for his comfort a portion of emetic tartar; this nauseating medicine soon caused him to emit from his stomach the moderate number of nine bank bills, principally on the Middlebury Branch, which were not materially damaged. These bills had been in this safe deposit for about three hours. He was advised to the above medicine by a number of citizens who were strongly convinced that he had taken money from a store in this place. He was immediately arrested, and is to have his trial this day.

WASHINGTON CITY, Aug. 5.

The following is a correct list of all the APPOINTMENTS made previous to this day, in pursuance of the act of Congress of the 12th of April last, "to raise for a limited time an additional military force."

From those marked with (*) letters of acceptance have not as yet been received.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Captains.—Abraham Eustis, Joseph Chandler, N. Easterbrooks, Solomon D. Townsend, M. N. Ervine, George Peter, Winfield Scott, Josiah Tellair, Daniel Gano, *John R. Spann.
First Lieutenants.—Alexander S. Brooks, Jno. H. T. Ellis, Thomas Pitts, Samuel Watton, *Thomas S. McKilvey.
Second Lieutenants.—Wm. Campbell, Killian N. Van Rensselaer, R. H. M'Pherson, James Gibson, *Geo. Walton, *Samuel Haskins, Andrew M'Dowell.

REGIMENT OF LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Captains.—Alexander F. Rose, David Brearly, Clement C. Biddle, *Wm. Wilson, *Presley N. O'Bannon, Jacinto Lavall, Noah Lettery, *James Thomas.
First Lieutenants.—Bille Williams, Jr. Thomas A. Holmes, James I. Bowie, *Alexander S. Lyle, Arthur P. Haynie, Asa Morgan, John M. Barclay, Sellick Osborn.
Second Lieutenants.—J. W. Van Vechten, Silas Halsey, Jr. Alexander Cummings, Saml. M. Lee, George Nichols, Wm. Littlejohn, Jonas Munroe. *Cernets.*—*James Wilsie, Levi Hickill, *Wm. R. Davis, Elijah Boardman, John Hollinghead, Joseph Kean.

REGIMENT OF RIFLEMEN.

Colonel.—Alexander Smyth.
Lieutenant Colonel.—Wm. Dunne.
Captains.—Thomas A. Smith, Elijah Craig, Thomas Anderson, Geo. W. Sevier, John Ragan, Jr. James M'Donald, David Finley, *Alex. S. Walker, *Benjamin Forsyth, Moses Whitney.
First Lieutenants.—Thomas Spencer, *George Morrison, Abraham A. Massias, Charles Porterfield, Fielder Ridgeway, Michael Hays, Dill Armor, *Nathaniel Williams.
Second Lieutenants.—Elzey L. James, Matthew Cannon, John Mays, Lodowick Morgan, *Edward Reclor, John Hamilton, *Lewis Toomer.
Ensigns.—Elias Stallings, *Smith Pepper, Arthur W. Thornton, Francis Stribling, John Stroud, *Richard F. Alexander, Angus Langham, *Jno. Logan.

THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Edward Palleur.
Major.—Homer V. Milton.
Captains.—Mossman Hoadton, *Ch. Crawford, John Darvinton, Abner Palleur, *Ross Bird, *J. Fauti, Prentiss Law, *Henry Atkinson, John Nicks, *John McClelland.
First Lieutenants.—Robert M'Dougall, William Butler, Robert B. Moore, James Cooper, Calwallader Jones, *James E. Denning, *Charles Christman, Wm. S. Hamilton, *Hays G. White, Duncan L. Clinch.
Second Lieutenants.—Samuel W. Butler, Henry Clonard, *Alexander Silliman, Wm. Johnson, Jr. *Limothy Spann, *Benjamin D. Herriot, *Stephen B. Daniel, Benjamin M. Jackson, *Charles C. McKenzie.
Ensigns.—*John N. M'Intosh, Stephen Rose, *Thomas Hesel, *Joel Lyon, *Andrew Hesel, *Samuel C. Mabson, *John Burnett, *Robert Watson, *Sterling Anderson.

FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Lieutenant Colonel.—John Whiting.
Major.—*James Miller.
Captains.—Paul Wentworth, Learned Lamb, William C. Bean, William Hutchins, David Byers, Stephen Ranney, Joel Cook, Geo. W. Prescott, Isaiah Doaner, Charles Coffin.
First Lieutenants.—Robert C. Barton, Josiah Snellings, Alden G. Cuthman, Nicol Foslidge, William Welch, Nathaniel F. Adams, Samuel Haines, Samuel Page, Oliver G. Burton, Ch. Fuller.
Second Lieutenants.—Eben. Way, Charles Labebe, Jackson Durant, Silas W. C. Chase, Eleazer B. Billings, Minor Huntington, Samuel Borden, Lewis Harrington.
Ensigns.—Timothy Gerrish, Frederick Conklin, Abram Hawkins, John Smith, George P. Peters, Jonathan Simonds, *Ward Howard, *Thomas H. Clark, Milo Mason.

FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Alexander S. Parker.
Captains.—Thomas Strode, Nimrod Long, Edward Dillard, Nathan N. Wright, Richard C. Dale, George Hammill, George Gibson, Benjamin Wallace, James Banknead, Colin Buckner.
First Lieutenants.—Henry Saunders, Roger A. Jones, Townsend Smith, *William Brook, James Ponderon, Mordecai Griffith, Richard Whartenby, Talbot Chambers, Alexander M'Ilhenny, James Dorman.
Second Lieutenants.—Richard H. Bell, Leroy Opie, *Robert Crutcher, *Thomas Randolph, Wm. Henthaw, William King, Jacob Hindman, Washington Lee, *Silas Amberson, *Robert Alexander.
Ensigns.—Elias Edmonds, *Will. Skipwith, *Frazier Otey, Robert Carson, David Gallagher, Owen Alton, Nicholas Ulerick, James Saunders, John Jamieson, Jr.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—Jogas Simonds.
Major.—Zebulon M. Pike.
Captains.—Samuel Cherry, Ebenezer Cross, William P. Bennett, John T. Bentley, Charles F. Lott, Benjamin Walton, *Thomas Davis, Jona Brooks, Jr. William Cook.
First Lieutenants.—Ebenezer Beebe, Gad Humphrey, William Lake, George

Nelson, John Christie, John Macheaney, John T. Arrowsmith, James Chambers, Christi Snyder.
Second Lieutenants.—James E. A. Matters, Able Morse, Clement Sadler, Jr. Chauncey Pettibone, Robert Sterry, Wm. Nicholas, Wm. Ferrgrave, John I. Plume, James I. Voorhis, Henry Phillips.
Ensigns.—Jacob Heet, Edw. Webb, Charles H. Gardner, Neil Shaw, Wm. Gamble, *Ephraim Pentland, Jacob Sian, Henry Shell, Asa Grimes.

SEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Colonel.—*William Russell.
Captains.—George R. C. Floyd, Thornton Posey, *Edward Ford, Robert C. Nicholas, Jarvis Cutler, Gilbert C. Russell, Thomas Vandye, *Arthur Morgan.
First Lieutenants.—Richard Oldham, Zach. Taylor, Uriah Blue, Carey Nicholas, Enos Cutler, James Doherty, Wm. McClellan, Walter H. Overton, *Darald, *Minor B. Sturges.
Second Lieutenants.—Eltha Edwards, *Lowry Bilhop, Thomas S. Jessup, Alexander White, *Joseph Fricou.
Ensigns.—Wm. S. Allen, John Hughes, Jr. Samuel Vail, *Henry M. Gilman, Samuel M'Comick, *James S. Wade, *Narcissus Brutin.
† The First and Second regiments are the two which are now in service on the frontier, &c.

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.

Trial of Com. Barron.

As soon as a sufficient number of subscriptions are procured to defray the cost of paper, will be published at the Ledger Office, Norfolk.

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 interesting to the public in general, and to the officers of the U.S. navy in particular. Every circumstance relative to the important affair, which gave occasion for these trials will be found detailed with great exactness; and many official documents which have not yet been published will appear with this work.—I have interferred with this work in this affair, 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 these 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 execution of the work, which it is expected will contain from two hundred and fifty to three hundred pages, octavo.

CONDITIONS.

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 subscriptions 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 publisher will be much obliged, and reciprocate whenever they may recollect it.
The Editor of the Public Ledger, Norfolk, July 8, 1808.

A List of Letters

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

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

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

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

D.
Ann Drew, Thomas Darne, Michael Duro, James Duke, Larchorne Dade.

F.
Thomas Flagg, Henry Fowler, Mrs. Martha Frame.

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

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

J.
Mrs. Ann Jameson, Gideon Jones.

L.
Richard Llewelin, 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, Ana Rochetter, Mrs. Mary Ridgway.

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

T.
Mordien Throokmorton, Thomas Tinker, Bennet Taylor.

V.
William Vestal.

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

Y.
George Young.
JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
Charlestown, July 1, 1808.

Paper Making.

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

An Apprentice wanted.

A SMART BOY, about the age of 14, of respectable connections, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.
AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

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.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber living at Mrs. Tate's, about one mile from Charlestown, on Thursday the 30th ultimo, a BAY MARE, about 14 hands high, about 6 years old, tall rather longer than common, (flood 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.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia,
A PROCLAMATION.

From the Washington Monitor.

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive by an information held in the county of Northumberland, on the 21st day of September, in the year 1806, before John H. Fahin, esq. coroner for the said county, that on the 2nd day of the said month of September, in the year aforesaid, a certain GEORGE GORDON, late of the county aforesaid, stands charged with the murder of a certain negro slave, named Bartley; and it appearing that after the perpetration of the said murder, the said George Gordon did immediately, and doth still fly from justice: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the Council of State, to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of ONE HUNDRED dollars to any person or persons who shall apprehend and convey before some justice of the peace for the said county of Northumberland, the said George Gordon, that he may be dealt with as the law directs. And I do moreover hereby enjoin all officers civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth, to use their best endeavors to apprehend and convey as aforesaid, the said George Gordon, that he may be dealt with in such manner as the law in such cases prescribes.

Given under my hand, with the seal of the Commonwealth annexed, at L. S. Richmond, this 5th day of August, 1808.
Signed Wm. H. CABELL.

George Gordon is about five feet eight or ten inches high, is stout made, has light colored hair, blue eyes and a down look when spoken to. It is believed that he is frequently lurking in the county of St. Mary's, Maryland.
August 13.

For Sale.
160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.
50 bottles Castor Oil.
10 gallons Lemen 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.

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.

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 BAY 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.

Save your Rags.
CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers of this paper.

FRENCH PARTIZANS.

We who support the administration, because we believe it to be honest and wise in its dispositions and operations, are called French partizans; inasmuch as we do not rejoice at every little change of fortune which appears favorable to Great-Britain: and, whenever Bonaparte is guilty of an act of despotism, treachery, or cruelty, if we do not pelt him with base epithets, we are denounced from the presses of opposition with the name of imperial jacobins. For my own part, I regard these silly clamours as proceeding from weak men who are young and enthusiastic, or dotingly old, or from persons who much over-rate the influence of intrigue and misrepresentation on the minds of the community. It is not possible that the citizens of the United States, intelligent and reflecting as they certainly are, can be duped by so frail an artifice which has been practised so often that it has become the standing topic of ridicule for all men of sense.

When Mr. Jefferson and gentlemen, of his political way of thinking were out of power, we may remember that the charge of French influence was urged against them as strenuously as it is at this moment; and the people were told, if the republicans were entrusted with the reins of government, the country would be sold to France. Yet we have seen nearly eight years pass away, and the nation is still independent and free; and, I think it no hazardous thing to say, the mass of the population is happy, and generally contented. There are, as there always will be in every free government, a few restless, intemperate characters who are never so well pleased as when they are encouraging alteration and noise. These men use the art of printing as boys use bladders, to let off their wind with a crack.

I draw the conclusion that the people are happy, because no complaints are heard from individuals who are famishing with hunger, or who are perishing from the want of clothing; and I presume they are contented from the circumstances that no murmurs are uttered among the citizens against the government, except in a few solitary instances, which may all be traced to the profligate manoeuvres of party spirit, that fertile and baneful source of those evils which commonly corrode republics. When we look around us, we every where find popular testimonials of satisfaction among the sturdy yeomanry of the United States, whilst we hear of the prevalence of a contrary spirit no where except in certain precious journals, the filthiness of whose contents designate unequivocally the foulness of the source from whence they spring.

Their predictions having heretofore failed, why are we to give credit to their assertions at this time? If things had come to pass as they had told us, then, indeed, there would be solid reasons for believing them again, and putting faith in their prophecies; but, surely, when they come before the public a second time, after having been disgraced by false augury, they are entitled to no kind of confidence. Reasonable men at no time listen complacently to predictions unsupported by some show of probability; and they totally reject that sort of foreboding where there is a manifest interest in those who pretend to foretell the approaches of calamity.

The opposition make no secret of their object; they boldly avow it. They say to the citizens "Put out of their places the present incumbents of offices, and put us in, for we are more honest than they!" In this language their motive is proclaimed: it is the offices they want for themselves, and not the rights of the people about which they are anxious. It would be much more characteristic of patriotism, if the gentlemen would point out with decency what they conceive to be vices in our present rulers, and suffer the public judgment, undiverted by turbulence, calmly to decide. It would also be more modest, and would induce the world to believe, that although the opposition might be mistaken, they were not hypocritical nor ambitious. But thrusting themselves forward, and crying aloud "We are the Solomons," demonstrates an insufferable degree of arrogance, and shows their want of respect for the understandings of the citizens.

How does the charge stand when we come to examine the course of our conduct with respect to Bonaparte? When he conquers a province or subdues a kingdom, do we rejoice, and publish the narrative of the fact in conspicuous types? No. We say, there falls another nation beneath the sword of a conqueror, and we sympathize with the unhappy people who are oppressed, or destroyed by the folly and ambition of kings. If he issues a decree against neutral commerce, do we applaud him? No. We say he has violated the laws of nations; but we trace the evil to its source, and blame most severely the original authors of the encroachment. If he leads captive kings and princes, do we gloat in it? No. We leave the business to be settled by kings and princes, for as republicans we have nothing to do with the race of crowned heads. Does he seize upon the treasures of other nations of Europe, we do not justify it; we say, such is the march of conquerors, and we have nothing else to expect from them.

But it seems we do not shout for joy at the proceedings of the Junta of Seville and that of Cadiz, and therefore we must be French partizans! If we do not rejoice at them, it is because we are penetrated with a sentiment of humanity for the Spaniards; 'tis because we do not wish to witness the barbarous butcheries made among a frantic multitude, rushing to certain death upon the bayonets of the French, when a favorable result for Spain is hopeless. Bonaparte has got possession of the government, and he will treat all those as rebels who resist his power. What do the London accounts represent to be the language of Murat at Madrid? If a single Frenchman (says this ferocious warrior) falls in any village, town, or city in Spain, such village, town, or city shall be razed to the ground! And are we to be glad that such a calamity is to overtake Spain, and to hail as auspicious to the world an event that devotes man, woman and child, with lands, houses and goods, to the rapine of war; to the sword, fire, and indiscriminate desolation?

But there is a hope of success. Alas! shall we suffer ourselves to be deluded by a phantom? What rational hope can be entertained of the overthrow of a military chief who has subjected to his power nations much more warlike than the modern Spaniards? Austria, with the gallant archduke Charles at the head of her armies; Prussia, whose forces were led on by some of the disciples of the great Frederick; Russia, the courage of whose soldiers has never been suspected; all—all have been vanquished by the prowess of Bonaparte. Let us recollect too, that the armies of those powers were organized & supported by firmly established governments. What then, can the efforts of the Spaniards avail, in a state of anarchy, directed by different views, (perhaps with different views) and deprived of the advantage of a permanent head?

Other parts of Europe, however, may shake off the yoke of the Corsican! Why should we deceive ourselves by vain suggestions? The Russians are engaged in the conquest of Sweden; Prussia, we are told, has not five thousand men embodied; Austria is environed by French soldiery; all Germany is full of the troops of Napoleon. Thus encompassed, they cannot move.

But Bonaparte has been assassinated at Bayonne, the emperor of Russia has been poisoned; the Prussians have revolted at Berlin; Junot has surrendered to the British fleet off the Tagus, and the marquis of Santa Cruz and the duke

of Infantado are making head against Murat; nay, Murat himself has been immolated at Madrid! And all these extraordinary things have occurred at the same instant! What folly; what extreme excessive folly! We are required to believe the most absurd, the most contradictory statements. Has Bonaparte grown so totally careless of his person that the Spaniards could destroy him in the midst of his guards at Bayonne, a French city? Has Alexander, highly popular among the Russians, suddenly become so odious to his subjects as to have met the fate of his father Paul? Are we to credit the report of a revolt of the Prussians at Berlin, at the same time that we are informed there are not more than five thousand Prussian troops embodied? Would Junot, so long in possession of Lisbon, so stern in his sway, be so wanting to his own security as to suffer himself to be surprised by the peasantry, an irregular force, collected in haste, and without discipline? The duke d'Infantado we have been told was killed at Bayonne for insulting the French emperor; and Murat, we are informed by the London journals, instead of yielding, threatens vengeance to what he calls the "conspirators." Amidst this jumble of incidents, without knowing what to believe, and what to rely on, we are called upon to rejoice! For what? Surely not for any good that has happened to the U. States. We remain as we were. Spain has not declared herself independent: It is a wrangle about kings—whether it shall be a Bourbon or a Bonaparte. And what is this quarrel to us? But it is something to Great Britain! Well; let Great Britain make the most of it. She is already at war, and if by irritating the Spaniards against Napoleon, she can gain any thing by it, it will be all in the way of her vocation.

But the captiv-general of Cuba has declared war against France, in the name of Ferdinand the seventh, and thrown open the Havannah to the British! Very well; so far, so good for the British. It is nothing new for us; yet our opposition papers print the news in great glaring capitals, as if some wonderful affair had happened which interested us very materially.

When the intelligence first arrived, and certain persons were rubbing their hands and putting on a lively look, which bespoke their joy, you would have supposed that Great Britain had consented to do us justice, and that France had withdrawn her decrees and made suitable reparation; but it was no such thing; the affair was altogether for the British who by some newly invented magic were about to turn the arms of enslaved Europe against Bonaparte. At last! said the chucklers, the tyrant will be laid low! Fair and softy, gentlemen. This word tyrant, might perhaps apply to George the third as well as the Emperor of the French. There is a certain brave nation of Irishmen who can speak to that point; there is a race of people on the borders of the Ganges, of whom you may enquire. Besides, the world has not yet decided who are the authors of the blood shed of the late wars of Europe—those who hired armies to be murdered, or those who murdered them.

But Bonaparte will subjugate the Americans! Ridiculous idea. I do not hold any countrymen so cheaply. We have no kings to sell us, or to betray us in the field of battle; and in the hour of danger every man would be a soldier. When the day of peril comes and we desert our polls, then call us French partizans.

If Great Britain shall meet our government at a proper point, we shall, indeed, be gratified; if in her achievements she were governed by the principles of justice and honor, we should then glory in her triumphs and lament for her misfortunes. But until that period arrives, and until monarchs are contented by equitable laws, we shall speak of sovereigns as we find them, and judge them by their actions as we do other individuals.

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