

# 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 live in peace,  
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 *vine bark pills*, principally on the Middlebury Branch, which were not materially damaged. These pills 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 thus (\*) 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 Hollinghed, 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 Palfour.  
**Major.**—Homer V. Milton.  
**Captains.**—Mossman Haddon, \*Ch. Crawford, John Darlington, Abner Palfour, \*Ross Bird, \*J. Fauft, 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 B. 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 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, 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 connexions, will be taken as an apprentice to the Taylor's business. Apply to the subscriber in Charlestown.  
AARON CHAMBERS.  
April 8, 1808.

**A SMART BOY,**  
Of the age of 15 or 16 years, will be taken as an apprentice to the Weaving business.  
JOHN LEMON.  
Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

**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.**  
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. Pahn, 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.

## From the Washington Monitor.

**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 arguings, 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 sympathise 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

d'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.



### BOSTON TOWN MEETING.

On the 9th inst. agreeably to a notification for the purpose, a meeting was held in the town of Bolton, to consider of the propriety of petitioning for an immediate repeal of the embargo. After considerable debate, the following petition was agreed to by a large majority:

To the President of the U. S.

The inhabitants of the town of Bolton, in legal town meeting assembled, beg leave respectfully to represent:—

That uniformly influenced by a sense of patriotism and a respect for the constituted authorities of their country, they have sustained without opposition or complaint, the embarrassments and losses arising from the existing Embargo on the vessels and export trade of the U. S. and they trust, that the history of the revolutionary war, and the annals of the present government, will furnish ample testimony of their readiness to make any personal sacrifices, and to endure any privations, which the public welfare may truly require:

That they are fully aware of the indispensable necessity of supporting, at all times, the laws enacted by the government of their choice.—Under this impression they have refrained from expressing the wishes they most sensibly feel for the removal of the embargo; and but for the great events in Europe, which materially change the aspect of our foreign relations, they would yet silently wait for the meeting of Congress, in the hope of obtaining from that honorable body, relief from the pressure of this great calamity, which bears with peculiar weight on the Eastern States.

Denied by nature those valuable and luxuriant staples which constitute the riches of the South, they necessarily owe much of their prosperity, under the blessing of Heaven, to their own enterprise and industry on the ocean. It is therefore a duty, as well as a right, to avail themselves of every occasion which offers for procuring the removal of the existing restraints upon their maritime commerce, more especially when this may be effected in a mode consistent with the laws and policy by which they are imposed.

They therefore pray that the Embargo, in whole or in part, may be suspended, according to the powers vested in the President by the Congress of the United States; and if any doubt should exist of the competency of those powers, they would humbly request that Congress may be convened as early as possible, for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration.

It was then voted, that the selectmen, in behalf of the town, transmit the petition to the president of the U. States.

### Latest from England.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

Yesterday arrived at the Lazaretto from Liverpool, ship Otis, capt. Leeds, with a full cargo of dry goods. Left two ships loading for this port to sail in about ten days. The Otis left Liverpool on the 10th of July, and brings a paper of that place of the 9th, and London papers to the 6th, inclusive. We learn that rumors were abroad in England that a negotiation for peace was on foot between Russia and England in which Denmark was to be included. So much confidence was reposed in the rumor as to occasion a depression of the price of Russian produce in some instance 50 per cent. It was also reported, that France had declared war against Austria, Joseph Bonaparte had arrived at Bayonne, and had been declared king of Spain, &c. and had been acknowledged and proclaimed by the Junta assembled at Bayonne and by another at Madrid. Murat has also arrived at Bayonne. Joseph had issued a proclamation commanding the submission of all the authorities. In this proclamation he styles himself king of Spain, Minorca, Majorca, Gibraltar, THE CONTINENT OF AMERICA, the islands &c. &c. The British parliament had been prorogued. A message from the king had been delivered by commission, in which it is mentioned that the king of Sweden continued to prosecute the war with vigor, and that the government were resolved to award the Spaniards every aid in their power, to secure their in-

dependence, and disavows any other motive than that of preserving unimpaired the power and independence of the Spanish monarchy. The king had issued a proclamation, proclaiming peace with such parts of Spain as were not under the power of France, and ordering a discharge of Spanish prisoners, &c. &c. a similar proclamation had been issued in Spain declaring peace with Great Britain and Sweden. There were accounts in England of serious insurrections which had broken out in Paris and other parts of France; but the accounts seem to want confirmation. They were copied from a Guernsey paper of the 19th June. An expedition had sailed from Cork and another from the Downs with troops and supplies of money and warlike stores for Spain.

Paris accounts state, that the Junta of Seville had fixed upon the arch duke Charles, of Austria, as their king.

LONDON, July 4.

There is a report in this city of an insurrection in Paris.

Parliament was this afternoon prorogued with the following most gracious speech from the Throne, by commission:

My Lords & Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from his Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled by putting an end to the present session of Parliament, to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measures which you have adopted for the improvement of the military force of the country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of internal defence eminently useful and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of these times.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attacks of the enemy upon the commerce and resources of this kingdom, compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly gratifying to his Majesty.

"His Majesty doubts not that, in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of persevering in the system which resorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavors to inflict upon this country.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons. We are commanded by his Majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgments for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you that he participates in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue, and credit of the country, notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war; and he congratulates you upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with so small an addition to the public burdens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular gratification which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her royal highness the duchess of Brunswick.

"My Lords & Gentlemen. His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that notwithstanding the formidable confederacy, united against his ally the king of Sweden, that sovereign perseveres with unabated vigor & confidence, to maintain the honor and independence of his crown, and that no efforts have been wanting on the part of his Majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

"The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established and independent nation in the world.

"His Majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation in resisting the violence and perfidy with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

"The Spanish nation thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great Britain, but is recognized by his Majesty as a friend and ally.

"We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty has received communi-

cations from several of the provinces of Spain soliciting the aid of his Majesty. The answer of his Majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interest of both nations: and his Majesty commands us to assure you, that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of those in whose behalf they are employed.

"In contributing to the success of this great and glorious cause, his Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired the power and independence of the Spanish monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in their effects and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe."

July 5.

We have extracted from the Monitor an account of the proceedings of the Junta at Bayonne, from its meeting on the 15th to its third sitting on the 21st ult. It now appears that Bonaparte assumed to himself the right and power to nominate his brother Joseph king of Spain, and that he has not even condescended to ask the Junta to sanction his choice. The meeting is declared to have been summoned for the purpose of discussing the new constitutional code intended for Spain, or in other words, register whatever new fangled code his whim and caprice may dictate. At the first meeting on the 15th, the Imperial decree, proclaiming Joseph king of Spain and the Indies, was read, and the president read a speech explanatory of the purpose for which they were convened. After which they resolved to testify their allegiance and homage to the new king, whom Napoleon had given to reign over them. On the 17th they held their sitting, on the 18th they were admitted to an audience of king Joseph, whom they addressed in a strain of common-place fulsome adulation, to which they received a suitable answer.

In the third sitting, on the 20th, the plan of the new constitution was submitted to their consideration, and they began to discuss it on the 21st. So far, it would appear, the new machine works with perfect facility, but the appearance is deceitful. Enough is disclosed in the speech of the president, first meeting on the 15th, to show that its operations will be impeded, and that Spain is convulsed from end to end. In that speech the president notices "the ferment and disorder that disquiet various towns of the kingdom," that they are in arms, and mean to elect the arch duke Charles of Austria, king of Spain. If the insurrection in Spain were not formidable, it would not have been noticed in this way. Indeed, every intelligence from that country, through whatever channel it may be conveyed, plainly indicates the embarrassment and fears of Bonaparte. Murat, we find, is arrived at Bayonne, from Madrid, to assist him with his advice in his present difficult situation.

### EAST-INDIA AFFAIRS.

A very considerable retrenchment has lately been made in the military contingents in the various stations of the army in India.

Some new arrangements have recently been made with the native Princes of India, respecting the subsidiary forces, which will occasion a considerable saving to the company.

The works of Seringapatam have been suspended, on account of an epidemic disorder having appeared there, which the faculty attribute to the unhealthy situation of that fortress.—it is in consequence supposed that the projected improvements will be relinquished, and that the place will eventually be dismantled.

One of the native Chieftains, who was implicated in the late conspiracy against the Nizam, was a great favourite and confidant of his highness, and had been betrothed to one of his daughters.

The Indian government has sequestered the revenues of the rebel Coondah and his son Runmuff Khan, first to discharge the expenses which the company was subjected to by his rebellion, and afterwards for the benefit of his family. Mr. Spedding of Allighur is charged with their collection. A reward has been offered for the apprehension of

Runmuff Khan, who left his father in disguise and retreated with a few adherents to the northward—one of his followers attempted to betray him in his flight, but perished on the occasion.

Measures have been taken by the Bombay government with a view to prevent French emissaries gaining access to the Imaun of Muscat:—the Guiccar has adopted the most rigorous means to prevent any foreigner passing his frontiers on any pretence, without the approbation of the British resident at his court.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17.

From Havana.

We learn by the passengers in the ship Vigilant, Clay, arrived yesterday, that the governor of Havana had succeeded in forming a supreme council consisting of the following classes:—Nobility, clergy, merchants, planters, and patriots, or the respectable natives of the island. The governor is President of the council. A proclamation had been issued, ordering all Frenchmen not naturalized to leave the island; and several of them came passengers in the Vigilant. They were permitted to take their property with them. The reason assigned for this measure was, to prevent disturbances with the populace, who might have sacrificed them to their fury. Several British ships of war had put in there with dispatches.

The passengers further inform that reports, via Jamaica (by a smuggler from Cuba), say, that Bonaparte had permitted Ferdinand the 7th to return to Spain—that all the French troops in Portugal had been destroyed; also many of them in Spain. The Grand Duke of Berg requested 120,000 men should be sent to Madrid immediately. The Senate Consultum had been ordered to call out the conscription of 1810, who refused, and demanded of the emperor the troops already in Spain, and ordered him to Paris:—where some riots had occurred, by pulling down the pictures and busts of Bonaparte, &c. &c. Another report mentioned, that an English fleet had been seen passing Lisbon, with nine sail of French ships as prizes.

Extract of a letter from our Correspondent, dated Havana, Aug. 1, 1808.

A col. Williamson, formerly of our state, has arrived in the last vessel, as commissioner on the part of the British government, with dispatches from England, Cadix, and the governor of Jamaica. He has several other officers in his suite.

San Lorenzo, a 74, is fitting out here to take a commission of three, from thence to Vera Cruz, and Mexico—in which they will probably be joined by the British now here. Accounts from that quarter lately received, state it to be favorably disposed to the new order of things.

The late news from Europe has exhilarated the spirits of the people here to a height which is flowing itself in a variety of instances. An order was issued the other day for the departure of all the French from the island; and the poor creatures are now flocking on board every barque in which they can obtain a passage. Hundreds of them with large families who had been established here in their trades and other useful occupations, caressed by the government whilst Bonaparte reigned, are now driven off with almost savage ferocity. This new alliance with England will not operate much in favor of the United States. They already view you as of no account. Protected by the British they can get their provisions from Mexico, and their merchandize from Spain and England.—Two United States Gun-boats, No. 65 and 66, put in yesterday on their way to New Orleans, for refreshments. The boarding officer told them they could not come on shore, nor be boarded from the shore till permission from the governor, which was not sent till eight o'clock, and then by a common bomb boat!! I have this from the officers themselves, who have in consequence declined waiting upon any of the officers of government, and after taking some water will sail again to-morrow.

What adds to the aggravation of the above neglect is that the captains and people of two New-Province privateers, at anchor alongside the gun boats, had been immediately opened and were permitted to come on shore, and were parading the streets with every kind of indecent and noisy behaviour.

BURLINGTON, (Vermont) Aug. 15.

Melancholy Event.—We have to record a very melancholy event, which took place in this vicinity on Wednesday last. A revenue cutter from the lines, commanded by lieut. Farrington, with a sergeant and twelve privates, was dispatched by the collector of the customs in pursuit of a large batteau, called the Black Snake, owned by persons near the lines, well known there to have been some time employed in smuggling. The cutter pursued her up Onion river, where she was found and taken possession of by lieut. Farrington, while her crew, who was armed, stood on the bank of the river, and threatened to fire on the first man who attempted to go on board. The Black Snake was manned by a part of the crew of the cutter, who proceeded with her down the river, while the smugglers repeatedly declared they should never take her out of the river alive. They had not gone more than 100 rods, before they were fired on from the shore, through the bulwarks, and one man on board the cutter, by the name of Elias Drake, was shot through the head, & immediately expired. Several shots more were made, when the lieutenant ordered his men to flee for the shore.

Scarcely had they landed when the whole contents of a large gun, called a wall piece, about ten feet in length, carrying 16 ounce balls, was discharged upon them, which proved fatal to Asa Marsh, another of the crew of the cutter and Mr. Jonathan Ormsby, an inhabitant of this town, who returning from his work, happened to be present at this unfortunate moment. The lieutenant also received a ball through his left arm, and was slightly wounded in his head. By the spirited exertions of the people of this village, eight persons were apprehended, and were safely lodged in the common goal, which is guarded by a detachment from the town militia. A jury of inquest was immediately summoned, who after a view of the bodies and a careful examination of witnesses, returned their inquisition that the deceased came to their death by WILLFUL MURDER. Two of the persons apprehended will probably make it appear that they were not concerned in this horrid transaction.

An examination of the prisoners has not taken place. As soon as an enquiry is made, the public will have a minute detail of the facts; in the mean time, it is hoped that all opinion will be suspended. There are four of these desperadoes, who have not yet been taken, but the greatest exertions are making to apprehend them.

Just as this paper was going to press, captain Harman and a detachment of soldiers from the lines, arrived here with a person called captain Peas, one of the crew of the Black Snake. He was apprehended on Hogg Island. We learn that a sloop loaded with 69 barrels of pot ash, was taken near the lines the day before yesterday.

PETERSBURG, (Vir.) Aug. 16.

On Saturday last, a young man belonging to the Post-Office in this town, was arrested on suspicion of having broken open letters, and taken therefrom Bank Notes to a considerable amount. After having undergone an examination before the civil authority, and being unable to procure bail for his future appearance, he was committed to prison. His trial will come on before the Federal Court for the Virginia district, to be held at Richmond in November next. Notes, chiefly of the U. States' Bank, to the amount of about 1700 dollars were found in his possession. Among other circumstances of a highly suspicious nature, was the discovery of the halves of four Notes, without the remaining parts to correspond with the same—the amount of two of the halves, was not expressed on the face of them—the other two were of 100 dollars each—and a Post Note of the Bank of the U. S. dated 15th June, 1808, for 100 dollars in favor of James Stevenson, and made payable by him to Wm. Faulconer only, or his order. No other indorsement appears on the back of the note.

Those persons to the northward and southward of Petersburg, who may have had their letters opened and the inclosures purloined, may do well to forward a list of their notes, with a description of the same, to the Post-Master at this place, that they may be compared with those found in the possession of this

young man, and which are now in the hands of the Mayor.

The frequent losses sustained by persons transmitting money in the mail, and particularly of late, should certainly induce the Post-Master-General to make some enquiry as to the manner in which the business of the Post-Offices is conducted. Perhaps the "public interests would be promoted" by the appointment of men whose circumsstances in life do not place them above the drudgery of office.

RICHMOND, Aug. 12.

On Tuesday evening last we had one of the most powerful floods of rain ever witnessed by the inhabitants of this city. About 4 o'clock P. M. the "windows of heaven was opened," and the torrent discharged itself, for during an hour and a half, or two hours. An intelligent gentleman informs us, that there fell during the day, 4 inches and 8 tenths of rain; the great quantity that he has measured, read or heard of, since the celebrated gulf in September, '69. In the morning only 10-15ths of an inch: Above 4 inches and one 10th fell during the squall. The effects were correspondent to this impetuosity of water. Our streets were almost deluged. Small runs, that were in the least confined by their banks, rose in some places 16 or 20 perpendicular feet.

But the most singular and unfortunate accident, that took place in the vicinity of this city, was the injury sustained by the James River Canal and basin. So sudden was the rise of the water, that for some distance it overflowed the canal and ran over the banks, on the sides of which, in several places, it washed away a considerable portion of the dirt. This rise and its consequent effect would have been much greater, if the arch over which the canal passes, about half a mile from the basin, had not given way. The rain of this arch is not so much attributed to the pressure of the superincumbent water in the canal, as to that of a stream of water, which passes under the arch, and was swelled by the accumulation of the rain to such a height, as to overflow the wall and mingle with the waters of the canal. This stream bearing up against the concave part of the arch, is supposed to have burst the stones asunder; or as some suppose, it threw down the upper part of the opposite wall and removed the stones of the arch.

The water in the basin has consequently subsided from the loss of the water in the canal. In several places the sides of the basin have also yielded and sunk down. The loss of the James river company is estimated at about 2,000 dollars.—A part of the works of the Army also gave way; but it is supposed that 4 or 500 dollars will repair the damage and replace every thing in the same situation. The Mills and Armory, which stand below the arch, will be kept in their operation until its reparation is completed.

CHARLES TOWN, August 26.

Letters from France of a late date, mention that American vessels detained in France, would have permission to sail—and even those that were under sequestration. From this it would appear that Bonaparte was going to relax the severity of his decrees. Alex. Gaz.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, dated 6th of May, per brig Stephen, arrived at New York. "A decree is expected to be issued to permit all American vessels that have cleared out since the embargo, to enter the ports of France."

Our last accounts from Havana (20th July) state, it was the general opinion that the people of that island, of the Main and Mexico, would declare themselves independent, as the best thing they could do, and be protected by England.—That the trade from those places to Great Britain will be immense: as should the Spaniards once get into the habit of using British manufactured goods, they will prefer them to all others. The new intendand of Havana is Don Juan de Aguilu. Bost. Gaz.

Home made Cotton Cloth, of a good quality, and yard wide, is retailing in Savannah (Georgia) at half a dollar per yard. A few weeks ago, one of the

Georgia farmers sold there a thousand yards of this cloth, all manufactured in his own family. Mercantile Ad.

The Chinese Mandarin who had obtained permission to return home in the ship Beaver of N. Y. it is now said, is nothing more than a China Pedlar; and that representations to that effect had been forwarded to Mr. Gallatin, to prevent the artifice from succeeding. ibid.

Amos Well whose apprehension for forgery we noticed some time since, has, after a patient trial, been found guilty of the crime alleged. He is the second for this offence doomed to expiate by the penalties of the law. Sentence has not yet been passed on either. They are the two first who have been arrested and tried since the passage of the law which inflicts death. Balt. Amer.

It is to be regretted, that in our country partialities should exist for any foreign power in preference to another.—To prove that such partialities do exist, we need go no farther back than the Boston memorial, the proposers of which have thrown off the mask, and declared their desire to be to assist the English and the disaffected in Spain against the French. For what are we to unite with either? The king of Spain has with a weakness characteristic of monarchy, ceded his whole territories to the French emperor, whose officers are in quiet possession of three-fourths of the kingdom. We are told that we must unite with England and those Spaniards whom she has bribed or persuaded to deluge their country in blood, because it is against Bonaparte, the enemy of mankind.

Admitting these premises or deductions to be (what they by no means are) correct, it would then become a question, previous to taking sides with either, who has injured us the most, France or Britain? To this question let facts the most positive, answer; and let our readers mark the

### CONTRAST.

THE CONDUCT OF FRANCE.

Extract of a letter from the master of an American vessel at Morlaix, to his friend in Baltimore, dated 29th April. "We are informed to day that none of those American ships detained, will be brought to judgment—and therefore hope they will be given up and damages paid." Balt. Even. Post.

CONDUCT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Capt. Pickett, who came passenger in the Oriental, arrived at Marblehead, informs that upwards of one hundred American vessels which had been condemned by the prize courts, were lying in the docks at Plymouth."

Boston Chron.

Let it not be supposed that by this comparison we wish to impress our readers with a preference for either; but we do not wish to display in glaring colors the absurdity of public meetings and declarations in favor of one, when FACT proves the other to be ten times the aggressor.

The policy of kings and wicked ministers.

In the British parliament, on the 30th of May last, lord Lauderdale declared the following shocking fact:

"It has been stated on oath, by a man from Manchester, that he had employed fifteen or twenty men, who are now out of employ; and he declared when he sometimes met them, such was the change wrought by hunger, that he did not know them. His lordship observed that the countenances of these men, rendered ghastly for want of food, were the best possible description of the bad effects produced by the orders in council, and could not fail to interect the heart of every feeling and good man."

Fountainbleau, which Bonaparte seems to have destined for the temporary abode of the old king of Spain, is a town of France in the department of Seine and Marne, remarkable for its fine palace, a hunting seat of the late kings of France. It was first embellished by Francis I. and each successive king added something to it, inasmuch that it was one of the finest pleasure houses in the world. It stands in the middle of a forest, 35 miles S. E. of Paris. Compeigne is said to be the place intended for king Charles's permanent residence. It is a town of France, in the department of Oise, where there is a palace, in which the kings of France often resided. The Maid of Orleans was taken prisoner there in 1430. It is

seated near an extensive forest, at the confluence of the Aisne and Oise, 45 miles N. E. of Paris. It would seem, from the choice made of these two places for the residence of Charles, that Bonaparte has consulted the old king's passion for hunting.

FROM THE BOSTON DEMOCRAT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the first respectability to his friend in Portland—dated East-Port, July 25, 1808.

"I have just seen in a Newburyport newspaper a statement respecting the delivery of some English deserters, given up to their officers by captain Sweet, who commands here. The statement is altogether incorrect—the facts are these—Captain Sweet agreed if he found English deserters he would endeavor to have them returned, upon condition that the British officers would do the same with the deserters from the American side, to which they agreed. Captain Sweet has returned two deserters to them, and they have sent him three, which were delivered to him at Moose Island—and they have four more which they will return the first opportunity. I wish you would make these facts public. I do this to prevent an injury to the conduct and character of an officer deserving of the highest approbation. I will say this—had not the government sent an officer of the character and conduct of captain Sweet, the embargo would have been without effect."

A remarkable instance of longevity may be seen in the person of Dr. Robert Stanton who has attained to the uncommon age of ninety and nine years, and will complete his century in October next. He resides in the town of Stafford, Connecticut, near the Mineral Spring, the fame of whose waters is spreading far and wide and most deservedly. They probably have contributed largely to the prolongation of the life of this singular character. He is now in high health and from appearance may live an half a century more. He exhibits but few marks of old age, walks quite erect, reads without the aid of spectacles, his hearing not much impaired, he is very affable, without the garulity so common to old age: intelligent and communicative with an unusual share of vivacity and pleasantry. To the philosopher it will be a matter of curiosity when it is known, that his mode of living and habits of life have been very irregular, he has always and to this time drinks very freely, and that of ardent spirits, animal food and that of the best kind he still prefers. He has never but once been sick, and can now walk or ride as far as most men of sixty.

DIED.—Near Fincastle, on her way to the Sulphur Springs, on Saturday the 30th ult. Mrs. GILES, the amiable and affectionate consort of the hon. Wm. B. Giles, member of Congress from this State.

### Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opecon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 20 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down look when spoken to. Had on when he went away, a pair of Corduroy overalls, an old waist coat and a wool hat; but as he is an artful thief, he will probably get other clothing. He has been seen with some of Mr. Francis Whiting's negroes, and it is supposed they will convey him to Mr. Beverly Whiting's quarter in Jefferson county. The above reward will be given for apprehending and securing him in jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

CASPAR SEEVERS.

Fredrick county, Va. Aug. 26, 1808.

### A Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Charlestown on Monday the 8th instant, a large Brindle Cow—one of her teats is considerably longer than the others, and one dry, occasioned by not being milked regularly; no other mark recollected. A handsome reward will be given to any person bringing her home, or giving information where she may be found. JOSEPH BROWN. August 26, 1808.



From the Balance.

THE LIMNER.

Gun Boats, Ah!

Within a few years, Messrs. Editors, various parts of the male and female dress, have been distinguished by some popular name. We have had Truxton hats, Suwarrew boots, Nelson hats, Jefferson boots and shoes, Trafalgar ribbons, Nelson's wave and Nelson's ball calicoes, and more other sorts of boots, hats, shoes, ribbons, &c. than I can well remember. About the time that Mr. Fulton raised the wonder of all New York by destroying a poor offensive old brig that had been given over to his bulletings, a quack very gravely advertised his new invented Torpedo Pills, which, he said, were so constructed, that on a given time after being deposited in the stomach, they would explode and decompose any thing within their reach.

Can you tell me, Miss Pertly, why this enormous new fangled bonnet is called a Gun Boat?

It is thus named, replied she, in honor of Mr. Jefferson.

Indeed! can Mr. Jefferson be honored by giving a straw bonnet the name of his principal national defence?

Certainly!—If all the ladies in the nation, both old and young will wear this same straw bonnet, it must render Mr. Jefferson very popular.

But in what respect does this bonnet resemble a Gun Boat?

In more than one, Sir.

I confess it, and if you will permit me, I will mention some of them.

Agreed, sir.

In the first place, madam, they cost more than they are worth, and thus do they resemble a gun boat.

Go on, sir.

They resemble a gun-boat from their fitness to navigate none but shoal waters.

Thank you sir—proceed.

They are calculated to make a mere show of defence!—Miss Pertly coloured—while in fact they invite aggression.

I deny it, sir.

I beg your pardon, madam—but let me see a young lady with a gun boat bonnet, a proclamation tucker, and a spider net embargo, while all her prominent points (I mean her elbows, &c.) are naked and defenceless—and I'll bet you my ears against a pair of pie nic gloves, that she can be conquered.

PETER PALLET.

Women of the town, says Stevens in his lecture on heads, (p. 55.) may lay on red—because, like Pirates, the dexterity of their profession consists in their engaging under false colours; but for the delicate, the inculpable part of the sex, to vermilion their faces, seems as if ladies would fish for lovers as men bait for mackerel; by hanging something red upon the hook; or that they imagined men to be of the bull or turkey-cock kind, that would fly at any thing scarlet. But such practitioners should remember that their faces are the works of their creator.—If bad, how dare they mend it? If good, why mend it? Are they ashamed of his work, and proud of their own?—If any such there are, let them lay by the art, and blush not to appear that which he blushed not to have made them.

Of all the human characters on earth, those carrying two faces are the most intolerable. These in your presence will flatter, profess warm friendship, admire your walk through life, tell of your kindness, your respectability, the good-name you have in comparison to many others, your good sense, the many noble actions you have performed, and indeed they will raise you up to the heavens. When in your absence they will represent you as hideous, and paint you out in the very worst of colours. Such are one half of those who profess to be friends. Be cautious then how you contract an intimacy with persons, before you know they do not belong to the number of clandestine deceivers.

AMERICA, in its first discovery and settlement, as well as thence onward to the present time, seems to have been as much the favorite of Heaven as it was the object of jealousy and hatred to the Tyrants of the earth. One instance of Providential retribution for obstructing

emigration to these free shores, is worthy of particular remark. In the reign of Charles I. of England, the persecuted Puritans left their country in great numbers, to find that liberty of conscience abroad which was denied them at home. The king at length issued a Proclamation prohibiting their leaving the kingdom. Eight ships in the Thames ready to sail for America, were detained under this proclamation.—On board of these ships were the celebrated Oliver Cromwell, John Hampden and others, who (thus detained against their will in England) were afterwards instrumental in bringing King Charles to the block, and subverting the English Monarchy.

Authentic anecdote of the Prince of Peace.

When Godoy was first created prince of the peace some years ago, he perceived with much indignation, that the grandees of Spain did not pay him that respect to which he thought his new rank entitled him. A crafty priest, who was much in his confidence, observed the want of respect paid to him by the Spanish nobility, and took notice of it to the prince, at the same time adding that his highness was of as noble and ancient a family as any of them, being descended from the Buchan-branch of the Stuart family. The prince expressed no small surprise at this, and signified his wish, that the priest could produce a proof of it. The priest undertook the affair, and wrote to lady Trequair, a Roman Catholic peeress of Scotland, requesting her to apply to Mr. Anstruther, of Spencefield, (now the commissary) to make diligent search in the Herald's or Lyon's office of Scotland, for a proof of a marriage between the Godoy's, and a female of the Buchan family.—Mr. Anstruther applied to Mr. Boswell, of the Lyon office, and they made out a genealogical tree, in which it appeared that there were two females of that family of whom it was not mentioned whether they were ever married or not. Mr. Anstruther transmitted the genealogical tree to lady Trequair, adding, that if the priest chose to unite either of these ladies to a Godoy, he supposed it would not require a dispensation from the pope to establish the marriage. The tree cost about £33. The priest with these credentials, was so well received by the prince, that he readily obtained the rank of a grandee of Spain, for lady Trequair's husband. The Prince at this day supports not only the arms of the Buchan family, but the supporters, flags, &c.

It is supposed that the priest is by this time an archbishop.

From the Washington Monitor.

It is asserted by col. Monroe in his letter justificatory of his conduct in acceding to the terms of the rejected treaty, that on the subject of impressment there was an informal understanding between himself and the British commissioners, that, in future, there should be no improper exercise of the practice of impressing men from on board American vessels. This assertion is calculated to impose upon the public; for it is an undeniable fact that a letter exists, written and signed by lord Auckland, one of the British commissioners who framed the treaty, wherein his lordship positively declares that it was not intended by him nor his colleague lord Holland, in any of their communications with the American ministers, to convey an idea that the British government would forego any of the privileges of impressment which it had previously claimed and exercised. It will be well for our friends to make this fact (and they may be confident it is a fact) as notorious as possible, because the enemies of the administration have labored hard to induce the people to believe that Great Britain was disposed to concede what was reasonable on the subject of impressment, which is not true.

A volcanic eruption has happened lately at Fayal, one of the African islands called Azores, or Western islands. The lava flowed five miles into the sea, making destruction in its way. The light was seen 27 miles from the island. Salem Register.

A SMART BOY,

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

JOHN LEMON. Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

PROPOSALS

By Zedek Cramer, of Pittsburgh, For printing by a General Subscription, a Dictionary of the Holy Bible; WHEREIN ARE EXPLAINED, All the proper names mentioned in the Old and New Testament, of Men, Women, Cities, Countries, Rivers, Mountains, &c.

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

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

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

BY THE REV. JOHN BROWN, Minister of the Gospel, Haddington. WITH NOTES, By the Rev. JOHN ANDERSON, Minister of the Associate Congregations of Service & King's Creek, Pa. CONDITIONS.

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

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

An apprentice wanted.

A BOY of 13 or 14 years of age, is wanted as an apprentice to the Coverlet and Counterpane weaving, and Blue Dyeing business. Wm. MORROW. Charlestown, July 15, 1808.

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.

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, tail rather longer than common, flod 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.

Information wanted,

Of my son, named John Monroe, who about 19 years ago, lived with Mr. John Way, in the late of Delaware, Newcastle county, Hockessen township. He was 8 years of age, when I left him, and removed to Fayette county, Pennsylvania. 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 nothing of him. I have travelled many miles for the purpose of ascertaining respecting 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 distressed 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.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

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,

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

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, 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 linsey coat, and several other garments not recollected—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.

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. 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 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.—The interest which the nation has taken 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 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 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 request it. The Editor of the Public Ledger, Norfolk, July 8, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I.

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

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1808.

No. 23.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

SALEM, (Mass.) Aug. 12.

Published by order of the Selectmen of Salem.

To the Selectmen of the town of Salem. GENTLEMEN,

In conformity to the directions of the town of Boston, as above expressed, we inclose you a copy of the petition to the President of the United States, and request you to lay the same before your inhabitants, that if they see fit they may adopt similar measures.

Selectmen of Boston.

Charles Burtch, William Porter, Ebenezer Oliver, Jona. Hunewell, John May, Francis Wright, Jona. Chapman.

Boston, Aug. 10, 1808.

To the Selectmen of the town of Boston. GENTLEMEN,

We acknowledge the receipt of your's of the 10th inst. containing the proceedings of the town of Boston, relative to petitioning the President of the United States to "suspend the embargo, either wholly or in part, according to the powers vested in him by the Congress of the United States, &c." and the request of the town of Boston, "that the same be laid before the inhabitants of Salem, that if they see fit, they may adopt similar measures."

We assure you, gentlemen, it will afford us great pleasure to co-operate with our fellow citizens of the town of Boston, in any and all public measures which we believe will promote the public good.

We view (as we have done from the beginning) the embargo as a wise and prudent measure, peculiarly calculated to preserve the United States from being involved in the bloody contests of Europe, and to secure their commerce from capture and condemnation, under the authority of British Orders of Council and French Decrees. We consider that there can be no safety in renewing commerce, while these Decrees and Orders of Council are enforced; and confidently believe that the President of the United States, without our interference, will remove the embargo, as soon as it can be done with safety. In this view we are fully supported by the opinions of many of the most respectable and wealthy merchants in Salem.

We are also apprehensive that the measure recommended, would be attended with no salutary effects, but rather tend to embarrass the government, excite irritation, and promote division, already too apparent. We do not therefore deem it our duty to call the inhabitants of Salem together to deliberate on the subject, unless urged to the measure by our own towns, according to the provisions of the law.

We are respectfully your friends and humble servants.

Selectmen of Salem. John Hathorne, Moses Townsend, George S. Johnson, Joseph Repes.

Salem, Aug. 12, 1808.

From the BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

The heart-felt effusions of joy which decorate the columns of the multifarious prints in the British interest in the United States, in consequence of the knowledge of the recent events in Spain which are said to have shaken the foundation of the Spanish monarchy to its centre, arises, not from a desire to see that nation, enslaved for centuries past, shake off her chains and arise to the dignity of freemen; but from an expectation that the will, in endeavouring to escape from the fangs of the titled Corsican, pass under the British yoke. Vain and delusive hope! Of what avail would it be to the Spaniard to see his bleeding country under the control of a

foreign power, the scourge of the human race. The perfidious conduct of the French emperor towards the Spanish court is held forth to the American people to excite their detestation. Perfidy and duplicity are the characteristic traits in all monarchical governments; and admitting the perfidiousness of France towards Spain to be true, in regard to which, however, we have but the dark side of the mirror presented, the following account of the conduct of Britain towards one of the native princes of India has scarcely been paralleled in the most bloody scenes of revolutionary France. As much as we execrate the conduct of France it neither obliterates in our minds a due sense of uninterrupted insult and injury from England, nor does it cast a veil over her guilty scenes in the Eastern World.

BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS. MAY 17.

Sir T. Norton entered at great length into the affair of the Carnatic. On the 5th of July, 1801, Col. M'Neal was dispatched with 800 men to take possession of Chippock, the Palace of the Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrak, who was then dangerously ill. On the entrance of these troops into his Palace, the old man sprung out of his bed, and seizing the knees of the English officer, implored him for mercy, and that his palace should not be taken possession of. Col. M'Neil and Major Grat, seeing that no advantage was to be gained by the immediate occupation of it, ventured so far to disobey the orders of government as to station the troops about the Palace, but not to enter the interior of it. In ten days after, on the 15th, Nabob Omdut-ul-Umrak died, and his son called upon, about two hours after to answer a vast number of questions, and was told that his father, as well as his grandfather, had been engaged, in a reasonable correspondence with Tipoo Sultan, and that for their offence he must be the innocent victim, and be despoiled of his territories, unless he consented to receive them on whatever terms the company might in its bounty and liberality, think proper to grant him. The young man, however, answered in a resolute tone, that his father had, by his will appointed two Cousins as Regents, and that he would resolve on nothing contrary to their advice. He was then threatened, not only with the loss of his territories, but degraded to the lowest class of his subjects. The rightful heir was kept a prisoner in his palace at Chippock (which was his own private property), and the usurper of his throne resided in the same palace, and kept his court there. Was it fit or decent to place the rightful heir of the throne in the hands of his usurper? As soon as the news reached this country, it was considered a monstrous thing; and Mr. Addington, who was then minister, immediately caused directions to be sent out to emancipate him; but it was too late. He had died, as might have been expected, before those orders arrived.

After a short time, it was announced that he died of a dysentery, which had lasted 21 days. He could not pretend to assert that he was murdered, but he would pretend to believe it.—(Hear! Hear!) He concluded by moving a string of resolutions censuring the conduct pursued of late years in India.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER. To the Citizens of the United States. At this mighty crisis of our affairs, it behoves you to look to yourselves and to the means which may best promote the prosperity of your country. You have nothing to expect from Europe. The two great powers which rule that afflicted continent, are actuated by the most mischievous and malignant motives. To destroy each other, or to aggrandize themselves, are the only considerations which move their councils.

For this, they trample on all the established laws of nations. For this, they rob, cheat and murder every unoffending nation. For this, the rights of neutrality are trodden down—the weak become a prey to their rapacity—the vilest means are employed for the accomplishment of their purposes—perfidy is substituted for friendship—perjury is consecrated—and all that was once held among the high and heroic sentiments of human nature, is despised and ridiculed as "an empty name."

From such sovereigns, what have you to expect? Is there any thing among ourselves that is to civilize the spirit of these despotic barbarians? Is there any peculiar charm in the name of American, that is to cause the British ministry to treat us better than the Danes, or the French emperor better than the Spaniards? Is it our liberty that these sovereigns will fall down to worship? Is it the simple unambitious spirit of our government, that they will strive to imitate?

What can you expect from England? This nation yet hates us, for having once been her colonies. Her blood-stained policy extends from the green fields of Ireland to the Ganges. In the midst of peace, she stole the fleet of Denmark. Without the slightest provocation, she robs our vessels on the ocean, and is once more attempting to tax us without our consent, by compelling even our native productions to pass through her ports and her custom houses.

You can expect nothing from France.—The sly perfidy of her monarch towards Spain, his infamous attacks upon her independence, his profligate ambition, are written on an imperishable record: "Let no such man be trusted." Let no such despot presume to rail against the partition of Poland, the murders of Ishmael, and of Prague, or the robbery of the Danish fleet. The world will no longer hear of such hypocritical clamours from the lips of this man.—However, we may honestly differ about the prospects of the revolution in Spain, yet in one sentiment every impartial man must agree.—Yes, gallant Spaniards, though your efforts may be in vain, it is impossible not to admire the spirit, which some of you have displayed; it is impossible not to lavish curses upon your oppressor.

Under such circumstances, every honest American has but one course to pursue.—Let him support the government in the honorable and judicious measures which preserv'd us from a war with these European madmen. Let him discard the mischievous feelings of French partisans or English Tories, if he unfortunately has any. Let him cultivate the discipline of arms, wisdom in councils, and harmony in virtue. Let him discard every feeling but the feeling of the firm, good old American party. "Let there be no other will, amongst the real citizens of this country, than to preserve our freedom, and no other rivalry, than who shall best deserve it."

St. LOUIS (Missouri) July 12.

A singular procession composed of Sauneces, Fox and Ioways, marched into town on Sunday evening last, singing their death song. Some time ago two or three white men were killed, by a party of those people; the murderers were demanded and given up with alacrity: even the criminals demanded to be sent in to avert by their blood, the vengeance which hung over their nation.

We are informed that the prisoners with their great chiefs and some of their relatives kept up the death song without much intermission during their journey to this place. Speech of White Skin, the great chief of the Sac nation, to gen. William Clarke, on the delivery of the prisoners.

My Father.—Here is the man you have so long wanted to see, that killed the white man at Postage de Seux, he

was a fool when he did it, I now bring him to you.

My Father.—It has been a long time since you sent Mr. Bollvin to bring us your words, I hope a clear day will come, when all will be good again.

My Father.—I have hever closed my ears to your words, I have always been ready to open them to any thing that is good.

Speech of the Crane, principal chief of the Ioway nation.

My Father.—I heard when I started last from your village, my people had done wrong; I went home immediately and returned with the murderers, and now deliver them to you.

My Father.—When the murderers started from this village they went to war against our Indians, but met with the whites, and the murder happened.

My Father.—I present you with two young boys which I regard like dogs, I throw them at your feet, they are your slaves.

To which general CLARKE returned the following answer.

Children-Sauneces, a cloud has for a long time hung over your nation, this day it opens, separates and I see we shall have a clear sky.

Children, the Sacs, Foxes and Ioways. Your conduct this day in delivering up the four bad men of your different nations, who have wantonly spilt the blood of the white people, is a clear evidence of your disposition to do justice, to cultivate harmony and perpetuate peace with the white flesh, the citizens of the twenty two great fires of America.

This instance of your good faith; will not be forgotten; it will be told to your great father the President of the United States, who will be greatly pleased to hear that his red children opened their ears to his good words, and shews an anxious desire to dispel that cloud which has for several months hung over some of his northern children.

Children.—We are near neighbours, and ought to live together as one family, in peace and friendship, and render one another all the services possible, it is better for us to help one another, than do harm to one another.

Children.—The four murderers which you have delivered up, will be kept in safety and will be kindly treated until they can be brought to trial; which will be conducted in the same way as if white men were to be tried; and if it is found that the persons are guilty, they will be punished; but if innocent of the charges, they will certainly be acquitted.

The governor who convenes the course of justice, is absent a few miles, when he returns, you will be informed the day, on which the trial of those murderers will take place; we wish all the great chiefs and warriors, who now deliver us those murderers to be present at their trial, that they may see that justice is done them in equal measure, and in the same manner, as if they were white citizens of the United States.

Children.—I have nothing more to add at this time, Mr. Bollvin will see that you are provided with provision, pipe and tobacco.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20.

By the ship Ocean, capt. Dodge, 24 days from Gibraltar, the editors of the N. York Gazette have received Gibraltar papers to the 3d July.

In addition to the interesting details of affairs relative to Spain, the passengers in the Ocean inform, that an order from the supreme council at Seville had been issued, to liberate all American vessels that had been detained in the ports of Spain under Bonaparte's decrees—and that the ships Betsy and Howard, of this port, seized at Cadiz under those decrees, had been released. That the English troops under the command of gen. Spencer commenced landing at port St. Mary's, near Cadiz, on the 11th of July. They confirm the accounts that Portugal had risen to repel the usurper—