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## THE MUFFLED DRUM.

*"Facete lingulis."*—HORACE.
*"With mute attention wait."*

AH me! how sorrowful and slow,
With arms revers'd, the soldiers come;
Dirge sounding trumpets, full of woe,
And sad to hear the muffl'd drum.

Advancing to the house of pray'r,
Still sadder flows the mournful train;
Ev'n jollity forgets his care,
And joins the melancholy train!

O! after all the toils of war,
How bleft the brave man lays him down!
His bier is a triumphant car,
His grave his glory and renown!

What though nor friends nor kindred dear,
To grace his obsequies, attend;
His comrades are his brothers here,
And every hero is his friend.

See love and truth, all woe begone,
And beauty drooping in the crowd,
Their thoughts intent on him alone,
Who sleeps forever in his shroud.

Again the trumpet slowly sounds,
The soldier's last funereal hymn;
Again the muffled drum rebounds,
And every eye with grief is dim.

The generous steed, which late he rode,
Seems, too, its master to deplore;
And follow to his last abode
The warrior—who returns no more.

For him, far hence, a mother sighs,

ance, in which he insisted that actions, and not tears and pious exclamations, were the signs of repentance, concluded with this illustrative apologue:—A bird catcher having caught his prey, used to kill them by ftrangling them. In this action, he happened one day to hurt his finger, and fhed tears in consequence. See, says a young bird, he fhews signs of pity upon us. Do not mind his weeping eyes, replied an old bird, look at his bloody hands.

*Extract from the works of Arthur Young.*

### ON THE ENGLISH NAVY.

I hold every idea of a great naval force to be founded on very queftionable theories. Injurious to other nations in its object, which is that of extending to the moft diftant parts of the globe, the mifchievous effects of ambition; and all the horrors that attend the fpirit of conqueft when growing from the worft fpirit of foreign commerce. A great navy, affords the means of fpreading what may, to Europe, be called a domeftic quarrel, to the moft diftant regions of the globe, and involving millions in the ruin of war, who are in juftice unconcerned in the dispute, as they are removed by diftance from the natural theatre of it. And whatever commercial neceffity, founded upon the worft principles, may be urged in fupport of it, yet the expence is fo enormous that no nation, it is now well underftood, can be formidable both at land and fea at the fame time, without making efforts that throw our burdens, by means of debts, on our innocent pofterity. Hume remarks, that the Britifh fleet in the height of the war of 1770, coft the nation a greater expence than that of the whole military eftablifhment of the Roman empire, under Auguftus, while all that deserved to be called the world, was in obedience to his sceptre; but in the late war, the expence of our fleet amounted to more than double of what attracted the notice of that agreeable and profound politician, for the naval expence of 1781, arose to eight millions, six hundred and three thousand, eight hundred and eighty-four pounds sterling.

The ambition of ftatesmen is ready at all times to found upon a great commerce, the necessity of a great navy to protect it; and the next ftep is the supposed necessity of a great commerce to support the great navy, and very fine arrangements in political economy have been the consequence of a mischievous combination. The delusive dreams of colonies was one branch of this curious policy, which coft the nation, as Sir John Sinclair has calculated, two hundred and eighty millions! Rather than to have incurred such an enormous expence, which our powerful navy absolutely induced, would it not have been better had the nation been without commerce, without colonies, and without a navy? The same madness has infected the cabinet of France; a great navy is there also considered as essential, because they have a great colony in St Domingo; thus one nuisance begets another. The present century has been the period of naval power. It will cease in the next, and then be considered as a system founded on the spirit of commercial rapine.

*Tremendous storm.*—The Madras Courier of December 16, ftates that that place has been visited by the moft violent ftorm ever experienced on the Carnatic, since that at Pondicherry in the year 1762. Whole houses, many of them containing their wretched inhabitants, were swept away by the flood, and it is apprehended that some thousands have perifhed. A native woman, after the ftorm, raised a pile of wood in a gentleman's coach house, and getting underneath it, with her child, had the desperate resolution to set fire to it; and thus burnt herself and her infant to death.


### Land for Sale.

THE fubfcriber offers for fale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charleftown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria.—The buildings confift of a good two ftory log dwelling houfe, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, ftable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclofed, and in a high ftate of cultivation, Two or three good horfes will be taken in part payment. As the fmallnefs of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchafed on reafonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.
April 8, 1808.

### Lots and Houses.

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

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

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

### Journeyman Weaver.

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

WILLIAM MORROW.

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

W. MORROW.
Charleftown, April 29, 1808.

### NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from filling, fowling, hawking, hunting, or travelling through his farm, (formerly the Glebe,) as he is determined, hereafter, to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.
April 15, 1808.

### FOR RENT,

A TWO ftory frame houfe, with an acre lot, inclofed, on the main ftreet in Charleftown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a ftore. Also a two ftory houfe, with a third of an acre lot, on the back ftreet of faid town, very convenient for a private family. Likewife, a good dwelling houfe about half a mile from town. Apply to the fubfcriber near Charleftown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
April 8, 1808.

### CAUTION.

ALL perfons are forewarned from fifhing, fowling, or otherwife treſpaſſing on my land, as I am determined to profecute every person transgressing in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
April 8, 1808.

### BARGAINS

Yet to be had, notwithstanding the Embargo.

THE prevailing opinion in this part of the country is, that every article of merchandise has taken a considerable rise in consequence of the embargo: we have the pleasure to inform our friends and cuftomers that this opinion is ill-founded, so far as relates to us; our goods, of which we have juft received a handsome assortment, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for *cash*, are now to be had on as good terms as heretofore, and we earneftly solicit all those who wifh to purchase cheap for CASH, to give us a call. We keep as usual Bar Iron, Steel and Caftings; Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthen Ware.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.
Charleftown, April 22, 1808.

### A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, as an eſtray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindle fteer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this fpring, marked with a crop off his right ear, and a flit in the left. Appraifed to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

### REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdftown and its vicinity, particularly to thofe who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the houfe of major Goods, next below the corner houfe occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in its various branches.

Shepherdftown. April 8, 1808.

### An Apprentice wanted.

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

AARON CHAMBERS.
April 8, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS
*For sale at this Office.*

### HIBERNUS,

WILL ftand this feafon at Charleftown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occasionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the feafon, (difchargable with *six dollars* if paid before the firft day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready cafh, and twelve dollars for infurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be afcertained whether or not fhe is in foal. The days and places of his ftands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horfe is in the higheft vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the moft ufeful horfes; his colts are remarkably ftrong and handfome, and I have underftood that fome of them have fold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horfe Paymafter, one of the moft valuable and beft bred horfes ever brought to this country; and from the moft refpectable information, I have reafon to believe his dam alfo was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnifhed with *her* pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horfe. He therefore now ftands cheaper than any horfe of his value ever did, in this valley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
*Shannon-Hill, March* 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine chefnut horfe, was fold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Waſhington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horfe Paymafter, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify refpecting the pedigree of this valuable horfe; but I am informed, that Gabriel Chriftie, efq. of Harford, (collector of the cuftoms at Baltimore) has afferted that he is a thorough bred horfe. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horfes. He was fold to John S. Webfter, of Harford, for five hundred dollars cafh, when one year old. His colts are remarkably ftrong and handfome; and feveral of them are kept for ftuds; and I have underftood, that five hundred dollars have been afked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great feafon in Harford where he formerly ſtood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.
*City of Washington, June* 20, 1807.

### Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some inftances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; refpectfully requefts thofe to whom he has lent any to return them without delay: requefting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.
April 22, 1808.

### Young Billy Duane,

WILL ſtand the enſuing feaſon at the fubfcriber's ſtable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tueſdays and Wedneſdays, and on Thurſdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the feaſon, payable the firſt day of October next; but may be diſcharged by the payment of *four dollars*, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt next; two dollars the ſingle leap, and ſeven dollars to inſure with foal, to be paid as ſoon as the mare is known to be with foal; the inſurance to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The ſeaſon will commence the firſt day of April, and end the firſt day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is riſing five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horſe Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betſey Baker.

Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned ſtands; but I will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

JA. OB ALLSTAT.
*March* 21, 1808.

### RAGS.

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



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (*Virginia,*) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 9.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, MAY 27, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.


BY THE GOVERNOR
*of the Commonwealth of Virginia,*
*A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive from the certificate of the clerk of the diſtrict court holden at Winchester, that George Keesler alias Joseph Hibber, charged with horſe ſtealing, hath been examined by the county court of Berkeley, & that Isaac Compton charged with Burglary, hath also been examined by the said county court of Berkeley, and by the said county court adjudged to be guilty of the offences with which they are reſpectively charged, and ordered to be removed to the Jail of the Winchester diſtrict court aforesaid for further trial before the said diſtrict court, but previous to their removal broke out of the Jail of the said county of Berkeley; and that the Grand Jury for the Winchester diſtrict court aforesaid have found bills of indictment againſt the said Geo. Keesler alias Jos. Hibber and Isaac Compton for the felonies with which they are charged: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the council of ſtate to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of fifty dollars for apprehending each or either of the said culprits and carrying them or either of them before some juſtice of the peace of this commonwealth in the county, in which they or either of them may be arreſted, to be by such juſtice dealt with according to the provisions of the act of assembly passed the 13th of November, 1792, directing the mode of proceeding againſt free persons charged with certain crimes; which said act also directs the mode of removing criminals from the county in which they may be arreſted, to that in which the offence may have been committed. And I do moreover enjoin all officers civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth to use their endeavors to apprehend and carry before a magiſtrate of the county in which they or either of them may be arreſted the said George Keesler alias Joseph Hibber and Isaac Compton, to be dealt with as aforesaid.

Given under my hand with the seal of (L.S.) the commonwealth annexed at Richmond, this 7th day of April, 1808.

*(Signed)*
WILLIAM H. CABELL.


### A Weaver wanted.

The subscriber will give employ and generous wages to a good induſtrious Journeyman Weaver.

JOHN LEMON.

### 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.

### A Stray Steer.

TAKEN up by the fubfcriber, as an eſtray, on the 8th of December, 1807, a light brindle fteer, with a white belly, the white extending from his fore legs between his hind legs to his rump and tail; three years old this ſpring, marked with a crop off his right ear, and a flit in the left. *Appraiſed to 8 dollars and 50 cents.

MOSES M'CORMICK.
Jefferson County, April 8, 1808.

### *Five Dollars Reward.*

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

### *A Stray Filly.*

CAME *to my house about the first of March, a Dark Bay Filly, with long mane and tail, three of her legs white above the fetlocks, a blaze in her forehead, and the right eye white, or what is commonly called, a glass eye—no brand. The owner is requested to come, pay charges, and take it away.*

*MASON BENNETT.*
*Charlestown, May* 17, 1808.

### HIBERNUS,

WILL ſtand this ſeaſon at Charleſtown, at Shepherd's-town, at Shannon-hill, and occaſionally at other places in this county, at Eight Dollars the ſeaſon, (diſchargable with *six dollars* if paid before the firſt day of September next,) three dollars the leap, ready caſh, and twelve dollars for inſurance of a mare retained by the owner, till it can be aſcertained whether or not ſhe is in foal. The days and places of his ſtands will be more particularly made known hereafter.

This horſe is in the higheſt vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the moſt uſeful horſes; his colts are remarkably ſtrong and handſome, and I have underſtood that ſome of them have ſold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horſe Paymaſter, one of the moſt valuable and beſt bred horſes ever brought to this country; and from the moſt reſpectable information, I have reaſon to believe his dam alſo was thorough bred; but not having yet been furniſhed with *her* pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horſe. He therefore now ſtands cheaper than any horſe of his value ever did, in this valley.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
*Shannon-Hill, March* 10, 1808.

I CERTIFY that Hibernus, a fine cheſnut horſe, was ſold by me to Doctor William Thornton, of the city of Waſhington; that he was got by Doctor Norris' thorough bred imported horſe Paymaſter, out of a Dove mare. Further I cannot certify reſpecting the pedigree of this valuable horſe; but I am informed, that Gabriel Chriſtie, eſq. of Harford, (collector of the cuſtoms at Baltimore) has aſſerted that he is a thorough bred horſe. He was foaled in a part of the country where people are not particular in tracing the pedigree of their horſes. He was ſold to John S. Webſter, of Harford, for five hundred dollars caſh, when one year old. His colts are remarkably ſtrong and handſome; and ſeveral of them are kept for ſtuds; and I have underſtood, that five hundred dollars have been aſked for one of his colts, out of a good mare, and three hundred for one out of a very ordinary one. He would now make a great ſeaſon in Harford where he formerly ſtood.

NATHAN LUFBOROUGH.
*City of Washington, June* 20, 1807.

### NOTICE.

Archibald Loudon, Editor of the Cumberland Regiſter, Carliſle, (Penn.) is at this time printing a Selection of ſome of the moſt intereſting accounts of outrages committed by the Indians, in the wars with the white people. He ſolicits the aid of ſuch perſons as may be in poſſeſſion of documents on that ſubject, or perſons who can from memory commit their thoughts to writing, and ſend it by poſt or otherwiſe, or even rehearſe to the Editor any thing worthy of a place in this Collection; the favor will be thankfully acknowledged. No article however will be taken notice of unleſs it be well authenticated. So far as we have yet advanced in the work, the pieces though of the moſt intereſting nature are from undoubted authority.

N. B. Editors of Newspapers in *Pennsylvania, New-York and Virginia,* who think proper to give this two or three inſertions, will be entitled to one copy for their trouble.

### *CAUTION.*

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

*JOHN DOWNEY.*
*Bloomery, May* 16, 1808.

### REMOVAL.

DOCTOR REETZ returns his grateful thanks to the inhabitants of Shepherdſtown and its vicinity, particularly to thoſe who have favoured him with their confidence, and informs them that he has removed to the houſe of major Goods, next below the corner houſe occupied by Mr. Selby, where he continues his practice in its various branches.

Shepherdſtown. April 8, 1808.

### RAGS.

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


*The following is taken from a paper lately published by Mr. John George Baxter, on the mode of rotting hemp.*

### THE PROCESS FOR ROTTING HEMP.

THE following article, which I lately read in a newspaper, and which I underſtand to have been written by one of the beſt Chymiſts in this State, is, in my opinion, of too much value to be suffered to periſh as a mere newspaper paragraph. I have, therefore, had it printed in its preſent form, in the belief that the adoption of the method recommended, will be a national good. Having been for 30 years in the habit of manufacturing Hemp and Flax, and having paid that attention to the subject which its near connection with my own intereſts required, I do not think I can juſtly be accuſed of vanity, in presuming to think, that I am qualified to judge of the advantages or disadvantages, which muſt accrue from the adoption of a particular process in the manufacturing of either Hemp or Flax. With these impreſſions and views, I give to the article a new mode of exiſtence and new means of uſefulness.

JOHN GEORGE BAXTER.
*Blockley Flax & Hemp Spinning Mill, Philadelphia County, April* 21, 1808.

In September, 1803, the French government hearing of some improvements in the ſteeping of Hemp, made by a M. Bralle, of Amiens, sent for him to Paris, and directed a set of experiments to be made on the new method of M. Bralle, under the direction of M. Molard, adminiſtrator of the Conservatory of Arts and Manufactures. The experiments were made in January, February and March, 1804; and Bonaparte directed the results to be publiſhed for general information.

In the old method for treating Hemp, it is either laid down on the grass and exposed to the dews and rains, for a month or six weeks, being turned two or three times a week. This facilitates the separation of the tow* [hemp] from the ſtalk: but this process takes away so much from the ſtring of the tow [hemp] that government will not buy Hemp thus manufactured.

Another method is, to ſteep bundles of Hemp in creeks, or ponds or ditches, from ten to twenty days according to the ſtate of the weather: the tow [hemp] is thus rendered separable from the hemp ſtalk. In creeks, this method is liable to loss, and in ponds or ditches the mud and dirt hurts the color and quality of the tow [hemp.] To say nothing of the infectious nature of the air generated from this putrifying subſtance in the heat of summer.

M. Bralle's method is as follows:—

Provide a copper or brass vessel (iron will probably ſtain the tow) [hemp] allowing rather better than one gallon and a half (wine measure) in contents, per lb. of hemp, thus to work on fifty pounds of hemp, the vessel ſhould hold about 80 gallons.—It ſhould be in ſhape cylindrical, for the hemp to lay length-ways, but if it can be set on end (vertically) it answers ſtill better. This quantity of hemp will require one pound or one pound and a quarter at the utmoſt of (*Savon verd*, green soap,) ſoft soap, well made, and not containing a superabundance of lye, as our common family-made soft soap in the back country often does, but boiled till it has taken up a sufficient quantity of fat; that kind of soft soap in fact, that will not chop the hands. Put this soap to as much water as with the hemp to be put in afterwards, will nearly fill the vessel. Bring the water and the soap to a boiling heat, or near it: when it is a little under a boiling heat (200° Fahrenheit's thermometer) put in the hemp, cover the vessel close, draw out the fire, and let the hemp ſtay two hours. Take it out at the end of that time; cover it with ſtraw that it may cool gradually. Spread it on the floor, next day; run a heavy roller over it several times, which answers the purpose of beating. It peels easily, whether wet or dry. When peeled, spread the tow [hemp] on the grass for five or six days to bleach. If the hemp is intended to be ſtripped, not wet, but dry, spread the hemp ſtalk itself on the grass for that length of time to bleach it.

It will not answer to put the hemp in the cold soap and water—This process may perhaps be improved.—Thus I suppose an eſtabliſhment of one boiler holding 80 gallons, and three cylindrical wooden tubs or barrels near it. Fill the barrels with fifty pounds weight of hemp each. Fill the boiler with water, and one pound and a quarter of ſoft soap; when it boils let it run off by a cock into one of the barrels of hemp placed below. Cover it up, and while this is ſteeping, fill the boiler for the second barrel. In less than an hour you can make the second 80 gallons boil; turn it into the second barrel of hemp. Then boil a third portion of soap and water, and by the time it boils you will be ready to empty the barrel of hemp firſt filled, and thus in a summer's day one person can manage with ease 750 weight of hemp, if another be employed in taking it out and spreading it. Conſider; war may ensue; and whether for our own consumption or for sale to others, is there an article of culture so profitable as hemp?

The advantages of this process are:

1ſt. It saves time.

2dly. The hemp is ſtronger, whiter, softer and cleaner.

3dly. It can be carried on at all times of the year.

4thly. The produce is greater: by the old process 800 pounds of hemp-ſtalks produced when ſteeped, pulled and beaten, 150 pound of pure tow [hemp] by M. Bralle's process the yield is two hundred pounds.

5thly. The new method is beyond all comparison more healthy than the old one, to which in this country there would be serious objections in point of health. We suffer enough as it is from the unhealthy atmoſphere of putrifying vegetables on a moiſt soil, exposed to the heats of an autumnal sun.

6thly. Whereas the old methods of treating hemp require the vicinity of creeks, ditches, rivers or ponds, in this method any well can furniſh water enough and the manipulation can be carried on any where. In France they make their ſteepings in copper.

Yours, &c. T. C.
Northumberland.

* *By some error, the word* tow *has, in several places, been printed in place of the word* hemp. *I have put the word [hemp] in brackets, directly after the word tow, where this last word is used instead of the word hemp*

J. G. B.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

*At a late hour last evening the ship Alleghany, capt. Morris, arrived at this port in 32 days from Greenock. The Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received by her Glasgow papers to the 8th ult. from which the following articles are copied.*

LONDON, April 4.

Capt. Duncan, who for some time has had a command in the Portuguese naval service, had the good fortune, about the end of February, to escape on board the Russian squadron in the Tagus; from whence he further succeeded in getting on board a vessel of our blockading fleet and is now arrived in England. This officer remained on board the Russian squadron till the 13th ult—he of course had ample means of ascertaining the state of opinion, and disposition of the Russian officers there. Captain Duncan states, that they are anxious to leave that uncomfortable station, could they do it with safety.

The Russians had suffered greatly from the want of necessaries of all kinds. Junot had forbidden any supplies being sent to them; nor had they been enabled for some time, to procure from the stores of Portugal an ounce of fresh provisions of any kind. In the mean while, the inhabitants of Lisbon were reduced to the necessity of making bread of pease, beans and all the inferior sorts of grain, which, when mixed together, were scarcely eatable; and even of this kind the supply was scanty.

Several councils had been held on board the Russian squadron to consider of the measures to be pursued at such an emergency. At one time, it was proposed that the Russian fleet should put to sea, consisting of nine sail of the line and a frigate, and risk an engagement with the English; but, on reflecting that every one of their ships were damaged in their masts, the plan was abandoned as impracticable. Besides this, the crews, for want of proper nourishment, were in a very sickly state.

The plan that had met the sense of the majority, as the less evil of the two, was that of laying up their ships in the Tagus, and of marching their crews over land to St. Petersburg. This project had not been carried into execution on the departure of captain Duncan; but he is of opinion that it must soon take place from necessity.

Some accounts have been received from the French coast, which speak of a fresh assemblage of troops on the heights of Bologne. The huts which form the encampment in that neighborhood, appear to have been newly painted as they were last spring, and their number considerably increased within the last month; the flotilla in the harbor, however, remains in statu quo.

*New York, May 16.*

A commercial friend has put the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser in possession of a London paper (per the Allegany) of April 7th. It contains some interesting circumstances, of which the following is a brief but general outline.

In the House of Lords on the 6th of April, Lord Grenville gave notice, that he should, upon an early day after the recess, perhaps between the 5th and 10th of May, move to address his majesty to revoke the late orders in council.

Notwithstanding the pressure of war, and the daily increasing difficulties to which the commerce of England is exposed, the financial prosperity of the country is represented as keeping pace with the magnitude of the exertions which she is compelled to make; the surplus of the consolidated fund, for the year ending on the 5th April, amounted to four millions and a half sterling, exceeding by one million that of the year preceding.

It was reported in London on the 7th of April, with more confidence than the general fear would allow it to merit, that the American government has offered its mediation between England and France; and that Mr. Nourse who has arrived at L'Orient in the Osage, is the bearer of a proposal to that effect. It was added, that Mr. Nourse is charged with dispatches to Mr. Pinckney; but that he waits at L'Orient until he hears from our minister at Paris how the offer of mediation has been received.

The English squadrons continue to have the exclusive dominion of the Archipelago, seizing not only all Turkish vessels, but such as may have entered a Turkish port. On the 8th of January the Dardanelles and the ports of Egypt were officially proclaimed in a state of close blockade, in the name of Admiral Collingwood, with an offer to grant passports to all vessels sailing to and from Malta.

The Porte is making the greatest efforts to re-establish the army of the Grand Vizier, which during the winter had been considerably weakened. One hundred and fifty thousand men from the Asiatic provinces are to repair to it. Very severe firmans have been addressed to the governors, and envoys sent to press the execution of the orders of the Grand Signior.

Two-thirds of the mercantile houses in the city of Lisbon have stopped payment, in consequence of the total want of trade and the accumulated oppressions of the French government. Letters had been received in London to the 20th of March, some of which states that in the India House at Lisbon were found 36,000 bales of cotton, 16,000 bales of India goods, 13,000 bales of Malabar coast goods, an abundance of cocoa, and other articles of value. The first instalment on the contribution of forty million of crusadoes had been paid. The amount of it was about 200,000l. sterling. In the list of persons assessed, Mr. Quintella (at whose house general Junot has his head quarters) Mr. Mandeiza, and Mr. Calcas stand separately charged with the sum of 9000l. sterling and this only on one-twentieth part of the whole sum to be contributed. The church plate was to be estimated in the next instalment.

From Copenhagen we learn that the Sound was completely covered with ice at the beginning of March; and that at Elsineur, where the passage is narrow and the current more rapid, the masses of ice were seen collecting from day to day; so that if the frost continued a week longer, it would be possible for foot soldiers to march over it into Sweden, where the public mind was said to be in great fermentation. At Elsineur active preparations were making to embark and transport the French army into Stania; and a flotilla was building to protect the movements of the navy and secure the transports from one island to another. In the mean while the king of Sweden, (who is concentrating his army) has prohibited all communication between his kingdom and Denmark upon pain of death; and has ordered the flotilla of Abo to be burnt, to prevent its falling into the hands of the Russians, whose operations are effectually seconded by the rigor of the season.

BOSTON, May 13.

*REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.*

*The following interesting particulars of the affairs of Spain, were received here in a letter from Alicant, dated 27th March.*

"On the 17th instant the rumor being spread at Aranjuez, that the king and royal family were making preparations to set out for Cadiz, there to embark on board the English squadron, it caused a great fermentation amongst the people. At 11 o'clock at night, about 40,000 peasants from the neighborhood, made their appearance, surrounded the palace, and insisted on seeing their majesties, who were of course under the necessity of shewing themselves at the Balcony. The Prince of Peace, who had already placed a great number of coaches & post horses along the road, took this opportunity of telling their majesties that their lives were in danger, and that no time must be lost in making their escape. The Prince of Asturias, (who has always been an enemy to the Prince of Peace,) found means of informing one of his guards of what was going forward, desired him to tell the rest, that if they would protect him, he was resolved not to quit the country, and even to jump out of the carriage, if taken away by force. Every thing being ready, orders were given to the Guardes du Corps to disperse the populace, and even to fire upon them; instead of which, these troops went to the palace of the Prince of Peace, forced his guards, and searched for him without success. His wife was found and treated with the greatest respect, as being a cousin to the king; she was placed in a carriage, and drawn to the royal palace by the populace. In the mean while, Marquis Cabellero, minister of Gracia and Justicia, took this opportunity of informing the king, that attempting to leave the country would be in vain; that his majesty had nothing to fear from the French troops, (then 11 leagues distance) and that the Prince of Peace was a traitor to his country and king. The council of Castile was assembled, and their advice was unanimously to the same purpose—the king then issued a proclamation, withdrawing from the Prince of Peace the titles of generalissimo and high admiral; but this did not appease the people, who continued to insist on the Prince of Asturias being proclaimed king. At last, the king finding there was no other remedy, issued a second proclamation on the 20th, by which he resigns his crown to his son, who was accordingly proclaimed to the great satisfaction of the whole nation.

One of the first steps has been to confiscate all the property which the Prince of Peace had usurped from the nation, amounting to some hundred millions of dollars, (having appropriated to himself the whole produce of the lands of the clergy which have been selling for some years past;) 22,500 vales reales of 600 dollars have been found, and an immense quantity of gold. He is now arrested and going to be tried—he had been hidden for near two days in a garret of his palace, but pressed by hunger and thirst, he declared himself to one of the guards, who immediately secured him. It is now discovered, that he had sent orders to the governor of Ceuta to surrender himself to the English—it also appears certain that M. Valdes, commander of the squadron that sailed last month to Carthagena, had orders to go to Gibraltar and surrender himself, but he put into Mahon, under pretext of an accident, and one Salcedo was immediately sent to supercede him, but it is expected he will not arrive in time. Senora Josefa Tudo, mistress of the Prince of Peace, set out for Cadiz, on the 15th, with all the money that was left in the treasury; detachments of hussars are sent after her, but it is feared she is already on board the English fleet. It seems the plan of this man was to take the royal family over to Spanish America, make a peace with England, destroy the Prince of Asturias, (which was already attempted in October last) and get himself appointed Regent of that country, if not king. The French government had secret advice of this plot, and sent in troops by all quarters, with the pretext of an attack against Algiers and Gibraltar, and it was too late when he discovered the real object of this visit. Whatever be his fate, it is not probable that the immense property he has in the bank of London, will ever be recovered by the nation. All the people in exile by his orders, are recalled to court. No blood has been spilt; but several houses of his partizans have been plundered and destroyed by the mob. The king and queen have asked to retire to Grenada or St. Lucar, but the council is opposed to it as being too near the sea coast; they are allowed to chuse between Guadalaxara and Arenas, a small place in the centre of Castile.

*Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated the 30th of March, received at New-York by the ship Connecticut, from St. Lucar.*

"The Prince of Peace has been declared a traitor, his whole property and estates are confiscated, and he is now in prison in chains. Charles the 4th has abdicated the throne in favor of his son, the prince of Asturias, who has been declared king of Spain, under the title of Ferdinand the 7th. The emperor of France is now in Madrid, where he arrived the 24th inst. Fifteen thousand French troops have entered Madrid, and there are about 50,000 in the country, on their march towards this place, where they were momently expected.

"This revolution has been effected with out much bloodshed. The Government has given official notice that the intention of the French Emperor, in taking possession of all Spain, *is to protect it from the English.* Our relations with this country will, of course, be regulated by those with France; and you may be certain that if we are respected by France we shall be doubly respected by Spain and *vice versa.*"

PARIS, *(Ken.)* April 19.

On Thursday last we received intelligence by some gentlemen on their way from Natchez, that a party of the Creek nation of Indians, ten in number, on Sunday the 2d inst. attacked a crew of men trading up the Tennessee river in a perogue, fifteen miles above the mouth of Duck. The crew consisted of seven men, mostly Kentuckians, commanded by capt. Mortimer, of which two were killed and three badly wounded: one of the men killed, we are sorry to say, is Mr. Edward Porter, brother to captain John Porter, of this place; the other was Mr. Hervey, of Mason county. Capt. Mortimer was wounded in four places, one of which was through the writt.

PHILADELPHIA, May 17.

*Extract of a letter from an American merchant, to another in this city, dated*

PARIS, MARCH 11.

"All cases of capture or seizure of American property, which have occurred under the Milan decree, remain suspended; and the council of prizes has positive orders not to proceed in them, till further instructed—and it is believed the emperor will decide nothing, before he knows the result of Mr. Rose's mission. If matters are arranged with England, I fear that all American property now under sequestration, as well as that captured, will be confiscated and condemned: but if on the contrary, the negociation with England is broken off, it is confidently expected that all American property will be immediately released. Every American here was much gratified with the news of the embargo; and certainly even those who disapproved of the measure at the time, will acknowledge its wisdom and salutary effect after hearing of the British orders of 11th November, and of the French decree of 17th December.

"Every ship detained at home by the embargo has been saved from capture by the British or sequestration by the French whose conduct has been equally unjust and injurious; I hope it will be continued till they both agree to respect our neutrality.

*Philadelphia City Town Meeting.*

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the democratic citizens of this city, convened by public notice, and held in the apartment of the supreme court, in the state house,

THOMAS LEIPER, Esq.
in the chair.

WM. DUANE, and JOHN L. LEIB, Esq. Secretaries.

Two resolutions were offered to the chair: the first proposing a concurrence with the nomination of James Madison for president, and George Clinton for vice president, by the majority of members of Congress at Washington.

And the second proposing a concurrence with the nomination of Simon Snider for governor of this commonwealth, by the convention at Lancaster.

It was moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution to a day unnamed—thereupon some debate arose, and the question being put for the postponement, the ayes were 25 only—and the vast shew of hands against the postponing, rendering it unnecessary to count, the motion for postponement was lost.

And the question upon the resolutions being taken, they were carried without further opposition.

THOMAS LEIPER, Chairman.

Attest,
JOHN L. LEIB,
WM. DUANE, } Secretaries.

*CHARLES TOWN, May 27.*

Departed this life on Saturday last, Mrs. Baylor, consort of Richard Baylor, Esq. of this county, much lamented by a large circle of relations and friends, to whom she had endeared herself by a faithful discharge of every sociable and domestic duty that can adorn the female character.

The recent revolution in Spain, effected as it has been with the apparent consent of the old king, and shouted for by a crowd of Spanish peasantry, is nevertheless to be considered as the work of Napoleon's hand. Aranza, the ambassador at Paris, is a sharer in the honors of the new monarch; which circumstance points to the connexion that the cabinet of St. Cloud had with the scheme; and the prohibition of the council to permit Charles the fourth and his queen to retire to a place upon the sea-coast, proves that their inclinations have not been consulted in the transaction. The drama was doubtless planned by Bonaparte and his advisers long since; the incidents of the piece have been managed with extraordinary dexterity; the depth of the plot and the admirable arrangements were not discernable till the exhibition of the catastrophe. Poor Godoy and his friends appear destined to be the victims of the curious tragedy.

Manuel Godoy is represented as having risen from an inferior station to the first offices of state. He received his title of Prince of Peace from the circumstance of his having negociated the treaty that put an end to hostilities between Spain and the French republicans. From what has been attributed to him, of an intention to convey the late king of Spain to his American possessions, he must be a man of a bold and daring spirit. It has probably been from a disposition intractable to the views of Bonaparte, that he is to be made the propitiatory sacrifice of the Spanish revolution.

The official declaration of king Ferdinand, that "he will endeavour by all possible means to draw closer the ties of amity and strict alliance, which happily subsist between Spain and the French empire," is perfectly explanatory of the complete subjection of the Spanish government to France under the new ruler. The probability is, that Bonaparte will compel him to marry a French woman allied to himself or the empress Josephine, in order more completely to establish his influence over the new monarch. Spain, in all likelihood, will be divided; for Bonaparte's general policy has been to parcel out Europe into small kingdoms, that he may the more easily control them.

That there will be a new organization of the administration of affairs is naturally to be expected. Under the guidance of Napoleon, the ancient spirit of the Spaniards may revive. The nobility, however, still put in a claim to their former pretensions, and seem to have taken the lead. In such an age as this it is not probable that Bonaparte will pay any regard to the antiquity of their musty parchments, or the virtues of their forefathers: he will select, it is likely, a few of the most deserving, and intermix with them some nobles of his own creating, the more effectually to insure the management of affairs agreeably to his taste.

If the Spanish nation is exalted by the interference of the emperor of France, I see no reason its subjects will have to repine. They have shared the common lot of every people who have lost their natural independence of mind by an habitual submission to arbitrary government. A change of rulers may render them more warlike and active but it cannot make them more contemptible.

*(Monitor)*

THE EMBARGO—OR—WAR?

The true question to be decided by the People of the United States, is, whether the *Embargo* is better or worse than *War?*

THE EMBARGO

Will produce temporary inconvenience; the loss of a few thousand dollars; and give a little more idle time to the citizens, who do not choose to turn their attention to internal improvements. It will not starve any body: on the contrary, the staple necessaries of life will be cheaper.

A WAR

Will produce the loss of millions of dollars, burning and sacking of towns and cities, rape, theft, murders, streams of blood, weeping widows, helpless orphans, the beggary of thousands, the ruin of agriculture, and an extensive depravation of morals.

Citizens of the United States! which do you choose?

*ibid.*

ORDERS OF COUNCIL.

The Parliament of England has sanctioned these orders, and they are therefore become as binding upon the world, *according to the interpretations of the British government*, as if they formed a part of the law of nations. From the sample which we are about to record of the operation of these orders on the remaining commerce of the United States, may be estimated the wisdom of the embargo.

The ship Abula, capt. Dillinghan, carried from the port of New-York to Gibraltar a cargo of flour, which was sold to the garrison. From Gibraltar she proceeded to Barcelona, where she took in a cargo of brandy; and whence she sailed for the port of N. York. On her passage home, she was captured by the British, and carried into Gibraltar, where she was condemned, as the instrument of condemnation states, "*for contravening his majesty's orders of council.*" She was condemned at the place and by those whom she had just supplied, with food! Her outward cargo was our native produce.

The schooner Eliza, of Stonington, with an outward cargo of fish, was captured on her passage home, and similarly condemned.

*From the Albany Register,*

It appears, that a number of turbulent and unprincipled characters, on our northern frontier, have combined to defeat the operation of the embargo law—in consequence of which the President of the U. S. has issued a proclamation, for quelling such riotous, seditious and treasonable combinations.

This is the first time, since the establishment of our independence, that any portion of the citizens of the state of N. York has arranged itself in forcible opposition to the laws of the U. S. For the honor of the state, whose character is disgraced by such infamous proceedings, we hope the deluded conspirators may be speedily brought to a sense of their duty. That the enemies of our country, and its free government, should be capable of endeavoring to excite the people to illegal and disorderly opposition to the laws, is what we had reason to expect—but we did not believe that even the smallest portion of the citizens of this enlightened state could be excited to the commission of acts so criminal and disgraceful. From the movements of the British among the western Indians—it is not improbable, that in this northern ferment, *British agency* and *British-gold* have been employed to stir up sedition, and tarnish the character of our state.

*St. Albans, (Vt.) May 5.*

A number of militia have been this day detached from this regiment, by order of the governor, to enforce the laws, of the United States, and quell all combinations against the due observance of the same. The detachment from Vermont is commanded by Captain Hopkins of Swanton, and we believe consists of about 25 men, who are or will be immediately joined by a detachment from New-York side, to proceed with all dispatch to the British lines, in order to prevent the passing of a large quantity of lumber in rafts, which is now near the lines. There is now a heavy gale from the south, and the rafts, being supplied with such a quantity of sail, that we think it hardly possible for human force to restrain their movements, till they pass the provincial line. We hope no serious consequences will arise from this conflict between the sovereignty of the U. States, and the sovereignty of pecuniary want.

*Bennington, May 8.*

Gov. Smith is said to have gone to the northward to reconcile the opposers of the embargo.

A report is in circulation, that an engagement lately took place on lake Champlain, between the crew of a large raft and the custom-house guards, in consequence of the former attempting to pass: thirty-nine were severely wounded and one killed. It is supposed that they were conveying large quantities of tea into Lower and Upper Canada.

*From the Utica Patriot.*

By a gentleman directly from Vermont, we are informed, that in an attempt of the inhabitants to take a large raft to Montreal, contrary to the embargo laws, they were resisted on Lake Champlain, by two sloops belonging to the government—when an action took place, in which fourteen or fifteen men were wounded. The raft made its escape and proceeded to its place of destination.

We learn by a gentleman from Vermont, who resides near Lake Champlain, that the raft preparing to go down the Lake to Montreal was near half a mile long, had a regular fort built upon it ball proof, and is manned with between 5 and 600 men armed. The raft is represented to contain all the surplus produce of that state raised the last year past, such as wheat, pot-ash, pork, beef, &c. and said to be worth rising of three hundred thousand dollars. Gov. Smith of Vermont has ordered out the militia to arrest the progress. It is feared this cruel and arbitrary policy of forbidding intercourse with our neighbors will cost the lives of some of our most valuable citizens.

*N. Y. E. Post.*

*Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to a respectable mercantile house in N. York, dated the 27th of March,* 1808.

"The Osage arrived at L'Orient on the 22d inst. in 23 days from New-York, and her dispatches have gone on to Paris. We are anxiously waiting their result, which I am very apprehensive will not be of a very satisfactory nature, as this government will not probably suspend the operations of the late decrees on the American commerce unless the U. States will join the confederacy against England. It is also to be feared that the negociation with the British government will not take a more fortunate turn, unless their present peculiar situation should induce them to abandon principles, of which they have hitherto been obstinately tenacious."

*New-York, May 16.*

A gentleman in this city, received per the Allegheny, a letter from the editor of a Greenock paper, dated on the evening of the 9th of April, stating, that he had just received from his London correspondent, advice of the arrival of the packet Osage, captain Duplex, at Falmouth from L'Orient, with Mr. Nourse, the messenger, on board.

The fortifications at Governor's island progress very rapidly. Between four and five hundred men are kept constantly employed on the works. The genius of col. Williams, united with the superior mechanical abilities of Messrs. Hilard and Snyder, has rendered this fortification in point of strength and elegance equal to any perhaps in the world. They are at present employed in the erection of a circular tower, which, from its situation, will be of great advantage in case of attack, being placed on a point of the island, from whence it can command the Narrows, and in fact, the whole of the channel. It will be completed in about three months.

At Bedlows island, also, they have commenced the erection of a Star, which will be of great service, and the chains are forging, which are to be affixed to the blocks to be sunk in the channel.—When the works are all completed, the general complaint that our harbor is defenceless, will, we hope, cease, as whatever nature and art can furnish will be applied, it will be placed in a posture of defence superior to any in the United States.

*[New York Oracle.]*

An earthquake occurred at Algiers in November last, which occasioned dreadful havock.

Sixty guineas were given in London on the 5th of April, to receive one hundred, if the American embargo should be taken off by the first of May.

Marshal Brune has been sent to the Temple for having received six millions of livres from English merchants to enable them to get their goods into Hamburg.

*New-York Election.*

The Citizen states it as certain, that fifty-eight members of the Assembly are republican, and 42 federal; and that it is probable, that of the remaining 12, eight will be republican and four federal; giving, on the final result, the republicans a majority of 20. In the Senate the republican preponderance is still greater.

*Nat. In.*

*Massachusetts Election.*

In 89 towns, which is all we have heard from the whole number of Republican Representatives chosen to the next General Court is EIGHTY-ONE, and the federalists have forty eight only.

*Boston Chron.*

A vessel has arrived at Newbern, N. C. in a short passage from St. Vincents, with intelligence that the town of Kingston, in that island, has been totally destroyed by fire; and that the inhabitants have risen *en masse*, and massacred most of the constituted authorities.

*Mercantile Advertiser.*

A duel was fought in North Carolina the 7th inst. between lieut. Melancton Smith, of New-York, and capt. Hall, of Marines, both officers on board the Chesapeake frigate. Mr. Smith was slightly wounded in the hip. The challenge was given by Mr. Smith, in consequence of evidence given by Hall before the court martial.

It must be admitted that the British government is more charitable to foreigners than to its own subjects, whom it taxes for the relief of the former. On the 9th of March last the house of commons voted 144,000l. sterling for the relief of French and other emigrants; principally of the royal brood. John Bull is certainly a good natured animal, when he patiently suffers not only the onerous taxes of his own monarchical establishment, but bears the additional weight of all the vagrant royalty and nobility of Europe.

*(Monitor.)*

There is something truly contemptible in that versatility of opinion which so much characterizes the incubrations of the English essayists. Speaking of the invasion of Sweden by the Russians, a writer in *Bell's Weekly Messenger* observed that "there is nothing very formidable in a Russian army;" and yet, when they opposed the French, we were eternally reminded that the Russians were the most terrible fellows in Europe. When one sees such expressions, it is impossible not to think of the *fox* and the *sour grapes.*

*ibid.*

A German Literatus has discovered, that the word in Hebrew, which is commonly translated *rib*, more properly signifies, *a tongue*, and consequently, that Eve was taken out of Adam's *tongue.* This is extremely probable.

☞ I have at present a number of valuable books lent out, and not recollecting to whom they were lent; the persons in whose possession they may be, will please to return them immediately.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

May 27, 1808.

*ATTENTION!*

The CHARLES TOWN BLUES, under the command of Capt. Saunders, are requested to meet at the court house square, in said town to-morrow, for the purpose of exercising.

By order of the Captain,
HENRY ISLER, Jun.
*1st Sergeant.*

Friday, May 27, 1808.


Spring Goods,

W. W. LANE,

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

Spring & Summer Goods,

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

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.

*For Sale,*

*A valuable negro woman,*

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

*SAMUEL WASHINGTON.*

*May 17, 1808.*

## THE MOTHER TO HER CHILD.

Welcome, thou little dimpled stranger,
O! welcome to my fond embrace;
Thou sweet reward of pain and danger,
Still let me press thy cherub face.

Dear source of many a mingled feeling,
How did I dread, yet wish thee here!
While hope and fear in turns prevailing,
Served but to render the more dear.

How glow'd my heart with exultation,
So late the anxious seat of care;
When first thy voice of supplication,
Stole sweetly on thy mother's ear.

What words could speak the bright emotion,
That sparkled in thy Father's eye,
When to his fond paternal bosom
He proudly pressed his darling boy!

Oh! that thou may'st sweet babe inherit
Each virtue to his heart most dear;
His manly grace, his matchless merit,
Is still thy doating mother's prayer.

While on the downy couch reposing,
To watch thee is my tender toil;
I mark thy sweet blue eyes unclosing,
I fondly heed thy cherub smile.

Smile on sweet babe, unknown to sorrow,
Still brightly beam thy heavenly eye;
And may the dawn of every morrow,
Shed blessings on my darling boy.

*Direful News for Drunkards!*

A late paper, printed at Geneva, Ontario county, New York, mentions that three Still-houses in that county, and one in Seneca county, were consumed by fire within the short period of about 48 hours. The fires, it is supposed, were communicated by design—the damage estimated at several thousand dollars.—We are not surprised that an incendiary *spirit*, when acting upon such *inflamatory materials*, should produce a *blaze*. We never wish to see the destruction of useful property; but if a great proportion of the *spirit* which now flames in people's *noses* were suffered to take fire in the *chymical kettle*, we are candidly of opinion that mankind would soon grow richer by the loss!

Bonaparte has adopted a very extensive plan for the improvement of Paris: amongst other subjects, all the streets between the Carousel and the Louvre are to be pulled down, and another gallery corresponding with the gallery of the Louvre, to be built with an open arcade, leaving in the front of the Thuilleries a parade sufficiently large to exercise an army of 100,000 men. Another new bridge is building over the Seine, from the middle of the Champ de Mars, and several new fountains are erecting; and the new National Monument in the cemetry of the Magdalens, and the triumphal arch in the garden of the Thuilleries, commemorative of the victories of Napoleon, are prosecuting with activity. The other national works going forward are a column of 150 feet high, in the Place Vendome, to the French arms, with an avenue to the Boulevards; a martial temple on the Boulevards St. Honore, to contain the statues of the different generals who have distinguished themselves; on plates of gold, the names of all the officers and men who fell in battle are to be displayed; and on plates of silver, the names of those who survived those conflicts; a temple to Victory at the barriere of the Camps Elysees, of immense magnitude; a new facade to the Legislative palace in the pantheon of St. Genevieve; the quay of Desaix, which is to be faced with a piazza; and the column of Rostock.

Dr. Maddox, who from a friendless orphan at a charity-school, & afterwards apprentice to a pastry-cook, became Bishop of Worcester, in England, was indebted for his elevation, as he himself observed, to three maxims of worldly and selfish policy, which he prescribed to himself:—1st, To lose nothing for asking: 2d, Not to take a denial; and 3d, To solicit for none but himself.

The English Earldom of Crauford has lately fallen to a Serjeant in the Perthshire militia. When this unexpected news was conveyed to Lady Crauford, she was found toiling over a washing tub; and in her precipitancy to assume the situation which this sudden transition of fortune had placed her in, she threw it down exclaiming—"*It is now high time to leave of washing!!!*"

A dentist at Paris has made an immense fortune within the last two years. He had agents in the late war, to extract the best *Teeth* in the field of battle. By the battle of Jena alone, he made 2000l. sterling.

Baker, in his treatise on the Microscope, acquaints us with the following very curious works of art. We quote his words.

"Dr. Power says he saw a golden chain, at Tradescants, of three hundred links, not more than one inch in length, fattened to, and pulled away by a flea. And I myself have seen very lately, near Durham Yard, in the Strand, and have examined with my microscope, a *chaise* (made by one Mr. Boverick, a watch maker) having four wheels, with all the other apparatus belonging to them, turning readily on their axles; together with a man sitting on the chaise, all formed of ivory, and drawn along by a flea without any seeming difficulty. I weighed it with the greatest care I was able, and found the chaise, man and flea were barely equal to a single grain. I weighed also, at the same time and place a brass chain made by the same hand, about two inches long, containing two hundred links, with a hook at one end, & a padlock & key at the other, & found it less than the third part of a grain.*

"We are told that one Oswald Nelinger made a cup of pepper-corn, which held twelve hundred other little cups, all turned in ivory, each of them being gilt on the edges, and standing upon a foot; and that so far from being crowded or wanting room, the pepper-corn would have held four hundred more.

*"I have seen since my writing the above (made by the same artist) a quadrille table with a drawer in it, an eating table, a sideboard table, a looking glass, 12 chairs with skeleton backs, two dozen of plates, six dishes, a dozen knives and as many forks, twelve spoons, two salts, a frame and cattors, together with a gentleman, lady, and footman, all contained in a *cherry-stone*, and not filling much more than half of it.


## Antimony.

WE have heard it reported, that a mine of Antimony has been discovered in Kentucky, or some other part of the Western World: but not being informed by whom, or positively where, we take this mode of inviting those acquainted with the circumstance to transmit such information as they possess, and if convenient, specimens of the ore.

As it may be difficult to meet opportunities of sending specimens to this city, those to whom it will be more agreeable, will be pleased to forward them to Jeremiah Neave, Lexington, (Ky.)

BINNY & RONALDSON,
*Letter Founders, Philadelphia.*

*** Printers in the Western country will serve their own interests, and the rising manufactures of the United States by giving the above an insertion in their papers, as the discovery of such a mine is the only resource wanting to render the American founderies independent of the whole world.

## Lots and Houses.

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

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

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, April 22, 1808.

## BARGAINS

### Yet to be had, notwithstanding the Embargo.

THE prevailing opinion in this part of the country is, that every article of merchandise has taken a considerable rise in consequence of the embargo: we have the pleasure to inform our friends and customers that this opinion is ill-founded, so far as relates to us: our goods, of which we have just received a handsome assortment, having been purchased in Philadelphia and Baltimore for *cash*, are now to be had on as good terms as heretofore, and we earnestly solicit all those who wish to purchase cheap for CASH, to give us a call. We keep as usual Bar Iron, Steel and Castings; Soal, Upper and Harness Leather, and a complete assortment of Earthen Ware.

GEO. & J. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, April 22, 1808.

## FOR RENT,

A TWO story frame house, with an acre lot, inclosed, on the main street in Charlestown, lately occupied by Davenport and Willett as a store. Also a two story house, with a third of an acre lot, on the back street of said town, very convenient for a private family. Likewise, a good dwelling house about half a mile from town. Apply to the subscriber near Charlestown.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## CAUTION.

ALL persons are forewarned from fishing, fowling, or otherwise trespassing on my land, as I am determined to prosecute every person transgressing in future.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

April 8, 1808.

## Journeyman Weaver.

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

WILLIAM MORROW.

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

W. MORROW.

Charlestown, April 29, 1808.

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from fishing, fowling, hawking, hunting, or travelling through his farm, (formerly the Glebe,) as he is determined, hereafter, to prosecute all such offenders as the law directs.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

April 15, 1808.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale about 26 acres of good land, lying within a mile of Charlestown, on the main road leading to Baltimore and Alexandria.—The buildings consist of a good two story log dwelling house, 50 by 20 feet, a kitchen, stable, &c. There are about 18 acres of this land cleared, well inclosed, and in a high state of cultivation. Two or three good horses will be taken in part payment. As the smallness of this farm may be objected to by some, they are informed that 40 or 50 acres adjoining it, may be purchased on reasonable terms.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

April 8, 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 Stray Hog.*

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

*ZACHARIAH BUCKMASTER.*

*May* 10, 1808.


*List of letters on hand, April 1st, which will be sent as dead letters to the General Post-office the 1st of July next, if not taken up before.*

A—Mrs. Rebecca Anderson, Ann Anderson.

B—William Berry, Elizabeth Burk, Milly Bellar, John Boak, Cephas Beall, Michael Bear, Maria Boyd.

C—Margaret Campbell, Barton Campbell, David Cuester, Zachariah Chapman, (2,) George Croutzman, Absalom Chenowith, Hugh Cunningham, James Craig, Isaac Collett.

D—Mr. Dent, (Sleepy creek) Coleman Duncan, Isaac Dawson, (2,) Ary Dawson, near Bath.

F—David Ford, James Foster, Isaac Foster, Samuel Flemming, Sally Flemming.

G—Elizabeth Gilbert, David Garard, William Gill.

H—Michael Hayes, 2, Maurice Hayes Ruben Hall, Joseph Henderson, Alexander Harper, John Harden.

K—John Welch, Jacob Harness, or John Kesaker, Jacob Kimbell.

L—Thomas Lafferty, Mary Lienes, Thomas Lell, George Lemon.

M—John M'Eyre, William Maxwell, James M'Keedan, Sally Miller, William M'Eirney, David Miller, Alexander Miller, James Morrow, Rawleigh Morgan, Esq.

O—Bernard O'Rorke, Gibbons and Offett, Anna Orrich.

P—Samuel Puryear, James S. Pearce.

R—Archibald Rutherford, Frederick Remley, Jack Ross, Roger Randal.

S—Messrs. Rockwell and Shaneway, Miss Margaret Stewart, Martin Smurr, George Smith, Milly Slaughter, Philip Stout, Jacob Speeh, Milly Sweny, John Strickle, Peter Sacathee, Myar Seamans, Mary Stark, Sarah Ann Steward, Henry Small, James Sterrett, jun. Capt. Robert Snodgrass, Samuel Smith, David Sherar, care of George Lamon, Henry Schnebely, Buckles-town, Midshipman Chas. W. Morgan. A letter without direction, except to be left at Mr. Snavily's, Buckles-town, from Bedford, Pennsylvania.

T—Jessee Tenett, (Saddler,) Henry Turner, Job Throckmorton, Robert Tabb.

W—Robert Wilson, Miss Nancy Ward.

Wm. SOMERVILLE, *P. M.*

N. B. Martinsburgh, or Berkeley county is meant where residence is not noticed.

All indebted are earnestly requested to make payment the most speedily, as such claims cannot stand for life. I must pay up quarterly. W. S.

Martinsburgh, April 15, 1808.


## Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and on Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays at John Smith's, in Smithfield, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of Five Dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of *four dollars*, if paid by the first day of August next; two dollars the single leap, and seven dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; the insurance to be forfeited if the mare is parted with. The season will commence the first day of April, and end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE is rising five years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, full fifteen hands three inches high; he was got by captain Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americus, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Baker.

Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT.

*March* 21, 1808.

## Books mislaid.

THE subscriber having at various times lent out books, some of which, both in whole sets, and in odd volumes (in some instances of very valuable books) have never been returned to him; respectfully requests those to whom he has lent any to return them without delay: requesting his friends generally to give him information of any book they may have met with, having written in it the name of

F. FAIRFAX.

April 22, 1808.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, *(Virginia,)* PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 10.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.



## Spring Goods.

W. W. LANE,

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

Spring & Summer Goods,

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

Charlestown, May 20, 1808.


BY THE GOVERNOR
*of the Commonwealth of Virginia,*
*A PROCLAMATION.*

WHEREAS it appears to the Executive from the certificate of the clerk of the district court holden at Winchester, that George Keesler alias Joseph Hibber, charged with horse stealing, hath been examined by the county court of Berkeley, & that Isaac Compton charged with Burglary, hath also been examined by the said county court of Berkeley, and by the said county court adjudged to be guilty of the offences with which they are respectively charged, and ordered to be removed to the Jail of the Winchester district court aforesaid for further trial before the said district court, but previous to their removal broke out of the Jail of the said county of Berkeley; and that the Grand Jury for the Winchester district court aforesaid have found bills of indictment against the said Geo. Keesler alias Jos. Hibber and Isaac Compton for the felonies with which they are charged: I have therefore thought fit, with the advice of the council of state to issue this proclamation, hereby offering a reward of fifty dollars for apprehending each or either of the said culprits and carrying them or either of them before some justice of the peace of this commonwealth in the county, in which they or either of them may be arrested, to be by such justice dealt with according to the provisions of the act of assembly passed the 13th of November, 1792, directing the mode of proceeding against free persons charged with certain crimes; which said act also directs the mode of removing criminals from the county in which they may be arrested, to that in which the offence may have been committed. And I do moreover enjoin all officers civil and military, and exhort the good people of the commonwealth to use their endeavors to apprehend and carry before a magistrate of the county in which they or either of them may be arrested the said George Keesler alias Joseph Hibber and Isaac Compton, to be dealt with as aforesaid.

Given under my hand with the seal of (L.S.) the commonwealth annexed at Richmond, this 7th day of April, 1808.

*(Signed)* WILLIAM H. CABELL.

☞ I have at present a number of valuable books lent out, and not recollecting to whom they were lent, the persons in whose possession they may be, will please to return them immediately.

JOHN SAUNDERS.

May 27, 1808.

*From the* NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

*To the People of the United States.*

The most important measure of the last session of congress is the EMBARGO. As the same considerations which dictated it led likewise to most of the other steps taken, if it shall appear to have been the result of correct views, there can be little dispute with regard to them.

Against this measure the collected artillery of the opposition has been brought to bear. It has inspired new hopes, and has given new life blood to party. The shattered fragments of federalism are industriously collected together, and we are exultingly told that the proud column, which once marked its triumphs, is again to rise on the ruins of the principles of the present administration.

Montesquieu and other distinguished political writers have laid it down as an axiom, that the duration of a republican government is dependent upon the virtue of the people. Our political adversaries, let it be remembered, have invariably treated the existence of this sentiment as chimerical; and hence, probably, their uniform ridicule of the feasibility of the principle of self-government, and their confidence that we must, eventually, perhaps in their own day, go the way of all other nations.

It is to this belief that their aspiring hopes at this crisis are to be traced. The ignorant, unruly and factious body, whose whole history, in their view, is that of a succession of storms and vices, is once more, under a different sky, but still under the same baleful star to be wrought upon by those means which have heretofore always proved successful. Their mistaken interests, their momentary gratifications, the fickleness of their feelings, their sudden hatred of those whom they lately respected, their pleasure in exercising despotic power by tumbling down one system and building up another, is to mark, in unerring characters, their total inability to govern themselves, and to prove to the world, and even to themselves, the policy of bending their necks to a regal usurper.

Fantastic as this picture may, in some of its features, appear, let us not too lightly treat it with contempt. It is only necessary to establish one fact, to reconcile all its apparent contradictions, and to soften down its discordances into one harmonious hue. Once establish the fact, that the people cannot command their own feelings, and it irresistibly follows that they must be commanded by others; the republican system vanishes; and liberty is entombed.

The discussion of this topic is, therefore, of awful magnitude; it involves, not merely the fugitive interests of the day, the happiness of the present generation; but that of ages; that of a people, whose numbers and power are hereafter to guide the civilized world.

To establish the wisdom of the Embargo seems to my mind a very simple process. Few premises are required to supply the materials of a perfect demonstration.

Had not the Embargo been laid, or some measure equally prohibitory of commerce been adopted, war would have been inevitable.

The effects of war would have been more injurious than those of the Embargo.

Hence the imposition of the Embargo was called for from a provident government, by that *principle which required it to adopt the BEST MEASURE which existing circumstances admitted.*

Of deity only it is the prerogative to do absolute, unqualified good, because such an act implies infinite wisdom. To the limited capacity of man, it belongs to do the best he can, which in its most intelligent exercise blends evil with good. It is, however, enough for the purest virtue and highest wisdom of man, that he does his best, and that the condition of those, who are the subjects of his power, is rendered as happy as circumstances warrant.

As the inferences here drawn are plain and indisputable, the whole of this discussion must consist in examining the soundness of the premises. To do this, it will be requisite,

*In the first place*, to shew that, but for the imposition of the Embargo, war would have been inevitable.

*Secondly*, to shew that the Embargo is the lesser evil; in doing which a contrasted view will be taken of the effects of war and of the Embargo.

To carry my successfully through this discussion, it is necessary to require one thing from my countrymen. In pronouncing judgment they must *think* as well as *feel*. While they realize the extent of the evil they suffer, they must not shut their minds to the evils they would suffer, but for the existence of that which they feel. They must exercise their *rational* as well as *animal* faculties. They must look to their permanent and ultimate no less than to their fleeting and present interests; and they must not forget that their whole welfare, present as well as future, is inseparable from that of the nation.

I proceed, then, in the *first place*, to shew, that but for the imposition of the Embargo war would have been inevitable.

The French decree declares the British Isles in a state of blockade, prohibits the trade in British goods, and confiscates as lawful prize the neutral vessel and cargo which shall have submitted to British search on the high seas, touched at her ports or received her license. While the British orders authorize the forcible capture of all British subjects found on board American vessels, making subordinate British officers the judges of the fact; and, under the form of a blockade of all the ports of the continent of Europe, interdicts all trade with it, except through England, and under such fiscal and political restrictions as she may think fit to impose.

There are two obviously distinct views of which this point is susceptible; the one, political; the other, pecuniary.

Individual interest out of the question, would it comport with the character of an independent nation to permit its merchants to carry on a traffic under such restrictions? Would not such a permission betray a destitution of spirit inconsistent with independence; and would not our nominal independence but clumsily cover our actual vassalage? Our spirits have risen indignant at Algerine tribute, although in rendering it we only trod in the steps of the most powerful nations; and at a recent period, the universal cry of the country has been "millions for defence, but not a cent for tribute." Are these feelings dead? Is the generous spirit that excited them fled forever? Has the magnitude of the present evil deprived us of the power of estimating it, and made us insensible of its effects upon our national character? Has the record of our valor, traced in the blood of our heroes, become defaced and obliterated? Is the proud monument of our triumph annihilated? Can we think of what we did when a trifling, a disconnected, a poor nation; and not sink, in abasement, at the idea of now, when we are a numerous, a united, a rich people, doing less, nay undoing what we then did? For the cases are in principle most strikingly analogous. The only difference is in the degree in which it is applied. Then, although a colony, we denied the right of Britain to lay a tax even of a cent on a pound of tea; we appealed to arms to resist the exercise of the right, and we triumphed. Now, although an independent nation, acknowledged as such by herself, she does not hesitate to impose taxes a thousand fold as onerous. *Then* the tax attempted to be rivetted was on a foreign commodity; *now* it is imposed on our own domestic products. She tells us you shall bring all these products into my ports, you shall pay such duties on their importation as I prescribe, and, then, you shall as I please, as my interest dictates, either not export them at all, or pay such taxes on their exportation as I shall fix. So fully does this view of the subject present itself to an unprejudiced mind, that we find it has not escaped the intelligent and independent writers in England. Mr. Baring, in his celebrated tract, on the conduct of Britain towards this country, says, "The American patriot will probably see with pleasure, that if he must have war, the provocation (by England) is of a nature to unite every prejudice, and every real interest of his country. By attempting to confine the European trade of America to G. Britain, and by the avowal of an intention to tax that trade on its passage to the continent, *we are returning to those principles to which, even as a colony, she would not submit. It is immaterial whether it be a tax on stamps or on cotton: this question has already been the subject of a long and bloody war, and it can hardly be supposed that America will now submit to a direct attack on her sovereign and independent rights.*"

Attend on this same point to the language of Mr. Rathbone, an eminent merchant of Liverpool, which place has been electrified by the effect of the British orders—"Can we expect," says he, "the (America) will ever consent that we shall dictate the terms on which her commerce shall traverse the ocean; or that her ships shall be forcibly compelled to enter our ports, and be subject to taxation, in return for which the obtains no advantage? On the subject of foreign taxation, America may naturally be expected to be jealous in the extreme.—Will she who voluntarily encountered all dangers, struggled under all difficulties, enduring all privations, submitted to all sacrifices, and largely expended both her treasure and blood, rather than submit to taxation by a foreign state; will she, now that her independence has been acknowledged and established, submit to be taxed by us?"

Such are the sentiments imbibed by intelligent men, on the other side of the Atlantic, of our character, and of the conduct which a maintenance of that character must produce. They consider submission on our part as out of the question. Contemplating the principles to which we owe our political birth, the success with which they were asserted, and the vast accessions of strength which have since crowned our adherence to them, they do not dream of the possibility of our submitting as a nation to the exercise of a power as unjust in itself as injurious to us. They consider the exertion of this power as an act of war, as a forcible invasion of our essential rights of sovereignty.

And can it be conceived that our regard for our own country is less ardent than their regard for it; or that our perception of our interests is less clear than theirs? Is the spirit of liberty dead? Are we insensible to the wide spread prosperity with which it has covered our whole country; and that its absence for any length of time would turn out cultivated fields into deserts, and our populous towns into neglected ruins? Are we ready, for the enjoyment of a commerce, without profit, to pay tributary millions into the coffers of our rival and our enemy? More millions than feed our own treasury? The thing is impossible. Throwing aside altogether its effects on individual interests, submission is impossible. It would sink us deeper in disgrace than any people has hitherto ever sunk. The thought of what we were, contrasted with the feeling of our degradation, would be intolerable; and the government that should be base enough to submit would be instantly despoiled by an incensed people of its blighted honors.

AN AMERICAN WHIG.