

AMERICAN TARS!!

In consequence of a public advertisement, calling a meeting of the captains and officers of ships, belonging to the port of Philadelphia, at the White Horse Tavern, to take into consideration certain public measures—there was an unusually numerous meeting.

Capt. RICHARD O'BRIEN was called to the chair.

Capt. SAMUEL VEACOCK, Secretary.

After some spirited and able observations from captain Wm. Jones, on the general concerns of the nation at this great crisis; and some reference to the particular object for which the meeting was called—the following resolutions were carried unanimously, with the exception of a single no to the last resolution—and it was resolved to be published in all the papers.

Resolved, That it is not expedient for this meeting to adopt any political measures in relation to the ensuing election in our professional capacity, distinct from our fellow citizens—but that it is the duty of each individual to reserve to himself the free exercise of his political rights, according to the dictates of his own judgment and conscience.

Resolved, That the depredations and outrages committed upon the persons and property of the citizens of the United States, peaceably and lawfully navigating the high seas, and the arbitrary proscription, and absolute interdiction of our lawful commerce, imperatively demanded of the government of the United States, the adoption of such measures as in their wisdom appeared best calculated to preserve and protect the property and persons of our citizens, and to secure to the nation the means of defence.

Resolved, That the only alternative was an immediate embargo, or war in an unprepared state, with 70,000 of our citizens, & nine tenths of the commercial capital of the nation, exposed to the depredations of the enemy—that the laws laying an embargo, (although a choice of evils) have had the happy effect in preserving the peace of the country—collecting the commercial capital of the nation—saving from bankruptcy our insurance companies—and thousands of individuals from absolute ruin.

That the privations experienced from the embargo, although manifestly great, and demanding a high degree of patience and patriotism, are comparatively light with that which would have been produced by a war, or the evils which have been averted by the embargo.

Resolved, That the causes which gave rise to the embargo, appear still to exist in full force, and are evinced by the condemnation of vessels and decrees of both the belligerents, and the capture of our vessels even in ballast, sailing by special permission of our government.

Resolved, That the changes and events, which alone could authorise the president of the United States to suspend the embargo laws, have not yet taken place, and that it is the duty of citizens, faithful to the constitution and laws, to wait with patience and just confidence, the deliberation and decision of the national councils, who have a common interest and having full information, will be enabled to determine whether the disposition of the belligerent powers are such as to ensure safety to our trade, or whether a temporary embargo is more intolerable than to appeal to arms.

RICHARD O'BRIEN, Chairman, SAMUEL S. VEACOCK, Sec'y.

FROM THE AURORA.

From Nova Scotia we have received the following article, printed on a large broadside, with an amazing confusion of hieroglyphics, called a king's arms, consisting of black and red lions, and white unicorns and horses, ramping, running, and looking backward, *seurs de luce* quite faded, & harps clotted with gore; ornamented beneath with a monstrous growth or plant consisting of a rose, a thistle, and a trefoil, sprouting from one stem, and manured with blood and corruption—and the original appears to have been a recruiting bill stuck up at Halifax; the reader will see at a glance that the revolution

in Spain is no joke, for while the Spanish patriots in Spain are encouraged and provided with a million pounds of gun powder, and 100,000 stands of arms, to cut each other's throats, honest John Bull takes care of the main chance, to cut off the hard dollars!

"NO JOKE."

"The road to fortune." "The Thistle, three masted swift sailing schooner of 12 guns, commanded by Lieut. Procter, now fitting out at Bermuda, for a cruise after the ships from Vera Cruz, bound to Spain, loaded with hard dollars, offers to any hearty fellows, that can carry a chest, an opportunity for making their fortunes in a few months.

"Lieut. P. will meet such as are disposed to volunteer, at Thomas Donaldson's at the usual grog time every day at noon—where they shall in flowing bumpers of cherry brandy, drink success to the Thistle, and long life to their king.

"N. B. A young active ship wright as carpenter of the schooner, will meet with every encouragement, and will be certain of making his fortune, in much less time than he could coax a girl into matrimony.

"N. B. The usual bounty will be paid immediately.

"Halifax, July 14, 1808."

MON. SIR ARTHUR WELLESLEY, K. B.

This personage, it appears by all accounts, is commander of the British forces destined to assist the Spaniards & the Portuguese against the French; and, therefore, some description of him may not be unacceptable. He was born May 1, 1769, is the third surviving son of Garret, late earl of Mornington, and brother to the marquis of Wellesley. When the latter nobleman was governor general of India, Sir Arthur was entrusted with the command of a separate army in the Dekan, and received the unanimous thanks of both houses of the English parliament (May 3, 1804), for his services on that occasion. He was soon after declared an extra knight of the bath, and became colonel of the 33d regiment of infantry. Sir Arthur has obtained the rank of major general in the British army. On a late change of ministry in England he was appointed secretary of state in Ireland, & in the mean time repaired to Copenhagen, where he distinguished himself greatly, or rather infamously. He is a member of parliament for Newport, and is the person who introduced the Irish insurrection bill, which occasioned considerable opposition.

CONVULSIONS.

In the last number of that valuable work, the Medical Repository, we find an account of two cases of convulsions relieved by violent pressure over the stomach. This distressing disease, so alarming in its appearance, and oftentimes so fatal in its effects, demands from the friends of humanity and the professors of the healing art, every aid which their exertions and their talents can bestow for its relief. When the means of certain relief can be understood and applied by any bye stander, the knowledge of it becomes extremely valuable and important to the community—we therefore feel it our duty to give an abstract of the two following cases.

Doctor —, of —, was called to two patients in convulsions. To the first he gave the usual remedies without effect, but recollecting that hyllericks had been relieved by a bandage tied tightly round the body, he proceeded to apply it, and while attempting to tighten it, his hand was pressed with some force into the pit of the stomach. A change in the countenance of the patient was immediately perceived, and on the augmentation of the pressure his countenance brightened into cheerfulness. He smiled and declared the pressure to be increased. When the pressure was removed the convulsions returned. This experiment was repeated several times to establish the certainty of the relief afforded by the pressure. The patient ultimately went to sleep with the whole weight of the Doctor's body resting on his knee, in the pit of the patient's stomach. The pressure was withdrawn and the patient continued free from spasms.

The second case was relieved in the

same way, but the pressure made by the knuckles in the pit of the stomach was found sufficient. She had been in convulsions for an hour, and in five minutes was relieved by the pressure.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, on the ninth infant, a Negro Man named Robin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 26 years of age, of a black complexion, rather slender made, has a lively pleasant countenance when in a good humour, and sometimes talks a little like an African, but can talk plain enough if he chuses, has long wool which he generally keeps combed in a roll on the top of his head, and sometimes tied. Had on when he went away, a home made tow linen shirt, and a pair of dark coloured home made trowsers of cotton and wool, twilled, and a striped swandown waist coat, all much worn; without either hat or shoes. I purchased said negro last winter of the estate of Mr. Peter Whiting, deceased, and it is supposed he will be sculking about the widow Whiting's, or Beverly Whiting's as he has a number of connexions there and in that neighborhood—he has also lived some years in Loudon county, in the neighborhood of the late Gen. Mason, where he may endeavor to go. Whoever takes up said negro and brings him home, or secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall receive Ten Dollars reward, if under forty miles from home, if forty miles or upwards, the above reward, paid by me.

JAMES S. FERGUSON. September 10, 1808.

Fulling and Dyeing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Messrs. Taylor's & Crupper's store in Battletown, which will be attended to every second & fourth Saturday in the month, and returned when drest. Cash must be paid when the cloth is taken away. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their cloth done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

ANDREW ROARK. September 9, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opeckon 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 lock 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 thiefing fellow, 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. Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 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.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

To the Citizens of Jefferson County.

YOU are respectfully informed, that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place on the 7th of November, being the first Monday in that month.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MONITOR.

The editor of the MONITOR is an enemy to long addresses, filled up with egotisms and promises of future performances. His works and not his professions constitute the standard by which he desires to be judged. He deems it necessary, however, at this time to offer a few concise observations to his patrons with respect to his paper.

THE MONITOR IS NOW ESTABLISHED; and with the fostering aid of republicans will flourish. Its friends need no longer fear for its continuance, nor its enemies utter their false prophecies of its downfall. The City of Washington has become the editor's permanent abode, which nothing shall be able to change but a removal of the seat of the general government; a circumstance which the editor hopes and believes will never take place.

As the principal support of a newspaper at this place is derived from subscriptions, the editor trusts that the friends who have heretofore promoted his establishment will spare no diligence, when opportunity offers, to extend the circulation of the Monitor: An extensive circulation alone can give to him the means necessary for the correct management of his press.

The editor can assure his subscribers that the Monitor shall be ENLARGED to a size as great as that of the National Intelligencer, if not larger, by the meeting of congress in November next; and that the proceedings of that body, together with all public vouchers and documents will be sent faithfully and at an early day laid before the nation. In this particular the editor has no doubt of giving the most complete satisfaction to men of all parties.

Washington City, Sept. 20, 1808.

For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark. 50 bottles Castor Oil. 10 gallons Lemon Shrub. 64 ds. 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, 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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2, TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry, of the army of the United States—Born in Fauquier county and State of Virginia, aged twenty-one years, five feet six inches high, dark complexion, blue eyes, dark hair, and by profession a laborer. All recruiting parties throughout the United States, and all citizens thereof are requested to apprehend and secure said Timothy Cunningham, should he come under their notice, for which the above reward will be given. It is hoped this patriotism will prompt all printers to insert this advertisement in their papers.

NIMROD LONG, Capt. 5th R. Woodstock, August 24, 1808.

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. 29.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1808.

ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 1st day of October, which if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. Mrs. Susan Alexander, Wm. Armstrong, Alexander Straith.

B. Samuel Beacock, Bazil D. Beall, Samuel Bond, Peter Bramhall, Benjamin Beeler.

C. Robert Carter, William P. Craigbill, Mrs. Fanny Collins, John Clawson, William Cherry, F. Clapper, Henry Crawford, David Cline.

D. Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Langhorn Dade, Valentine Dull, Samuel Davenport.

E. Joseph Edwards, Abraham Eversole, Morgan Eaton.

F. George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Forell.

G. Travers Glascock, James Glenn, Jason Goings, Henry Garhart, John Gardner, Henry W. Gray.

H. Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Elizabeth Hunter, Mary Hains, William H. Harding, Mrs. Julia Hite, 2 letters, James Hite, John Haynes.

I. William Jones, Robert Johnston.

K. Lucinda Kercheval, John Kennedy, Miss Catharine Craddock.

L. Theo. Lee, John Lock, James Lawrence, Mrs. Clara Lawe, Robert Lucas, Mrs. Elther Lalhells, Barnard Linkhart.

M. James M'Laughlin, Joseph M'Intosh, Samuel Melvin, Francis Moore.

N. Dyan Negotieent.

O. Henry O'Neal.

P. William Philips, E. and J. Potter, Ruse Pritchett.

R. Thomas Riley, Andrew Ronomus, Mr. Russell, Samuel Russell, Charles Ridgley.

S. Henry Skaggs, George Sanks, Robert B. Stubblefield, John B. Stubblefield, John Spangler, Jacob Strider, Godfrey Shepherd, North & Smallwood.

T. Christopher Tucker, Aquilla Thomas, 2 letters.

U. Paul Ummerstetter.

V. Joseph Vanvaceter.

W. Michael Wisons, Thomas West, George Washington, Jacob Wark, 2, Thomas Wilson, Carver Willis.

Y. Elther Young.

J. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1808.

From the ENQUIRER.

It has reached the U. S. through a variety of sources, that France proposes some relaxation or modification of her decrees. The surmise is stated in letters from France and England, as well as in the London prints. This communication is said to have been carried to England in the St. Michael's, the government vessel of the United States.

It is probable, that there is some truth in these reports. It is possible, that Bonaparte has given some assurances to our minister in Paris, that

he would hereafter except the American commerce from the operation of his decrees. It seems to be a fact, that the American vessels have been permitted to sail from the ports of Holland.

Let us suppose, that Bonaparte has given the most explicit and positive assurances to this effect. Let us suppose that these assurances will be communicated to the British government, and that the British cabinet is required to exempt the American commerce from the operation of their orders. What will be the consequence?

In the first place, it is not probable that the British cabinet will now acquiesce in our just demands. These orders are so directly aimed to injure the trade and to influence the politics and Presidential election of the U. S. to be immediately withdrawn. The situation of the affairs of Spain, and the increasing spirit of the cabinet, will add new incitements to the continuation of this system. The cabinet will conjure up some plausible plea for the concealment of these views and propensities. Perhaps they may refuse to respect our rights and to repeal their own orders, until France has made a public and most formal revocation of all her decrees. It was in the very same spirit, that they pretended to pass their orders of November. Although France had given us the most formal assurances that she would except the American-trade from the operation of the Berlin decree, although these assurances were precisely observed, except in one solitary case, which could not have been known to the British cabinet; altho' these assurances and their fulfillment were communicated to that government; yet they had no kind of effect upon the policy and proceedings of that cabinet. The November orders are a decided proof of this position.

Let us then suppose, that such a state of things is submitted to the Congress of the U. S. The least thing, which is required of them by the rights and honor of our country, is to pursue the very course which was sketched out by themselves during the last session; to remove the embargo as to all those countries which do not interrupt our commerce, and to continue it as to the ports and possessions of other belligerents. But it seems, that another course, which they could pursue, would be to adopt one of the resolutions suggested to the Senate of the U. States at their last session; "to prohibit after the day of all commercial intercourse" with the nation, "whose edicts against the neutral commerce of the U. States render such prohibition expedient."

From the MONITOR.

Among the legends of old times there is a tale that the devil appeared to St. Augustine, with a large book upon his back, fastened with great clasps, which was the register wherein he kept his account of sins committed, and it seemed a sufficient load for him. If his Satanic majesty were to parade himself through the United States at this time, he would be under the necessity of dropping now and then at a book-binder's shop to get a few extraordinary sheets of paper stitched into his book, in order to enable it to contain the crying sins of these days. I make the supposition under the impression that political lying is a sin, with which the sovereign of the infernal regions has as much to do, as any offence against the injunctions of the decalogue. His load would in a little time be insupportable, and he would be compelled by the increasing burthen, to call up some of the under devils to assist him. When we consider the vast number of throats crowded with lies, which are daily thrust upon the world, it is marvellous to conceive what an

immense volume the old gentleman would be obliged to waddle under.—Although the devil is a personage who has few well withers, notwithstanding he is a pack horse for evil doers, it is enough to make the bowels of mortal man yearn to think of the fatigue he would be forced to endure in making his collections of the sins of this controversial age for his register by entering them upon a blank book: A much easier mode, and one perhaps quite as agreeable to his devilship, would be to seize the Gazette files of the offenders from one end of the country to the other, by which means he would find himself in possession of the whole mass of lies in bunches. His sooty highness might begin at the southward, the climate being more congenial to his natural temperament, and season himself to the colder latitudes as he advanced to the eastward and northward. At Charleffon he might seize upon the Courier; at Norfolk on the Ledger, and thus journeying onwards to Baltimore, lay his clutches upon the Federal Republican, and that chaste and enlightened paper published by Mr. Jacob Wagner. The encounter with the conductors of the two last mentioned, I am aware would be a doubtful undertaking, inasmuch as the worthy gentlemen with whom the devil would have to contend, are nearly a match for him in his own way, and old cloven foot would be sure to meet with a struggle before he would be able to get hold of that number of the North American where, in Mr. Jacob has made some remarks upon the story concerning the appropriation of two millions of dollars, because that contains some of the blackest of the publisher's sins.—In Philadelphia the devil would find abundance of employment. His first essay in that city ought to be upon the United States Gazette and the Political Register. In dealing with the editor of the latter, (Mr. J. Jackson) it would be well for Belzebub to keep a sharp look out, for the major is constitutionally so choleric and malignant that he will, if he has the least chance, out roar and turn the tables upon the very devil himself. Keeping on, his infernal majesty might have some pretty pickings at New York, where, to save the trouble of a second visit, after securing the late file of the American Citizen, it might not be amiss to place Mr. Cheetham on one of his horns. In this way (not forgetting Bolton at all events) the devil might do his business in a trice; and one particular advantage of this mode of proceeding is, that it would save him a world of travel, because, instead of visiting every scribbler's habitation for the purpose of ascertaining his sins, he would find them all in the newspapers, and thus would Mr. Timothy Pickering, Mr. Robert Goodloe Harper, and various offenders of great notoriety, be properly enrolled as well as the poor scrubs of Printers. As to the inferior kind of offending papers, a few sub-devils scampering over the union, might rake them into a heap without distinction, and convey them off in a bundle. CLEOFAS.

Two masters of vessels, of opposite politics, happening to meet a few days since, fell to disputing about the embargo. "Now," said the republican, "suppose you were in a tight good ship with plenty of provisions, and without an observation for several days, what would you do?" "Why," returned the other, "I would heave to, and wait till it cleared up." "Very well," said the first, "and what would you do then?" "I would proceed on my voyage," replied the other. "Right!" said the first—"and depend upon it that as soon as the thick weather, which renders the pursuit of commerce unsafe, is blown away and the sun of liberty illuminates the ocean,

that Pilot Jefferson will hoist every sail to the breeze, and bear away for the port of prosperity. Balt. E. Post.

The following shews the mode of choosing Electors for President and Vice President in the different States, with the number of votes to each.

Table with 2 columns: State and Votes. Includes New Hampshire (7), Massachusetts (11), Rhode Island (4), Connecticut (7), Vermont (6), New York (19), New Jersey (8), Pennsylvania (20), Delaware (3), Maryland (11), Virginia (24), North Carolina (14), South Carolina (10), Georgia (6), Kentucky (8), Ohio (5), Tennessee (3).

Notes, 176

BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

Captain Bernard handed the following to the editor of the Norfolk Herald, and requested him to give it publicity.

Monday, August the 11th, at P. M. in lat. 37, 13, N. long. 17, 38, W. two sail to windward bearing down for us—at 7 they fired a gun and hoisted their ensigns, upon which we hoisted ours; in 15 minutes they fired another gun, upon this we hoisted our courses and backed our main-top-sail; at 8 a boat from each ship came on board, overhauled our papers, and behaved in a very-flameful manner, after which they came on deck, saying they would give us some trouble, for they like to trouble Americans—and ordered us to stand to the eastward with them. (During this wanton conduct, captain B. said not a word.) They then ordered our crew to be muffled, and after overhauling them, swore that they would take two that had pretensions, and asked one of them what day of the month he was born on; on this our Captain said that was never put in any protection; upon which one of them turned round and druck him a blow in the face, saying, if he opened his mouth again he would give him five times as much; then druck the mate repeatedly, without any provocation, and told him if he said a word he would be taken on board and flogged! They then went on board their ships, telling us not to make sail until they gave us orders; wore ship and ran down under our lee, and without hailing or saying a word, fired 3 shot at us, which passed over us between the main and fore masts, a little above our long boat. They then made sail to the eastward, and we made sail and stood on our course.

JOHN BERNARD, Master of the ship Hero. WILLIAM COFFIN, NICHOLAS MEOPLEE.

From the (Richmond) Spirit of '76.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

September Term, 1808. MARKS vs. MORRIS.

In this case, which involved a question of usury, the chancellor decided that where a man comes into a court of equity, to be relieved from a deed of trust, founded upon an usurious transaction, and the usury is proved by the testimony of witnesses, it shall be relieved not only from the interest, but

from the debt. In such a case, the decision of a Court of Equity, the chancellor said, will be precisely the same with the decision of a Court of Law. In both courts the contract, as well as the security, is considered as void.

But if the borrower is unable to prove the usury except by the defendant's answer, then the act of assembling, which speaks of suits in chancery, for the purpose of discovering usury, applies, and the borrower will be obliged to return the principal money borrowed.

LONDON, August 5.

Dinner at the City of London Tavern, in compliment to the Spanish Deputies.

Yesterday the illustrious personages who have visited this country on the most important mission in the history of modern diplomacy, were entertained at this tavern, the principal apartments of which were prepared in great taste for their reception. At about half past six the noble foreigners arrived, and accompanied by the British ministers, entered the room, where they were received by nearly three hundred of the principal merchants, bankers and traders of the city of London, and by most of the heads of the incorporated companies. About 100 more persons dined in an adjacent apartment, and joined their friends when the cloth was removed, and sufficient accommodation could be afforded.

The following were the toasts first given, some of which were introduced by short observations from the chair, complimentary to the illustrious persons named in them:

"The King."

"The Queen."

"The Prince of Wales and Royal Family."

"Ferdinand the VIIth, King of Spain."

"The Prince Regent of Portugal and the House of Braganza."

"The King of Sweden."

"The King of the Two Sicilies."

"The President of the U. States of America."

The only interruption of the general harmony of the meeting occurred when this last toast was announced; and the marks of disapprobation continued until a new subject drew the attention of the company.

To the Editor of the London Morning Post.

SIR, If the dissatisfaction which followed the toast I gave at the public dinner last week, by many supposed to have been "The President of the United States," but actually "The President and United States of America," had been confined to the company present, I should have considered any blame that might have attached to me fully removed by the general approbation expressed afterwards at my conduct; but as it has excited much observation, I must request your indulgence to insert a few lines in justification of myself. I have always considered it to be the duty of a chairman to act with impartiality and propriety, and not to introduce toasts at a public dinner in a clandestine manner. To prove that I had no such intention, the toasts were printed, with a translation for the information of the visitors, and distributed at the table at which I sat, although I believe they were only partially circulated at the other tables. All the friendly governments, with their respective sovereigns, were given in regular succession: Spain, Portugal, Sweden, Sicily, concluding with America. My situation was a public one, and it was not permitted for me to indulge a private opinion or feeling—strict impartiality and correct propriety demanded that I should propose, and not omit America, with whom we are in amity and friendship, placing that country on an equal footing with the rest. An American minister is here; we have one in America; a state of peace must therefore be supposed to exist; and it would have been presumption for me, in the chair of so respectable an assembly, and in the presence of his majesty's ministers, to have decided whether the present state of the connections between the two countries was more or less friendly.

Under these circumstances I must confess that I feel neither doubt nor diffi-

culty in referring my conduct to the judgment of every dispassionate person. To accusations of party motives or self-interested meanness, I can oppose with confidence a long life passed under the eyes of many who were present, and I flatter myself, that its uniform tenor renders it not necessary for me to enter into any further defence.

I am, sir,
Your most humble servant,
FRANCIS BARING.
Hill-street, Aug. 11, 1808.

Aug. 12.

Dispatches received from Corunna, to August 3, announce that Joseph Bonaparte, and all the French, are preparing to evacuate Spain. The highly important intelligence was circulated yesterday in the form of a Bulletin, conceived in the following terms:

"Intelligence was received this morning by government, from lieutenant-col. Doyle, dated Corunna, the 4th of August, at midnight. The lieutenant-colonel states that he read a letter, dated Madrid, 27th of July, which says, that on that morning the French commenced their retreat from that city; that Joseph Bonaparte had quitted Madrid and had taken away every thing of value belonging to the court. Every Frenchman was following him, and they were taking the direction of Burgos. The writer of the letter is nephew to a member of the Junta of the Gallicians. A letter from Tarragon, dated the 17th July, states that the army of Valencia and Murcia, which consisted of 60,000 men, had on that day passed through that town, on its way to Madrid. It is also stated, that Echervias, at the head of the smugglers, had advanced towards Madrid; and that he was within 18 leagues of that city. Private advices from Arragon state, that the Patriots had again been successful in that quarter. Marshal Bessiers has evacuated Benevento. A division of the Alturian army, under the command of General Ponte, has made an incursion on the road towards Burgos, and had taken a French convoy, with eight waggons laden with plunder. General Castanos was advancing in La Mancha."

The following is estimated to be the amount of the force advancing from the following Spanish provinces towards Madrid:

Andalusian levies,	50,000
The Valencian,	45,000
The Murcian,	20,000
The Estramadura,	20,000

Total, 135,000

Independent of the Asturian and Galician armies.

It is said that on Joseph Bonaparte's departure, the unhappy city of Madrid was given up to the plunder of the French soldiery, and they executed their orders with much exactness. Whilst the place was ransacking however by the troops, the peasants forced into the town, and occasioned the disorderly retreat of the French. The fugitives were pursued by the patriots, and we are happy to add, that eight of the waggons, heavily laden with plunder, were captured by the Alturians; and the best hopes are entertained that most of the booty would be recovered. It is not impossible, that Don Joseph may find himself intercepted before he has an opportunity of quitting the scene of his aggression.

Our readers will recollect the sudden and then unaccountable proceeding of Gen. Cuesta, after the battle of Rio Seco, when he disbanded his infantry, and set off at the head of his cavalry, no one knew whither. It is now said, that the object of the rapid movement was to intercept Joseph Bonaparte in his flight from Madrid; an event which the Spanish officer deemed too probable not to prepare for.

Letters are said to have been received, which state the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, and that he had determined upon calling out every person capable of bearing arms, from the age of 16 to 40, for the purpose of being marched against Spain. It is added, that a reluctant sentiment upon the subject, in consequence of which he had ordered eight of the members to be thrown into prison.

There are several reports in circu-

lation, and among others, it is said that Joseph Bonaparte was flattered as he was preparing to leave Madrid, on the 27th ultimo.

The intelligence transmitted to government by Col. Doyle, states, that the flying king of Spain and the Indies, and the French troops, took the road to Burgos. General Cuesta, it is said, missed intercepting his majesty on his journey to Madrid only by two hours. We shall be glad to find him more fortunate in intercepting his return.—But Bessiers, we observe, has made a rapid retreat from Benevento to Burgos; for the purpose, no doubt, of flanking and covering Joseph's passage back to the French frontier.

The intelligence from Corunna encourages us to hope that, in a very short time, the war between France and Spain will be a war of the Pyrenees.

RIO SECO, (Spain) July 23.

The French driven to rage and madness by the great slaughter and discomfiture which they had sustained in the battle of the 14th, entered this place with fire and sword, putting to death every one who fell in their way in the streets, and in the houses. In one street they killed 120 individuals, and in a single ward upwards of 208. This carnage was followed by an indiscriminate pillage, which continued during the whole of the night; and whatever they could not carry off with them they destroyed. Church vestments and utensils, plate, chalices, pyxes, the sacred hosts all carried off, or plundered—the images dashed in pieces! Virgins, matrons, widows, ***** young and old all ***** Just God! Blessed God! Haft thou granted permission to the infernal spirits to afflict us, they could not have made greater havoc in this town! Beloved father, we confess that though thou desist with us most mercifully, our sins have deserved a still severer chastisement; but forget not, O Lord, that we have all of us a Mediator, who is God with the Father, and that at this moment Rio Seco is the most unfortunate, the most wretched habitation on the face of the earth!

NEW-YORK, October 8.

Latest from London.
The ship Flora, from London, came up yesterday morning. She left Falmouth on the 24th of August. A commercial friend has favored the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of the "Courier," to the 19th.

The American packet schr. Hope, Woodward, arrived at Falmouth and landed a messenger on the 15th or 16th of August, and proceeded immediately for L'Orient. She had but 23 days passage from Virginia, and did not come to anchor at Falmouth.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL.

The Lords of the Committee of Council for Trade and Foreign Plantations, having authorised us to make public the following answers to certain questions proposed by us to their Lordships, we publish them for the information of all whom they may concern:

THOS. BARING.

A. GLENNIE.

THOS. MULLETT.

London, Aug. 15.

Question.

1. His Majesty's Orders in Council of the 5th July, 1808, having ordered, that all hostilities against Spain on the part of his Majesty shall immediately cease, and that the blockade of all the ports of Spain, except such as may be still in possession, or under the control of France, shall be forthwith raised?

Can an American vessel proceed from a port in the United States of America, with a cargo, the produce of the United States, or colonial produce, direct to any port of Spain or Portugal, not being in the possession of the enemies of Great Britain, and return back to a port in the United States direct, with a cargo the growth or produce of Spain or Portugal, without being liable to capture and condemnation, under the Orders of Council of the 11th and 25th of November, 1807, and the several acts of Parliament passed to carry them into effect?

Answer.

American vessels may proceed from a port in the United States of America, with a cargo, the produce of the United States, or colonial produce, provided such produce be not the produce of enemy's colonies, direct to any port of Spain or Portugal; such port not being in the possession, or under the control of the enemies of Great Britain, and return back to a port in the United States direct, with a cargo, the growth or produce of Spain or Portugal.

Question.

Can an American vessel, having entered a port in Spain previous to the commencement of hostilities by the Patriots against the enemy, proceed from such port with a cargo, the growth and produce of Spain, direct to a port in the United States, without being liable to seizure and condemnation as above?

Answer.

An American vessel having entered a port in Spain previous to the commencement of hostilities by the Patriots against the enemy, may proceed from such port with a cargo the growth and produce of Spain, direct to a port in the United States, without being liable to seizure and condemnation as above, unless the vessel entered in breach of the Orders in Council.

August 17.

Murat it appears has resigned to Bonaparte the Grand Duchy of Berg.— This resignation was probably made as a preparatory step to his being made King of Naples. We should think however, that the recent occurrences in Spain would rather tend to embarrass this arrangement.

BOSTON, Oct. 6.

Yesterday arrived in this port, the ship United States, capt. Harding, who left Cadiz the 23d of August, and brings the Seville Gazette of the 19th, which contains a confirmation of the account of JOSEPH BONAPARTE, with the French army having fled from Madrid towards France, on the 30th of July!! Capt. H. adds that it was generally believed in Cadiz, from the various accounts, which had been received there, that Spain was entirely cleared of French troops, or rather, that there was not a Frenchman in arms in Spain!! General Dupont and all his army were prisoners in and near

Cadiz, and transports were preparing to carry them to France. General Dupont had been put in close confinement, in consequence of his having been detected in attempting to excite an effort among the French to rise, to temper with the loyalty of the Spaniards, and to act as a spy, as it respected the fate of the country. To prevent any disturbances, the governor had ordered the inhabitants to take their arms home to their houses.

It was reported, as fact, that AUSTRIA and ITALY had declared against France, and that some actions had taken place between them and the French.

Lord Collingwood with five sail of the line and several frigates, was off Cadiz, but was bound up the Mediterranean, as soon as he could learn the result of the British in Portugal.

Letters were received in Cadiz, on the 20th, from Mr. Irving; and capt. Harding brings dispatches from him for government, said to be important.

The American vessels at Algeziras were not liberated. Five of the captains were at Seville, and were promised by the Supreme Junta to be immediately set at liberty.

VICTORY IN PORTUGAL.

On the 6th of September, close in with St. Michael's, captain Harding was boarded by the British frigate Eugene, five days from Lisbon bound to Halifax, after stopping a few hours at St. Michael's. Was treated very politely and informed that the British took possession of Lisbon on the 29th or 30th of August, after a severe action with Junot's army, in which the British lost 4000 killed and between 2 and 3000 Frenchmen, and wounded a great number. Junot's army, which had surrendered, consisted of 17,000 surviving troops.

The Russian fleet had capitulated, and was to be sent to England. This frigate was direct from England with

convoy off Lisbon—did not enter the Tagus—was off there but one day.

The same day captain H. went ashore at St. Michael's; saw and conversed with Mr. Eckley, the American consul, but he had no news of consequence—no American vessel there.

[From the N. Y. E. Post.]

IMPORTANT.
A merchant of this city, handed us, this forenoon, a letter from his correspondent at Cadiz, containing the following highly pleasing intelligence.
CADIZ, Aug. 26.

"The British ships of war in this quarter and particularly off here, have received orders from the Admiralty to discharge all the American seamen on board of their respective vessels, and in consequence a great many have obtained their discharge and come on shore here; this you may state as a fact, as I can vouch for the truth of it, having conversed with many of them since their liberation—this looks well.

"Our vessels navigating in this quarter are treated politely by the English, and no obstacle is thrown in the way of our trade, which is admissible. This port being now open, all neutrals are admitted to a free entry—the blockade is raised, and some of the British men of war have quitted this station entirely. Lord Collingwood leaves here in a few days, to proceed to Barcelona, in Catalonia, which place, after being for a long time in possession of the French, is at length said to be entirely clear of them. It is computed that the French have already left in this country an hundred thousand men killed and prisoners. In all the actions with the French the Spaniards have behaved with great gallantry, and they begin to find that their enemies are not invincible, yet it is said they are some of those soldiers who conquered at Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena."

CHARLES TOWN, October 14.

Price of flour in Alexandria, on Monday last, five dollars and a half.

From the National Intelligencer, of October 10.

The St. Michaels arrived at Baltimore on Saturday last, from L'Orient, which she left the 21st of August, bringing dispatches both from Mr. Pinkney and Gen. Armistrong.

The contents will doubtless be made known to Congress, which is soon to meet, with any further communications which may be previously received. In the mean time there is reason to believe that no final decision had been expressed by either of the belligerent governments, on the appeal made by the President to the justice and policy of rescinding their illegal edicts, under the authority vested in him by the act of Congress, to suspend in whole or in part the Embargo laws. Notwithstanding the manifest interest and sound policy which plead with France, to concur in the equitable views of the United States, her infatuated attachment to the particular system she has adopted against her enemy discourages a reliance, at least on her setting the example of changing it. It is understood, that appearances were at first favorable to the expectation that the British government would yield to the unobjectionable arrangement contemplated by the President of a revocation of the Orders of Council as they regard the United States, and of the Embargo as it regards Great Britain; and that there was moreover a disposition indicated to resume the affair of the Chesapeake, with a view to some effective step towards its accommodation, particularly the restoration of the seamen still detained in captivity, to which it was admitted there could be no reasonable objection.

At a latter date, the apparent disposition to concur in the contemplated arrangement had undergone a change. Difficulties were started as unexpected as they were irrelative and inauspicious. Whether further explanation and reflection would lead to the result due to the fair and friendly views of the United States must soon be known. As the offer to repeal the Embargo as it relates to England on her revoking her orders as they relate to the United

States, leaving the Embargo in force as to France if she adheres to her illegal decrees, takes away absolutely the sole pretext on which the British orders are expressly founded, to wit: the acquiescence of the United States in the French decrees; and as her wishes would be gratified with the whole of our trade in case France refused to repeal her decrees, or a removal of all illegal obstructions to a general commerce would take place, in case France agreed to repeal them, England may still be expected to accede to the views disclosed by the President, if her own views do not now forsake the original and avowed object of her orders, in favor of some distinct and unfriendly policy towards this country.

For ourselves we do not conceal our conviction, founded on a variety of known circumstances, as well as the language of certain English prints, that the British policy is co-operating with the efforts made among ourselves, to alienate the affections of our citizens from their government, thus the more effectually to answer and promote the views of the British government by rendering abhorre the measures taken in vindication of our just rights. She calculates upon our divisions, and to divide and paralyse us. There can scarcely be a doubt that she is playing the most dexterous card in order to influence the pending elections, particularly that of Chief Magistrate for the ensuing four years. We shall be happy, if, even after the full have been completely baffled in her hopes on this head, as baffled the infallibly will be, she at length accede to the just terms offered by our government.

According to verbal intelligence received by St. Michael, Joseph Bonaparte had, on his retreat from Madrid, reached Bayonne.

From the Washington Monitor.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.
Republican.—Roger Nelson, Nicholas R. Moore, Alexander M. Kim, John Montgomery, Mr. Brown, (in the room of Edward Lloyd, declined,) and Archibald Vanhook.—6.

Federal.—Philip Barton Kee, John Campbell.—Goldsborough.—3.

So that with regard to members of congress, Maryland has experienced no change.

Yesterday the District Court of the U. S. resumed its session in this town, when his honor the Judge pronounced the CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Embargo Laws. Salem paper.

Baltimore, October 3.

Some judgement may be formed of the ardent patriotism of Baltimore by the following testimonials.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all Republicans of Baltimore City and County, that the CARGO OF GIN, lately imported in the Brig Sophia, captain Carman, from Rotterdam, having paid an infamous Tribute, is condemned to the FLAMES, and will be burnt to-morrow evening on Hampstead Hill.—Let all the people shout—GOD SAVE THE REPUBLIC! October 5.

After the certainty of the county election was ascertained yesterday, a procession was formed at the Point, composed of the farmers of the county, and the seamen, mechanics and merchants of the city and Point, together with other republican citizens. In the front was borne the plough on wheels, under the guidance of capt. Stansbury, one of the county members elect. This was followed by citizens of the precincts and county. To this succeeded a schooner appropriately rigged, decorated and manned. On board of this vessel were the city candidates for assembly, and the congressional members elect of the district, with the proper officers. Citizens of every business and profession were in the procession ranks. They were attended by martial music.

After moving through the different streets of the city, they reached Hampstead hill about dusk, where they kindled a flame around six pipes of Gin, which had been paid tribute to Great Britain, accompanied by a discharge of 17 rounds of cannon.

Over the pipes of Gin was suspended a canvas, which bore the following inscription—"British orders in Council." The frame to which it was attached, somewhat resembled a gallows; the whole was consumed amid the patriotic shouts of thousands of our fellow citizens.

After this was accomplished the procession returned by torch light to the city. When they arrived in South street opposite the residence of Mr. McKim, he addressed them as friends, fellow citizens and Americans, thanked them for the honors conferred on him, gloried in the testimony they had given of their attachment to the principles for which the best blood of our country had been spilt, and was glad that they had not tarnished the lustre of the day. When three huzzas were given of their attachment to the principles for which the best blood of our country had been spilt, and was glad that they had not tarnished the lustre of the day. When three huzzas were given, a small distance further, when the patriotic farmer, Stansbury, addressed the audience with his usual warmth, his huzzas, and retired. The procession as they passed General Smith's residence gave him three hearty cheers, returned to whence it started, and the multitude quietly dispersed. Amer.

After the Polls had closed on Monday evening at Fulton's, in the midst of a crowd, the son-in-law of Luther Martin, Mr. Keene, late an officer in the navy, in consequence of some previous dispute with Lieut. John B. Nicholson, drew a pistol from his pocket and fired at the Lieut. The ball missing Nicholson, perforated the cheek of a gentleman who we are informed lodges at Mr. Parker's, South street. Mr. Keene was immediately apprehended and carried before Esquire Asquith, who admitted him to bail, and took as we are informed, Luther Martin, as his security for 10,000 dollars, for his appearance. Whatever may have been Mr. Keene's aggravation, nothing can extenuate the high criminality of his conduct in deliberately firing at a person in a crowd of two or three hundred persons.

Baltimore American.

Accounts have been received in England from Generville, which state, that as soon as it was known there that the royal family of Spain had been trepanned to Bayonne by Bonaparte, and compelled to renounce their rights, the inhabitants came to the unanimous resolution to resist the usurpation of Bonaparte. All the French merchants and residents were put in prison, and a guard was placed over the French consul, but he was permitted to reside in his own house.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Cadiz to his friend in New York, dated 24th of August, 1808.

"Joseph Bonaparte, with his French troops, evacuated Madrid on the 31st ult. and it is said he is now at Burgos where the remains of the French armies are collecting, with the intention probably of maintaining themselves near the frontiers until the arrival of the reinforcements from France. The provincial Juntas are now deliberating on the establishment of a general government, which will probably be fixed at Madrid. From present appearances, it will settle in a kind of Federative Republic, the provincial Juntas delegating to the general government such power only as they themselves are unable individually to exercise; such as the negotiations with foreign powers, the management of the colonies and the direction of the army and navy. It is likewise proposed, that each province shall be represented by two members, with equal votes. I send you the declaration of two of the Juntas, viz. of Grenada and Valencia, on this subject. In the mean time, the great exertions are making by the Provincias to be in readiness to resist the expected attack, and so encouraged and elated are the people, that not a doubt is entertained of the final result of the war; and we cannot wonder when we reflect on the almost uniform success of their arms against the people whom they had been taught to believe invincible. Already the losses of the French in this country are said to be in killed and prisoners more than 50,000 men, and I believe the statement is not exaggerated, as it appears by the Spanish official account that the army of Dupont

alone amounted before the battle of Baylen to upwards of 20,000 men."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman resident in Spain, dated August 26.

"The extraordinary changes in this country must no doubt influence in some measure the decision which our government may adopt with respect to the embargo. The success of the Spaniards has been singular; and indeed so much so, that we who are on the spot, and in a great degree eye witnesses, can hardly credit it. How much more incredible must it appear to those who have always considered the Spaniards as the most degraded people on earth, to find that they have been able with numbers, and only half armed to completely beat the Conquerors of the World! Saragossa has made itself immortal by the resistance against thirteen attacks of the flower of the French army, commanded by one of its celebrated chiefs. Saragossa is defended by a trifling wall, more intended to check smugglers than for a defence. In the last attack, no longer able to withstand the impetuous ardor of the French troops, they let them into the city; and when about eight thousand had advanced a considerable distance, fire was put to trains of powder leading to mines placed under the streets where the French troops were marching, and above 6000 were destroyed. More than one thousand women fell fighting; and the inhabitants came to a determination to set fire to the whole town rather than give it up to the French.— After the last attack the few remaining troops fled; and we are assured that the province of Arragon is thus cleared of Frenchmen."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated August 2d, 1808.

"The French are beaten in every part of Spain, and are flying in every direction.—God is on our side. There are upwards of thirty thousand French prisoners of war now in this city, among whom are several generals; five of their ships of the line and one frigate, are also in our possession.— The treacherous tyrant will be compelled to restore our young monarch, Ferdinand 7th, who will have the glory to give peace and freedom to Europe."

Louisville, Sept. 7.

Mr. Manuel has just arrived at St. Louis, from the neighborhood of the Rocky Mountains, with a valuable cargo of furs, he informs that the Indians up the Missouri are peaceably inclined; that the Richaraes are sorry for their behaviour to Lieut. Pryor, when on his way to the Mandan nation.— We learn that a company is forming at New-York, with a capital of 100,000 dollars, to erect a chain of factories up the Missouri and down the Columbia rivers to the Pacific Ocean, and export their furs to China, from a mouth of the latter river.

From a London paper of Aug. 11.

We are assured that his Majesty's Majesty, otherwise Jerome Bonaparte, has lately sent a letter, sealed with his royal arms, to the lady whom he married some years ago in America. It was addressed to her as "Miss Patterson," and was accompanied with several presents of considerable value. In his letter he acquainted her, that his Imperial brother, Napoleon, having called him to the kingly dignity, and reasons of state having compelled him to give his hand to a Princess of the German Empire, the must no longer consider him in any other light than as a Sovereign unconnected with her by former ties. This youngest representative of the family defined by Providence to reign over Europe, may possibly, like his brother Joseph, find himself ere long in a situation, to induce Miss Patterson, rather to congratulate herself, than to regret, that she has not been made queen of Westphalia.

A witty moralist used to say of taverns, that they were places where men sold madness by the bottle.

ON THE DEATH OF A TOPER.

Adieu friend Tom, thy bottle's out,
This carping world denied thy merits;

Thy bliss is now supreme, no doubt,
In that blest world—the world of spirits.

THE FAIR VICTIM.

Addressed to the dissolute.

Here, stop, young man! and if thine eye...

Beneath this yew's funeral shade, The broken-hearted Nancy sleeps;

For black-haired Nancy, kind and fair, Was gentle as the gentle dove;

Or, if thou shed'st the bitter tear, O'er thine own sorrows man forlorn!

Beneath this yew's dark umbrage left, Against the rugged trunk recline'd;

Spoiler of minds, whose soul is guile, A villain's victim sleeps below;

Modest she was, she knew not art, Her thoughts ne'er soar'd on wings of pride;

Love, love the purest, fir'd her breast; Love was betray'd by villany;

From the Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

HORSE-RACING.

Extract from Judge Rush's charge to the Grand Jury respecting Horse-Racing.

"Horse racing is attended with many evils, which seem interwoven in its very nature..."

"The report of a horse-race spreads far and wide, without the aid of a newspaper, and is the well known signal for collecting together from all parts of the community..."

Elevated Warfare.

A singular species of duel has lately taken place at Paris. M. Grandpre and M. Le Pique, having quarrelled about a celebrated Opera dancer...

fight in balloons. On the day appointed the parties met at a field adjoining the Thulleries, where their respective balloons were ready to receive them.

Method of making balsamic and anti-pyretic Vinegar.

Take good white wine vinegar, a handful of lavender, leaves and flowers, the same quantity of sage, leaves and flowers, hyssop, thyme, balm, savory, a good handful of salt, and two heads of garlic.

The following original anecdote, is strongly characteristic of the difference between the manners of the French and English.

A Frenchman and an Englishman lately discoursing on the cruelty of their respective nations in killing their monarchs, Charles I. and Louis XVI.

THE GOOD NEIGHBOUR.

The duties and the comforts of good neighbourhood consists in the suppression of the selfish, the irascible, and the malevolent passions, & in the cultivation and exercise of those that are generous and friendly.

To the Citizens of Jefferson County.

YOU are respectfully informed, that the Election of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, will take place on the 7th of November, being the first Monday in that month.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE MONITOR.

The editor of the MONITOR is an enemy to long addresses, filled up with egotisms and promises of future performances.

THE MONITOR IS NOW ESTABLISHED; and with the fostering aid of republicans will flourish. Its friends need no longer fear for its continuance, nor its enemies utter their false prophecies of its downfall.

As the principal support of a newspaper at this place is derived from subscriptions, the editor trusts that the friends who have heretofore promoted its establishment will spare no diligence, when opportunity offers, to extend the circulation of the Monitor.

The editor can assure his subscribers that the Monitor shall be enlarged to a size as great as that of the National Intelligencer, if not larger, by the meeting of congress in November next; and that the proceedings of that body, together with all public vouchers and documents will be most faithfully and at an early date laid before the nation.

Washington City, Sept. 20, 1808.

For Sale.

160 lbs. belt 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,

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.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2. TIMOTHY CUNNINGHAM, a soldier in the fifth regiment of infantry, of the army of the United States.

DESERTED from the recruiting rendezvous, at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, District No. 2. 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.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, on the ninth instant, a Negro Man named Robin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, of a black complexion, rather slender made, has a lively pleasant countenance when in a good humour, and sometimes talks a little like an African, but can talk plain enough if he chuses, has long wool which he generally keeps coiled in a roll on the top of his head, and sometimes tied.

JAMES S. FERGUSON.

September 10, 1808.

Fulling and Dyeing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

ANDREW ROARK.

September 9, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opeckon creek, in Frederick county, (Vir.) a negro man named SIMON, of a yellow complexion, 25 years of age, and about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high; has a scar on the top of his head, and a down lock when spoken to.

CASPAR SEEVERS.

Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 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.

MICHAEL KELLENBERGER.

August 12, 1808.

Save your Rags.

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

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 30. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 1st day of October, which if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- Mrs. Susan Alexander, Wm. Armstrong, Alexander Straith. Samuel Bencock, Bazil D. Beall, Samuel Bond, Peter Bramhall, Benjamin Beeler. Robert Carter, William P. Craghill, Mrs. Fanny Collins, John Clawson, William Cherry, F. Clapper, Henry Crawford, David Cline. Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Langhorn Dade, Valentine Duff, Samuel Davenport. Joseph Edwards, Abraham Eversole, Morgan Eaton. George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Fotherell. Travers Glasscock, James Glenn, Jason Gongg, Henry Garhart, John Gardner, Henry W. Gray. Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Eliza Hunter, Mary Hains, William H. Harding, Mrs. Juliet Hite, 2 letters, James Hite, John Hites.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Jefferson county, Virginia, near Harper's Ferry, on the ninth instant, a Negro Man named Robin, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, 25 years of age, of a black complexion, rather slender made, has a lively pleasant countenance when in a good humour, and sometimes talks a little like an African, but can talk plain enough if he chuses, has long wool which he generally keeps coiled in a roll on the top of his head, and sometimes tied.

JAMES S. FERGUSON.

September 10, 1808.

Fulling and Dyeing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches.

ANDREW ROARK.

September 9, 1808.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on Tuesday the 16th instant, from the subscriber, living on the road from Charlestown to Winchester, near Opeckon 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 lock when spoken to.

CASPAR SEEVERS.

Frederick county, Va. Aug. 26, 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.

MICHAEL KELLENBERGER.

August 12, 1808.

riod of the revolution; disregarding the laws of naturalization of other countries, impressing into his service his pretended subjects, and treating as traitors such as may take up arms against him in the service of their adopted country; we being thereby precluded from the privilege of following commercial pursuits on the high seas, in safety, even from one port in the Union to another, as we should be liable to be torn from our families, and constrained to risk our lives in a contest in which we have no interest, and our property would be subject, on the same principle, to capture and confiscation, by any power at war with Great Britain.

Therefore we, your petitioners, (availing ourselves of the right of citizenship) although we are highly satisfied with, and have the fullest confidence in the exertions of the government of the United States, to protect her citizens of every denomination, humbly conceive, that we may supplicate your firm reliance to this unnatural and unjust assumption. Whilst we declare that although we do not presume to dictate the measures to be adopted on your part, yet calculated to afford relief, we pledge ourselves, that whatever may be the result, we will support our country, with our lives and properties in all extremities; although when taken in arms, we may be treated as traitors, and denied the rights of prisoners of war.

Those printers throughout the United States, who are favourable to the subject of the above Petition, will please give it an insertion in their papers.

A fair and careful experiment of the manufacture of the Cotton Blankets for the use of the hospitals have been recently made under a contract with the Purveyor's Office. The class of Blankets attempted by the office, is that denominated three point twilled. They were ordered to be made of the weight of sixty six ounces each, or three pounds and one half. They have a broad blue stripe at each end, with the three blue points, and measure six feet in length (or forty yards for a piece of twenty blankets), and four feet and one half in breadth. The contract price is two dollars and one quarter for each blanket, of the above dimensions and weight, which will be found greater than the medium quality of British three point twilled wollen blankets.

The cotton yarn is spun at the factory of Mr. Joseph Garlick, and the weaving is executing in the factory of Mr. M. Ginnis. It is ascertained, that the finest upland cotton will make the best blanket, as the fibres are more easily raised without breaking, into a regular and thick coat of pile to the cards, which are applied for that purpose, as the last operation in the manufacture. The blankets prove to be handsome, firm, and excellent goods, meriting frank acceptance by the office and decided approbation.

Seven millions and one half of persons in the United States, at six on the allowance of only five blankets to a family, the immense number 62,500,000 blankets in present use in this country, will serve all the purposes of persons, who sleep without the cover of houses, from the nature of their employments and pursuits. The remainder will require 21,700,000 lbs. of that cotton, of which British orders of council and French imitation obstruct the sales. It is respectfully submitted whether the duty on woolen blankets should not be raised on the 4th July to—per centum, if foreign governments do not appear before the rising of congress, to return to the rule of the law of nations—the law of morals. Phil. D. Press.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, August 19.

Some very favorable reports prevailed in the city this day among the American merchants, respecting certain overtures which have been made by the government of the United States, leading to an adjustment of differences with this country. A messenger from America arrived at the house of the American minister, at a late hour last night, with dispatches, brought by the Hope schooner from Virginia, after the short passage of 23 days. The substance of them was laid before his majesty's ministers; and Mr. Pinckney, has been invited to a conference previously to their being taken into consideration by the privy council. The Hope, without coming into Falmouth, proceeded immediately for Havre-de-Grace, with dispatches for general Armstrong, which are said to contain instructions decisive respecting the conditions on which the present relative situation of the two countries can be preserved. Those received in London are believed to be of a similar character.

August 22.

We are well informed, in stating that the dispatches received from the Baltic were rather of a favorable description than otherwise. By way of Heligoland we have received accounts of the armaments of Russia, and from Sweden we are possessed of information which we consider as decisive as to the objects of them. A letter from a British officer, dated Helsingburgh the 19th, announces that sir James Saumarez has received from Russia and Denmark, communications of a pacific character, and that he was about to proceed to Finland to have an interview with his Swedish majesty on the subject of them.

In regard to Austria and Russia a treaty for the mutual delivery of deserters, has been followed by several commercial arrangements, which although unimportant in themselves, are at the present moment, of interest, as they shew the increasing amity between the two empires.

Murat, as we suspected, has been raised to the kingly dignity, and succeeds Joseph in the kingdom of Naples. This event took place on the 11th, and in the proclamation which Murat published on his accession, he promises to govern according to the constitution established by his brother. What is to become of Joseph?

NAPLES, August 1.

Yesterday the council of state was specially convened, to read the following:

NAPOLION, etc. etc. The Throne of Naples and Sicily being vacated by the accession of our dear and well beloved brother Joseph Napoleon to the throne of Spain and the Indies, we have decreed and do decree that the following dispositions shall be executed as forming part of the constitutional statute given at Bayonne, the 20th June present year:

ARTICLE I.

Our dear and well beloved brother-in-law PRINCE JOACHIM NAPOLEON, Grand Duke of Berg and Cleves, [General Murat] is King of Naples and Sicily, the commencement of whose reign is dated Aug. 1, 1808. 2. The crown of Naples and Sicily, is hereditary in the direct descendants, natural and legitimate of the said Prince Joachim Napoleon, from male to male in the order of primogeniture, to the perpetual exclusion of females. 3. Nevertheless, in case our dear and well beloved sister the princess Caroline should survive her husband, she shall ascend the throne. 4. On the demise of our dear and well beloved brother in law prince