

sum than could be made use of before the next session; about 300,000 dollars of former appropriations being unexpended."

NORFOLK, April 4.

Total discomfiture of the Spanish Patriots.

It is with real concern, that we now inform the friends of freedom and national independence, that the Spanish nation has fallen under the dominion of the Napoleon dynasty. We have not been able to procure any papers, but we have learned the following very interesting particulars, brought by his Britannic majesty's sloop of war Rosamond, captain Walker, in 41 days from England, arrived yesterday in Hampton Roads.

The British army had been engaged in some severe battles, in one of which sir John Moore, the commander in chief was killed. Sir David Baird, the second in command, lost an arm; general Anstruther is also killed, with great loss of other officers and men. The remainder of the army reached Corunna, where it embarked with the artillery, baggage, &c. and had actually arrived in England, before the Rosamond sailed.

We further learn that what led to these disastrous events, was the treachery of Castanos, and another Spanish general (not Blake) who actually went over to the French in a critical juncture, with a view to betray the British army into the hands of Napoleon, which nothing but his great courage and perseverance prevented.

Joseph Bonaparte had returned to Madrid, from whence addresses from all quarters were coming in to him. The fate of Saragossa, we have not learned, but expect from the general complexion of this gloomy intelligence, that it has fallen, with its brave commander and garrison, with the rest of the nation—the Junta, and persons most obnoxious to the French, were at Cadiz, but as to the course meant to be pursued, we have not distinctly understood. The British fleet was at Cadiz, and it is supposed that the fleets of Spain and France in that port, with the Junta, will quit Cadiz under the protection of the British fleet. Napoleon had returned to Paris, and accounts of his arrival there were received in England before the Rosamond sailed.

These are the general particulars which we have learned, and are given to our readers as we have received them.

In the Rosamond came passenger Charles Oakley, Esq. secretary of the legation of his Britannic majesty to the U. States.

Since the above article was in type, we have gathered some further particulars, received by the Rosamond. There had been no general action between the French and British armies; the former harassing the latter in their retreat. The day preceding the embarkation of the British army, was that on which they suffered most, on the heights near Corunna, and where sir John Moore and general Anstruther were killed. The former lived about 9 or 10 hours after being wounded. It was notified in the House of Commons, that the whole number lost in the Spanish expedition did not exceed eight thousand in killed, wounded, and missing.

It is said that the disasters in Spain, had produced no change in the popularity of the ministers. We further understand that Saragossa had not surrendered, and that Catalonia, and the southern provinces, with Andalusia, still adhered to the patriotic cause.

An expedition of 15,000 British troops were preparing for Cadiz, which place cannot be taken by land.

We hear nothing of American affairs. There are dispatches from Mr. Pinkney for our government, by this vessel.

Thirtieth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

VALLADOLID, Jan. 21. "The duke of Dalmatia left Betanzos on the 12th inst. Having reached the Mero, he found the bridge of Burgo cut. The enemy was dislodged from the village of Burgo. In the

mean while gen. Franceschi ascended the river which he crossed at the bridge of Sela. He made himself master of the high road from Corunna to Santiago, and took six officers and sixty soldiers prisoners. On the same day a body of thirty marines, who were fetching water from the bay near Mero, were taken. From the village of Perillo, the English fleet could be observed in the harbor of Corunna.

"On the 13th the enemy caused 2 powder magazines situated near the heights of St. Margaret, at half a league from Corunna, to be blown up. The explosion was terrible and was felt at the distance of three leagues.

"On the 14th the bridge of Burgo was repaired, and the French artillery were able to pass. The enemy had taken a position at two leagues distance, half a league before Corunna. He was seen employed in hastily embarking his sick and wounded, the number of which according to spies, and deserters amounts to 3 or 4000 men. The English were occupied in destroying the batteries on the coast, and laying waste the country on the sea shore. The commandant of the fort of St. Philip, suspecting the fate intended for his fortification refused to admit them in it.

"On the evening of the 14th we saw a fresh convoy of one hundred and sixty sail arrive, among which were four ships of the line.

"On the morning of the 15th the divisions of Merle and Mermet occupied the heights of Villaboa, where the enemy's advanced guard was stationed which was attacked and destroyed. Our right wing was stationed on the point where the road from Corunna to Lugo, and that from Corunna to Santiago meet. The left was placed behind the village of Elvina. The enemy was stationed behind some beautiful heights.

"The rest of the 15th was spent in fixing a battery of twelve pieces of cannon—and it was not till the 16th at three o'clock in the afternoon that the duke of Dalmatia gave orders to attack.

"The assault was made upon the English by the first brigade of the division of Mermet, which overthrew them and drove them from the village of Elvina. The second regiment of infantry covered itself with glory—gen. Jardon at the head of the Voltigeurs wrought a terrible carnage.—The enemy driven from his position retreated to the gardens which surround Corunna.

The night growing very dark it was necessary to suspend the attack. The enemy availed himself of this to embark with precipitation. Only six thousand of our men were engaged, and every arrangement was made for abandoning the position of the night, and advancing next day to a general attack.—The loss of the enemy has been immense. Two of our batteries played upon them during the whole of the engagement. We counted on the field of battle more than eight hundred of their dead bodies, among which was the body of general Hamilton, and those of two other general officers, whose names we are unacquainted with. We have taken 20 officers, 300 men and four pieces of cannon. The English have left behind them more than fifteen hundred killed and one hundred and fifty wounded.

"The colonel of the 47th regiment distinguished himself—An ensign of the 31st infantry killed with his own hand an English officer, who had endeavored to wrest from him his eagle. The general of artillery Bombgeat, and colonel Fontaney, have signalized themselves.

"At day break on the 17th, we saw the English convoy under sail.—On the 18th the whole had disappeared.

"The duke of Dalmatia had caused a cannonade to be discharged upon the vessels from the fort of Santiago. Several transports ran aground, and the men who were on board were taken.

"We found in the establishment of the Polloza (a large manufactory in the suburbs of Corunna where the English had previously been encamped) 3000 English muskets. Magazines also were seized, containing a great quantity of ammunition & other effects belonging to the hostile army. A

great number of the wounded were picked up in the suburbs. The opinion of the inhabitants on the spot, and deserters is, that the number of wounded in the battle exceeds twenty five hundred men.

"Thus has terminated the English expedition which was sent into Spain. After having fomented the war in this unhappy country, the English have abandoned it. They had disembarked 38,000 men and 6,000 horses. We have taken from them according to calculation, 6,500 men, exclusive of the sick. They have re-embarked very little baggage, very little ammunition and very few horses. We have counted 5,000 killed and left behind. The men who have found an asylum on board their vessels are harassed and dejected. In another season of the year not one of them would have escaped. The facility of cutting the bridges, the rapidity of the torrents, which in winter swell to deep rivers, the shortness of the days and the length of the nights, are very favorable to an army on their retreat.

"Of the 38,000 men whom the English had disembarked, we may be assured that scarcely 24,000 will return to England.

"The army of Romana, which at the end of December, by the aid of reinforcements which it had received from Galicia, consisted of 16,000 men, is reduced to less than 5,000 men, who are wandering between Vigo and Santiago, and are closely pursued. The kingdom of Leon, the province of Zamora, and all Galicia, which the English had been desirous to cover, are conquered and subdued.

"The gen. of division Lapisse, has sent patrols into Portugal, who have been well received there.

"General Maupuit has entered Salamanca; he met there some sick of the English troops."

At the end of the bulletin is inserted an intercepted letter, dated Santiago, January, 1809, and signed L. E. Thurn.

LONDON, January 31.

We have heard that government has received by late conveyance, accounts of the complete dispersion of general Reding's army in Catalonia; and that in truth there is no body of troops collected together in any part of the south and east of Spain.

February 4.

Yesterday the 29th and 30th French bulletins reached town. The former dated Valladolid 16th January, relates to transactions in the centre of Spain, and states that the duke de Bellune, had compelled 300 officers, two generals, seven colonels, and 12,000 men to lay down their arms while retreating to Alcazar. The commander, Penegas, was killed. The bulletin afterwards recites the addresses of the council of state and other public bodies at Madrid to the conqueror.

February 9.

The intelligence of the continuance of the American embargo, has caused a great sensation in the north of Germany, where colonial produce has become very scarce.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

Particulars of the hero's death by an eye witness.

"I met the general on the evening of the 16th instant, as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes. He knew me immediately tho' it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand, and said, 'do not leave me.' He spoke to the surgeon on examining his wound, but was in such pain he could say but little. After some time he seemed very anxious to speak to me; and at intervals expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked was—Are the French beaten? On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed, 'I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my country will do me justice. You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother—(there his voice failed him)—'Hope—Hope—I have much to say but cannot get it out. Is Colonel Graham, and are all my aides-de-camp well? I have made my will, and have remembered my servants. Colborne has my will, and all my papers."

"Major Colborne (his principal aide-de-camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him—and then said to me—'Remember, you go to me, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long with me, and I know him most worthy of it. He then asked if the French were beaten; and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beat the French."

"Is general Paget in the room? On my telling him he was not, he said, remember me to him."

"I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying—I am in great pain."

"He then thanked the doctors for their attention.

"Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room, he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if all his aides-de-camp were well—he pressed my hand close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

"He said to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—'You know I have always wished to die this way.' As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except what to be placed in an easier posture."

CHARLESTON, March 31.

On the 25th inst. Captain Heiliger fell in with the brig Venus from New Orleans for New-York, having carried away her rudder and received much injury in her stern.—Captain H. got out a cable and took the Venus in tow, but it coming on to blow next night, she parted her cable; the next day Captain H. kept in sight of the Venus, but was unable to render her any assistance.—They kept in sight of her most of the next night, but in the morning there was nothing to be seen of her; and notwithstanding Capt. H. stood back in hopes to fall in with her, he was unable to find any thing of her. There is too much reason to fear that the Venus foundered in the course of the night—this was in lat. 33, 31, long. 78, 53.

ALEXANDRIA, April 10.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated New York, April 6, 1809.

SIR.—At a late hour last night, a boat came up from the British Embassy, Prince Adolphus, captain Baulderston, in 43 days from Falmouth. This vessel failed in company with the January Packet, expressed on the 21st of February, which had sailed and put back. The Adolphus had been 8 days from Bermuda; it appears that the French army purified that of the British to Corunna, where a most bloody battle was fought, in which gen. Moore was killed with a cannon ball, and gen. Baird lost an arm; but the French army three to one in number, were defeated. The British re-embarked, and had arrived in England. There had been an immense number of the French troops massacred at Madrid, and while Bonaparte was on his way in pursuit of the English army, the Spaniards retook Madrid, he was advised of this, returned with his troops, and took it a second time.

The Spaniards were concentrating their troops in the south of Spain, determined to stand as long as possible—if they could not hold out, the Junta and the brave leaders of the opposition to the tyranny of Bonaparte, were determined to embark at Cadiz for South America.

Napoleon had in consequence of unpleasant news from Austria, returned to Paris, leaving his brother Joseph at or near Madrid. The British government had lately sent 10,000 men to the south of Spain, and it was said the troops that had just arrived from Corunna, would be sent back.

NEW-YORK, April 9.

Capt. Moss who arrived at Charleston on the 19th ult. in 11 days from St. Bartholomews, informs that shortly before he left that place, certain intelligence had been received of the surrender of the island of Martinique to the British arms. It is stated that early in February the British carried by storm the important post of Windmill Hill, which in some measure commands Fort Bourbon—the old batteries at this place were strengthened & new ones thrown up—on the 18th of February these batteries were opened upon the Fort, and on the 25th the

French commander capitulated. It is also stated, that the surrender of the Fort was accelerated by the accidental explosion of the powder magazine which also destroyed the water siltern. The British troops were commanded by Gen. Beckwith. There was but one French frigate at Fort Royal, and he was destroyed before the surrender of the place—her commander had been previously killed by the explosion of a bomb. A sloop of war was immediately dispatched to England with an account of the surrender of the Island.

CHARLES TOWN, April 14.

To the Patrons of the Repository.

It is now more than one year since the first number of the Repository appeared, and the Editor confidently hopes that the expectations formed of it have not been disappointed. Sensible of the favours already conferred on him by a generous people, whose patronage has been as liberal as he had any reason to expect, he returns his best acknowledgements to all those who have contributed to his support, and flatters himself with the hope, that by persevering attention to his business, he will ensure that favourable encouragement for his future exertions with which his past have been crowned.

Conscious of the utility of great promises or professions, he will always keep in view a proper regard to decorum; and prizing highly the value of a free press, will never suffer its perversion to sinister or malevolent purposes. Justly sensible of the importance of correct agricultural knowledge, to the interests of this part of our country, he will omit no opportunity of communicating all new discoveries on that subject, as well as on the other useful arts of life, as far as his opportunities of making suitable selections will enable him to do. Foreign and domestic news will also claim a due share of his attention; nor shall the interesting publications of the day on other subjects pass unnoticed.

Of the political principles which will be supported in this paper, it is sufficient to say that they will afford a firm support to a representative democracy. But impressed with the idea of the utility of personal or party interest to any good cause, the Editor will always be disposed to reciprocate with his brother editors advocating different principles, a liberal exchange of good offices, as long as they shall evince a disposition to pursue a similar line of conduct.

It will afford him no small degree of satisfaction, if this paper should be the humble instrument of keeping alive that love of rational liberty, which has so firmly characterised the people of our country, of increasing our respect for our present inalienable form of government, in recommending a ready obedience to the laws, in softening the scour of party spirit, and above all, in inculcating a proper regard for religion, morality, and education.

On Tuesday last an election was held in this town for choosing a member of congress, and two delegates to the assembly of this state. The following is a statement of the votes given.

For Congress.

James Stevenson, Fed.	236
John Morrow, Dem.	204
Assembly.	
Abram Morgan, Fed.	237
William Tate, Fed.	237
Daniel Morgan, Dem.	206
Smith Slaughter, Dem.	204

The election in the other two counties of this district, (Berkeley and Hampshire) takes place on Monday next.

The Aurora announces the passage of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, of a bill, consigning to the arbitration of interested persons all pending or future civil suits, whenever either of the parties desire such an arrangement; subject to an appeal, on which the party shall pay all costs, together with a dollar a day payable to the other party for every day which he shall necessarily lose in attending on such appeal.

Frederick-Town, April 8.

On Wednesday night last, the 5th inst. the Barn of R. Cromwell, about 10 miles from this town, was struck

by lightning, and entirely consumed, together with a quantity of grain, hay, &c. contained therein.—The fire was fortunately discovered in time to save several valuable horses from the flames.—The loss sustained is considerable.

NAVY OF THE U. STATES.

The following, we understand is the present arrangement of the Navy of the U. States as to the commanding officers:

The Constitution	Com. Rodgers,
President	Capt. Brainbridge,
U. States	Capt. Decatur,
Chesapeake	Capt. Hull,
Essex	Capt. Smith,
Wasp	Capt. Robinson,
John Adams	Capt. Evans,
Hornet	Capt. Dent,
Siren	Capt. Gordon,
Argus	Lt. Jones,
Vixen	Lt. Dens,
Enterprise	Lt. Trippe.

The Constitution, now at N. York, will, we understand, be completely prepared for service in a few days. The United States, the Essex and the John Adams are in the same rate of forwardness. The President, it is expected, will be ready for sea on the first of June. The other vessels above mentioned are in actual service—the Chesapeake, the Wasp and the Argus on the Eastern Station; the Hornet gone to New-Orleans with Gen. Wilkinson and suite; the Vixen ordered to the Southward to cruise between Charleston, S. C. and St. Mary's; the Enterprise, at Norfolk; the Siren at Baltimore.

Although the prospect of entering crews for these vessels were at first not flattering, yet now we understand, that men are entering very fast, particularly in the Eastern ports—Captain Hull in a very few days entered a full crew for the Chesapeake, and about 100 for the Constitution a New-York.

Thirty additional gun-boats, have been ordered to New Orleans.—When they arrive there it is understood, that we shall have at that place an effective force of fifty gun-boats.

Nat. Intell.

The Legislature of the state of Delaware have incorporated a company for the purpose of making a turnpike road from New-Castle on the Delaware, to Frenchtown on the Elk river. This is a most important object, as the proposed road covers all the ground travelled in this route between Philadelphia and Baltimore, the remainder of the distance between those cities being water easily navigated.

Among the articles enumerated in the opposition papers, as the *able expenses of gen. Wilkinson, are 7 loads of hay.* This, like the rest of their items, proving him a knave, proves to a demonstration, no doubt, that he is a horse.

EXTRACT.

"The spirit of political investigation now insinuates itself into every corner, and agitates the public mind beyond all example.

In every country, and on almost every occasion, the people, although possessing neither the abilities nor information necessary to qualify them for examining the conduct of those in power, are ready to censure their measures, and to ascribe the existence of every political evil to the misconduct of administration. Those who rashly condemn the conduct of their rulers ought seriously to consider the difficulties of their situation, arising from the perpetual vicissitudes of political affairs, which depend on so multifarious a train of complicated and changeable circumstances, sometimes increasing, sometimes counteracting one another's influence, so as to produce consequences which no human prudence can foresee.

If the multitude were capable of investigating the unforeseen difficulties daily arising in political affairs, and of making a just and impartial estimate, they would not so hastily condemn the measures of government; and a candid enquirer, instead of rashly censuring the conduct of ministers, would perhaps discover the impracticability of his own groundless and visionary theories.

Those who are prone to censure too hastily the conduct of other men, in

difficult and important affairs, ought to consider that it is absolutely uncertain whether different measures would have been more successful, or have produced greater advantages.

The certainty of our knowledge, in regard to the effects of moral causes, and of the consequences of human conduct, depends only on experience. We can see the consequences of what has been done, but cannot perceive those which might have proceeded from a contrary line of conduct. The consequences of moral actions are known only after the experiment has been made; but those of untried theories exist only in the imagination."

DEMOCRATIC CITIZENS OF JEFFERSON.

We have met with a defeat, as many a brave band has done, through careless confidence. Let this incident remind each of us, how necessary is constant vigilance to sustain even the best cause. Our cause is that of liberty, law and union; and we have the satisfaction to know that those who remain with us are firm—unflinching by the threats, as they have been unmoved by the persuasions of our political opponents.

But, when the arts of deception are practised to a great extent, when the minds of men are poisoned with prejudice thus infused; let us never forget, that error is only to be removed by the conviction of truth; and that this is not the business of a day. Where poison has been imbibed, its antidote must be applied with ready perseverance. Our citizens are not disposed to turbulence and disorder; they need only correct information of the conduct of their government, and of the views and real designs of its enemies. Let every Democratic Republican consider himself bound to collect and diffuse this information. We cannot doubt the result. Truth, liberty, law, order and peace, must prevail over misrepresentation, anarchy, faction, & discord. You may hear again from One of your Number.

To the Editor of the Farmer's Repository.

It appears that a short time since, certain gentlemen of this town have received several anonymous letters written in the most abusive style imaginable; which letters (I am informed by my friends) are charged to me as the author. I not only deny being the author, but also deny ever seeing one of the letters alluded to; and had the persons who received these letters, and who accused me with being the author, come face to face, and laid the charge to me and not by proxy, your paper never would have been troubled with this publication, as I am so well assured that I could have convinced them of their error and proven to them my innocence. When it was first made known to me that I was the supposed author of those scandalous productions, I intended making an affidavit, the further to do away the belief; but upon reflection I should be highly culpable in going so far to satisfy the gentlemen; therefore if this is not satisfactory to those concerned, I am convinced it will be to the inhabitants of this place and the neighbourhood generally, which is all I desire.

BEN. R. SAUNDERS.

The Rev. Mr. Mines will preach in Smithfield on Sunday next, at 11 o'clock, and in Charles town at half past three.

Notice.

The lovers of Sacred Music are informed that Mr. Lacy will open a Vocal Music School, on Saturday the 22d instant, at the Court House in Charleston, which he will attend thirteen evenings from two o'clock till six, each day, to the quarter. Terms of tuition two dollars per quarter, for each scholar.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue on Thursday the 27th of the present month, at the late dwelling of the late ward Lucas, deceased, about two miles from Shepherdstown, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, a good wagon, farming utensils of every description, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, wheat and rye in the ground, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Nine months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 29th of this month will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, on the road to Harper's Ferry—Two good wagons, one of which is completely equipped for the road, the other is a light two horse wagon—seven good horses, two cows, a number of hogs, wheat and rye in the ground, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, two feather beds and bedsteads, two sets of cooper's tools, an excellent cross cut saw, and a number of other articles.—A reasonable credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MAILON ANDERSON.

April 14, 1809.

Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation on the first of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, carding and rolling wool, and will be happy to serve those who may please to favour him with their custom. The price for carding and rolling will be nine cents per pound; and for every 8 or 10 pounds of wool, one pound of hog's lard must be furnished by the persons sending the wool, also a sheet sufficient to contain the rolls when finished; the wool must be well cleaned before they send it.

JACOB NEWCOMER.

Shepherdstown, April 14, 1809.

Flour Baked

From Keepty Furnace to Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as wagoned flour.

JESSE MOORE.

April 14, 1809.

ATTENTION!

The Jefferson Troop of Horse, commanded by capt. James Hite, are requested to meet at Charlestown on Saturday the 22d instant.

Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, April 14, 1809.

Take Notice.

I DO hereby forewarn all persons from riding or walking through my place, from the present date. Any person transgressing in future, may depend upon having the law put in force against them, to its utmost extent.

GABRIEL P. GREENFIELD.

April 11, 1809.

Information wanted.

Any person giving information to the subscriber, or to the printer hereof, where my wife Ann Read and children reside, will confer an obligation on

JOHN READ,

N. B. All persons are cautioned not to trust my said wife on my account, or to aid and assist in taking her or the children off.

JOHN READ,

April 14, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 56.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

HIBERNUS

WILL stand this season at Shannon Hill, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with Six Dollars if paid before the first day of September next.) Three dollars the leap, ready cash, if cash be not paid down, the leap to be considered for the season, 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 season to end the 15th of August.

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.

F. FAIRFAX.

KING JOE,

ONE of the finest Jack Asses in America, will stand at Shannon-Hill this season, to commence from the date hereof, and end the 15th of Aug. next. He is of the flock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cutler's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Commodore, gotten by the Royal Gift out of the Maltese Jenny.) The dam of King Joe was gotten by the Knight of Malta, out of the Maltese Jenny, both imported from Malta, and presented to the late General Washington, by the Marquis de la Fayette.—The Royal Gift was sent as a present from the King of Spain to Gen. Washington.

His terms are Ten Dollars a mare the season, (none by the leap) dischargeable with eight if paid within the season, and Fifty Dollars for the season of a Jenny; and double these sums respectively, for insurance.

F. FAIRFAX.

YOUNG SOPUS

WILL stand this season at the following places, viz. at Mr. B. Beeler's mill, two miles from Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Conway's tavern, near Hall's old mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Shutt's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, dischargeable with four if paid within the season, two dollars the single leap, ready cash, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance. The season to commence the first of April, and end the first of July.

YOUNG SOPUS is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands three inches high, five years old, and noted for a good draught horse, he was got by the well known draught horse Sopus, near Chambersburg, (Pen.) out of a Chester Ball mare. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree any further as his size and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands, except on public days, and the greatest care taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

JOHN CARLISLE.

The Embargo is off, NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day of August) at my stable on Bullsken, four miles from Charles-Town, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or ten dollars the season, and half a dollar to the groom in every case, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars within the season. Sixteen dollars to insure a colt; but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance is forfeited. Good pasturage and well enclosed at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising five years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity. He won the first day's Jockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

TELEMACHUS was got by the imported horse Diomedes, who has produced more good running horses than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grandam by Commutation, his great grandam by Damon, his g. g. grandam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her day; it is sufficient to say of her that she was thorough bred of the true Spanish race.

BEVERLY WHITING.

March 31, 1809.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of three dollars if paid by the 1st day of Aug. next, one dollar and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is known to be with foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance. Any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, in lieu of money. The season has commenced and will end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE, is rising six years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, sixteen hands high, well calculated for either saddle or draught; he was got by capt. 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 Betsy Baker. Mares brought from a distance may be furnished with good pasture at twenty five cents per week. Due attendance will be given, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

JACOB ALLSTAT.

March 31, 1809.

Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clare, living in the neighborhood of Bullsken, received a feather bed from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that he does not belong to the person above-mentioned. There was a white man with a wagon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his wagon. Any person giving information of said bed or negro, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

Charlestown, March 10, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.

M. RANSON, Adm'or.

February 17, 1809.

MONTEZUMA,

A remarkable fine Jack Ass, descended from the Knight of Malta, and bred by General Washington, of Mount Vernon, will stand the present season at my stable, and be let to mares at Five Dollars, and twenty-five cents to the groom, (a lower price than any Jack of his value in Virginia ever covered at) but if any persons within a few miles wish to put mares, to whom it might be inconvenient to send from home, the Jack for their accommodation shall occasionally, and at proper intervals attend at their houses.—In point of size, and docility of temper and disposition his mules are unsurpassed. As a sure foal getter there is no horse that deserves to rank higher, for proof of which I refer to Beverly Whiting and William Byrd Page, Esqrs. and to Alexander Cleveland and my overseer, who have known him for two years, as well as to the subjoined certificate.—If there are those who entertain a different impression, their opinions are founded on disappointments arising from the abuse and mismanagement of their mares, and not from any defect or fault of the Jack.

H. S. TURNER.

Wheatland, March 30, 1809.

June 3, 1806.
We have seen mules gotten by the Jack Montezuma, lately sold by Thomas Turner to Henry S. Turner, and do certify that they are in every respect uncommonly promising.

Turner Dixon,
Thomas Miller,
John T. Loman,
Robert G. Rebb.

THE FULL-BRED HORSE ARAB,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles-Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE.

"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grandam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806.

WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season beginning the 15th of this month, and ending the 31st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.—Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they shall belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 8, 1809.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favours, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.

Charles-Town, March 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. John Anderson's stable in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, from the first of April until the first of July, and cover mares at Ten Dollars the season, payable on the first day of September next; Six Dollars (cash) the single leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, the owner parting with the mare or removing her forfeits the insurance money; and in all cases Half a Dollar to the Groom, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. The colts of this horse are all so very promising wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 12 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the first judges, to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported; seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gait. His sire was Sir John Penynman's renowned horse, North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Hawe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkshire mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.

GEORGE BELTZHOOVER.

March 27, 1809.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorecroft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801—that I like him, with the horse Goldfinder, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed a November, 1801, North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Conn.)
May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighborhood, for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been returned for one of that age.

John Bear,
Andrew Graft,
Jacob Graft,
Adam Reigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify that John F. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion is not excelled in point of size, figure and form by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. BAYLEY, Agent for John F. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland.

April 10, 1808.

BOATING

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

Three cents per pound,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

Public Auction.

ON Saturday the 20th of this month will be sold at public sale at the residence of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, on the road to Harper's Ferry—Two good waggons, one of which is completely equipped for the road, the other is a light two horse wagon—seven good horses, two cows, a number of hogs, wheat and corn in the ground, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, two feather beds and bedsteads, two sets of cooper's tools, an excellent cross cut saw, and a number of other articles.—A reasonable credit will be given, the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MAHLON ANDERSON.

April 14, 1809.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold at public vendue on Thursday the 27th of the present month, at the late dwelling of Edward Lucas, deceased, about two miles from Shepherdstown, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, horses, cows, sheep, hogs, a good wagon, farming utensils of every description, an eight day clock, beds and bedding, household and kitchen furniture, wheat and rye in the ground, and a number of other articles too numerous to mention. Nine months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale will begin at ten o'clock, and continue from day to day until all is sold.

ROBERT LUCAS, Ex'or.

Jefferson County, April 14, 1809.

Flour Boated

From Keepry's Furnace to Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as wagoned flour.

JESSE MOORE.

April 14, 1809.

Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation on the first of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, carding and rolling wool, and will be happy to serve those who may please to favour him with their custom. The price for carding and rolling will be nine cents per pound; and for every 8 or 10 pounds of wool, one pound of hog's lard must be furnished by the persons sending the wool, also a sheet sufficient to contain the rolls when finished; the wool must be well cleaned before they send it.

JACOB NEWCOMER.

Shepherdstown, April 14, 1809.

Notice.

THE lovers of Sacred Music are informed that Mr. Lacy will open a Vocal-Music School, on Saturday the 22d instant, at the Court House in Charlestown, which he will attend thirteen evenings from two o'clock till six, each day, to the quarter. Terms of tuition two dollars per quarter, for each scholar.

Charlestown, April 7, 1809.

Information wanted.

Any person giving information to the subscriber, or to the printer hereof, where my wife Ann Read and children reside, will confer an obligation on JOHN READ.

N. B. All persons are cautioned not to trust my said wife on my account, or to aid and assist in taking her or the children off.

JOHN READ.
April 14, 1809.

NEWS FROM SPAIN.

Few men, and those infatuated men only, expected that the British army, landed in Spain and Portugal, would produce any other effect than ruin to those whom they infatigated, and disalter and disgrace to themselves.

Weak men—men of disordered or no intellect, have indeed made, as usual, a great noise about the patriotic supporters of the invasion, and the monarchy of Spain—patriotic inquisitors! and monarchy whose cause was liberty!!

Something like federalists, whose cause was disunion—republicans, whose principles of government were aristocratic!—And Americans, who vindicate the murderers of their fellow countrymen!

The capitulation of Madrid is a striking exemplification of Spanish patriotism, and of the politics, religion, and understanding of those who mouth so much about Spanish patriots and Spanish liberty.

The very first article of the capitulation of Madrid, is at once a satire upon the patriotism of the Spaniards, and above all things, upon that impudent quackery so conspicuous among some of the clergy of the reformed religions.

By the first article of the capitulation of Madrid, no religious sect could be even tolerated, but the Roman catholic—the religion even of their British allies could not be exercised in Spain—the reverend clergy who toasted Pickering and the Spanish patriots, dared not appear nor utter their tenets in the whole circumference of Spain—without being subject to torture in the inquisition.

We beg their pardons; the terrible invaders abolished the inquisition! Under the old dynasty the new have destroyed it.

However the British army were to do wonders—it was not like the King of France with 40,000 men, Marched up the hills, and then...marched down again.

Every thing in the present age is reversed; it was the French under the Bourbons who committed every species of folly—if we are to believe British history, British satires, and British poets—the Bourbons were then the curse of the earth, and the objects of execration.

If a rival your character draw, Of perfection he'll make out a flaw, With black he will paint, Make a Devil of a Saint, And change to an owl a macaw.

The Bourbons have, in this wonderful age of revolutions, been transformed the other way—the charity of the age—that is English charity—has converted the Devils of the last century into saints of the present—we should not be surprised, as St. George of Capadocia has been signalised as the patron of England, on account of his being, while alive, the curse of the earth, the leader of robbers, and the disgrace of his species, that an application should be now made to the pope, to have the Bourbons all canonized, and, like the 11,000 virgins, obtain an apotheosis in the lump.

The result of the march of the British into Spain is not as bad for them, however, as there was reason to expect.

They have brought 24,000 men away—how far they have answered their purpose is to be noticed hereafter. But they left behind, the difference in amount between what they carried thither and what they brought away.

People will now be desirous of diminishing the number of men landed—from 50,000 to 40,000, and from 40,000 to 30,000—merely with a view to how few they left behind—or how skillful they were in retreats.

Upon a moderate calculation, the British left behind the difference between 24 and 38,000 men—that is 14,000 men!

Among whom are upwards of 110 officers killed—some of them members of parliament.

Their commander in chief, sir John Moore, dead.

Sir David Baird, lost an arm. Another general severely wounded. Sixty-four pieces of British artillery, with the trimmings. Aurora.

SUMMARY EXTRACTS.

A London paper (The Day,) of Feb. 4, says, "Dispatches of considerable importance are immediately to be sent out to Mr. Erskine, our minister in America. It is confidently stated, that they will communicate the determination of our government to withdraw our orders in council, provided the government of the United States shall consent to specific conditions, chiefly of a commercial nature. The gentleman who is to be charged with these dispatches, is Mr. Oakley. If this be true; farewell to British independence, and maritime superiority! The Americans will not have struggled in vain, and France will have to boast more of her decrees than ever.

Dispatches were received in London, Feb. 4, from Lisbon, dated Jan. 24. Most of the British troops had been embarked, after spiking the guns on the batteries at Lisbon, except Belem and fort St. Julian, which places were occupied by the British. Two Russian men of war, and the Danish vessels in the Tagus, were ready to receive the persons and property of British and Portuguese who might choose to quit Lisbon.

In the house of commons, Feb. 3, it was agreed to raise 130,000 seamen, and 31,400 mariners, for the service of the present year. ibid.

New-York, April 12.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser, from a correspondent in Havana.

March 21.—At 12 o'clock this day two Frenchmen from the country were mobbed all the way from the gates of the city to the government-house. It appears that this was the signal for a general attack upon all the French inhabitants: for in half an hour three great mobs of negroes and mulattoes, to the number of 6 or 7000, paraded the principal streets, armed with clubs and stones, wreaking their fury upon every house which they suspected to contain a Frenchman, despoiling furniture and liquors, and sparing neither age nor sex.

The government was panic-struck, and at a loss how to act. The mob even threw stones at the house of the Governor, calling him Traitor, &c. but no energetic measures were adopted, so that God only knows where it will end.

Nine o'clock P. M.—The military is called out to patrol the streets. All the inhabitants are directed to keep in their own houses for security. The French women and children took shelter on board the English and American vessels, the captains of which (to their honor be it spoken) did every thing that lay in their power to render them effectual assistance.

March 22.—At sun-rise the mob re-assembled, and renewed the attack; then you could see nothing but trunks, beds, and furniture, flying in every direction, and continual tumult and uproar. At 10 o'clock martial law was proclaimed, and every person found in the street was apprehended and imprisoned. Horror and confusion overspread the city, and the accounts from the country are very unfavorable. This place looks now something like the Island of St. Domingo, when "Ruin and Spoil and Havock" stalked in broad day light."

BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS,

Feb. 1.
Lord Auckland signified the wish of lord Grenville to postpone his motion for rescinding the orders in council, from Monday till Monday sen'night.

The earl of Liverpool laid on the table the papers relative to the negotiation with the American ministers.

February 17.—On motion of lord Grenville, to rescind the orders in council, the earl of Liverpool observed, "that if the same disposition to friendship prevailed in America now as when Washington and Adams were in office, the same difficulties would not be felt." On the question the house divided thus—

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The main ground taken by the late ministers was, that we ought to have accepted the proposition which America made to us last August, to repeal their embargo with respect to her. Lord Melville, who spoke for the first time this session, placed the question in a clear, perspicuous, statesman like point of view—proving, that our orders were in retaliation to the decrees of France, the repeal of which must precede the removal of our orders. The American embargo was confessed by its authors to be a municipal measure, and had nothing to do with the case in point.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitebread, without any preparatory observation, moved, in the house of commons, Feb. 13, that an humble address be presented to his majesty, requesting that he would be graciously pleased to order to be laid before the house, copies of all proceedings of the congress of the U. States of America, transmitted to government by his majesty's ministers now in America, touching the regulations between the U. States and the nations of Europe.—Ordered.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, of February 15.

AMERICAN CONNEXIONS.

The investigation which is at present carried on in the house of commons has so unaccountably fixed the public attention, as to leave little curiosity for any other subject.—In our present article therefore, it is necessary to be forth in order to be read.

If we except the late intelligence from America, little of importance has occurred since our last—but America must now be considered as the only power of any great importance to us in political consideration, as the only power whom we can really and substantially make a friend, and the only power, with the exception of France, whom we have reason to fear as an enemy.

It appears by the late intelligence, that the embargo and non-intercourse acts have passed; and the new election having seated Mr. Madison in the president's chair, America will continue to be administered on the same principles of government as during the power of Mr. Jefferson. America however does not hesitate to hold out her hand to conciliate. Repeal your orders of council, the says, and trade with me, as you will. As this subject is to undergo a solemn debate in parliament during the present week, we shall offer a few remarks upon it.

What is the policy of these orders of council. Are they useful to us or mischievous. Do they promote or counteract our proposed ends. Do they produce greater mischief to the enemy or to ourselves.

But the worst effect of these orders of council is, that in shutting you from the ports of America, it has made your decrees of prohibition and search