

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 60. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1869. 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. Shannon-Hill, March 24, 1869.

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, through bred, and large of his age. King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cullis's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Compound, 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. March 17, 1869.

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, (Pa.) 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. March 29, 1869.

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, 1869.

Three cents per pound,

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

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 favors, 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, 1869.

A SMART BOY,

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

The Celebrated Imported Horse,

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 that they will fully recommend him, 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 Pennyman'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 Yorkliure mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents. GEORGE BELTZHOVER. March 27, 1869.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. McCroft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801.—That I kept 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 in November, 1801. North Star was only four years old when I purchased him. JOHN COLLS. 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 sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been refused for one of that age. John Bear, Andrew Graff, Jacob Graff, Adam Reigart jun. March 1, 1866.

I do hereby certify that John T. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season to 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 T. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland. April 10, 1868.

Execution Bonds

Handsome printed.—For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requested to forward a minute of the kind; if on bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a disposition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment. C. BINNS, Executor, &c. April 21, 1869.

Flour Boated

From Keopryft Furnace to George town, Washington and Alexandria and will be forwarded to Baltimore, 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, 1869.

Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and will 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 brought, and six dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as 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 Betsey 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, 1869.

A bargain. HAVING been badly treated by some of my old customers, I am under the necessity, (in order to extricate myself from debt) of selling all my stock of goods now on hand, which were laid in when goods were cheap, and I will give as great a bargain as can be had in Baltimore at the present time. I will also sell or rent a house and lot, with a good well of water thereon, situated on the main street in Charles town.—Also several negroes and some household and kitchen furniture. All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given. Wm. GIBBS. Charlestown, April 21, 1869.

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, 1869.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested. ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, Adm'or. April 21, 1869.

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, 1869.

NOTICE

To the Tenants of Shannondale. THIS is to apprise you, that in every thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my aunt Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord, to make it good: as I have for some time held a lease for the whole tract, duly executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt. F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-hill, May 2, 1869.

NOTICE.

The second battalion attached to the 55th regiment of Jefferson militia, commanded by major Joseph Crane, is ordered to attend battalion muster on Saturday the 27th of this present month, at Charlestown. May 3, 1869.

Walnut plank wanted. A generous price in cash, will be given for seasoned walnut plank, by the subscriber. ANDREW WOODS. Charlestown, April 28, 1869.

Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation, on the 20th of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, and carding wool, and making it into rolls, at Henry Seibert's mill, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield; where he will be always ready to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom. His price will be nine cents per pound for picking, carding and rolling. Persons sending wool must furnish one pound of hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls, and have the wool well washed and cleaned of burrs. Good merchantable wheat will be taken at the market price, instead of money, delivered at the abovementioned mill. CHRISTIAN SEIBERT. April 27, 1869.

Was Found

On the 5th instant, on the plantation of George North, near Charlestown, a man's saddle, considerably worn. The owner may have it on applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement. ABRAHAM DAVENPORT. April 21, 1869.

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. Charlestown, March 17, 1869.

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BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 6. AMERICA. Mr. Whitbread rose for the purpose of making his motion with regard to America. He commenced by observing, that he would call the attention of the House to that series of disastrous events which so fatally characterized the former American war, and which may now present the introduction with which we were hurried into another. It had pleased Heaven, that all our efforts to crush that country were vain and futile. She grew into gigantic strength, and forced us to acknowledge her independence. Of her it may be said, that she was "Non sine ira animos infans."

The strength which she acquired, she used for the interests of G. Britain. She possessed within her powers equal to rendering us a match for the rest of the world. At a moment when we were exclusive of those, at a moment when we were exclusive of those, the opportunity was too interesting to us to neglect the notice of the Statesman. He could wish that it were improved upon, and that the proffered co-operation which America held out to us, had not been set aside for the indulgence of a false point of view. He would say, that this far exceeded all present cases of reputed importance. It had not only included a line of retrospect, but of prospective measures also. He trusted, that the House (though unaided and unsupported by Ministers) would have the resolution to perform what the English Gentleman had not the prudence to think of. He was aware of the great abilities which would be brought into action against him; and he confessed, the apprehensions which he felt from the talents of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman who had just made his appearance.—The force on his side was unfortunately weak. Now, more than ever, did he feel the loss of that great civilian (the late Dr. Lawrence,) whose presence on this occasion would be cheering and invigorating. He hoped, that Gentlemen on the opposite benches, however inclined they were to join on him while living, would concur with him in paying the deserved tribute to his memory, now that he was no more (Hear Hear!) He was an accomplished model of integrity and science. He could wish that he had even left his mantle with his party. As to himself, he was unlearned as he was, he would confine in a scrip and sling against the Goliaths of the opposite side. He would, however, precede to entering the lists, in conformity with the etiquette of chivalrous tournaments, advance a few preliminary remarks, and leave to observe, that he should not be the last man to vindicate his own honor. It had been said, that his defence of America was a defence of the enemies of his country. It was an advocate for his country, and it would appear so to his defence; inasmuch as that he ventured to point out, where his country was an enemy to herself. He deplored the idea of being influenced by a party administration. It was against the Orders of the 7th Jan. and 11th Nov. he said, that they were a monument of immaterial artifice and incapacity. An Hon. Member on a former debate, had represented the Irish linen manufacturers to be in a truly lamentable condition. Who was the predicted increase of exports and imports? He would not now give in custom house searches, but he would confidently state, that there was a diminution of eleven millions in the exports and imports of his country. With regard to the increased importation of raw materials, such as cotton, wool, &c. which it was so confidently predicted would take place, he begged to inform the House, that half an hour previous to his entrance, he received reports which stated the deficit to be enormous. Formerly, the importation of those articles amounted to 32,000,000; whereas now from the boasted resources of Asia and the Brazils, they amount to little more than five millions. In the year during which the Berlin Decree was in full operation, a decree which excited such general concern and dismay, the exports and imports were much greater than any other hitherto. It would be material to consider, that the orders in council were reduced by the operation of the Orders in Council. Another of these predictions had proved as ill founded as this was current; and that was, the insurrection—the rising in mass of the French people, in consequence of being debarred the advantages of colonial trade by the adoption of those measures.—But he would ask, has Bonaparte found his men less willing to march forward at his command, because they were furnished with a less supply of coffee and sugar for their breakfasts (A LAUGH?) Did he in consequence of such a measure being adopted, revised the Berlin Decree? Out of 32 cotton mills employed at full work hitherto in Manchester, six only are now presented to be at half work. It would not, he conceived, be exactly correct, to depend on the Baltic for a supply of flax seed, as the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite had mentioned. He was himself old (the Right Hon. Gentleman was old) to depend upon improvements from process of time. Unappalled by accumulated horrors, and elated by a little success, which they have not viewed as prudent men would, instead of generously

Adverting to the correspondence that had passed on the subject, between the Right Hon. the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Pinckney, he reprobated the style in which the notes of the former were couched. They reminded him of what he had heard called that Right Honorable Gentleman's storms of eloquence in that House. Storms they certainly were. His speeches exhibited great concatenations of genius, and abounded with brilliant and vivid lights; but they also possessed other ingredients of the storm—clouds and vapours and wind. Imperious as was in general the tone of the Right Hon. Gentleman, he had complained of the tone of Mr. Madison's letters: like Sir Anthony Absolute, in the play, he exclaimed "Why do you put yourself in a passion?—Why are you not as cool as I am?" and this in a manner that indicated at least as much warmth as his adversary. The style of the Hon. Gentleman's diplomacy was not unjustly sarcastic, and most unbecomingly a dignified Statesman. When compared with that of Mr. Madison the inferiority was most evident. Much had been said of the retaliation which the orders of council would effect on ourselves, we need only look at the state of our own manufactures, and Colonies, to be convinced. He had hoped, that the motion which he should submit to the House would have been rendered unnecessary. He had heard reports that some conciliatory propositions had been very recently made by the British government to America. If this were so, he would make a bundle of his papers, and rejoice. All that he wished was, that this country should make those concessions alone to America, which were compatible with our true dignity.

The Right Hon. Gentleman opposite was mistaken, when he supposed, that all obstacles were removed by these measures, or in even supposing, that the fragments were broken up. The snake was scratched, not killed; and it would come on again with accumulated vigour in its attack and accumulated venom in its sting. He apprehended, that America would add to the many false predictions which the mighty Prophets opposite pronounced on the affairs of Spain at the commencement. Ministers had been as flippant in their prophecies regarding one as the other, and the event in both has been uniformly false and fatal. What, he would ask, had been the benefit which was so frequently boasted of, that resulted to our manufactures from the adoption of measures proposed by the Orders in Council? The pre-eminence which we have claimed put him in mind of the conduct of Lewis XIV. to the Doge of Venice, who insisted on absolute humiliation. When the speaker of the commons, and the lord chancellor went to present an address to his majesty, they amicably measured their paces together, and disputed, not on precedence (a laugh). In the case of America he would not be positive any reason why the same amicable equality should not exist. He remembered hearing of a dispute on the continent, where four ambassadors entered into a contention on the precedence of entry into the audience chamber; it was happily terminated by the separate entrance of each to the chamber through four doors. Mr. Rose acted in a contrary manner, he would enter at neither, (a laugh).—In an affair of such extreme delicacy, he could not see that it was a trifling matter for ministers to cover Admiral Berkeley, the agent in the matter, with the shield of his prerogative.—That the case was so was evident (said the Hon. gentleman) in the immediate command which was given him in another quarter—the West Indies. After a wish was expressed that the affair of the Chesapeake should be considered in a distinct light, he could not suppress his amazement at the Right Hon. Gentleman finding fault with Mr. Pinckney for not having mentioned it. He ridiculed the idea of the chancellor of the Exchequer going forth to combat France, like the poisonous Uras with his Berk Bill. He would now proceed to the more immediate subject of the present debate. The preamble of the order in council of the 11th of November assumed, that America had acquiesced in the decrees of France; an assumption which subsequent events had proved to be false.—As false was the assertion, that the orders in council were in no degree known in America before the laying on of the embargo. Their substance was known although it certainly was a great insult to the American government, that our ambassador, who sailed for America on the 12th of November was not instructed to take with him a copy of the order in council of the preceding day, for the information of the American government. The conduct of America had been most impartial with respect to France and England. Had we been wise we should have rescinded our orders in council, and the consequence would have been, that America would have continued the embargo towards France, but not towards England; and that ultimately she would probably have become an ally of England against France. Instead of having taken that step, we have insisted on our orders in council, which it was impossible for her to do; namely, if we compel Bonaparte to abandon the Berlin decree. He considered the decrees of France as so many RUSES DE GUERRE, to entrap us to our destruction, an attempt which seemed but too likely to succeed.

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LONDON, March 15.

The Embargo.

There was no truth in the report that was universally circulated on Wednesday, that Lord Paget had been killed in a duel, in consequence of his eloquence with lady Charlotte Wellesley. We did not state the rumor, because we had ascertained it to be unfounded.—The injured husband is confined to his chamber by indisposition; and it would be a degree of error, inconsistent with civilization, for any other gentleman to interfere. We have no doubt but that the criminal couple are themselves the most miserable of the human race. They have abandoned twelve or fifteen children, and have reduced three noble families to the most poignant distress. The elopement took place on Monday afternoon. Mr. Henry Wellesley who is secretary of the treasury, had spoken, it seems, more pointedly than ever to lady Charlotte, on the very marked and constant attentions of lord Paget, which, though from the long and confidential friendship which had subsisted between the two families he did not apprehend to be dishonorable, might affect her reputation in the world. Lady Charlotte was indignant

at the idea of reproach, and hurried out with her servant to take the air in the Green Park. She desired him to remain at the gate, as she should walk for a short time; and it appears that her ladyship took a hackney coach, and sent a note to lord Paget at Uxbridge house. They met, and in this state of irritated feelings, and probably on the consciousness of guilt, they set off together. As she did not return to dinner, inquiries were made. The servant had continued at the gate of the Green Park till a late hour; and on his return home, being questioned, he gave the above account. The melancholy truth was confirmed by a letter, which, as we have mentioned, lord Paget wrote to his father, in which he acknowledged his trespass—and that he had in vain, in the heat of battle sought a refuge from the agonies of a distracted mind. It is certain that on every occasion in Spain he exposed himself in a way which got him the reputation of rash and adventurous gallantry; as it could not be imagined that a nobleman, apparently gifted with all the means and objects of happiness could be in reality so wretched. The two sisters, lady Charlotte and lady Emily Cadogan, married two brothers, Henry and Wm. Wellesley. Lord Paget is married to one of the beautiful daughters of lady Jersey, by whom he has a numerous family.

Lord Paget, it is understood, has resigned his commissions in the British army, and is about to repair as a volunteer in the Austrian service. There has been no duel in consequence of the unhappy elopement. The Russian general Benningsen, who now lives on his estate in Wilna, is writing a history of the campaign of 1806—7. He attributes the disasters of that war in a principal degree to the jealousy of the other generals. MARCH 25. In the house of commons yesterday, the sergeant at arms reported, that brig. Gen. Clavering was in his custody, and on the motion of Mr. Wynn it was ordered, without any debate, that Gen. Clavering be committed to Newgate." The house has thus shewn the purest impartiality by extending to two men, offending in the same degree, and different only in rank, the same measure of punishment. This proceeding cannot but excite the highest sentiments of approbation. Another London paper says, Gen. Clavering was committed to Newgate for prevaricating and contradictory evidence, in the case of the duke of York.

Lower Rhine, March 12.

A dreadful storm is again gathering over the continent of Europe, and I doubt whether at any time before such numerous corps of troops were at once in motion as at this present moment. The armies of France and her allies, which are already marching against Austria, may without the least exaggeration, be estimated at 500,000 men. It is not equally easy to ascertain the real military force of Austria; but there cannot remain a doubt of its being also very formidable. Leipzig, March 8. The last hopes of the preservation of peace are vanishing fast away. All the measures adopted by our government point at any thing but peace, and it seems to be finally decided, that the fruitful fields of Germany are again to be inundated with blood. The Cattle of Weissenaur is fitting up for the reception of certain exalted personages in case of war. The last letters from Vienna state, that all the general officers who were in the metropolis have left it to join their different corps. Lower Elbe, March 6. According to intelligence from Sweden, the king has forbidden the introduction of English newspapers into his dominions, not on account of any hostile disposition towards England, but because some of the English newspapers express themselves in a style concerning Swedish affairs, which the king fears may produce unpleasant effects upon the minds of his subjects.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 2.

Yesterday the President of the U. States and Heads of Departments honored the citizens of Alexandria with their company at a public dinner...

At 3 o'clock the company sat down to an elegant dinner, provided by Mr. Caton. William Herbert, Esq. Mayor of the town, presided...

1. The United States, their Union the basis of their strength, peace and happiness. 2. The Constitution of the U. S. the cement of their union.

3. The people of the U. S. too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender their own.

4. The Congress of the U. S. may their deliberations result in their country's welfare.

5. The Judiciary of the U. S. 6. The advancement of science and the diffusion of information, the best aliment to true liberty.

7. Internal improvement and facility of intercourse. 8. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions.

9. The memory of Gen. Washington. 10. The Sages and Heroes of the glorious revolution.

11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 12. The militia of the U. S. well regulated, the firmest bulwark of the republic.

13. The army and navy of the U. States. 14. The American fair.

By the President of the U. S. Prosperity to Alexandria. By the Secretary of State. Injunctions for the diffusion of knowledge may be patronised as objects of primary importance.

By the Secretary of the Treasury. The District of Columbia. By the Secretary of War. The second legion of the militia of the district of Columbia.

After the President and Heads of Departments had retired—James Madison, Esq. President of the U. S.

The Heads of Departments. VOLUNTEERS. By the Merchants. The Secretary of the Treasury. By the officers of the second Legion. The Secretary of War.

By James Keith, Esq. May this day terminate all party distinctions. By Mr. Hopkins. The Chief Justice of the United States.

BOSTON, May 10.

Latest from Portugal. Capt. Sawyer, who arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs that when he sailed from that city (April 8th) the French had not arrived there, and the periods of their expected arrival were variously stated, from seven days to two months.

tence in the country they were over-running. That the British troops in Portugal amounted to upwards of 21,000; and the Portuguese army was estimated at 5,000.

The first indication capt. S. had of the removal of the Embargo, was seeing the ocean again whitened with American canvas.

CHARLES TOWN, May 19.

The speech of Mr. Whitbread in the British House of Commons, which we have published in this day's paper, is well worth the perusal of the friends of freedom.

1. The United States, their Union the basis of their strength, peace and happiness. 2. The Constitution of the U. S. the cement of their union.

3. The people of the U. S. too just to invade the rights of others, too proud to surrender their own.

4. The Congress of the U. S. may their deliberations result in their country's welfare.

5. The Judiciary of the U. S. 6. The advancement of science and the diffusion of information, the best aliment to true liberty.

7. Internal improvement and facility of intercourse. 8. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations having correspondent dispositions.

9. The memory of Gen. Washington. 10. The Sages and Heroes of the glorious revolution.

11. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures. 12. The militia of the U. S. well regulated, the firmest bulwark of the republic.

13. The army and navy of the U. States. 14. The American fair.

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he a fact, that wherever a federal candidate was held up against a republican, they gave their suffrages and influence to him. Small as is the number of the little band, they fill can be mischievous.

When it is recollected that a few of the little band can be found in almost every district; when too we recollect, that republicans are jealous of their rights, and by nature suspicious of power, our astonishment is, that the mischievous influence of these pseudo republicans has not been more detrimental to the good old cause, than it appears to have been.

However we have nothing to fear, the republican party is still dominant, still powerful.

INTERESTING!!

The following circular is to be forwarded by the Governor of this Commonwealth, to the officers commanding its detachment of the requisition of 100,000 troops, for the use of the U. States.

RICHMOND, MAY 5th, 1809.

I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the enclosed communication from the Secretary of war, and have to request that the wishes of the President of the U. States, therein contained, may be fully complied with: To that end I send you a copy of the said communication, for each of the commandants of Regiments within your Brigade.

Accept my hearty congratulations on the late happy change of prospect with respect to our foreign relations; and permit me to hope that on all occasions similar to the one which produced the late call for a portion of our citizen soldiers to be held in readiness to take the field, the Militia of Virginia will, as they always have done, promptly step forward in vindication of her national rights and honor.

I am, with great respect, Your obedient servant. (Signed) JNO. TYLER. Brigadier General.

(CIRCULAR.)

His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia,

I am directed by the President of the U. States to inform your Excellency that the Detachment of 10,198 Militia, made in pursuance of a communication to your Excellency from this department, bearing date the 28th day of October, 1808, is no longer required to be held in readiness for actual service.

In the orders which your Excellency will give for discharging the troops from that service, it is requested by the President that his thanks may be presented to those corps whose patriotism has induced them to volunteer their services to the U. States.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, WILLIAM EUSTIS. Sec'y for the Department of War.

The latest letters from England mention the receipt of private information from France, of the discovery of a real or pretended conspiracy against Bonaparte, & that in consequence, 550 persons have been arrested at Paris alone.

tion had taken place, from fear, as was stated, of alarming the armies, but the prisoners underwent distressing interrogatories in the temple and other revolutionary battles, before Faucher, and the confidential members of the secret police of the French emperor. Strict search has been made after the heir of the French Bourbons, married to the daughter of Louis XVI, who was supposed to be concealed at Paris. This prince however was safe in England, with his uncle Louis XVIII, Ferdinand VII, and his brother, were reported to be confined in the State Prison, the calle of Vicennes, near Paris where the duke of Enghien, near murdered in 1804.—Bonaparte's journey to Germany is stated to have been retarded by these occurrences; and before he quitted his capital, he deposited his will in the Senate, which the grand officers of State, as well as the members of the Senate, swore, in case of any accident to him, punctually to execute.

(Political Register.)

Mr. Thomas Bruff, of the City of Washington, has just invented a machine for making Shot, which is highly spoken of in the Washington papers. The machine is said to be very simple, and is adequate to the making within nine hours, of six tons of any or all the different sizes of Shot, or the same quantity of any kind of Ball, from the small rifle to a musket. Mr. Bruff has obtained a patent from the Government of the United States for this invention.

General Bright, and the other citizens of the militia, who were sent to fine and imprisonment, for resisting the execution of the laws of the United States, in the case of Olmstead, were yesterday evening released; the President of the United States having in special form remitted both species of penalty, considering the law as satisfied, as far as relates to those citizens, who acted under the erroneous orders of the governor of the State.

(Philad. pop. of May 9.

Marietta, (Ohio) May 1. The eastern mail, which arrived on Wednesday, brought the pleasing intelligence of the happy adjustment of our controversies with Great Britain. On this important and joyful occasion the citizens of the town of Marietta assembled in the evening on the commons near the market house, elevated the cannon on a commanding eminence, and broke the silence of night with her seventeen thunders, accompanied with the ringing of the bell, and the shouts of the citizens. Men of both political parties were present. The distinction of republican and federal was unknown—there was no sentiment but patriotism; no feeling but American! This universal reciprocity of opinion speaks in language too unequivocal to be misunderstood by our enemies, that on local questions we may be divided, but that on great national points and concerns, we are but one.—Let the nation that dares violate our rights, remember the battle of Lexington; let them touch the soil, and we will show them the triumph of York-town. After the cannon was discharged, the company gave six cheers, retired and partook of the exhilarating bounties of our own soil. A great number of volunteer toasts were drank on the occasion, amongst which were the following: America, commerce and freedom—once more an union of parties by an union of interest.

LORD PAGET.

The eloquence of lord Paget with la Wilesley, develops a curious trait in the human character. It was lord Paget who commanded the British cavalry in Spain, and whose desperate valor used such havoc among the French imperial body guards. It now appears that the heroism of this nobleman in the field, was occasioned by the distraction of his mind arising from the indulgence of his passion for the wife of another person. Lefebvre, whom he took captive, no doubt curses the effervescence of his love, and would doubtless have been quite as well pleased if it had taken a different direction. As his lordship is going into the Austrian service, it is as that power is now probably at war with France, some of Napoleon's officers may again feel the fury of this discreet man, now rendered more desperate than ever by the ignominious ruin of his criminal adventure.

Philadelphia, May 8. Yesterday arrived the Spanish brig. Palafax, Drago, 14 days from Havana, with 35 French passengers, once more driven to take security under the vine and fig tree of the U. States.

By her we learn that the insurrection of the rabble was so much quelled by government, that those that had not embarked were, in some manner safe till they could get an opportunity to leave the island, which they were all doing as fast as possible.

All foreigners of every description, except English and Americans, are ordered to quit the Island of Cuba, except numbers of whom have sailed for different parts of the U. States.

New York, May 10. The ship Richard, capt. Ridgeway, arrived here last evening, from St. Bartholomews—Capt. R. informs, that on the 26th of April, a letter was received from St. Bartholomews, from a very respectable house in St. Kitts, which stated that the king of Sweden had been assassinated by his subjects; and that Swedish vessels were not admitted to entry, with any description of cargoes, in any of the British Islands.

The Louisville (Ken.) Gazette, of the 12th ult says, "this morning Mr. Benjamin Wilkinson, with a hardy band of warriors, hunters, and trappers, all well armed and equipped, for three years expedition, left this place for St. Louis, there to join the St. Louis Missouri company, who intend to push their trade to the river Columbia, and probably in a few years, that route, to the East Indies."

From a London paper of March 25. Remarkable Funeral.—On Sunday was interred in the burial ground St. Martins-in-the-Fields, the remains of Hugh Hewson, who died at an advanced age of 85. The deceased was a man of no mean celebrity, though no funeral escutcheons adorned his hearse, or heir exclamation graced his obsequies. He was no less a personage than the identical Hugh Rann, who Dr. Smollet has rendered so conspicuously interesting in his life and adventures of Roderick Rann, and for upwards of forty years kept a hair-dresser's shop in the above parish. The deceased was a very intelligent man, and took delight in counting the adventures of his early life. He spoke with pleasure of the time he passed in the service of the Emperor, and it was his pride, as well as his boast, to say that he had been educated the same seminary with so learned and distinguished a character. His shop was hung round with Latin quotations and he would frequently point out to his customers and acquaintances several scenes in Roderick Rann, pertaining to himself, which had their foundation, not in the doctor's creative fancy, but in truth and reality.

The meeting in a barber's shop at New-Castle upon Tyne, the subsequent mistake at the inn, their arrival together in London, and the assistance they experienced from Strap's friend, were all of that description. We understand the deceased has left behind him, an interlined copy of Roderick Rann, pointing out these facts, showing how far they were indebted to the genius of the doctor, and to what extent they were bottomed in reality. The deceased could never succeed in doing more than a respectable subsistence by his trade, but he possessed an independence of mind superior to his humble condition. Of late years he was employed as keeper of the prison made in Villier's walk, Adelphi, and was much noticed and respected by the inhabitants who frequented that place.

Robert Wright, governor of Maryland, resigned his office on the 6th instant. The honorable PAUL HAMILTON, esq. Secretary of the Navy of the U. States, arrived in the City of Washington, on the 12th instant.

Public morals.—A great number of petitions have been presented since the commencement of the present session, among which are about fifteen praying divorces! By the returns of the election for members of Assembly for the state of New-York, it appears that 63 Federalists and 49 republicans are elected.

PRICES OF PRODUCE.

Baltimore—May 8. Flour, superfine 6 75 Indian corn, per bush. 52 cts. Wheat, 1 10 to 1 30 Corn meal per bbl. 3 50 Tobacco 3 50 to 5 50 Alexandria—May 15. Flour, superfine, 6 32 Norfolk—May 3.

"A pound of miserable beef cannot be had under 10 to 12 cents; veal 20 to 25 cents per lb; lamb, equally dear; corn meal, which a few days ago sold at 3s. 2d. is now up to the exorbitant price of one dollar & Fresh butter 2s. 3d. to 3s. per lb, and every other article in proportion." The above prices are in Virginia currency.

From Carlisle, April 25. MAMMOTH TOOTH.

On Monday the 25th inst. we had the pleasure of seeing a tooth, said to be one of the grinders of the Mammouth, found in the state of Ohio; it weighed six pounds, and is in a good state of preservation, except on one side, where a thin piece had split nearly off: but the face of the tooth which appeared to be about three and an half by six inches, has no more appearance of decay, than if just extracted from the jaw.

SARAGOSSA, the capital of the kingdom of Arragon, in the defence of which the patriotic General Palafox has immortalized himself, is situated on the banks of the river Ebro, on a pleasant fertile plain, almost in the centre of the province.—It was anciently a Roman colony, and called Caesaria or Caesar Augusta, of which its present name appears to be a corruption.—It is the See of an Archbishop, and has an university, and a tribunal of the inquisition.—It is a large, magnificent, populous city containing a great many splendid structures.—It is adorned with seventeen handsome churches, and fourteen convents; among the latter the most remarkable is that of St. Francis, on account of its superb church.—The cathedral is a very large, handsome building in the Gothic taste, the choir of which is embellished with curious white marble; but the collegiate church of Our Lady of the Pillar is the most remarkable edifice, both for its supposed miraculous image, and for its valuable treasures.—The chapel which contains the image of the Virgin Mary is very rich and handsome.—The Virgin is exalted on a pillar of the finest Jasper, holding the immaculate infant in her arms; her garment, her crown and the niche she stands in, are covered with jewels of inestimable value.—She is surrounded with Angels of massy silver, with lighted flambeaux in their hands—fifty silver lamps and a variety of burning wax lights contribute to add a lustre to the jewels, which dazzle the eyes of the beholders.—The yearly revenue of the archbishop of this city amounts to fifty thousand ducats.—The river Ebro, over which there are two handsome bridges, runs through the town, dividing it almost equally, and its banks are bordered with a handsome quay, which is the usual airing place for the most respectable inhabitants.—Many persons of rank reside in this city, as well as opulent tradesmen and bankers—it has also a considerable trade and was the seat of the court of royal audience for Arragon, previous to the late revolution. Maryland Herald.

The following toasts were drank at a meeting of the whigs of Bennington, Vermont, convened to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, and the present humiliation of Great Britain, produced by the firmness and wisdom of the executive. The 19th of April, 1809.—The happy day that rendered war unnecessary—the sacred anniversary of Lexington battle—as our valour subdued British legions in '75, so has our wise precaution baffled their insidious wiles in 1809. The president of the United States—May his future official acts, like his first, be conspicuously useful, and honorary to our country. The embargo and non-intercourse laws—Surer conquerors than armies or navies. The sage of Monticello in retirement—How does his benevolent heart expand to-day, while as a citizen, he is reaping the salutary effects of his bloodless but efficient measures. France and England—Equal and exact justice to all nations, entangling alliances with none. The people of the United States—Incorrupt and incorruptible. The good people of Massachusetts—Though at present Gored by folly and imposition; on the return of reason, may they remember they have a Lincoln. Great Britain as she ought to be—Bowing before the majesty of an injured people. Great Britain—As she has asked our friendship, may she merit it.

From the TEMPERATE ZONE. PIPES.—Thomas Vickers, of East Calatowhup, in Chester county, has commenced the manufacturing of clay pipes. This must be matter of considerable importance to those who pay devotion to the evaporations of "the Indian Weed"—as it is said there is not a single box of pipes to be purchased in Philadelphia. The pipes are, in appearance, very little inferior, in whiteness or in workmanship, to those imported—are equal in strength—and judges pronounce them equally good for use. Mr. Vickers informs us that he calculates to carry it on extensively—that he can afford them by the quantity, that they may be retailed at two cents each, and leave a handsome profit to the retailer.

Mr. Vickers' imitation of queen's ware, is, in the opinion of the editor of this paper, an effort of genius, truly laudable, and ought (as we have no doubt it will) to receive the patronage of all true friends to American independence, in the vicinity, to the exclusion of that of a similar kind which is imported; and which evidently possesses few advantages over his, and costs much higher. We hope that printers, friendly to American manufactures, will give the following advertisement, or its substance, a place—as establishments of this kind are calculated to lessen our dependence on foreign nations, and daily experience pleads the policy, if not necessity, of encouraging such improvements.

NEW MANUFACTORY. The subscribers have, with very considerable exertion, in experimental research, executed a flattering essay towards the establishment of a Queen's Ware Manufactory. Having to depend entirely upon the dint of experiment, for their progress in this art, they are anxious to facilitate the business by the assistance of experienced hands. Believing that there are hands in this country, who have served regular apprenticeships to the business of making queen's ware, in Europe, they give the public notice, that they wish to employ a few such HANDS. They have access to a bed of clay, which they are convinced is proper for the above purpose. THOMAS VICKERS, & SON, Near Downingtown, Chester county, Pen.

AGRICULTURE.

To secure Garden Vegetables from the effects of frost. The next morning after a night's frost, at day break or soon after, sprinkle every thing liable to injury, with water from a watering-pot. The quantity of water required will bear some proportion to the intensity of the

front. This will generally secure vegetables from injury, even though the frost should appear for several successive nights. Every person in the least conversant with culinary affairs, knows that frozen meat or frozen vegetables should, before cooking, be immersed in cold water, by which the frost is extruded, and the original qualities of the articles retained; but if immersed in warm or hot water, or if suffered to thaw by the effects of a milder temperature, they are essentially injured. Frozen limbs too, if warmed by the fire, mortify, but if immersed in cold water, no injury follows, except a slight inflammation, and this not always. In this, as in many other cases, Animal and Vegetable life are subject to the same rules of Pathology.

For the benefit of Farmers and Agriculturalists.

The following directions are offered to the public as an effectual remedy for fruit trees that are liable to be destroyed by worms. This remedy possesses an excellent nutritious quality that is salubrious, and fertilizes the tree beyond any thing that can be substituted in the room of it. The following is the process.—Take one pound of good potash and dissolve it in one gallon of rain water, then put half a pound of quicklime into it, and boil it half an hour; take it off and set it to cool, and it will be fit for use. Make a mop of linen rags with a handle long enough to reach the lower limbs of the tree, then walk the trunk of the tree with the lie, from the lower limbs to the ground, and the sharper and more pungent the lie is, the better. This is an infallible remedy against the worms crawling up the tree. It nourishes and invigorates the tree and makes it fruitful, by softening the bark, attracting the nitrous acid in the air, and causing a quick circulation in the sap. Tarring the trees is I think, a great damage afterwards, because it grows harder, binds the bark and prevents a free circulation, but the nature of the alkali salts is salubrious and attractive. It draws the nitrous moisture and dew to the trees which nourish and invigorate them beyond any thing that can be thought of. Two or three washings will do, beginning in March before they go up, and continuing till they are done going up. I have made the experiment and found the good effect of it, beyond my most sanguine expectations, and as this is the season I hope the experiment will be made, not only with fruit trees, but with all kinds of vegetables, which I think will fully answer every expectation. It can be done with very little cost, house ashes leached will do, if the lie is strong and pungent—for though it is death to the insect, it is life and nourishment to the vegetables. As the attraction of the loadstone is to the needle, so is the attractive quality of alkali salts to the moisture, which is the life and health of the vegetable world, and makes it fruitful. JOHN AUSTIN, Charlestown, (Mass.) 1809.

TUITION.

A young gentleman who has been educated in one of the best seminaries on this side the Blue Ridge, will commence a SCHOOL in this town as soon as a sufficient number of pupils are obtained. He will teach the English and Latin languages after the most approved method—Arithmetic, Mathematics, the use of the globes, &c. For further particulars inquire of the printer, or of Mr. Francis Tillet, in this town. Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Wanted Immediately.

A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-MAKER, who is a good workman. GEO. S. HARRIS, Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a journeyman at the Smithing Business. Good wages will be given to a good workman—no other need apply. THOMAS H. GRADY, Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

RAGS!

Three cents per pound, Will be given for clean lines and cotton-rags, at this office.

NOTICE.
The second battalion attached to the 55th regiment of Jefferson militia, commanded by major Joseph Crane, is ordered to attend battalion muster on Saturday the 27th of this present month, at Charlestown.
May 3, 1809.

Walnut plank wanted.
A generous price in cash, will be given for seasoned walnut plank, by the subscriber.
ANDREW WOODS.
Charlestown, April 24, 1809.

NOTICE
To the Tenants of Shannondale.
THIS is to apprise you, that in every thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my aunt Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord to make it good: as I have for some time held a lease for the whole tract, duly executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, May 2, 1809.

Wool Carding Machine.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will have in operation, on the 20th of May next, a machine for picking, breaking, and carding wool, and making it into rolls, at Henry Seibert's mill, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield; where he will be always ready to serve those who may please to favor him with their custom. His price will be nine cents per pound for picking, carding and rolling. Persons sending wool must furnish one pound of hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls, and have the wool well washed and cleaned of burrs. Good merchantable wheat will be taken at the market price, instead of money, delivered at the above-mentioned mill.
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
April 27, 1809.

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.
Charlestown, March 17, 1809.

Flour Boated
From Kepplyft Furnace to George town, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore, 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.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requested to forward a minute of the kind; if on bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a disposition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
C. BINNS, Esq., &c.
April 21, 1809.

A bargain.
HAVING been badly treated by some of my old customers, I am under the necessity, (in order to extricate myself from debt) of selling all my stock of goods now on hand, which were laid in when goods were cheap, and I will give as great a bargain as can be had in Baltimore at the present time.
I will also sell or rent a house and lot, with a good well of water thereon, situated on the main street in Charles town—Also several negroes and some household and kitchen furniture.
All persons indebted to me are requested to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given.
Wm. GIBBS.
Charlestown, April 21, 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.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those having claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested.
ABRAM DAVENPORT, Adm'r.
April 21, 1809.

Young Billy Duane,
WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and will 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 brought, and six dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as 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 Ameritus, out of Capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey 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 BALLSTAT.
March 31, 1809.

Was Found
On the 5th instant, on the plantation of George North, near Charlestown, a man's saddle, considerably worn. The owner may have it on applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement.
ABRAM DAVENPORT.
April 21, 1809.

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.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this Office.

A few Copies OF AN ADDRESS TO THE People of New England, BY ALGERNON SIDNEY,
For sale at this Office.

Darkeville Factory.
THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order in a few days at his Pulling Mill near Darkeville, or Buckles-Town; he will have one Machine for the purpose of breaking the wool and another for making the rolls, which will enable him to do work in a complete manner and to card for persons that come from a distance while they stay. He will also have a Machine for SPINNING WOOL, ready by the first of June. Persons who bring Wool to be carded and spun can have it also wove and fulled before they take it away, if they think proper. Wool brought to the Machine must be well picked and greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or 12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding will be eight cents per lb. and the price of spinning will be one cent per cut.
JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.
N. B. He hopes his customers will be particular in sorting and picking their wool, and he will use his best endeavors to make them good rolls.—He still continues his flag at Messrs. G. & J. Humphrey's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.
May 10, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.
THE subscriber wishes to sell for cash, a very likely Negro Woman, between twenty-four and five years of age, with two children, the eldest about six years old—She is a tolerable good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good spinner. For terms apply to
H. HYMEN PERKINS.
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1809.

Wanted immediately,
TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.
JOHN DAUGHERTY.
May 12, 1809.

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 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.**
Shannon-Hill, March 24, 1809.

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 Rock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.
King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cultis's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Compaign, 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.
March 17, 1809.

Execution Bonds
Handsomely printed.—For sale at this Office.

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 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 favors, 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.
The Celebrated Imported Horse,
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 that they will fully recommend him 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 best 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 gaits. His sire was Sir John Pennymann's renowned horse North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Matchem, out of Col. Howe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was gotten 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 BELTZHOVER.
March 27, 1809.
This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. McCroft, Oxford-street, London, in the summer of the year 1801—that I sold him, with the horse Goldfinder, to Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed, and November, 1801. North Star was 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 these colts to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been received for one of that age.
John Bear,
Andrew Graff,
Jacob Graff,
Adam Reigart, jun.
March 1, 1805.

M. BAYLEY, Agent for John T. Mason, Esq.,
Washington county, Maryland.
April 10, 1803.

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer hereof.

RAGS!
Three cents per pound.
Will be given for clean lines and cotton rags, at this office.

POLITICAL VIEWS.
The following letter, from a gentleman in England, explains in strong colors the past and present conduct of British Ministry. It is written by a Liverpool American to a gentleman in South Carolina, under date of Feb.—We are indebted for it to the Melton City Gazette. Enq.

For some months, during the last winter, I scarcely dared to flatter myself that a period more favorable to my views would take place in any reasonable time; as I could not bring myself to believe, from the appearance of things, that any circumstances could open which would change the very policy of the administration of this country had assumed towards America. The unexpected rising which took place in June last, in Spain, in opposition to the doings there of Napoleon, seemed to have infatuated the mind of the British Ministry, and one might have supposed, from delirium which pervaded the nation, that the French had been entirely driven out of that country; that they would never be able to return to 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 best 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 gaits. His sire was Sir John Pennymann's renowned horse North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Matchem, out of Col. Howe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was gotten by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkshire mare.
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John Bear,
Andrew Graff,
Jacob Graff,
Adam Reigart, jun.
March 1, 1805.

I do hereby certify that John T. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season to me, each foaled a horse colored North Star, which in my opinion is not excelled by any other of his age on the continent of the U. States, no great relief could be to be a superior foal getter.

M. BAYLEY, Agent for John T. Mason, Esq.,
Washington county, Maryland.
April 10, 1803.

Writing Paper
For sale by the Printer hereof.

RAGS!
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In this situation of things, the Ministry seemed unwilling to meet parliament; its meeting was prorogued from

time to time, probably in hopes that something favorable might turn up; but these hopes have been disappointed, and that most woefully; for you will have seen by the public papers, that a total overthrow of the army sent to assist the Spaniards, has been the fatal result of that more than Quixotic expedition; that the immense armies which were flattered to have been raised by the Spaniards themselves have been swept away, and that that country has submitted to the arms of the Emperor. Positive accounts were also received, that Mr. Madison had been elevated to the Presidency, by an overwhelming majority. This was an event so different from what the Ministry and its followers had been led to expect by their agents in America, that many of them became outrageous; and Timothy Pickering's letter, and the papers opposed to your administration, and their editors were loaded with execrations for having raised hopes which were all blasted. It was said that these deceptions originated either in ignorance of the state of the country, or from design; and that in either case, they were hereafter unworthy of any credit being given to them. As the meeting of Parliament could not be put off beyond January, the Ministry had to meet it then, in this forlorn situation; and as if their troubles were not great enough, an unexpected affair appeared to add to their embarrassments. The Duke of York, who had slighted a kept mistress of his, was held up to the nation by her, as having in the most scandalous manner, been concerned with her in a traffic of selling places in the army, and applying the money, thus shamefully obtained, to their private pleasures. These things all happening together, have worked a change here in the mind of the nation, that can only be conceived by those who are witnesses of it.—We hear no more ill-natured things lavished on our country, on the contrary, many able men in both houses of Parliament have spoken in the severest terms of reproach against the ministry, for not accepting the offers made by the president in August last, for the settling the disputes between the two nations, and the ministry appeared to have been so confounded by these powerful attacks, and their other misfortunes, that it is now confidently asserted, that a messenger has been sent to America, to direct the minister there to settle the existing differences as soon as possible, and on the terms that have heretofore been scouted at by this Ministry. If this is so, I expect to hear of a good understanding being soon established; for, as the claims of our government on this, were founded in justice, they will, while they continue firm, in asking nothing more than they did when Mr. Canning was dealing out to our Minister here, those sarcastic remarks which appear in his letters full of indignation and which certainly reflect no credit on him, or on his country. Presuming that the information I have received is authentic, that the embargo will be raised, and that a change favorable to our commerce with this country will soon take place; you will naturally wish to know what my opinion is, respecting that commerce. I will, therefore, merely say that all kinds of meals, flour, rice and wheat will bear a good profit, at least till the new crop comes in, in October next; and if that is not very abundant, the prices will continue to be good.—This remark will also apply to prices, to flaves, timber, naval stores, and to all our raw materials, except cotton; but I cannot say anything very favorable for it. I have learnt a fact here since my arrival, which I was ignorant of before, which is, that full half of the cotton received from the U. States was no further manufactured here, than to be spun into yarn, in which state it was exported to the continent, and made into cloth in Germany and other parts of the continent. As this trade is entirely cut off at present, (for it is an article too bulky to admit of being smuggled to advantage) that vent is stopped of course. The two crops of cotton

which you have now on hand, will be more than can be called by the manufacturers here in the present unsettled state of things. The consequence, I draw from this, is, that it will be very low after a large quantity arrives, and perhaps will not afford any profit to those who ship it.

Shipwreck and miraculous escape.
We stated in a former paper, that the ship Monticello, from the Lima fell in with the wreck of a vessel at sea, on which was found a man, the last of the crew, who had preserved a precarious existence for a number of days by feeding upon the bodies of his comrades.
This statement was in the first instance considered too extravagant to be true; but it is now well known to be a fact. It was also said that the crew caught lots which of them should die, to sustain the lives of the remainder; but this is not confirmed by the narrative of the survivor. He admits, however, that when any of his comrades died from hunger or thirst, he was driven to the necessity of exulting upon their remains.
When the captain of the Monticello took this wretched man on board his ship, he gave him a change of clothes and linen, and would not suffer him to take much sustenance at one time. The first nutriment he gave him was two cups of coffee, and a small piece of toast, and by adhering to this system, in the course of a few days, the man was quite restored to health. He proved a most excellent sailor, and was a great acquisition. But it is a curious fact, that not one of the crew of the Monticello would, for a length of time, associate with him, on account of the diet he had fed upon: hoping to cure them of their prejudice, the captain kindly invited the unfortunate seaman to his table; but this had not the desired effect; on the contrary, those persons who usually messed with the captain deserted his table. Time, however, and the general good conduct of the man restored him to the society of his shipmates. In relating to them his sufferings on board the wreck, he obtained, as much as possible, from mentioning the manner of his subsistence; but the crew themselves had witnessed his food hung up in the shrouds, at the time he was taken from the wreck.

Particulars given by the wrecked mariner are these: His name is Thomas Moorhead, a native of the county of Durham; he served his time to the sea in the coal trade; the ship in which he was wrecked was the Acorn, captain M'Leod, of Stockton, to which they were bound from America, when, on the 30th October, a severe gale of wind came on, in which the ship made a great deal of water, and finally filled and overset, in lat. 41, long. 48; by misfortune, the carpenter and a black man, were drowned. In about ten minutes the sea carried away her main-mast and the righted again. At this period the sea made a clear passage over the ship, but the could not well sink, being laden with timber. The master, Andrew Brass, and John Simpson, a boy were washed overboard, but at day light the master was washed on board again, having been for some hours clinging to the pieces of the wreck. All hands next proceeded to the foretop, and in five hours time two more of the crew died in consequence of the inclemency of the weather. Soon after the timberman Francis Bradley, Christopher Baly and Thomas Bales, boys, nearly the whole of the remainder of the hands, were frost bitten. In this deplorable situation they all remained in the top four days, when not a fragment of the cabin was to be seen. Every thing was washed out of the cabin windows, except three pieces of meat, which were found in the stern sheets. The ship's rudder parted on the 12th of Nov. Thomas Charleton, and the boy Charles English, died on the 23d.

The master prolonged a miserable existence to the 12th of December, on which day he died. William Pearson fell a victim to thirst. All the casks of water were swept off the deck when the vessel upset on the 31st; the little moisture they procured was from the rain that fell, and which they caught in their hats, &c. in the foretop. The Monticello fell in with the wreck of the Acorn, in lat. 41, long. 25, when the Capt. humanely sent a long boat for Moorhead. He was taken out of the top where he had been fifty one days, and towards the latter end expecting to share the unhappy fate of his companions.

From a late London Paper.
Junot, duke of Abrantes.—We have already mentioned the report, that this man, who made so considerable an appearance in the campaign of Portugal, was born in Ireland. A correspondent wishes us to give insertion to the following account on the subject.—Junot is the son of a schoolmaster near Athy, in the county of Kildare, of the name of Julian, and he now has a brother, a sergeant in the Waterford militia, and an uncommonly good looking, powerful, and well conducted man. He has a sister too, whose name since received a letter from him, intimating that a fortunate occurrence in the field, had introduced him to the favour of Bonaparte.

Junot is an excellent scholar, and for some years was a usher in the school of Mr. Dunn near Athy, where he was much liked, though rather too fond of fighting. He attended all the boxing matches in the country; and, although he never entered the lifts for money, would 'for love' break bones of any person who, from the same motives, chose to contend with him.

DUEL.
From the United States Gazette of May 17.
A duel took place this morning between Sir George Macklin and Capt. F., lately of the French army, near the Black Horse Tavern, within a few miles of Philadelphia. Sir George was on the ground about half past three, attended by his second, M. O., and Dr. B.; a short time after which, Capt. F. accompanied by his second, made his appearance.

The ground had been previously measured, twelve paces, but at the instance of Sir George, the distance was reduced to ten. They both fired at the same moment, by a signal. Sir George received a ball near the groin, and Capt. F. was wounded in the left arm. When Sir George received his wound he beckoned to his opponent to make his escape, as he was convinced his wound was mortal. Mr. O. and Sir George's servant supported him to his carriage and he returned to town.

The circumstances that produced this unfortunate affair, will not be uninteresting. Sir George Macklin is enthusiastically attached to the prince of Wales, and has, whenever it has been necessary, without ever consulting his personal safety, been a zealous defender of his character. Capt. F. is only a few days from France, and in company with Sir George and some others, the conversation unfortunately turned on the present royal family of Great Britain, when captain F. uttered the most illiberal abuse against every branch of it—but particularly against the Prince of Wales. At which Sir George Macklin demanded if he knew that he was a subject of G. Britain. Capt. F. replied in the affirmative. When Sir George informed him that his assertions with respect to the prince of Wales were base and unmanly, equally delusive of probability and truth, nor would he ever suffer him or any of his nation, to traduce with impunity the character of that prince. Words of such import followed, that the parties exchanged cards. In a few hours Sir G. received a challenge from captain F.
Sir George Macklin has been absent from his native country (Ireland) about