

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 83.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

For Sale,

THAT valuable Tract of Land whereon the subscriber at present resides, commonly known by the name of Mount Pleasant, lying in the county of Jefferson and State of Virginia, about eight miles from Shepherdstown, six from Charlestown, and ten from Martinsburg. This farm has on it every building for the accommodation of any farmer—about one fourth in timber—good meadows, orchards, and a never failing well of good water, and is generally supposed to be in the highest state of cultivation of any farm in the valley. This farm contains about 350 acres. Also one other farm in the county aforesaid, lying in the rich woods—about one half of this farm is in timber of a superior quality, and soil naturally inferior to none in the valley. This tract lies about two miles from Charlestown, and contains about 220 acres. The above tracts of land will be sold on as reasonable terms as any land in the neighborhood in which they lie, and the payments made more easy than the general terms of land sales, by the purchasers securing me as to the after payments, so that I can draw the interest annually. A small sum will be required in hand. If the above lands are sold by the first day of December next, I shall on the 29th of said month, sell between 30 and 40 negroes of every kind—crops, farming utensils, a large flock of every description, household and kitchen furniture, &c. This sale will be held on the Mount Pleasant tract, if the lands are sold, as stated above.

RICHARD BAYLOR.
October 6, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. Hibberd's Fulling Mill, near Martinsburg, (where he carried on the Fulling and Dying Business, extensively, for a considerable time,) to Arthur Carter's Fulling Mill, on Redoubt, five miles from Winchester, where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all its various branches, which he is now ready to commence. He flatters himself that from experience and strict attention, he shall be able to render satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom.

For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed, where Cloth will be received with written directions, and dyed and returned with all possible dispatch, viz: at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Winchester; Mr. Burwell's store, Millwood; and at Mr. William Shirley's, Charlestown.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 6, 1809.

Public Auction.

ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold for cash, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Jefferson county,

Nine Virginia born slaves, consisting of women, boys and children, together with a few horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, the property of Philip Alexander, deceased.

GERARD ALEXANDER.
October 6, 1809.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the tenth day of November next, at the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, a number of work horses, several brood mares, and colts, milch cows and young cattle, a quantity of CORN and HAY, and a number of other articles. Nine months credit will be given for all the above property, except the corn and hay, which will be sold for cash. The purchasers on credit to give bond with approved security. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN MACKIN, jun.
October 6, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.

SILAS GLASCOCK.
September 22, 1809.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charles-town, on the first instant, and if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. Margueret H. Lang	Lancelot Lee, 3
Townly Athey	Richard B. Lee
Jacob Alstodt	Th. T. Lowry, esq.
B. John P. Little	M. John Mason
G. W. Baylor	Thomas Moore and Rachel
Thomas Blackburn	Garland Moore
Thomas Bennett	Jesse Moore
Joseph Bryan	James Milton
Walter Baker	Mary M. Kenney
Richard Baylor	N. North & Smallwood
C. John Moler	Francis O'Neal
Garland Moore	Wm. C. Newton
Jesse Moore	P. David Pulce
James Milton	George Potts
Mary M. Kenney	Eliza Putton
N. North & Smallwood	R. Charles Ridgeley
Francis O'Neal	Thomas Reyley
Wm. C. Newton	James Robardet
P. David Pulce	S. Frederick Smith
George Potts	Samuel Swaney
Eliza Putton	Henry Skaggs
R. Charles Ridgeley	Mary B. Saunders
Thomas Reyley	Philip Strider
James Robardet	Harty Sullivan
S. Frederick Smith	T. Peter Tiernan
Samuel Swaney	Samuel Tillet
Henry Skaggs	W. Francis Whiting
Mary B. Saunders	Catherine Wimmer
Philip Strider	Beverly Whiting
Harty Sullivan	Samuel Washington
T. Peter Tiernan	Capt. John Wormley
Samuel Tillet	Wm. Wartenbee
W. Francis Whiting	George Ware
Catherine Wimmer	Wm. Wallace
Beverly Whiting	H. Jacob Honnold
Samuel Washington	James Heath
Capt. John Wormley	John Haynie
Wm. Wartenbee	James Hurst
George Ware	William Henry
Wm. Wallace	I. George Inanson
H. Jacob Honnold	K. Thomas Keyes
James Heath	L. Thomas Keffer
John Haynie	L. James Lauck
James Hurst	
William Henry	
I. George Inanson	
K. Thomas Keyes	
L. Thomas Keffer	
L. James Lauck	

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
October 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu Lathels, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.

JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.
October 6, 1809.

The Overseers

Of the Poor of Jefferson county are requested to meet at James Brown's in Shepherdstown, on Thursday the 19th instant. All persons interested are desired to attend.

By order,
JAMES BROWN, C. P. O.
October 6, 1809.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Jane has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, I do hereby forewarn all persons from trifling her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. All persons are also forewarned from harboring her at their peril.

JAMES BRUMHALL.
August 7, 1809.

The subscriber has loaned to some of his acquaintances the seventh volume of Swift's works—the book has no name written in it that he knows of—it is bound in black calf, and was printed in Edinburgh in 1768 for Eben Wilson, bookseller, Dumfries. Also a pair of red saddlebags, under the flap of which is written the name of Andrew Waggoner—Also a pair of old black saddlebags. Whoever has the above described property, by returning it will confer a favor on

GEO. HITE.
September 15, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

Take Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal property of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due on the 31st instant—they are desired to be punctual in making payment, as no indulgence can be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them duly authenticated, for settlement.

A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.
October 6, 1809.

Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provisions of an act passed on the thirty-first day of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fairfax on the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. Orr, on the first day of January last past, and the colts of sale, viz: the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannondale tract—also the seats for water works, adjacent to the upper end of said tenement, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.
August 25, 1809.

Charles G. Richter,

HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind encouragement he has received since his settlement in this place, and takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he still continues to attend to his business, at his shop next door to Capt. Hite's Hotel.

Having received the newest fashions from Baltimore, &c. and being amply supplied with hair of every colour, he is happy to inform the Ladies, that he has it now fully in his power to furnish them with Wigs and Frizzets of the most elegant kind, and on the most liberal terms.

He also begs leave to make it known for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald, and to whom it would be considered superfluous to point out the great advantages both with regard to health, as well as comfort to be derived from wearing a Wig, that he can accommodate them with Wigs of the neatest description, and so exactly similar to the colour of their hair, as to escape the notice of the nicest observer.

All orders from the country punctually attended to.

Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.

JOHN INGLISH.
September 8, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.

August 10, 1809.

Lime for Sale.

THE subscriber, living near Hall's mill, has a fresh kiln of lime for sale.

JOHN HENKLE.
September 8, 1809.

Lawyer's, Clerk's, Sheriff's and Constable's BLANKS, for sale at his Office.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Wednesday the first day of November next, (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be exposed to public sale at the subscriber's farm in Jefferson County, called Travellers Rest, a variety of personal property, to wit: about twenty young Steers that are fat and suitable for winter beef, ten or twelve Milch Cows, and a number of other cattle, including a large young bull of the English breed, a number of Sheep and a large pen of young Hogs, fatten'd with corn; also a number of work horses and promising colts—also a strong Waggon, a Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, an excellent Wheat fan, and other implements of husbandry—also a quantity of Indian Corn—also sundry articles of household furniture, to wit, a Mahogany Side Board, Dining Tables, Card Tables, &c.—also a good second hand Coach newly lin'd, with plated harness—also a double Chair or Gig, which has run about twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above ten dollars, on giving bonds with approved security; for sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash will be expected. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. The subscriber will also hire out at the same time and place, five strong young Negro Men, all remarkably healthy.

JOHN MARK.
Baltimore, October 10, 1809.

A List of Letters

In the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the first day of October, 1809.

A. Mr. Kehaman (wagon maker)
Wm. Armstrong 2
John Abell
B. Thomas B. Lucas
John Lambright
M. Joseph Manner
Benj. Boydton
Isaac Byers
C. William Peerce
Henry Cookes
William & Benjamin Commigys
John Clawson
E. Mathias Selser
Jacob Ellis
G. Dennis Stephens
Peter Steely
H. Joseph Turner
Aquilla Thomas
Nancy Threklod
V. Jacob Verner
W. Joseph Withrow 2
Elizabeth Kidwell

JAMES BROWN, P. M.
October 1, 1809.

A List of Letters

In the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the first day of October, 1809.

A. Mr. Kehaman (wagon maker)
Wm. Armstrong 2
John Abell
B. Thomas B. Lucas
John Lambright
M. Joseph Manner
Benj. Boydton
Isaac Byers
C. William Peerce
Henry Cookes
William & Benjamin Commigys
John Clawson
E. Mathias Selser
Jacob Ellis
G. Dennis Stephens
Peter Steely
H. Joseph Turner
Aquilla Thomas
Nancy Threklod
V. Jacob Verner
W. Joseph Withrow 2
Elizabeth Kidwell

JAMES BROWN, P. M.
October 1, 1809.

GROCERIES.

Finley and Vanlear,
Howard Street, BALTIMORE,
Have on hand an excellent assortment

Groceries and Liquors,

which they are disposed to sell at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE. It is their intention to make it the interest of punctual men to give them a call. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors.

Baltimore, October 10, 1809.

Darkesville Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in complete order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He will continue his Rage at Messrs. John and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charlestown, every two weeks during the winters to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also continue to card wool till the first of November.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.
October 13, 1809.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.

WM. CONWAY.
October 13, 1809.

GROCERIES.

Finley and Vanlear,
Howard Street, BALTIMORE,
Have on hand an excellent assortment

Groceries and Liquors,

which they are disposed to sell at reduced prices for CASH or PRODUCE. It is their intention to make it the interest of punctual men to give them a call. Orders from a distance will be punctually attended to.

Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors.

Baltimore, October 10, 1809.

A List of Letters

In the Post Office at Shepherdstown, on the first day of October, 1809.

A. Mr. Kehaman (wagon maker)
Wm. Armstrong 2
John Abell
B. Thomas B. Lucas
John Lambright
M. Joseph Manner
Benj. Boydton
Isaac Byers
C. William Peerce
Henry Cookes
William & Benjamin Commigys
John Clawson
E. Mathias Selser
Jacob Ellis
G. Dennis Stephens
Peter Steely
H. Joseph Turner
Aquilla Thomas
Nancy Threklod
V. Jacob Verner
W. Joseph Withrow 2
Elizabeth Kidwell

JAMES BROWN, P. M.
October 1, 1809.

Darkesville Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in complete order, with water sufficient, and every necessary article for carrying on the business on an extensive scale. He will continue his Rage at Messrs. John and Geo. Humphrey's store, in Charlestown, every two weeks during the winters to receive and return cloth. Persons leaving cloth will please to be particular in giving directions how they want it dressed. He will also continue to card wool till the first of November.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.
October 13, 1809.

PUBLIC VENDUE.

ON Wednesday the first day of November next, (if fair, if not the next fair day) will be exposed to public sale at the subscriber's farm in Jefferson County, called Travellers Rest, a variety of personal property, to wit: about twenty young Steers that are fat and suitable for winter beef, ten or twelve Milch Cows, and a number of other cattle, including a large young bull of the English breed, a number of Sheep and a large pen of young Hogs, fatten'd with corn; also a number of work horses and promising colts—also a strong Waggon, a Cart, Ploughs, Harrows, an excellent Wheat fan, and other implements of husbandry—also a quantity of Indian Corn—also sundry articles of household furniture, to wit, a Mahogany Side Board, Dining Tables, Card Tables, &c.—also a good second hand Coach newly lin'd, with plated harness—also a double Chair or Gig, which has run about 18 months, with good harness.—Twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers for all sums above ten dollars, on giving bonds with approved security; for sums not exceeding ten dollars the cash will be expected. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock. The subscriber will also hire out at the same time and place, five strong young Negro Men, all remarkably healthy.

JOHN MARK.
October 13, 1809.

THE NEWS.

The Anglo-Spaniards are not beaten—and why? because the federalists do not wish it to be true.

But the war is renewed between France and Austria, and general Armstrong is coming home—and why?—for the same reason, the "Britifi party" wishes it to be true.

Such are the arguments of the enlightened conductors of the federal presses: but what says common sense?

The positions occupied on the 5th August, by the French corps under Victor and Soult, and by Wellesley between them, put it in the power of the former to attack at pleasure, and put it out of the power of the latter to escape without coming to action. Wellesley no doubt attempted a retreat across the Tagus at Almaraz, and probably commenced a flight towards the Guadiana, but we must suppose the French troops to have lost their characteristic celerity, before we can believe that the British were not overtaken by them.

What then, of the result of their meeting? Wellesley said he conquered Victor at Talavera, and that Victor's army was double that of the Anglo-Spaniards; but we know that Wellesley was defeated and compelled to leave his wounded behind him. If then Victor conquered or had even as large a force as Wellesley's, what must have been the issue of an action in which Soult united with Victor? every man can answer this.

The Salem news, therefore, appears very well deserving of credit—it is just such news as ought to have been anticipated by every one, and it is strengthened by the arrivals from Cadiz and Gibraltar. For the only doubt thrown in the way is, that later dates had been received from Cadiz and Gibraltar—but, then, it is to be remarked that at both places the particulars of the battle were carefully concealed.

As to the advices from England, no part of them is entitled to credit, but that relating to the surrender of Flushing. The renewal of the war with Austria could not have been an object of desire to France, and surely after the battle of Wagram the Austrians could have had no object in the prolongation of hostilities; and the resignation of the "first captain of the age," must be regarded as an evidence of the approach of a permanent peace; so that, if we had nothing else but probabilities to decide from, we should give the negative at once to this part of the news. But, we have this news through the old profittated channel of London ministerial prints, a matter of itself sufficient to arrest belief; while we are told in the French Official Gazette, that Bonaparte was to be in Paris about the 20th of August.

With regard to gen. Armstrong's return, this has been so often announced, that there is no body who will believe it. We are warranted in disbelieving it, because even the London prints do not go so far; they merely mention his return in Amsterdam; and we disbelieve it, because nothing has occurred here or in Europe, to alter the pacific arrangements commenced by M. Hauteville. The decree of the king of Holland is not a new measure, it merely places our ships upon the same footing as that on which they stood six months ago—it is a municipal regulation, for purposes connected with the state of Holland only.

Yes, from the mere rumor in a London paper, that gen. Armstrong was at Amsterdam, and this internal regulation of the king of Holland, our federal editors have manufactured a story (intended no doubt for the election) that our affairs with France were in a worse state than ever.

Let us repeat, the wishes of these luminaries should not induce any man to abandon the belt of all guides, plain common sense.

Nashville, (Ten.) Sept. 22, 1809.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

About 30 miles from Carthage, on the Caney Fork of Cumberland river, a Mr. James Bryant has discovered a

very extensive Allum and Coperas

cave—capable of being wrought to an extent sufficient to supply the whole consumption of this state, and can be afforded at retail in Nashville for half the price the imported coperas has heretofore sold. This discovery which was hinted at some time since in a public paper, is of the greatest importance.

The cave that has been wrought lies in Warren county, within two miles of a boatable stream, there is also a fine road from it, and the coperas we have seen is not quite so fine as some of the imported, but appears to be much stronger, and looks very well. Mr. Bryant has experienced considerable difficulty in acquiring a proper knowledge of the cheap and most productive process by which to separate the coperas from the allum—heretofore he has been obliged to defray the allum to save the coperas—any person who is acquainted with the method or the manner of making either, will confer a favor on the infant manufactures of our state by communicating the same to the editor of the Clarion, that Mr. Bryant may save us the importation of coperas and allum. Mr. Bryant has only made about 200 weight of coperas as yet, but a Mr. Coats to whom he gave permission to try what he could make, has made about 800 weight. He is convinced that the different caves that he knows of in that neighborhood will be sufficient, if properly worked, to supply every call for coperas and allum in this state.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 26.

The king has been pleased to grant the dignities of Baron and Viscount of the United Kingdoms of G. Britain and Ireland, unto the right hon. Sir Arthur Wellesley, Knight of the most hon. order of the Bath, and Lieut. Gen. of his majesty's forces, and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the names, (yles and titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, in the county of Somerset, and Viscount Wellington of Talavera, and Wellington, in the said county.

August 28.

By the new Swedish constitution, which has lately been made public at Stockholm, in five sheets quarto, the king is to be assisted by a council of state, consisting of nine members, by whose advice he makes peace or war, and transacts all important affairs. All public offices must be filled by natives. The king has the supreme command of the land and naval forces. The royal age of maturity takes place at twenty. Should the male branch of the royal family become extinct, the council governs until the states are convoked. No prince royal can marry without the consent of the states.

August 29.

The people of England are at length beginning to awake from the delusive dream by which they have been amused for the last month. The expedition, as we predicted, and as every person of common understanding might have foreseen, is about to return, without having accomplished the avowed object for which it was prepared. Whether a difference of opinion among the superior officers does or does not exist; whether Col. Congress did or did not come home for orders, with respect to the ulterior objects of our armament, we will not undertake to say—but this we know, that our force has lingered before secondary objects, until the grand primary object of the expedition is believed to be now unattainable. Thus ends the conquest of Holland, and expulsion of king Louis. Even Flushing, almost the first fruits of our efforts, is already threatened, and compelled to stand on the defensive! When we look back even but a few weeks and reflect on the opprobrious calumnies with which every one presuming to doubt the full success of the expedition, was loaded, we surely may be excused for exclaiming—what infatuation!

The accomplishment of the ulterior objects of the expedition seems to be completely given up, and the belief is

now very generally prevalent that the

operations of the expedition in Holland are at an end. The almost universal question now is, where does the expedition go next—some say to Sicily—some to Cadiz—others to Lisbon—Perhaps it will puzzle our vigorous ministers to know where to send it. We now relinquish all hope of the power of England being usefully directed by men who have so repeatedly exhibited proofs of utter incapacity in that respect.

In what part of the peninsula the late Sir A. Wellesley will receive the notification of his exaltation to the rank of Viscount, is uncertain—for brilliant as is the lustre reflected on the British army and commander, by their gallant defence at Talavera—they have retreated—are retreating—and must retreat, before a disciplined and experienced force, of acknowledged numerical superiority.

From Germany, we are without intelligence. Amongst the next that is received may be anticipated peace between France and Austria; and long before Christmas, we apprehend, that neither on the Great Peninsula, nor on the continent of Europe, with the exception of Gibraltar, will there be one British regiment.

Last week William Conifable and Richard Cockerot, two manufacturers, were apprehended at Hull, for preparing to leave this kingdom for America.

The dominions of Hanover, to the amount of two millions of livres yearly, have been distributed by Bonaparte among his generals and ministers. The following have the largest grants:

Berthier, Bernadotte, Mortier, Duroc, Ney, Augereau, Massena, Caulaincourt, Davoust, Soult, Lefebvre, Lebrun, Bessieres, Junot, Victor, Fouché, Champagny, Decres and Creter.

August 30.

Letters have been received from Presburgh to the 31st ult. and from Lissa to the 11th inst. By these we learn that the report of a general embargo on the harbors of Russia and the Baltic, is erroneous. It is true that an embargo has been imposed, but, instead of being general, it is confined to native ships only, and its sole object is to prevent their falling into the hands of the powerful British force cruising in that sea. With a licence from this country it is understood that any Russian ships would be permitted to take their departure. All the difficulties respecting the American vessels in the port of Riga, have been removed by the good understanding which subsists between the consignes and the official agents of the Russian government.

Orders have been received at Woolwich to prepare artillery for another expedition.

The following letter supplies some new particulars respecting the late affairs in Walcheren:—

"FLUSHING, Aug. 23.

"The rumours about here are so various and contradictory as to induce a person to doubt the most probable late news, though proceeding from the best authority. Whether the main object of the expedition, viz. the seizure of the enemy's fleet, will be attempted or not, depends, as we here understand, upon the expected decision of

of recovering this island. Within these few days three hundred gun-boats have reached that place from Boulogne, through the canals, and I assure you, it is the decided conviction of some of the most intelligent inhabitants that the attempt, even with all the probability of failure, will certainly be made, and that Gen. Monnet (they say) gave them the assurance and Bernadotte's military fame is committed by his Malter upon the issue. At all events, the brigade stationed here consisting of the 36th, the 63d, and 77th regiments, with the Hon. Col. Cochrane's battalion of embodied detachments, are kept upon the alert, which together with the positions taken by our ships of war, afford to us the most confident hopes that the enemy may repent his temerity, notwithstanding the opportunity which the damaged condition of the batteries of this fortress may, at this moment, present to them. At various times in the course of the morning, we have heard a strong cannonade in the direction of Fort Lillo—it is supposed to proceed from the enemy's batteries up the river upon our gun-boats, which are stationed off its banks. The principal part of Sir John Hope's army still continues in most comfortable quarters in South-Beveland, and really if something ulterior is intended by this army to be executed, indecision and delay must cease.

"The duty on this garrison is very severe, every regiment being obliged to furnish, independent of the necessary guards, parties of 150 and 200 men; to dismantle the works which were constructed for its bombardment. There is prevalent here a rumor, that the works of Middleburgh are to be immediately put in a state of defence, and that a 100 additional guns are to be placed on the ramparts of Flushing. Such an intention indicates the determination of making Walcheren a depot, from which British manufactures may always find their way to the continent. Indeed I, this day, in inspecting the forces in the arsenal, witnessed the illustration of what the persevering spirit of trade will effect, and of the difficulties which in its operation it will certainly surmount. There are now lying on the quay of Flushing, 100 pieces of ordnance of Carron manufacture, with the proper marks of that foundry upon them, so lately manufactured as the year 1808. Here is an evident proof that the ingenuity of gain laughs at the intricacy of British Orders of Council, and at all the efforts of French interdicts.

"Within this hour this garrison received the agreeable intelligence, that French property to a considerable amount has been discovered at Middleburgh. By the activity of the Commissioners, specie to a large amount has been found, and nearly 200 tons of saltpetre. The stores here are very rich, the arsenal being now filled with the most material naval stores. I cannot conclude this letter without stating, that the enemy bore ample testimony to the unparalleled ability with which our artillery was conducted during the bombardment."

Copy of a letter from a respectable commercial house in Liverpool to another in New-York, received by the Pacific.

"LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2, 1809.—We annex the actual currency for your chief exports, assuring you that more encouraging quotations are, at present, merely nominal, and not at all to be justified by the tone of our market."

"Whilst we are fully convinced that, as far as it is practicable, the course of American policy will be unalterably pacific, we are not without our fears that the intercourse will again be suspended. The partial repeal of our orders in council, and the mild character of our constructive blockade, may, if skillfully and temperately urged, lead to a happy issue; but knowing that the sentiment of the British minister is lofty and unwise "that America will—America must submit," we apprehend that Mr. Jackson's instructions are not quite as conciliatory as the novelty and oppression of the case, as well as the vital interests at stake, so evidently and powerfully demanded.

"Our next advices, which may be expected to announce Mr. Jackson's arrival, are looked to with a degree of anxiety which we never before witnessed; and whilst any pause in the intercourse, however short its duration, would clearly and materially enhance the prices of produce, our present quotations certainly could not make a stand against the strong hope of an early adjustment of subsiding differences.

"Unfortunately for our country there is a warlike character in our councils, which is totally adverse to any permanent arrangement; and sooner or later this spirit if not laid by the nation, will seek an opportunity of discharging itself upon America. Even where the interests of America are concurrent with the measures of Britain, the disposition is never allowed to grace the act; and the English minister, with a degree of asperity which is without precedent and without apology, shamelessly avows that the good which was done to America by his measures, was undesigned by his government! How can we ultimately look to peace from an administration where the desire of doing good, from a good motive, is renounced in the most daring and profligate manner?

"It is very clear that the government of America and England have not yet come together with that earnestness, or understood each other with that precision, which the magnitude of the object, the very nature of the discussion, and above all, the distant position of the two nations, so pre-eminently demanded.—We will further venture to assert, without any qualification or condition whatever, that Mr. Erskine is not the only member of the Diplomatic Tribe who has incurred the displeasure, or forfeited the confidence, of his government.

"Affixed to our quotations we have given some brief notices of the state and prospects of our market; but our trade is so completely suspended upon the issue of political discussion, that it is difficult, if not quite impossible, to form an opinion upon any sort of accuracy. That Mr. Madison will act towards England as well as France, with temper, moderation and firmness, we have no doubt whatever; but the points in discussion are the most delicate and vital nature. What can be the equivalent for the honor—for any portion of the honor, or just neutrality of a nation? Our conviction is, that if you do not contend, you will seek in vain for ample justice from France or England; and the question then will be, unable to obtain justice from either, will you, upon the cold doctrine of prudence or necessity, submit to a system of impartial rigour, insult and oppression from both? The position of America gives her strength, and though in distinct and different points; she, perhaps, is unequal to other nations, still she may be honest to herself. This, in our opinion, is the great question, even if the dispute should, for a time, be patched up, which must arrest the attention of the next Congress. The representatives of America we think will do their duty; but, after what is past, should they in a temporizing spirit, or with those compliances of which Europe furnishes an ample catalogue of examples, compromise the neutral rights, honors and advantages of their country, then we are convinced they will find at home a power more fatal to them than England and France, or even France and England united. We have been reluctantly led into these political speculations from a strong conviction of their importance, and from the unalterable belief that however our commerce may fluctuate under the vicissitudes of the negotiation, it is the discussions in Congress which must give a firm and ultimate turn to our market: The balance of probabilities, in our opinion, decidedly inclines, to a very material, though perhaps not to an immediate advance, in the prices of all your export articles.

"Assuring you that we shall be infinitely more gratified in the failure, than the accomplishment of our anticipations, we remain with sincerity, your very obedient servants."

The defeat of Wagram has excited the greatest irritation and disorder among the Austrian officers, who blame each other for the misfortunes of that decisive day. Field marshal Hiller has demanded and obtained leave to resign, and general Bellegarde has obtained the same permission, it is said, without having required it.

The following order of the day was published on the day after the battle of Wagram:

ORDER OF THE DAY.
In the battle of yesterday, the troops of the left wing in no respect answered the expectations which I had a right to cherish respecting them, nor the hopes I had formed, the importance of that day considered, from their strong and advantageous position.

The disastrous result of that battle must be ascribed to the conduct of these troops; for as the confusion was

generally among them, the retreat was made with too great haste and disorder. I am also, with some exceptions, far from being satisfied with the infantry. Several regiments marched forward too soon, and began to fire without any cause. They were besides so crowded together, that they fired upon one another. The officers were not able to rally the larger bodies, which fled in disorder, and thus ground was lost. The confused cry which was heard among the troops, drowned the voice of the commanding officers.

Had the commanders accustomied their troops to silence, and taught them to attend to nothing but their orders, the separation of the left wing would not have produced such shameful consequences.

In every regiment which shall hereafter conduct itself in a similar manner, the tenth man shall be condemned to die, and the rest of the men shall be distributed among the other regiments. The commanding officer shall be cashiered, and the other officers dismissed. Cries of alarm among the soldiers shall be punished with death. The troops must only act when orders are given to them, or on the signal of the drum. In most regiments, the drums are placed with the music, out of the reach of the fire, but the commanding officers shall see that all the drums return to their posts, and shall take care that the troops under their direction do not fire without orders or at too great distance.

In the evening of the 5th the regiment of Argentine made such bad dispositions, that in the unprofitable retreat to Neusidel, the 2d line fired on the first and occasioned great disorder. The regiment of Hesso Nemburg did nothing but wander here and there, sometimes was heard the cry of "forward" where there was no enemy! Gen. Riess did not conduct himself well at Enzersdorf. On the 6th, in the evening, I did not find him at the head of his troops, and besides, he did not follow the orders which were given him respecting the attack. He shall be dismissed from the service of his majesty.

The disorder which still prevails among the troops, proves that the officers of the staff know not how to apply a remedy. I shall, however, set an example myself. I shall, according to the circumstances, dismiss or cashier such officers of the grand staff, whose troops are not again brought under proper discipline. It is the shame of the army that so many stragglers and plunderers are found on all the roads and in all the villages.

(Signed) CHARLES, Generalissimo.

INSURRECTION IN MAINE.

"Hallowell, Oct. 4, 1809.
"We are all in a most unhappy situation in this part of the country, for we are in a state of actual rebellion. You have no doubt heard of a murder committed some weeks back near this town by some squatters, and that 8 men who did the act are in goal. For some time we were told they would be rescued; but the report was treated with contempt, until Friday night, 29th September, between the hours of 12 and 1, when we were roused by the cries of murder and fire! Before I could get out of bed, a military notification was read to me to appear armed and equipped in 3 minutes at the gun-house. When I got into the street, every thing was in confusion. I found that the artillery had gone on to Augusta; and part of our company mounted on horseback had also proceeded. We remained on our arms until day light. Saturday a strong guard turned out, and we were pretty quiet. On Sunday night the alarm commenced at 10 o'clock, and positive information was received of a considerable body of the enemy, within a few miles of Augusta; so we remained during the night. Monday I was drafted, and marched at 7 in the evening. Stood on guard six hours, on one of the roads about a mile from the settlement. Tuesday night we hoped that the force was so great we should have some rest, but it was the worst of all. About midnight the Augusta bell began to ring; (the signal for their being actually attacked) we could distinctly hear the guns. The small part of our company that had been left behind, were immediately ordered to march—the alarm guns were fired to bring up the troops from Gardner. On our arrival, we found the guards had been driven in, except four; who were captured within a few rods of Augusta bridge.

They resisted until overpowered by a party of 50 or 60. In the fray, some were wounded; unfortunately, the main body at the goal were not strong enough to reinforce the party attacked; they were 1 ft to struggle for themselves. Major Weeks, who had rendered himself very conspicuous for his exertions in rousing the well affected part of the country to support the government and the laws, mounted his horse and rode to the bridge. He was seized, and dragged into the woods, and threatened to be hanged; but fortunately made his escape. A regular force of about 400 troops is kept at Augusta, and an obliged to hire a man to be there, and at the same time to patrol the streets here; for we are in great danger of being set on fire, in order to compel us to go to Augusta in case of alarm. It is supposed that the insurgents are from 1000 to 1500 strong, and the affection is rapidly spreading. Gen. Sewall has sent on to the governor his orders."

Nashville, (Ten.) July 28.
Mob Law.—On Tuesday week last, we are informed a most atrocious and unprecedented murder was committed in Logan county, Kentucky; the particulars as far as we heard them, amount to this:

For some years a set of villainous fellows, the borders of this state and Kentucky, to suppress whom the civil authority was insufficient, and whose whose duty it was to call for other aid in many cases, were implicated or intimidated by the power of the mob. In this difficulty, a number of citizens to their own hands, and called themselves regulators; their plan was to procure all the evidence they could against a suspected person, then arrest him and compel him to discover what he had stolen, and who were his accomplices.

Some who were taken up made considerable discoveries of stolen horses, cows, farming utensils, and various kinds of property—nay, we were told of them sometimes crept out; others of them would tell nothing; these the regulators would whip, hang for a while, or otherwise punish, until the life of the object was near gone. One man branded a few years past at Nashville, for breaking open a store; he was taken before a magistrate, but nothing appearing that could be proved to the satisfaction of the justice, he was dismissed. The regulators then took him to the woods, and whipped him; he confessed some things, and that he was a deserter from the army.

This not being satisfactory to the regulators, they proceeded to hang him in hopes of obtaining the names of a gang of horse thieves who are supposed to be leagued together in a chain through the mountains of Ohio, but Tennessee, Kentucky and Ohio, but nothing was divulged. A party then took him into custody and carried him to the place from whence he is said to have deserted; but on the road about four miles, they shot him, bound as he was, and left him lying in the road.

There are eight suspected persons now confined in the district jail.

New-Orleans, Sept. 23.
Last night, at a quarter after eleven, a fire broke out in the hospital of this city. It caught in the kitchen, whence it soon communicated to the dispensary, and thence spread to the whole of the building. The prompt assistance of the sick, is above all praise; but the rapidity of the flames rendered it impossible to convey them all out of danger, two unfortunate persons became the victims of the destructive element, and another perished whilst conveying from the fire.

It is presumed that the sacred vessels have been saved, but they are not yet found. Some of the church ornaments have been rescued from the flames.

It is said that the fire proceeded from the negligence of a negro, who fell asleep, leaving a lighted candle which set fire to one of the kitchen walls. The sick who were saved from the fire are now accommodated at the town-house, with every thing requisite in their situation. Never did the flames rage with more violence; in less than a quarter of an hour, the kitchen, the dispensary, and the whole hospital, were reduced to ashes; and had not the wind abated and changed, all the northern part of the city would have been in imminent danger.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 27.
Died, on Saturday last, Mr. Thomas Hall, an old inhabitant of this county.

The federalists have again been defeated in New-Jersey in the election for members of the state legislature. The republicans will have a majority of 3 in council, and 8 in the assembly.

The disturbance in Maine (an account of which is published in this day's paper) is understood to have commenced with an opposition to the surveying of certain lands in that Province, and a consequence of which violence was offered to the persons of some of the officers employed, one of whom was killed. The ringleaders or persons concerned in the murder were taken and imprisoned, and the insurrection amongst the disaffected was for the purpose of effecting a rescue.

A late London paper gives a detailed statement of the French naval force, from which it appears that France has, notwithstanding its diminution by capture, a formidable navy, consisting of six vessels of 120 guns, sixty one of the line, and forty-eight frigates; and even this estimate is supposed to be under rated.

Lord Erskine has written a pamphlet inculcating of his son's conduct while minister in the United States.

In a London paper a proposal has been made to celebrate the 26th of October next, by a national jubilee, as his majesty will on that day, enter the 30th year of his reign; an event that has not occurred since the reign of Edward III. and only twice in 1200 years.

We are happy to find that the delusion and infatuation which existed among the Federal citizens of the New England states, in consequence of the measure of the Embargo, &c. which the enemies of our government took infinite pains to represent as an oppressive and unconstitutional measure, is fast passing away. The late elections in Rhode Island and Vermont fully demonstrate the fact. We congratulate our republican fellow citizens on the probable glorious result of these elections, as well as on the great change which has taken place in the minds of the people of this state, in consequence of the perfidy of the British government; so that we can calculate, almost with certainty, that the next spring elections will give a large majority of votes for the patriotic farmer, Levi Lincoln, Esq. for governor; who, last spring, received the free, unbiased suffrages of 45 thousand freemen; notwithstanding the then Federal song of "Gore and Free Trade! Gore and no Embargo!" which has now lost its charm.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated Sept. 26th 1809.

"A brig being upon the point of departure for Baltimore, I have only time to enclose to you herewith three of the last papers, and to say that I have been informed, that by a late royal order received here, all the parts of this island will from henceforward be shut against all foreigners. It is said that the order will be promulgated this evening or to-morrow, and if in time I will forward to you a copy thereof.

"I cannot think it will take effect immediately, but it is said it will and that it actually passed the heads of departments this morning, who ordered the same to be promulgated and carried into execution.

"A rapid rise has taken place in every article, and no person will sell at any price until the extent of the order is known. As to the interest of the merchants of the United States, I do not believe that it will be much injured by this measure, as the losses sustained by those largely concerned in the trade since the embargo was raised are great."

Extract of a letter—dated Havana, 27th Sept. 1809.

"The enclosed order is of such importance to the commerce of the citizens of the United States, that I embrace an opportunity offering this moment for Baltimore to forward to you a copy thereof."

ORDER.
The President, Governor and Captain General and the Intendant of this Island, in a consultation yesterday, resolved that the royal orders of the 10th July last should be complied with, in which is enjoined an observance of so much of the laws of the Indies as forbids foreign vessels to trade in the ports of the Indies—which is communicated to the public.

Havana, 27th Sept. 1809.
A copy from the original posted this

are now as ludicrously abusive of him, as they were of his predecessor.

INDIFFERENCE—NO VIRTUE.
"I am no meddler in politics."
"I mind my business."

"Many a *sordid* mind takes credit to itself for the like expressions of disregard for the public weal. Can't a man attend to his business, and do his duty also to the state? He may gain correct notions of politics, without making them his hobby horse. He may maintain his opinions without brawl or bustle. It is meant to be wrapped up entirely in one's self. If the Russians, Turks, Austrians, English, &c. had paid more regard to public concerns, they might at this day be freemen instead of slaves. He is a traitor to his fellows, who gives up to others those rights of thinking and acting, which he ought to keep to himself. It was a vile spirit of submission, or renunciation of right, which led the English to send abroad for Dutch and German kings, when they might have governed themselves. So much for no meddler in politics!"

The Algerines complain bitterly of the loss of business since the deprecatory naval warfare carried on by the English and French for years past.—For, say they, while we plunder our enemies according to our ancient custom, the two former plunder friends and enemies indifferently. *Queere*. Waa of the three is the better Turk? *Balt. Amer.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Algiers, to his Correspondent in Boston.

"When I left France, I hoped I had left war and misery behind me, but I was mistaken, for on my arrival in Algiers, I observed that preparations for a maritime war were carried on with the greatest vigor; they were fitting out one 44 gun frigate, and three Zebecs, besides two frigates, one 44, and the other 56 guns; at sea; and as for misery, the poor Turks made bitter complaints; they assured me for the last three years, that the nations of Europe had become such formidable rivals to them in their line, that they had been hardly pushed, and that they had been so far exceeded by the English and French, that they were led almost to despair—for said they, while we have conscientiously followed the usage of our nation, and strictly kept within the bounds prescribed by our long established customs, of robbing and enslaving only our enemies—they have been playing a game of sweepstakes, dashing away at both friends and enemies."

Extract of a letter from the Havana, dated Sept. 26th 1809.

"A brig being upon the point of departure for Baltimore, I have only time to enclose to you herewith three of the last papers, and to say that I have been informed, that by a late royal order received here, all the parts of this island will from henceforward be shut against all foreigners. It is said that the order will be promulgated this evening or to-morrow, and if in time I will forward to you a copy thereof.

"I cannot think it will take effect immediately, but it is said it will and that it actually passed the heads of departments this morning, who ordered the same to be promulgated and carried into execution.

"A rapid rise has taken place in every article, and no person will sell at any price until the extent of the order is known. As to the interest of the merchants of the United States, I do not believe that it will be much injured by this measure, as the losses sustained by those largely concerned in the trade since the embargo was raised are great."

morning at the door of the Custom-House.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

The Brig Corporal Trim, capt. Elwell, arrived at Bolton on the 14th inst. in 36 days from Cadiz. He reports that Gen. Cuello had resigned his commission, and left the Spanish army; that sir Arthur Wellesley was retreating towards Portugal, for the purpose of re-embarking on board a fleet of transports, which was said to have arrived on the coast. Capt. E. did not learn that any battles had been fought anterior to those already known in this country.

It was also reported at Cadiz, that the cause of sir Arthur Wellesley's falling back toward the sea coast, was the total want of provisions, and not through fear of the enemy; that the Central Supreme Junta had not dissolved; but on the recommendation of the British commander in chief to have the provisional authority of the country placed in the hands of the bishop of Toledo, as Regent, it was expected some change would take place in the government.

Norfolk, Oct. 13.

Mr. Erskine, family and suite, arrived here yesterday morning from Baltimore. They will sail for England in the frigate L'Africaine the first fair wind.

The African frigate on board of which Mr. Erskine is to embark for England, remains in Hampton Roads. Her departure we understand from good authority depends upon the arrival of Mr. Jackson's despatches from Washington. As she has already remained longer than was expected, it is surmised that Mr. Jackson has commenced his negotiations with our government and detains this ship in order to advise his government of the progress or probable result of those negotiations.

It is said that despatches from our government for Mr. Pinkey, which were sent down to go by the Africaine, have been returned. *Nor. Led.*

In the course of the trial in the court of king's bench between Mr. Wright, the upholsterer, and col. Wardle, one of the counsel, in cross examining Mrs. Clarke, is said to have sneeringly asked her under whose protection she now was. Mrs. Clarke, archly replied (looking at the bench) "lord Ellenborough's." His lordship smiled, and the court was convulsed with laughter. *Lon. pap.*

New-York, October 16.

Captain Stacey arrived at Marblehead on Wednesday, from Gion, in the north of Spain, and the province of Aluria, which he left the 19th of Aug. When he sailed great rejoicings were held at Oviedo, the capital of the province, on account of the supposed possession (which our later accounts shew not to be true) of Madrid on the 13th by the combined armies. Persons recently from St. Andero, St. Seballian's and Bilbao, said, that all the Americans in those parts had been taken up and imprisoned by the French; that at St. Andero they had once been released through the interference of Madam O'Brien, but were again imprisoned. It was stated, that the French had only 4000 troops in Andero, and only as many hundred in Bilbao—that the Spanish lines extended to the former place, and that the Spaniards expected shortly to regain possession of it, as well as of Bilbao.

The city of Antwerp, which is supposed to be the ultimate object of the British expedition, forms no part of the former territories of Holland; it is situated about 40 miles S. E. of Flushing, on the east side of the Scheldt, which is here of sufficient depth and width to admit vessels of great burden close to the quay. The commerce of this city, rather more than two centuries ago, was superior to any other state in Europe; 2500 merchant vessels arrived in its port in one year, 1550; the value of the merchandise imported that year amounted to 133 millions. But when the United Provinces threw off the Spanish yoke, having got possession of the entrance of the Scheldt, they sunk obstructions in the channel to prevent a free navigation. The town is surrounded by a wall and regular fortifications. The navigation of the river was declared free in Aug. 1794.

Retort courteous.—Last St. Patrick's day, a number of people being assembled

after prayers in a small village, in the county of Sligo, [Ireland] a British recruiting officer began to harangue the country lads, and among other fine things told them, if they enlisted in his majesty's service, they would have the happiness of going to Portugal, and from thence to Spain, to assist in building the churches and erecting the altars that had been demolished by the shocking abominable French. An old man leaped up to him, and said, "upon my soul, Mr. Officer, I wish you'd give us leave to rebuild our own churches first, that were demolished by the English, and not have us hearing mass this way under the rain, with no other covering over the priest at the altar than that old winnow sheet."—The serjeant walked off without a recruit.—*Irish Paper.*

Died, lately, in England, aged 88, Mrs. Beaton, in St. John's Madder Market, Norwich. She was a native of Wales, and commonly called the *Freemason*, from the circumstance of her concealing herself one evening in the wainscoting of a lodge room, where she learnt that secret, the knowledge of which thousands of her sex have in vain attempted to arrive at. It is said she was a very singular old woman, as the secret died with her.

From a late London Paper.

SLOW AND SURE.
In planning expeditions 'gainst the foe Our minister's are ever sure, though slow, Each expedition meets a common fate, Slow to depart, and sure—to be too late, London, July 28.

Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber informs the public that he still continues to carry on the above business in Charlestown.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general for their past support, and hopes by assiduity and attention to merit a continuance of their patronage. He has just received the latest fashions, which will enable him to serve ladies and gentlemen in the first style. Those who may please to favor him with their custom, may rely on having their work executed with punctuality and neatness.

HENRY SKAGGS.

October 26, 1809.

Jefferson, act.

October Court, 1809.
George Newkirk, Complainant, against

John Maxwell Swann, William Glassell Swann, David Carothers Swann, and Robert Joseph Swann, children and heirs of Joseph Swann, deceased. Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said defendants are not inhabitants of this state: On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in December next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charlestown, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, CLK.

John R. Cooke, ATTORNEY AT LAW, TENDERS his professional services to his fellow citizens of Jefferson County. He will attend both the inferior and superior Courts. Martinsburg, Oct. 20, 1809.

FOR SALE.
A likely Negro Man, Between 22 and 23 years of age. He is a good distiller and an excellent hofler. Inquire of the Printer. October 20, 1809.

The Finder

OF a small bundle, tied up in a white handkerchief, carelessly lost on the road between Shepherdstown and Charles town, shall be rewarded by delivering it at this office, or at Mr. Hanson's, Flowing Spring. October 19, 1809.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 84.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA REGISTER.
The strict coincidence of events with the following Prophecy, made one hundred and eighty-nine years since, and which we copy, *literatim*, from one of a regular file of the *New-York Post-Boy*, of March 11, 1744, published upwards of sixty-five years ago, will not only amuse the credulous, but afford the sceptical minds. An article written at the present moment, could not more clearly designate what has happened. *Editor Register.*

FROM THE NEW YORK POST-BOY, OF MARCH 11, 1744

The following Prophecy of Jonathan Lichtenberg, a Catholic Monk, well versed in Astronomy, who lived about the year 1620, may perhaps divert some of your readers, and for that end have endeavored to put it into an English dress.

WHENEER the Eagle and the Lily join,
You then will see the Papal power decline;
The French King then, with wings extended wide,
Shall seem to every German Prince a guide.

The North and Western powers will submit,
To shape their conduct as that King thinks fit:
Then shall each one with wonder and surprise,
View what strange things in Germany arise.

The Church, which long in slavery remain'd,
Has now at last its liberty obtain'd;
While through God's wrath the Hierarchy of Rome
Is quite o'erturn'd, and met its fatal doom.

Then shall the Spanish Monarchy be seen,
To tremble at the fiercer Lion's mien,
A mighty House on ruin's brink shall stand,
Then happy peace shall soon possess the land.

A friendly Hint to the Ladies.
The propensity for a thinness of dress, among many of our fashionable Females, is an extreme folly which can claim no extenuation; while we are daily witnesses of the direful consequences which are the result of so great an evil.

It appears that the greatest number of cases that have come under our care, during this month, have been of *Pneumonia*. But, although it is the prevailing disease, it has not been so general as it frequently is, at this season of the year among the poorer class of Citizens; nor has the disease been so generally inflammatory.

The *Consumption*, however, has carried off a great many, and perhaps has been unusually fatal. Even in dispensary practice, where this disease is not so common as among the higher classes of Citizens, it will be seen the number is considerable. But a slight review of the bills of mortality, of this city, will show that nearly one-third of the whole number of deaths arise from Consumption. This can be accounted for only upon the supposition, that our habits are not adapted to the climate.

It is not the degree of cold that affects us, but the variations of the weather. Even through the Summer season the changes are frequent, and oftentimes very sudden. Our mornings are generally mild and pleasant; but in the evenings the southern breezes come in from the sea, loaded with vapor and giving a chill to the whole atmosphere. It is this change that prostrates the system and undermines the constitution.

But it is not to this alone that we must attribute the whole effect, or else we should find both Sexes equally victims of the disease; whereas, perhaps, four-fifths of those who suffer from it are Females. This then points directly to the cause; and is an evidence that nothing is wanting, but proper attention to *clothing*, in order to prevent the effect. Fashion is the fracture of civilized life, and is more destructive to health, than the sword, pestilence, and famine.

In European Countries (France in particular) the climates are in general mild and uniform, and there is not

that necessity for warmth of clothing, that there is in this Country. But, forgetting that the Atlantic ocean separates us from Europe, and that Paris is not in America, several adopt their Fashions, and thus sacrifice, to preposterous folly, health and life. Their dress may be suitable to their climate; but is not to ours.

Our dress should be rather warm. It should be changed as the weather changes, although it be 2 or 3 times a day. Flannel should be worn constantly next the skin; thus confining the body, as it were, in an atmosphere of its own, which will be more uniform than that around us. And this practice should be adopted early in life.

We should avoid exposure to night air, without any additional covering. And particular attention should be paid to keep the feet dry and warm; for more than one-half of the diseases find admittance through this avenue.

In fine, we should avoid excesses of all kinds; and the consequence must be, health and happiness. *[Boston Democrat.]*

From a late London Paper.
POLITICAL COURAGE.—This is the time for a bold intrepid ministry. Happily for England, the can at present boast a ministry that may be said, in a certain sense, to fear nothing. They had the courage to defend the Duke of York—to desert him, and defend Lord Castlereagh; to resist Mr. Madock's motion, and to defend themselves—to write the king's speech, and say nothing in it of the recent public abuses—to turn Mr. Curwen's bill from white to black, and then to pass it as the original one—to oppose every motion leading to parliamentary reform, and affirm in the House of Commons, that the great majority of the people were hostile to it—to put an expedition amounting to 30,000 men under the command of Lord Chatham—to send down the German Legion to Ely to coerce the Militia men—and above all, to refuse the gallant and patriotic Ferguson a command in the present expedition. The ministry composed of such fearless men may yet appear to honest Englishmen a very fearful sort of government.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken that new and elegant Fulling Mill, the property of Mr. Benjamin Beeler, three miles from Charlestown, where he intends to carry on the Fulling Business in all its various branches. The mill being erected on a new plan, and water always sufficient, he hopes to give full satisfaction to all those who will favor him with their custom.
SILAS GLASCOCK.
September 22, 1809.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the tenth day of November next, at mile from Charlestown, a number of work horses, several brood mares, and colts, milk cows and young cattle, a quantity of CORN and HAY, and a number of other articles. Nine months credit will be given for all the above property, except the corn and hay, which will be sold for cash. The purchasers on credit to give bond with approved security. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.
JOHN M. MACKIN, jun.
October 6, 1809.

Public Auction.

ON Wednesday the 15th day of November next, will be sold for cash, at the plantation of the subscriber, in Jefferson county, **Nine Virginia born slaves**, consisting of women, boys and children, together with a few horses, cattle, hogs, and farming utensils, the property of Philip Alexander, deceased.
GERARD ALEXANDER.
October 6, 1809.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from passing through my land, and throwing down the fences, or in any manner trespassing upon it, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
Wm. CONWAY.
October 13, 1809.

Blank Deeds
For sale at this office.

A List of Letters

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

- | | |
|--|--|
| A.
Townly Athey
Jacob Alstodt
B.
G. W. Bayler
Thomas Blackburn
Thomas Bennett
Joseph Bryan
Walter Baker
Richard Bayler
C.
Doct. T. P. Cambridge
Elijah Chamberlin
John Caywood
William Clark
William Cordell
Mrs. Mary Cromwell
Jacob Conklin
Doct. Cambridge
D.
John Dailey
Thomas Dennison
E.
Rebecca Fulton
Samuel Farra
Robert Fulton
Mary Ann Fouke
F.
Miss Elizabeth Guinn
Henry Gantt
Gabriel Goodwin
James Gaings
G.
Jacob Homhold
James Heath
John Haynie
James Hurst
William Henry
I.
George Johnson
K.
Thomas Keyser
Thomas Kester
L.
James Lauck | Margueret H. Lang
Lancelot Lee, 3
Richard B. Lee
Th. T. Lowry, esq.
John P. Little
M.
John Mason
William Moore and
Rachel
John Moler
Garland Moore
Jesse Moore
James Melton
Mary M. Kenny
N.
North & Smallwood
Francis O'Neal
Wm. C. Newton
P.
David Pulce
George Pulls
Eliza Patton
R.
Charles Ridgeley
Thomas Keyley
James Robardet
S.
Frederick Smith
Samuel Swaine
Henry Skoggs
Mary B. Saunders
Philip Strider
Harty Sullivan
T.
Peter Tiernan
Samuel Tillett
W.
Francis Whiting
Catherine Wimmer
Beverly Whiting
Samuel Washington
Capt. John Wormley
V.
Wm. Wartenbee
George Ware
Wm. Wallace. |
|--|--|

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
October 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jehu Lathels, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber; and those having claims against the said estate are desired to exhibit them properly authenticated.
JOHN CLARK, Adm'or.
October 6, 1809.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS my wife Jane has left my bed and board without any cause or provocation, I do hereby forewarn all persons from troubling her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting from the date hereof. All persons are also forewarned from harboring her at their peril.
JAMES BRUMHALL.
August 7, 1809.

Take Notice.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal property of Matthias Anderson, deceased, are informed that their respective obligations will become due on the 31st instant—they are desired to be punctual in making payment, as no indulgence can be given.—All persons having claims against said estate are requested to exhibit them duly authenticated, for settlement.
A. DAVENPORT, Adm'or.
October 6, 1809.

House and Lot for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his **House and Lot**, in Charlestown, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The dwelling house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house, and stable. Back land will be taken in part payment for this property, or will be sold very low for cash. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.
JOHN WARE.
July 21, 1809.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, to extend the powers of the Trustees of Charlestown.
August 10, 1809.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.
JOHN INGLISH.
September 3, 1809.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. H. Bierd's Fulling Mill, near Martinsburg, (where he carried on the Fulling and Dying Business, extensively for a considerable time,) to Garter's Fulling Mill, on Redoubt, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all the various branches, which he is now ready to commence. He flatters himself that from experience and strict attention, he shall be able to render satisfaction to all who will favor him with their custom.

For the convenience of those living at a distance, the following places are appointed, where Cloth will be received with written directions, and dyed and returned with all possible dispatch, viz: at Mr. Anthony Kurtz's store, Winchester; Mr. Burwell's store, Millwood; and at Mr. William Shirley's Charlestown.
THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 6, 1809.

Charles G. Richter, HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,

GRATEFULLY acknowledges the kind encouragement he has received since his settlement in this place, and takes this opportunity of informing the public, that he still continues to attend to his business, at his shop near door to Capt. Hite's Hotel.

Having received the newest fashion from Baltimore, &c. and being amply supplied with hair of every color, he is happy to inform the Ladies, that he has it now full in his power to furnish them with Wigs and Frizzets of the most elegant kind, and on the most liberal terms.

He also begs leave to make known for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald and to whom it would be considered a disgrace to point out the great advantage, both with regard to health, as well as comfort to be derived from wearing a Wig, that he can accommodate them with Wigs of the neatest description, and so exactly similar to the colour of their hair, as to escape the notice of the nicest observer.
All orders from the country punctually attended to.
Charlestown, Sept. 22, 1809.

Valuable property for sale.

ON the first day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, on a credit to the end of the next session of the Virginia legislature, agreeably to the provision of an act passed on the thirty-first day of January last, all the right, title and interest vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinand Fairfax on the first day of December, 1807, and recorded in the county court of Jefferson, to the following property, to wit: a certain lot of land, containing more or less than is necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. On the first day of January last, and the colts of sale, viz. the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannandoah tract—also the seats for water adjacent to the upper end of said tract, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. This tenement has a good proportion of rich river bottom, and is heavily timbered, and the mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.
Wm. BYRD PAGE, Trustee.
August 25, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the first of April last, from the subscriber living three miles from Charlestown, near the road that leads to Martinsburg, a dark brown mare, 5 years old, has a small blaze in her face, two or more of her feet white, and a large scar on her left thigh, which was not quite well when she went away. Any person who will deliver the said mare to me, shall receive the above reward with all reasonable expenses.
JOHN INGLISH.
September 3, 1809.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The voice of the people has never been more audibly expressed than at the recent elections. In every section of the Union where they have been held they have evinced in the triumph of the republicans. To demonstrate this we shall cursorily enumerate the various results. With regard to Rhode Island the accounts are contradictory; each side claiming a majority in the legislature. But it is agreed, even by the federalists, that there is a considerable accession of republican members chosen. In Connecticut republican members are likewise elected there were in the last Assembly. In Vermont the triumph is decisive in every department of the government. Both the branches of the legislature are decidedly republican; and a republican governor is chosen in lieu of a federalist. In New Jersey, both houses of the Assembly are decidedly republican, the republican majority of members being greater than in the last legislature. In Pennsylvania, not a fifth of the members of the legislature are federal. In Delaware the federal party is splitting to pieces, and though her assembly still remains federal, the votes given at the late election evince a great republican gain. In Maryland, in spite of the slightest efforts, the house of delegates has been rescued from federalism and is now republican by a considerable majority, the consequence of which is that the government in all its departments is republican. In Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia republicanism has triumphed, as is invariably the case, without opposition. We have thus established the fact, that in all the recent elections republicanism has gained a victory. This victory may well be viewed as brilliant, when it is remarked that these elections embrace ten states out of the seventeen that make up the confederacy, and all the states excepting two, in which federalism has the least chance of success, in both which states there are the strongest indications of a complete republican ascendancy at the ensuing elections. At present at least eleven, perhaps twelve, of the state governments are republican; and there is a probability that in a few months fourteen will be so.

Well then may the friends of liberty in the United States laugh at the empty boasts of their adversaries, and at their alarming predictions. The whole have vanished into air. The small universality of their defeat proves that the great body of the people are against them; and it proves more—it proves that the people of this country are too fixed in their principles to permit their enemies to profit by their misfortunes. It is this that their opposition has calculated upon; they flattered themselves that they would reap a rich harvest from the injustice of foreign governments. But they have been woefully disappointed, and their disappointment reflects the highest honor on the virtue of the people.

In this commanding attitude of victory we are gratified at the dignity and temperance of discussion that generally characterise the republican prints, which presents a happy contrast with the virulent indecency or contemptible crimination of a few of the federal papers. Some of these latter are too humble for notice; but with the exception of these it is gratifying to perceive that the chief instruments of political clamor at present are a few editors, whose hopes of political honor or emolument are totally blasted, and whose only resource to gain any kind of distinction is by infaming the people. But because such men violate every dictate of decency and habitually sport with truth, or pompously dilate upon topics long since either settled or consigned to oblivion, does it follow that the republican prints are ought to descend to their level and expose themselves to all the disadvantages arising from their acquaintance with weapons in the use of which their adversaries are so expert.

It were unjust to extend this remark

LIVERPOOL MOB.

That the taking down of the American flags in Liverpool on the 4th of July, was a preconcerted business, will appear from the following facts, communicated by a gentleman lately arrived in this city, who was an eye witness to the proceedings.

About the middle of June, our informant seeing a mob collected in the street, drew near, and saw three or four men beating a Dutch sailor who belonged to an American vessel, while a number of bystanders were exclaiming "that's right boys—hit the d— Yankee." They at length let him go, swearing that on the 4th of July, they would let the Yankees see something.

Some days previous to the 4th, three carpenters were at work on board an American vessel; one of them asked the others if they would work on the 4th; he was answered, that on the ringing of a bell, they must all repair to the queen's dock, and they would get work there.

On the 4th, about 11 o'clock, some bells near the docks began to ring, and continued till 1, three cheers were then given, on which a custom house officer on board an American ship observed, that the boys had begun their work, and there would be some fun. About this hour the mob had collected, and began to take down the American flags, tearing every thing to pieces where they met with opposition.

Capt. Story, of Bolton, lashed the haultards of the colors to his body, and drew his cutlass, declaring that he would sooner die than let his colors be taken down. The mob, intimidated by his determined manner, kept aloof, and began to throw brick bats, billets of wood, &c. at him, some of which striking him, he fell. They then encountered him en masse, beat him in a cruel manner; took off part of his clothes, and left him almost dead.

The President Adams, of Bolton, had a liberty tree painted on canvas and hoisted along with the flag; they tore into pieces, tied them round their hats and legs, and dragged some of them through the mud, exclaiming, "let the damn'd Yankees come now and support their independence!"

Proceeding from Queen's to King's dock, they were met by the mayor at the head of eight or ten soldiers, who seeing that the mob had begun to throw stones, quietly withdrew, leaving them to terminate the business as they thought proper. In this manner they kept it up, as they called it, till about six in the evening, when the American sailors began to collect in a body, determined to oppose them, and revenge the insult done to their country. It was now that the mayor, fearing that some of his majesty's subjects might get black eyes, again made his appearance; not with eight or ten men, as before, but at the head of 500 cavalry; he then caused the mob to disperse, and no further mischief ensued.

The above statement may be relied upon as correct. The account given of it in some of our papers, stating that the Americans had hoisted their flag over that of the British is false. This was done by the English carpenters in order that the blame might be thrown on the Americans. *Pub. Adv.*

Spain has a population of about 12 millions. But all the 'patriotism' of the people, with the aid of their generous allies, has been unable to drive 70,000 Frenchmen out of the kingdom—this fact would inculcate a belief that all the people of Spain have not taken up arms to re-establish the inquiry.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the London Gazette, of Sept. 2.

A Dispatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday morning received at the Office of Viscount Castlereagh, from Lieut. General the Earl of Chatham, dated head quarters, Bathz, Aug. 29, 1809.

My Lord—Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's dispatch of the 21st inst. signifying to me his majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieut. Gen. Sir E. Coote, the Gen. and other officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honor in my last dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters, as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable as so convinced me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command, even if engaged in actual operations. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points, but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was satisfied, upon the fullest information, that all further attempts would be unavailable.

From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen-op-Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and cantoned on the opposite coast, is not less than 35,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful, could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 23,000 infantry and 3000 cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen-op-Zoom and Breda, and securing our communications, I however inadequate, a force must have remained for operations against Lillo, Liefkenshoek and ultimately against Antwerp, which towns so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress of an army, from whose good conduct and valor I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieutenants-Generals of this army whom I thought it right to consult, more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship. I am concerned to say that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the number of sick already is short of 3000 men. It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) CHATHAM.
[The copy of a dispatch from Rear Admiral Sir R. Strachan, dated on board the St. Domingo, off Bathz, the 27th ult. follows: The Rear-Admiral states, that having made the necessary naval arrangements for landing the army near Santflet, without hearing from Lord C. communicated with his Lordship on the 24th, and found him undecided. On the 26th, attended with Rear-Admiral Sir R. Keates, a meeting of the Lieutenants-Generals of the army, when, for the reasons already stated in Lord Chatham's dispatch, the ulterior objects of the expedition were abandoned. Having offered every naval assistance in reducing the fortresses, and conceiving the subject of the deliberation to be purely military, he withdrew with Sir R. Keates. The Rear-Admiral then states, that the enemy's ships, which were five miles above Antwerp, have come down and are extended in a line fronting it, except two of the line, which are in the reach above Liefkenshoek, and four frigates gone to Lillo. An immense number of small gun-boats are on the boom, behind them a crescent of 60 guns, and mortar brigs, and the battery of 10 guns, between forts Lillo and Hendrick is fortified, though that on the Doel side is abandoned.]

The Expedition.—The delay of the British Expedition in the Scheldt, to proceed to the accomplishment of its final objects, has at length been unhappily accounted for by the arrival of dispatches from the Earl of Chatham, stating that from the information he had received of the increasing force of the enemy for the defence of Antwerp, and the extensive inundations which had been effected, his Lordship in concurrence with the opinion of the Lieut. Generals and other well informed professional men, had finally decided to abandon the meditated enterprise against the arsenal and French ships along the coast.

Such is the issue of an armament, the largest that ever left the British shores, and to whose operations so much importance has been attached, that it was considered nothing in comparison of the objects it was to accomplish—that the campaign in Spain was suffered to languish for want of troops, and the last opportunity afforded us of effectually aiding that country, was permitted to pass by unimproved.

Disappointing, as we from the first did, of the assignment of this formidable force to the Scheldt, we yet felt more anxious for its glory and success—and its failure has excited in us the bitterest regret.—Again our military character is held up to the ridicule of the powers of Europe, and the jeers and tauntings of the enemy again fill the continental journals. Nor are we to suppose that they will fall of producing their effect. No concurrence more unfavorable than the failure of this expedition could possibly have taken place at the present crisis.

NEW EXPEDITION!
Sept. 3.—We are enabled to state, that our army is immediately to be employed on a fresh, and we trust, a more successful expedition. Orders were last night dispatched from the Admiralty to Sir R. Strachan, and from Lord Castlereagh's office, addressed "to the commander in chief of the British troops in Zealand," containing instructions on the subject of this new enterprise. We likewise find, that orders were yesterday given for provi-