

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

No. 83.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1809.

PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

**For Sale,**  
**THAT** valuable Tract of Land wherein 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 aforsaid, lying in the rich woods. About one half of this farm is 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 stock 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 Redbud, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all its various branches, which he 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 M' 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. Margaret H. Lang  
 Townly Atkey Lancet Lee, 3  
 Jacob Astode Richard B. Lee  
 B. Th. T. Lowry, esq.  
 G. W. Baylorn John P. Little  
 Thomas Blackburn M.  
 Thomas Bennett John Mason  
 Joseph Bryan William Moore and  
 Walter Baker Rachel  
 Richard Taylor John Moler  
 C. Garland Moore  
 Doct. T. P. Cambridge Jesse Moore  
 Elijah Chamberlin James Melton  
 John Caywood Mary M' Kenny  
 William Clark N.  
 William Correll North & Smallwood  
 Mrs. Mary Cromwell Francis O'Neal  
 Jacob Conklin Wm. C. Newton  
 Doct. Cambridge P.  
 John Dailey David Pulse  
 George Pults Eliza Patten  
 R. Charles Ridgeley  
 Thomas Reiley  
 James Robardet S.  
 Rebecca Fulton Frederick Smith  
 Samuel Farra Samuel Swayne  
 Mary Ann Fouke Henry Skaggs  
 Miss Eliz. Quinn Mary B. Saunders  
 Henry Gunn Philip Strider  
 Gabriel Goodwin Harry Sullivan  
 James Goings T.  
 H. Peter Tiernan  
 Jacob Honnold Samuel Tillet  
 James Heath W.  
 John Haynie Francis Whiting  
 James Hurst Catherine Wimmer  
 William Henry Beverly Whiting  
 I. Samuel Washington Capt. John Wormley  
 George Thonson K.  
 Thomas Keyes Wm. Wartenbee  
 Thomas Keffer George Ware  
 L. Wm. Wallace  
 James Lauck

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

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jhu Lashels, 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'r.  
 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 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.

### 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.

### 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.

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'r.  
 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 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.

### A List of Letters

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

A. Mr. Kehagan (wagon maker)  
 Wm. Armstrong 2 John Abel

B. Frank Busy, 2 Thomas B. Lucas

George Bishop John Lainbright

Benj. Boydston

Isaac Byers

C. Henry Cookes

William & Benjamin Commigys

John Clawson

E. Joseph Manner

Isaac Ellis

F. Jacob Ellis

G. Mr. Grove, (clock and watchmaker)

H. William & Benjamin Commigys

I. John Clawson

J. Joseph Turner

K. Adam Hauberg

L. Elizabeth Kidwell

M. 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

object 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.

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### GROCERIES.

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 Master 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 exterior 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 manufacturers may always find their way to the continent. Indeed, in this day, in inspecting the stores 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-lah 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 intercours 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 understanding 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 with 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 rigor, 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 accustomed 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 Argenteuil made such bad dispositions, that in the unprofitable retreat to Neusidler, the 2d line fired on the first and occasioned great disorder. The regiment of Hess-Nemburg did nothing but wander here and there, sometimes was heard the cry of "forward" where there was no enemy! Gen. Riese 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, everything 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 daylight. 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 relief, 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 which 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.

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.

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 forced 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 I am 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 confine the people here, and prevent them from going to Augusta in case of alarm. It is supposed that the insurgents are from 1000 to 1500 strong, and the disturbance is rapidly spreading. Gen. Sewall has sent on to the governor his orders."

Nashville, (Tenn.) 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 villains infested the borders of this state and Kentucky, to suppress whom the civil authority was insufficient, and those whose duty it was to call for other aid in many cases, were implicated or intimidated by the power of the offenders; in this difficulty, a number of citizens without any authority, took the law into their own hands, and called themselves regulators; their plan was to procure all the evidence they could against a suspected person, then arraign 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 other property—murders sometimes crept out. Others of them would tell nothing; then the regulators would whip, hang for a while, or otherwise punish, until the life of the object was near gone. Of the latter was George W. Welch, a man branded a few years past at Nauvoo, 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.

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 all 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, the 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.

[Boston Chronicle, Sept. 14.]

It is pleasing to reflect that the hostile part of the federalists are shaking off their prejudices against their own government and uniting with the republicans in support of the present administration; and indeed how can it be otherwise? If they ever mean to escape from federal deception and delusion, they will escape now. There is no other alternative.—They must either relinquish all claims to the name of Americans, or justify the British, join the Essex Junto, and openly declare that "Great Britain has done us no essential injury," notwithstanding the impressions our seamen, violated our maritime jurisdiction, murdered our citizens in time of peace, insulted our government, and perniciously disavowed the act of her authorised minister. It is not possible for a man to be a real American, and justify such accumulated wrongs. If Americans can ever be roused, they will be roused now. The British faction who cried down the embargo, non-intercourse, and every measure that could protect the nation against British outrage, will soon become as obnoxious to the people, as were the old tories and refugees of 75.

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, dated Sept. 26th 1809.]

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 promptitude with which the citizens flew to the assistance of the sick, is above all praise; but the rapidity of the flames rendering 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.

*Ibid.*

It is estimated that the British agency has expended in the state of Maryland alone, within fifteen months, upwards of 118,000 dollars—the main object in view to prevent the election of Gen. Samuel Smith to the senate of the United States; and what has been the effect? Utter disappointment; disappointment so extreme, that the British prints, which have been hitherto making a deceptive show of eulogy and affirmation of confidence in Mr. Madison,

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

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

INDIFFERENCE—NO VIRTUE.  
"I am no meddler in politics."  
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, 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, on which it appears that France has, notwithstanding its diminution by capture, a formidable navy, consisting of six vessels of 120 guns, sixty-one of 80, and forty-eight frigates; and even this estimate is supposed to be under-rated.

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

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 had been playing a game of sweepstakes, dashing away at both friends and enemies."

London, July 28.

The Africaine 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. Pinkney, 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 Ellerton's." His lordship smiled, and the court was convulsed with laughter.

*Lon. pap.*

Extract of a letter from the Hovanna, 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.

"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.

"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.

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

&lt;p

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 astonish 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.

WHEN'ER 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 overturn'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 poorest 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.

JOHN 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.

W.M. CONWAY.

October 12, 1809.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this office.

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 confusing 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, she 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 50,000 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.

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 overturn'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.

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 the dwelling of the subscriber, one mile from Charlestown, a number of work horses, several broad 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.

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.

W.M. CONWAY.

October 12, 1809.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags 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.	Margueret H. Lang
Townly Athey	Lancelot Lee, 3
Jacob Astode	Richard B. Lee
B.	Th. T. Lowry, esq.
G. W. Baylor	John P. Little
Thomas Blackburn	M.
Thomas Bennett	John Mason
Joseph Bryan	William Moore and
Walter Baker	Rachel
Richard Baylor	John Moler
C.	Garland Moore
Doct. T. P. Cambridge	Jesse Moore
Elijah Chamberlin	James Melton
John Caywood	Mary M'Kenny
William Clark	N.
William Cordell	North & Smallwood
Mrs. Mary Cromwell	Francis O'Neal
Jacob Conklin	Wm. G. Nevton
Doct. Cambridge	P.
D.	David Pulce
John Dailey	George Putts
Thomas Dennison	Eliza Patton
F.	R.
Rebecca Fulton	Charles Ridgeley
Samuel Farra	Thomas Reyley
Robert Fulton	James Robardet
Mary Ann Fouke	S.
G.	Frederick Smith
Miss Eliz. Guinn	Samuel Swayne
Henry Gannet	Henry Skaggs
Gabriel Goodwin	Mary B. Saunders
James Goings	Philip Strider
H.	Harty Sullivan
Jacob Hornold	T.
James Heath	Peter Tiernan
John Hayne	Samuel Tillett
James Hurst	W.
I.	Francis Whiting
George Johnson	Catherine Wimmer
K.	Beverly Whiting
Thomas Keyes	Samuel Washington
L.	Capt. John Wormley
James Lauck	Wm. Wartenebe
	George Ware
	Wm. Wallace.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

October 1, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Jethu LaFeh, 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'r.

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.

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'r.

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.

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.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has removed from A. Hibbert'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 Redbud, five miles from Winchester; where he intends to carry on said business, in connection with the proprietor, in all his 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.: Mr. Anthony Kurz's Rose, Winchester; Mr. Burwell's Store, Madison; and at Mr. William Shirey's, in Charlestown.

THOMAS CRAWFORD,

October 6, 1809.

Charles G. Richter,

HAIR DRESSER AND PERUKE MAKER,

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

Having received the newest fashion from Baltimore, &c. and being abundantly supplied with hair of every colour, he is happy to inform the Ladies, that he has 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 known for the consolation of all those gentlemen who are becoming bald, to whom it would be considered superfluous to point out the great advancement 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 a nice observer.

All orders from the country particularly 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, or so much as may be necessary to raise a sum of money due to John D. On the first day of January last past, and the coils of sale, viz., the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, (supposed to contain about four hundred acres) part of the Shannondale tract—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.

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.

JOHN WARE.

July 21, 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.

W.M. CONWAY.

October 12, 1809.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this office.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1809.