

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1810.

[No. 140.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

NEW GOODS, By the Market House, in Shepherd's-Town.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighborhood, and the public in general, that they have just finished opening a very large and general assortment of New Goods, of every description, among which are,

- Super extra superfine cloths,
- Ditto double mill'd cassimeres, Flannels,
- Irish Linens, Long Lawns,
- A great variety of nice Fancy Articles, &c. &c. &c.

Many of these goods have been bought a sacrifice, and are worthy the attention of all those wishing to purchase cheap goods—should any doubt the cheapness of the goods, they will do well to come and see them, for we pledge ourselves they will be sold cheap either by the package, piece, or smaller quantity.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. The highest price paid in cash for Hides and Skins. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 23.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable on account of their professional engagements, to pay attention to the collection of their accounts, for medical services, take this opportunity of informing all those who are in their debt, that they have employed Mr. Aquila Willet to settle said accounts; and request that immediate payment may be made to him.

JAMES WOOD, SAMUEL J. CRAMER. Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

A prime collection of FALL & WINTER GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, And are now opening at the subscriber's store, All of which have been selected with the utmost care and attention, from the latest fall importations. They deem it unnecessary to particularise articles, as their assortment is quite complete, consisting of almost every article called for; all of which they offer at cheap rates for cash or suitable country produce. All those who are desirous of purchasing cheap goods, are invited to pay us a visit. We have also received an additional supply to the Apothecary department, consisting in part of the following valuable medicines, viz.

- Refined Camphor,
- Tincture Steel,
- Bateman's Drops,
- Stoughton's Bitters,
- Godfrey's Cordial,
- Essence of Lavender,
- Essence of Burgamot,
- Paregoric Elixir,
- Venice Turpentine,
- Iceland Moss,
- Ipecacuanah,
- Anderson's and Hahn's anti-bilious Pills,
- And also that efficacious medicine Apodoloe, &c. &c.

And are now ready to serve their customers and the public generally, to whom they return thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received since their commencement in business. PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of two deeds of trust, us given, to secure the payment of four distinct and separate debts, due to James Hite, Benjamin Strother, de'd, Jacob H. Manning, and Wm. E. Page, we shall sell, at public sale, on a credit of twelve months, one negro woman, and all the household and kitchen furniture, belonging to George Hite, of Charles-Town. The sale will be at the house of the said Geo. Hite, the 29th instant.

JOS. W. DAVIS, JAMES BROWN, JOHN PACKETT, Trustees. November 16.

George Hite

Intends to relinquish keeping a house of public entertainment in this place. The house will be hereafter occupied by Mr. Robert Fulton, to whom he commends all those who have heretofore put up with him; and his patrons will be pleased to accept of his acknowledgments for all past favours. Charles-Town, Nov. 16.

Valuable Lands.

THE subscriber wishes to sell or he will exchange for property in either of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, or Jefferson, five or six valuable Tracts of land, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. They are of different sizes, and consist of from 100 to 1000 acres.

DANIEL BEDINGER, Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Will be Sold,

ON Saturday the 24th instant, at the house of Henry Isler, in Charles-Town,

A Wagon,

about half worn, the property of Thomas Glenn, de'd. Six months credit will be given—the purchaser to give bond with approved security.

JAMES HITE, Adm'r. November 16, 1810.

A MEETING

Of the Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson county will be held at the house of James Brown, in Shepherd's-Town, on Monday the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Proposals will be received for the appointment of a contractor to supply the poor—the closing day.

By order, JAMES BROWN, C. O. P. November 9, 1810.

Estray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on the road leading from Charles-Town to Harper's Ferry, sometime in September last, a brown Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old—no brand or mark. Appraised to 30 dollars.

JACOB ALLSTADT. October 12, 1810.

Mill-Creek Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has taken Adam S. Henshaw's New Fulling Mill, situated on Mill-Creek, one mile from the Stone Tavern, where he is provided with hands to go on with the business extensively. For the convenience of those living at a distance, he has fixed upon Mr. John Roberts's store, on Opeckon, and Mr. Willoughby W. Lane's store, in Charles-Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return cloth. Persons are requested to send written directions how they want their cloth drest. The Carding Machine is in complete order, and will do carding as usual, during the wool season. He still continues to carry on the above business at his own Fulling Mill on Green Spring Run, known by the name of Green Spring Fulling Mill. All work both fine and coarse, left at either of the above Mills, will be done in the best manner and quick dispatch. With Respect, I am the public's friend,

WILLIAM BAILEY. Oct. 12, 1810.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will sell on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining John M'Pherson's, containing 152 acres. M. RANSON, J. B. HENRY. October 12, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit.

September Court, 1810.

Ann Frame, Complainant,

against Conrad Smith and William Tapsicot, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Conrad Smith not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that he do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Tapsicot do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Smith, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. Sept. 21.

A Choice Parcel OF FRESH

And are now opening, at the subscriber's store, which have been selected with the greatest care from this Fall's importations,

- Among which are a variety of Fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres, Prince's and other Cords, Flannels, and Calicoes, Cambrick and Leno Muslins, Irish and German Linens, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES,

All of which have been well bought, and are now offered at cheap rates for cash, or suitable country produce.—Those persons who wish to purchase cheap goods will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, who has also on hand as usual, PATENT and other MEDICINES, BAR-IRON, BLISTERED and CROWLEY'S STEEL, and a general assortment of HARD WARE.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE. Charles-Town, October 5.

THE subscriber, a practitioner at Law, hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has removed from Charles-Town to the town of Smithfield, in said county, where he makes a tender of his professional services. He assures such as may patronize him in the line of his profession, that nothing on his part will be lacking to render them complete satisfaction—he will at all times be present and ready to write all manner of conveyances, &c.

E. CHRISTIAN. November 2, 1810.

HEMP SEED.

The subscriber has for sale 50 bushels good clean Hemp Seed, of this year's growth.

DAVID MILLER. Bunker's Hill, Berkeley county, October 12, 1810.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his former customers for their liberal encouragement, and informs them and the public that he continues to carry on said business in all its various branches, at Carter's Fulling Mill, on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester and near the new Paper Mill, on the Opeckon; having erected a large and commodious mill house, and being furnished with a sufficient number of good hands, an extensive set of tools, and a good assortment of dye stuffs. With all these advantages, together with his experience and strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be able to bring said business to as high a point of perfection as any other in this part of the country. For the convenience of those living at a distance, Mr. Henry Haine's tavern in Charles-Town, and Anthony Kurz's store in Winchester, are appointed, where cloth will be received with written directions, & filled, dyed and dressed as directed, with neatness and dispatch, by THOMAS CRAWFORD. October 5, 1810.

A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops; and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by F. FAIRFAX. Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town, November 9, 1810.

A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE, & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomak, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of Shannondale. The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

Mills-Grove Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the above mill, which is in complete readiness for receiving cloth, where he intends to carry on the Fulling and Dying in all its various branches; and flatters himself from the opportunity he has had of knowing and practising every thing that has been discovered for the improvement of his business, for six or seven years, to give general satisfaction. I have understood that the mill I have taken has not been in good credit for some years, and the public as well as myself are acquainted with the cause. I have taken the mill with a view to benefit myself, and I am sensible that the first step to this will be punctuality and a close attention to business. All kinds of work will be thankfully received, and dressed with neatness and dispatch. Cloth with written directions may be left at Mr. Wilson's store, in Charles-Town, where I will attend every two weeks to receive and return it when finished. The work will be done on the most moderate terms for cash or a short credit to punctual persons, by the public's humble servant.

J. M'COMB. November 9, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 359 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tan yard, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW. October 19, 1810.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

THE HARBOUR OF HAPPINESS.

Embark'd on the ocean of life, I steer'd for the haven of bliss: But through PASSION'S tempestuous strife, My reckoning was ever A-MISS.

FOR PLEASURE'S enchanted domain Allur'd me from INNOCENCE'S track; But my commerce attended with pain, Soon hove all my topsails aback.

On the waves of adversity tost, And plung'd in the whirlpool of care, The rudder of fortune lost, I struck on the rock of despair.

But afloat and refitted once more, With the chart of experience to guide— Hope points to the much desir'd shore, While her breath bids the tempest subside.

No breakers or quicksands I fear, While honor stands firm at the helm; By the compass of reason I'll steer To joys paradisaical realm.

Stern VIRTUE the port may blockade, Yet HYMN will sanction my right, And his torch, CUPID'S Pharos shall aid, To moor in the stream of delight.

Then, then may the genius of love, An eternal embargo declare, I'll never evade it by joys, Nor barter in contraband ware. SELIM.

A Caledonian Courtship.

A son of medicine verging to his climacterick, breathed out his amorous sighs to the daughter of a Scotch Peer. The Lady, prone to jocularly, seemed to listen to his suit, solely for that entertainment which grey haired folly produces in assuming the characteristics of juvenility. The doctor one day was to pay a visit in form to the goddess of his idolatry; on this occasion he was determined to be as Adonis-like in habiliments as possible. It is requisite to be known, that the doctor was a man who scorned to be thought of the sect of Peripateticks; when he appeared it was in the equestrian style. On such an important event as the present, resolving to be spruce, he took an immaculate shirt, and put it, not on, but in his pocket, prudently considering, that in the action of riding, its purity might be tarnished; to prevent this he resolved to put it on when he should come within a small distance of the scene of his wishes. When arrived at the settled distance, the Doctor proceeded to disrobe himself of his upper garments, still sitting on his horse; his hat, wig, coat and waistcoat were taken off and laid upon the pommel of the saddle. In this critical moment, his faithful Pegasus received a fright from somewhat on the road! Off sat Rosanante with the Doctor in demi-nudity, and ran with him (instinctively knowing, from frequency in going, his master's destination) to the door of the very house he had hoped to enter with every minutia of dress adjusted. His Quixotte like appearance threw the family into such paroxysms of laughter, as precluded the operation of speech, or the means of assisting the distressed doctor.

PRO-BONO-PUBLICO.

INFALLIBLE Cure for the Rheumatism. Take sharp Vinegar (the sharper the better) and rub well the part affected with it as warm as the patient can bear for ten minutes, and apply wrapping paper to it dipped in vinegar, to be renewed twice a day, viz. in the morning before breakfast and in the evening going to bed. When the patient begins to make use of the vinegar, it is necessary to take a strong physic, and at the same time one spoonful of molasses and four of sulphur mixed together, before breakfast, and another when going to bed, and in a few days the patient will be perfectly cured.

A GOOD THOUGHT.

"Though it be not in your power, (said Marcus Aurelius) to be a naturalist, a poet, an orator, or a mathematician, it is in your power to be a virtuous man, which is best of all."

Aristippus was asked the difference between a learned and an ignorant man. "To make the discovery at once," said he, "strip them both naked, and send them among strangers."

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

The ship Danube, captain Pierce, arrived at New York on the 14th instant, in 23 days from B. List, brings accounts of the repulse of the French army in Portugal on the 27th of September—but the British were preparing to retreat.

An extraordinary gazette was published in London, October 14, containing Lord Wellington's narrative of the operations of the army in the Peninsula, from the 1st of July to the 30th of September. The following extracts show the positions and result:

"The Sierra Busaco is a high ridge which extends from the Mondego in a northern direction about eight miles. At the high point of the ridge, about 2 miles from its termination, is the convent and castle of Busaco. The Sierra Busaco is connected by a mountainous tract of country with the Sierra de Caramula, which extends in a north-easterly direction beyond Vizeu, and separates the valley of the Mondego from the valley of the Douro. On the 1st of the Mondego, the army in a line with the Sierra de Busaco is another ridge of the same description, which is called the Sierra de Morcell, covered by the river Alva, and connected by other mountainous tracts with the Sierra de Estrella. All the roads to Coimbra from the eastward, lead over one or other of the Sierras of the Mondego. The approach to the top of the ridge on both sides being mountainous. As the enemy's whole army was on the right of the Mondego, and as it was evident that he intended to force our position, lieutenant general Hill crossed the river, by a short movement to his left, on the morning of the 16th, leaving colonel Le Cor, with his brigade on the Sierra de Marcella, to cover the right of the army; and major general Fane, with his division of Portuguese cavalry, and the 13th light dragons in front of the Alva, to observe the movements of the enemy's cavalry on the Mondego. With this exception the whole army was collected upon the Sierra de Busaco, with the British cavalry observing the plain in the rear of his left, and the road leading from Mortagoa to Oporto, through the mountainous tract which connects the Sierra de Busaco with the Sierra de Caramula.

The eighth corps joined the enemy in front on the 26th, but he did not make any attack on that day. The light troops on both sides were engaged throughout the line. At 6 in the morning of the 27th, the enemy made two desperate attacks upon our position, the one on the right, the other on the highest point of the Sierra. The attack upon the right was made by two divisions of infantry. One division of the French infantry arrived at the top of the ridge, when it was attacked in the most gallant manner by the 26th regiment, under the command of the hon. lieut. colonel Wallace; and the 45th regiment, under the command of the hon. lieut. col. Meade, and by the 8th Portuguese regiment under the command of lieutenant colonel Douglas, assisted by major general Bickton. These three corps advanced with the bayonet, and drove the enemy's division from the advantageous ground they had obtained.—The other division of the 2d corps attacked further on the right, by the road leading by St. Antonio de Cantaro, also in front of our position. This division was repulsed before it could reach the top of the ridge, by the 74th regiment, under the command of the hon. lieut. col. French, and the brigade of the Portuguese infantry, under the command of col. Champelmond, directed by col. Mackinnon. Major general Leith also moved to his left, to the support of the hon. gen. Bickton, and assisted in the defeat of the enemy on this post, by the 34th bat. royals, the 1st and 2d bat. 28th regt.

"On the left, the enemy attacked with 3 divisions of infantry of the 6th corps, that part of the Sierra occupied by the left division, commanded by brig. gen. Crawford, and by the brigade of Portuguese infantry, commanded by brig. gen. Pack. One division of the infantry only made any progress towards the top of the hill, and they were immediately charged with the bayonet by brig. gen. Crawford, with the 48th, 52d, and 96th regiments, and the 3d Portuguese cadrores, and driven down with immense loss.

"Besides these attacks, the light troops of the two armies were engaged throughout the 27th, and the 4th Portuguese cadrores and the 1st and 16th regiments directed by brigadier gen. Pack, and commanded by lieutenant colonel de R. go Bampton, lieut. col. Hill, and major Armstrong, showed great steadiness and gallantry. The loss sustained by the enemy in his attack on the 27th has been enormous. I understand that the gen. of division Merle and gen. Meucan are wounded, and gen. Simon was taken prisoner by the 2d regiment of col. Bickton, 33 officers and 250 men. The enemy lost 2000 killed on the field of battle, and I understand from the prisoners and deserters that the loss in wounded is immense.—The enemy did not renew his attack, excepting by the fire of his light troops on the 28th, but he moved a large body of infantry and cavalry from the left of his centre to the rear, from which I saw his cavalry in March on the road which leads from Mortagoa over the mountains towards Oporto.

"Having thought it probable that he would endeavour to turn our left by that road, I had directed col. Grant, with his division of militia, to march to Sardoas, with the intention that he should occupy those mountains, but unfortunately he was sent round

by Oporto by the general officer commanding in the North, in consequence of a small detachment of the enemy being in possession of St. Pedro de Sul; and notwithstanding the effort which he made to arrive in time, he did not reach Sardoas till the 28th at night, after the enemy was in possession of the ground.

As it was probable that in the course of the night of the 28th the enemy would throw his whole army upon that road, by which he could avoid the Sierra de Busaco, and reach Coimbra by the high road to Oporto, and thus the army would have been exposed to be cut off from that town, or to a general action on less favorable ground; and as I had reinforcements in my rear, I was induced to withdraw from the Sierra de Busaco. The enemy did break up in the mountains at 11 at night of the 28th, and he made the march expected. His advanced guard was at Avilans, in the road from Oporto to Coimbra yesterday; and the whole army was seen in march through the mountains, that under my command, however, was already in the low country, between the Sierra de Busaco and the sea; and the whole of it with the exception of the rear guard, is this day on the left of the Mondego.

Although from the unfortunate circumstances of the delay of col. Grant's arrival at Sardoas, I am apprehensive that I shall not succeed in effecting the object which I had in view in passing the Mondego, and in occupying Sierra de Busaco, I do not regret my having done so. This movement has afforded me a favorable opportunity of showing the enemy the description of troops of which this army is composed; it has brought the Portuguese levies into action with the enemy for the first time in an advantageous situation; and they have proved that the trouble which has been taken with them, has not been thrown away, and that they are worthy of contending in the same ranks with the British troops in this interesting cause, which they afford the best hopes of success.

enclose a return of the killed and wounded of the allied army in the course of the 25th, 26th, 27th and 28th instant. Return of the killed, wounded, missing and prisoners of war of the Portuguese army on the 27th Sept. Killed—4 captains, 2 subalterns, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 82 rank and file. Wounded—1 colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 18 subalterns, 9 serjeants, 478 rank and file. Prisoners and missing—2 serjeants, 18 rank and file.

The precise loss of the British army is 97 killed and 434 wounded—of the Portuguese 90 killed and 512 wounded."

DEFEAT OF THE TURKS.

Official account of the Russian Army.

"The general in chief, Kamensky, having left lieutenant gen. count Langeron before Rudschuck, marched on the 5th September, against the enemy; he arrived on the 6th, in the evening, with the army, forming five columns, in the vicinity of the Turks, and ordered a general attack to be made on the following day. It began at ten in the morning, and at 7 at night the Turkish army was no more: a position which seemed impregnable, entrenchments defended with the utmost obstinacy, nothing could withstand the gallantry & perseverance of the Russian troops; that memorable day covered them with fresh laurels. As soon as the attack began, major gen. Howaiski attacked and carried three redoubts, and made himself master of the whole intrenchment which covered the enemy's camp on his left flank, near the Danube.—In the mean-time major gen. Koutoff arrived from the other side also on the Danube, and engaged another Turkish camp which had been formed there. In this manner the enemy saw his entrenchments surrounded by our troops, but notwithstanding his hopeless situation and a very brisk cannonade kept up on our part, he continued to defend himself in the most obstinate manner.

An attempt made against his left flank having proved unsuccessful, the general in chief in order to bring the matter to a close, adopted the measures of ordering count Kamensky, general of infantry, to open a heavy cannonade, and detach immediately after twelve battalions to carry the entrenchment by assault, while he on his side detached major gen. Sabanajoff with ten battalions to take the enemy's camp in the rear. This general soon after entered the Turkish camp, and this unexpected attack, executed with the utmost rapidity, decided the victory. A great part of the enemy's horse took to flight, and was pursued by our cavalry who killed a large number of them. The general in chief without the least loss of time, ordered major general Sabanajoff to lead on part of his

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.

Robert Buckles, Complainant,

against William Buckles, John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. & George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Buckles not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered that the defendants John Worneldorf, sen. John Worneldorf, jr. and George Bishop, sen. Levi Taylor and Thomas Hayly, or either of them, do not pay, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant William Buckles, until the further order of this court: and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for 2 months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810,

James Glenn and James Verdier, Complainants,

against Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, de'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles-Town, for two months successively, and published at the court-house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEORGE HITE, clk. Nov. 23.

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE jail on the evening of the 20th inst. TWO NEGRO MEN, the property of William H. Harding, de'd, taken by virtue of executions, and committed for safe keeping. The one is named Martin, who calls himself a Baptist preacher—he is somewhat of a yellow cast, and from appearance is about 35 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, he is tolerably drest, has a dark big coat, but the colour of his other clothes not recollected, as he was a very short time in my custody. The other is named Stephen, a mulatto, supposed to be between 28 and 30 years of age, about five feet ten inches high, mealy drest, but the colour of his clothes not recollected. It is presumed they will make for Leesburg, to their mistress, who resides in or near that place. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the above villains and commit them to any jail, so that I get them again, or Five Dollars will be given for either of them, and it brought to me I will pay all reasonable charges, with the above reward for both or either of them.

G. GIBBONS, Jailor. Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

troops against the last and strongest Turkish entrenchment; but observing that the darkness of the evening prevented the troops to act, he postponed the attack until the next morning, and ordered the troops to retreat. During that time Col. Berlier attacked the enemy's flotilla, captured some vessels, sunk a great number, and dispersed the rest.

During the night, the Turks finding themselves surrounded, sent an officer to capitulate, and soon after surrendered at discretion. The whole camp, all the arms, baggage and artillery, 172 stand of colors, and upwards of 5000 prisoners, have fallen into our hands. Among the prisoners is Achmet, a pacha of three tails, the commander of the flotilla, a pacha of two tails, and a great number of officers, of distinction. The Seraskier Couchand Hali Pacha was killed. All the entrenchments and their environs were covered with slain Turks. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded, exceeds 5000; our loss is trifling. Thus was an army of 40,000 men dispersed and destroyed in nine hours time."

Latest from England.

BALTIMORE, November 24.

The fine ship *Portsmouth*, capt. Dawson, arrived below yesterday, in 25 days from London, and 22 days from the land.

The editors of the Whig are indebted to a friend for the loan of London papers to the 23d of October, from which they have made the following summary and extracts.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom has been prorogued till the 29th of November; and it was expected would be still farther prorogued till after Christmas.

Various letters from Oporto, as late as October 9, relate a brilliant exploit performed by colonel Trant at Coimbra. When Massena marched to the southward in pursuit of lord Wellington, he left about 5,000 men at Coimbra. Trant, whose former unsuccessful manoeuvre had thrown him far in the rear, of the advancing armies, collected a considerable body of militia, and surprised the French troops in Coimbra on a Sunday night, and made them all prisoners. Trant's army has since been augmented to 15 or twenty thousand.

All the vessels outside the bar at Oporto got under weigh October 8, for Vigo, where they were to find shelter from the equinoctial gales.

Lord Wellington had occupied his strong position at Mafra, Oct. 10, and Massena had advanced to Santarem. The British calculated on success, should the French attack them in their fortified camp.—Upwards of 40,000 souls had been driven into Lisbon by the 12th, before the approaching armies. The devastation of the country was awful.—It is said in the Lisbon accounts, "It is impossible to form any idea of the scenes now acted in this country—they must be seen to be credited." The English ascribe all the blame to the French, while the latter, with more truth perhaps, attribute all violence and rapine to the English army.

In the event of "unforeseen danger" the British were preparing transports at Lisbon to carry off the retreating remnant of their troops. We find the following under date of

Lisbon, Oct. 13.

"Romana has come down through the Alentejo to the opposite side of the Tagus, with about 10,000 Spaniards; his troops are at this moment embarking to come over.

"It is said—Mortier joined Massena with about the same number of troops. Our troops are in the Mafra lines, the enemy all along our front; continual rencounters of parties, but nothing great; it will be the battle of giants!

"Generals Trant and Silveira, with 12 or 15,000 Spaniards & Portuguese are near Coimbra in Massena's rear.—It will be a miracle if he or his army escape; yet, PRUDENCE directs that we should use every precaution to enable us to be off, should this step become necessary, as such an affair is in the hands of providence! We are quite convinced here of the allied army being able to maintain their positions.

"The monks of Alcobaca opened their stores to all who chose to take any thing, and sent 85 pipes of wine to our army; the rest they consumed [by fire] among which are 9,000 bushels of wheat, to prevent the enemy from seizing it."

LATEST FROM THE ARMY IN PORTUGAL.

LONDON, October 23.

We announced on Saturday the arrival of the Apollo, of 36 guns, with dispatches from lord Wellington, containing an account of his retreat to Torres Vedras, followed by Massena, and that the two armies were within three leagues of each other on the 14th; and also stated, on the authority of accounts from Oporto, that colonel Trant had taken possession of Coimbra, and made 5000 prisoners consisting chiefly of the sick and wounded at the battle of Buzaco.

With respect to the dispatches received on Saturday, their substance has been circulated through the government offices, in a bulletin, of which the following is a copy.—

"Dispatches have been received from lord Wellington and Mr. Stuart, of the date of the 14th inst. by which it appears that the allied armies had retreated within their lines, their right being at Castanero and Villa Franca, and their left at Torres Vedras, on the 7th and 8th inst. They had not been molested in their retreat, but some affairs had taken place between the cavalry of the two armies, in which the British and Portuguese cavalry had distinguished themselves.

"The rains had begun on the 8th.—The British army are represented as being protected from them in the villages and under huts; the French army is severely exposed to them.

"Colonel Wilson had occupied the position of Buzaco, with a Portuguese brigade, on the 6th; and it was reported that colonel Trant had entered Coimbra on the 7th, and had taken a French garrison, with their wounded, prisoners."

Such was the state and positions of the allies on the 14th. Lord Wellington had reached the point of his destination, Torres Vedras, before the rains set in, and with his army unimpaired in every respect. At the departure of the messenger, his head quarters were at Arruda, a town about three miles south of Alenquer. Our left was at Torres Vedras, and our right at Castanero, upon the Tagus. The British lines extend twenty miles. The French were in a line nearly opposite. Their advanced guard at Ville Verde, nearly opposite to Torres Vedras; their head quarters at Rio Major, a town about 15 miles west of Santarem.

The ground occupied by the allied army is a bold mountainous country, and was the position selected by Junot in August 1808. Torres Vedras is 7 leagues northward of Lisbon, and two from Vimiera, which is nearer to the coast. This place was marked out as the line of neutrality between the British and French armies, whilst the negotiations were depending at Cintra. The town is situated in a valley, and is commanded by a hill in the form of a sugar loaf, on which are the ruins of an old Moorish castle. Lord Wellington has been often heard to say, that if he had a choice of an advantageous position in Portugal, in which to fight the French, it would be Torres Vedras—in this position his lordship intends to make a stand.—It has been strongly fortifying, with this intention, from the commencement of the campaign; and it has been one part of his lordship's policy to draw Massena, through the country to this post. The latter, on the other hand, is represented, in the ministerial circles, in a state of despair, without provisions, without medical stores, and without a considerable portion of his heavy artillery, the rains having set in on the 8th, during his advance to Rio Major, and rendered the roads, which are naturally difficult, almost impracticable.

It was, under these circumstances, confidently expected that he must attempt to bring on a general action—immediately, or commence his retreat. In the latter case he has only two lines by which he can retrograde. One by Santarem towards Castello Branco, which at all times is a most difficult route; but in the rainy season almost impossible for artillery. The other by Coimbra, and the route by which he advanced, which is occupied by the Portuguese militia and peasantry.—The shortest distance is at least 200 miles. He cannot cross the Tagus below Abrantes—he will hardly venture to pass it above that place.

From the character of Massena, we think it, however, almost certain that he will prefer a battle under every disadvantage, to a retreat; and according to the report of the French officers arrived as prisoners in England, he had resolved to make an attack on Tuesday or Wednesday last. In this case we

confidently anticipate a glorious victory; though from the strength and desperation of the enemy we cannot expect to purchase it cheaply. Lord Wellington has an extended line of posts to defend, while the enemy has the option of attacking any one point he may choose. It is also now stated in the ministerial circles, that his whole army does not exceed 60,000, including 33,000 British troops, while Massena's is rated, on the same authority, at seventy thousand. Other accounts, however are more favourable. His lordship's force augmented by fresh supplies, is estimated at 36,000 British and German troops, besides the Portuguese, and Romana, with 12,000 men, had arrived on the borders of the Tagus, which he was crossing to join them. The French infantry, it has lately been discovered, do not exceed 50,000 men, and the cavalry 15,000.

The sick and wounded of the British army amount to four thousand eight hundred men. The medical staff is on a large establishment at Lisbon, and held in high estimation by the army.—Every proper precaution and preparation are making at Lisbon to embark the troops, should it be found necessary. This is far from being apprehended; but if such should be the unfortunate result, we believe the embarkation would take place, not at Lisbon, but at Cascaes, which is ten miles westward of it.—There is a tolerable good road from Mafra to Cintra, and from thence direct to Cascaes; and by embarking at this place, all the disadvantages would be avoided, both to the British army and to the natives, which would attend a retreat into the city of Lisbon, and an embarkation directly from that city. At the departure of the Apollo, Lisbon was in a state of inconceivable bustle; every man capable of carrying a musket was sent off to the army. The gun boats & ships' launches, under the hon. lieutenant Berkeley, moved up the Tagus, & were enabled, from their position, both to annoy the enemy at Villa Nuova, and support the right wing of the British army. (Globe.)

Dispatches were received on Saturday from admiral Berkeley. We understand that, as a precautionary measure, every preparation had been made by the gallant admiral, for embarking the British army, in case of an unforeseen disaster; and that he had caused it to be notified to the merchants at Lisbon, through the medium of the British consul, that the transports would not be more than sufficient to hold the troops, and that he could not therefore afford them any assistance, should they be desirous of removing themselves or their property. The intimation had at first caused some alarm, but it soon subsided. (Ib.)

From a London Paper.

The following address to the Citizens of Rome was issued by Lucien Bonaparte, and privately distributed two days after he sailed; but was immediately suppressed by an official order.—

"To the Roman Citizens.

"In the bosom of retirement, occupied with no other cares than those of contributing to the happiness of my family and my neighbours and tasting on Rome's classic territory all that pure refined bliss which a mind imbued with a love of the arts can enjoy, I was assailed by the ruthless hand of despotism, rendered still more heavy by its being that of a brother; still more galling, as he owes his life and his honors to my interposition.

"This infernal mandate was, that I should repudiate an endeared wife, and desert those children whom nature identifies with my existence: that I should ascend a throne created by the most horrible perfidy, and unite my efforts to despoil and subjugate the yet unconquered part of the globe.

Citizens, I had no choice between unconditional submission and immediate flight. I did not hesitate.—The Tiber, on whose banks I had vainly hoped to pass my allotted term of life, received me on her bosom, and she will wait me, I trust in safety to those shores which dreadful when sought in hostility, become a sure place of refuge to the destitute and the oppressed.

Citizens, farewell! my gratitude is all I can leave behind. May your chains sit light upon you; or rather may you soon cease to bear any, by the intervention of that Omnipotent vengeance, which sooner or later punishes usurpation, tyranny and oppression."

"LUCIEN BONAPARTE."

CHARLES-TOWN, November 30.

Died, at Staunton, on Saturday the 17th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, wife of Mr. Joseph Smith.

Gen. ARMSTRONG, late American minister in France, arrived at New-York on the 18th inst.

Gen. Serrurier, it is said, is appointed minister plenipotentiary from France to the United States.

COL. BURR.

The little emperor of Washita was still at Paris at the last dates, almost literally raking the kennels.—An anecdote of his history, will correct some of the amusing articles which we receive from time to time from the British prints.

Burr had so far succeeded in a project which he either brought with him from England or contrived to fabricate at Paris, as to find access to the minister of police, Fouché (duke of Otranto). The project submitted by Burr to Fouché, was a treaty offensive and defensive should form the basis of an immediate peace between France and Great-Britain, and that they would, between them, give law to the world; particular dispositions concerning the United States and South America, were embraced in the plan; the United States were to be formed into three distinct provinces, of which all the territory north and east of the Hudson was to be one, subject to the appointment of a stadtholder by Great-Britain.

The territory between Hudson and the Potomac, was to be a neutral state with power to establish its own government, with the consent of the high contracting parties. The territory south and west of Potomac, was to be placed on the same footing in relation to France, that the country east of Hudson was to stand with regard to Great-Britain. [That is we suppose with a viceroy over them.] Various other details are noted.

But it appears, that during the tour of the French emperor to the coast with the empress, the minister of police, Fouché, actually contrived to open an indirect communication with the British government upon the subject.

When the emperor returned from Antwerp, he first discovered the transaction; the consequence of which was the disgrace of Fouché and his being compelled to retire to Italy; Ouvegard, another agent in the intrigue, was committed to prison; and Burr was placed under the superintendance of the police, as a British spy. (Aurora.)

From the Balt. Fed. Republican.

An American gentleman, just returned from England, whose character entitles him to the most entire credit, has authorized us to say, that in conversation with lord Wellesley, the British Secretary of state, that nobleman expressed his surprise that any portion of our people should continue to cherish an attachment to France; for, continued he, "there exists in my office proposals made to this government by that of France, for partitioning your country!" We make this communication to the public with all the deliberation due to its importance, and with a solemn sense of responsibility we owe to our fellow citizens for its truth. The name of our informant we do not give, because, for the present, he has from becoming motives, laid an injunction upon us. Our government has been apprised of it in an authentic manner, but the only public and visible effect it seems to have yet produced, is an ungrateful and scurrilous attempt in the ministerial papers, the Aurora, and its satellite the Whig, to attribute the origination of the plot to that very government which rejected and exposed it.

REMARKS ON THE ABOVE BY THE EDITOR OF THE AURORA.

Now there can be no doubt that the marquis Wellesley had in his possession the plan laid by Aaron Burr before Fouché, and for the transmission of which, Fouché was removed from one of the highest stations of confidence and trust, in such a government as that of France; from the head of the police almost of all Europe. But we are about to state another fact. We assert that when our minister at London applied to the marquis Wellesley on the subject, that his lordship with his usual frankness, assured Mr. Pinkney, that it was the first time he had ever heard of such a thing, that he had never received any such proposition, and that if he

had, he entertained too high a degree of consideration for Mr. Pinkney, not to have communicated it to him at once.

And what is more, Mr. Pinkney was so weak as to declare in London, and among others, to a person who knew that the communication had been made by Fouché; Mr. Pinkney declared that there was no truth in it; that no such overture ever had come from France.

We repeat it, this is true—whether our own government knows the facts or not, we have no sort of knowledge; and can only infer, from the respectable character of our informant in London, that the government must have learned it; and must know it to be true; our government we say, must know, as well the truth of Burr's presenting the project to Fouché, and Fouché's banishment in consequence, as well as the extraordinary ignorance of Mr. Pinkney on this subject.

The article in the Baltimore paper is therefore a fabrication of its author only calculated to render more conspicuous, the folly or the wickedness which he would palliate.

Un petit but d'oreille, échappe par malheur, Decouvre et le fourbe et l'erreur.

What must be the conduct of our ambassador at the court of London, when the government can obtain such an ascendancy over him as to blind him and persuade him against the belief of such a scheme of partition of his country.

What a condition must he feel himself when the very attempt by his Baltimore friend to exhibit him as a confidential man with the British cabinet, must prove to him, that he has been only their dupe!

Marquis Wellesley knew his mind, and told Mr. Pinkney that no such thing had existence.—We have repeatedly brought things of this obscure nature to light, we pledge ourselves to the country for the truth of what we here state. That the marquis Wellesley peremptorily denied the existence of any such plan; and that Mr. Pinkney believed him.

Why Mr. Pinkney remains in England, is not to be accounted for on any principles of policy or reason which we can fathom:—however, perhaps we shall think otherwise when we see more of the ground.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Peru and Chili are said to have declared themselves independent.—The Junta of the province of Paraguay had organized a small army, and pushed their measures with extreme ardour, not devoid of cruelty—they reduced Cordova, the strong hold of the famous Liniers, whom with two adherents they made prisoners; these unfortunate men were condemned and executed on the 26th of August. The government of Montevideo opposed the views of the people of Buenos Ayres, and sent a little squadron to blockade that port—whilst the English & Brazilians are playing a double game.

From the Hartford American Mercury.

OUR RUINED COUNTRY.

This is the lamentable cry of the federal editors throughout the union, and it is indeed true that their country is ruined, shut out from the continent of Europe, abhorred by all nations, finishing the last page of a dreadful history.

But these editors claim the United States as their country, and this country, say they, is ruined and disgraced in the eyes of all Europe. We know of no disgrace attaching to us, except that of supporting or tolerating federal editors, who are seeking to ruin us.

These editors, professing to be "wise above what is written," propose that we shall have federal rulers again, and thus be restored to honor and respect! I would as soon have deists for deacons of churches, as federalists to rule a republican nation.

What would federalists do, if they had the rule? they would declare war against France, ally us to England, build a navy, restore the alien and sedition acts, and sink us in debt; so that our only remnant of blessedness would be in ability to pay the interest by taxes and new loans.

After such federal facts how long should we be a republic? Not a moment, but we should be a new edition of old-England. Our ships would sail by permission of his most gracious majesty. Our men would be impressed as they are in England, and we should have admirals of the blue, yellow, white, and red. And we should sup-

port religion and liberty as England does. Our farmers would be tenants, and our mechanics would be journey-men to a set of princely manufacturers, who know nothing of the arts but the great English art of becoming enormously rich, and worthless by the hard labor of the million.

Nota Bene. Independence was born in 1776. It is now in its 30th year: it will live, thrive and be held in honor henceforth, and for ages after these federal editors shall have ceased to mourn over this ruined country. So no more at present. Let them howl and lament, it is a part of their day's work.

MAURICE MARGAROT.

It is mentioned in the foreign papers, that the celebrated Maurice Margarot, the victim of that band of blood hounds, the lords of the Scotch Judiciary, is about to return from Botany Bay, whither he was transported in 1794, for advocating reform in Britain; which was then counted sedition or treason, as the informers, the judges and the jury thought fit.

Mr. Margarot was sentenced to fourteen years banishment; because he was found guilty of "patriotism! It was to the extreme cruelty of this and other sentences pronounced by the Scotch judges, that Mr. Curran alluded, in his oration for Hamilton Rowan; when, having poured fourth the most eloquent panegyric on the Scotch people, he declares his wonder, "how from the bosom of a country like that, genius, and character and talents, should be banished to a distant barbarous soil; condemned to pine under the horrid communion of vulgar vice and base born profligacy, for twice the period that ordinary calculation gives to the continuance of human life."

† In the English insurance offices, &c. &c. lives are ordinarily estimated at seven years. Whig.

BAD NEWS.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Malta, to his correspondent in Boston.

Malta, Aug. 24, 1810.—A very unpleasant business has taken place between the Bey of Tunis and our Consul. It seems an American ship was captured by a French privateer and carried into Tunis, where she was purchased by a minister of Bey's, put under Tunisian colours and sent here.—Her former supercargo being in Malta, appealed to the British court of admiralty to have her stopped, in consequence of some illegality in the condemnation. They declined interfering, as out of their jurisdiction. He then applied to the tribunal of Malta; they stopped the ship, and the case is now undecided in court. The Bey hearing of this, has confiscated all the American property in Tunis, say 150 or \$200,000. Mr. Cox, the consul, has arrived here in a flag of truce, to settle the business, but whether restoring the ship will satisfy the Bey, or a war will follow, time only can determine."

From the Aurora.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED

Cork, (Ireland) Oct. 3, 1810.

"It is not news I suppose, to tell you that we are in a bad case in this country. We have no other here unless it is that of our army in Portugal which the whippers say are retreating owing to some misfortune towards Lisbon; it is very much feared that their communication with the sea will be cut off; there are more troops getting ready to sail from this place for Portugal, very fine corps they are too. The death of a man of the name of Goldsmith in London, a great money trader, has agitated these counties in a strange manner, every one appears anxious to learn the cause of his suicide, when a man must be worse than blind who does not see it in every corner of these unfortunate islands. "The gloomy month of November" has gone back upon October this year in London, and I should not be surprized to hear of a great harvest of horror, for the prospects on the continent and every where else, are not a bit better than here, and you may judge what fine sights we have, and how comfortable and secure we must be, when this city which a couple of companies of artillery and three or four companies of other soldiers, was formerly enough, is now honored with the protection of almost as many thousands, as companies; not a quay or street, that has not military guards and centinels night and day, we have four thousand infantry, besides foot and horse artillery doing duty here; and beside that, two regiments

of 1200 strong yeomanry. I have managed so far to avoid warming a red coat. I hope there will be no quarrel with the American states and England, at least till I leave this, as I shall do by the beginning of the year; thousands only want the opportunity; but misery could live happy with you; I never repented leaving America but once—and that is ever since."

Pittsburg, November 12.

So great a flood as that by which a part of Pittsburg was yesterday inundated, is not in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of the place. From Thursday last till Saturday evening, it rained incessantly. On Saturday morning (yesterday) it was discovered that the Allegheny river had overflowed its banks. No fears were then, however, entertained for the safety of any property contiguous; but so rapidly had it risen, that at about 12 o'clock, danger the most imminent seemed to menace all within 300 yards of the margin. The lower stories of three houses on the eastern, or borough side, (Murphy's, Will's and Knox's) were entirely filled with water; and on the western side, we are told, cries for assistance (which was after some time, rendered) issued in rapid succession from the ferry house occupied by Mr. Morrison. The first floor of James Robinson's house, about 150 yards from the bank was completely covered. A part of the family abandoned it in consequence. Rafts, trees, logs, boats hay-stacks, &c. all a-drift, were discovered in every direction. Penn and Liberty streets were literally inundated; skiffs and canoes were seen floating where, but a few hours before, the ground was perfectly dry. In Penn street particularly, cellars, and in some instances, the lower stories of houses were filled with water. A large brick house, owned and occupied by Mr. William Anderson, is even now, when the water has fallen considerably, in danger—the walls have been cracked, and props are considered necessary to preserve the building.—A wharf which had been built many years ago for the purpose of protecting the bank of the river, and which heretofore successfully resisted every attack, was swept away. The water is supposed to have risen at least 30 feet perpendicular.—On the Banks of the Monongahela, destruction did not assume a front so bold as on those of the Allegheny—considerable damage, however, has been sustained.—Losses in Pittsburg and its neighborhood, have been estimated at 10,000 dollars.

MELANCHOLY.

By accounts from the falls of Niagara, we have been informed of the following melancholy accident.—Mr. William Valentine formerly of this place, has been engaged for about two years past in boating Salt from Fort Schlosser, about a mile and a half above the Falls, to Black Rock, a distance of 18 miles, where it is received by vessels to carry it to Erie.—About two weeks ago in starting from Schlosser with a boat containing 170 barrels; he put out too far into the current which is very strong; in attempting to stem it with a sail, the swells running high, the boat was immediately filled with water.—Mr. Valentine jumped out and sunk instantly, which he lifted off the boat, by means of which he with difficulty reached the shore in safety—two others who took hold of the mast of the boat, were seen holding to it until they went over the Falls. Pittsburg Gazette.

Baltimore, Nov. 19.

FIRE!

About a quarter past 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, Fulton's stable in the rear of the Globe Inn, was discovered to be in flames. The building and its contents were rapidly consumed—the great exertions of the citizens, favoured by the calmness of the night, prevented the fire from spreading; but the adjacent buildings were considerably scorched; and much furniture, goods, &c. under a groundless alarm were thrown into the street.—Eight horses were burned in the stable, five of which belonged to Mr. Fulton.

But what is chiefly to be regretted, is the death of Mr. Peter Straw, a merchant from Virginia, who, while he was endeavoring to persuade the owner of a neighboring store, that there was no necessity for removing his goods, was suddenly killed by a bale of merchandise that was lowering from an upper story; the rope having broke.—His corpse was decently interred yesterday afternoon.

VERY LADDBLE. A Company is about to be formed in the City of Washington, for the purpose of exploring the islands belonging to the U. States in Lake Superior. A small party will set out for this object in the spring. The geography, history of the soil and productions, inhabitants and their origin, animals, &c. are to be examined, together with the connection between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. We ardently wish, that this enterprize of the "Exploring Company" may be crowned with success,—that science may acquire new spoils, and commerce fresh channels.

An Earthquake was felt on Friday evening the 16th inst. in New-Hampshire and Maine, and some parts of Massachusetts—Some window glass was broken by the shock, and the usual concomitants took place.

Afb. The story of three Danish custom-house officers being brought from the Baltic into Marblehead, proves to be a fabrication.

LITERARY.

The Belfast Commercial Chronicle announces the following works:—The life of THOMAS PAINE is in hand, and nearly completed, by Mr. C. Rickman. This work will be an impartial and comprehensive memoir of that great man.

The Rev. A. P. Scargill is preparing for publication, a Hebrew and English Dictionary, on a new plan, without points.

A work has been published in England, entitled "The art of becoming a tailor" which is announced as the joint production of a society of adepts in the profession, with this splendid introduction.

"The object of our book is to furnish the world with a complete guide to ornamental covering; with a comprehensive analysis of beauty and elegance in dress; in which infinite pains have been taken and various talents united to form rules, applicable in all cases, for cutting out garments; a work which will, on the first view, convince the un-informed mind that, with a little application, he may become a complete tailor."

At an Election for Directors of the Farmers' Bank of Alexandria, the following gentlemen were duly elected:

For the Country.

Charles Tyler, George W. Humphreys, Dr. W. C. Selden, George Carter, John Ramsay.

For the Town.

Richard M. Scott, Thomas Swann, Thomas Irvin, Newton Keene, Charles I. Catlett, John Richter, George Deneale, Jacob Morgan, James Anderson, John Withers.

Public Sale.

TO be sold, at public sale, on Wednesday the 12th day of December next, at the late dwelling of Isaac Chaplin, senr. dec'd, (about 3 miles from Shepherd's Town) Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Corn by the barrel, Rye by the bushel—Household and Kitchen Furniture, and many other articles too tedious to enumerate. Nine months credit will be given on all sums above three dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.—The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Due attendance will be given by ISAAC CHAPLIN, junr.

November 30, 1810.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the middle of September, an apprentice boy named Joseph Johnson, bound to the United States to learn the art of gun-making in the gun manufactory at Harper's Ferry, Jefferson county, Va. He is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, slender made, fair complexion; when spoken to a down look, and about 18 years old.—The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber. JAS. STUBBLEFIELD, Supt. Nov. 30, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1810.

[No. 141.]

VOL. III.]

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NOTICE.

THE subscribers being unable on account of their professional engagements, to pay attention to the collection of their accounts, for medical services, take this opportunity of informing all those who are in their debt, that they have employed Mr. Aquila Willet to settle said accounts; and request that immediate payment may be made to him.

JAMES WOOD,
SAMUEL F. CRAMER.
Charles-Town, Nov. 23, 1810.

Valuable Lands.

THE subscriber wishes to sell—or he will exchange for property in either of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, or Jefferson, five or six valuable Tracts of land, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. They are of different sizes, and consist of from 100 to 1000 acres.

DANIEL BEDINGER,
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit.

November Court, 1810.

James Glenn and James Verdier,
Complainants,
against
Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Aaron M'Intire not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he appear here on the second Tuesday in January next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Worthington do not pay, convey away or secrete any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant M'Intire, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,
GEORGE HITE, clk.
Nov. 23.

Blank Bonds
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Jefferson County, to wit.
November Court, 1810.

Jacob Haffner, Complainant,
against
Aaron M'Intire, Ex'or of Nicholas M'Intire, dec'd, and Robert Worthington, Defendants.

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A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
Nov. 23.

A choice Farm to Rent.

FOR the advance of a few thousand dollars, I will rent one of the best Farms in the valley—having cleared, and fenced, and ready for immediate use, near 300 acres of choice land, with abundance of wood-land to support it, and the use of a running stream, besides a good well of water—for a term of years; the interest of the money advanced, to go towards the rent, which will be put in money at not half what it will readily bring in shares of crops: and, when the money is paid down, (if within a short time) a lease, clear of all claims, will be given by
F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon Hill, near Charles-Town,
November 9, 1810.

Mills-Grove Fulling Mill

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, that he has taken the above mill, which is in complete readiness for receiving cloth, where he intends to carry on the Fulling and Dying in all its various branches; and flatters himself from the opportunity he has had of knowing and practising every thing that has been discovered for the improvement of his business, for six or seven years, to give general satisfaction. I have understood that the mill I have taken has not been in good credit for some years, and the public as well as myself are acquainted with the cause. I have taken the mill with a view to benefit myself, and I am sensible that the first step to this will be punctuality and a close attention to business. All kinds of work will be thankfully received, and dressed with neatness and dispatch. Cloth with written directions may be left at Mr. Wilson's store, in Charles-Town, where I will attend every two weeks to receive and return it when finished. The work will be done on the most moderate terms for cash or a short credit to punctual persons, by the public's humble servant,
J. M'COMB.

November 9, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 350 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful netter falling spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tannery, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 2 1/2 acres.

JOHN MORROW,
October 19, 1810.

found unmanageable. This he does with his celebrated

Lunar Cataplasm,
Which he prepares by boiling three pounds of terra incognita in half a gallon of moon light, keeping up a constant stritation with his medicinal muddle. He mentions the receipt here in order that the public need not be afraid of the ingredients. No other person can make this Cataplasm but Dr. C. because he is the only man who is acquainted with the Terra Incognita. To give an idea of its efficacy, he here gives one case which he has selected from among a thousand similar ones, only worse. It is in the form of a certificate, which he always writes when he accomplishes a cure.

"This is to certify that Doctor Carolus R. Charlaticus, who has lately arrived from the moon, has entirely cured my wife of a mortal cancer in her neck, which had eaten away the whole of her breast and shoulders, so that nothing but the bone was left to keep her head fast to her body. She was indeed, agreeable to the literal meaning of the words a walking skeleton.—Greatest doctors had declared her incurable, and therefore I cheerfully give this testimony of his unequivocal skill.

his
FWYNNARD & GWATIN
mark.

Dr. Charlaticus also recommends to those whom it may concern, his *Sovereign Balsalm of Brickbats,* Which he will insure to cure that scatchifrous disease, the itch, in less than five minutes if well rubbed on with good sand paper. Those unfortunate husbands whose wives are subject to frequent paroxisms of vociferation, may be supplied with Dr. C's *Infalible Anti-Scoldation Drops,* Which will universally prevent the accession of a paroxism, if given in time—and will be warranted to abridge a curtain lecture, at least 2-4ths of its usual length—even if given after the disorder commenced. Dr. Charlaticus also takes this opportunity to recommend the

Essential Oil of Wheelbarrows, Which he prepares by expression in a manner entirely new. This medicine has cured thousands, as his certificates would certify if he had room to insert them. It has made many ears grow to their size & shape after they had been cropped: and done many more marvellous things. An idea may be formed of the activity of the medicine when it is observed, that it is so sharp, if swallowed undiluted, as to cut the buttons off a man's shirt collar as it passes down his throat!

Dr. C. has many more medicines which will cure any disease: but he will suffer time and experience to promulgate their virtues—and he hopes all who have any regard for life and health will come to him for advice and assistance.

N. B. For the sake of the poor, who are often troubled with bad colds, and are not able to employ a physician, Doct. C. here observes, the worst cough may be checked, and toughest phlegm loosened, by swallowing half a pound of hobnails in a little molasses and water, & afterwards taking a pint of Rake-tooth tea just going to bed.

MEDICAL IMPOSTER.

On the night of the 20th of July last, Doctor DAVID T. W. COOKE, eloped from his place of residence in the district of York, South-Carolina, where he had attempted, for some time, to palm himself on the public as a Physician and Surgeon.

The subscribers, actuated by principles of patriotism and philanthropy, think it their duty to make the following statement of facts, for the correction of which they pledge their reputation for veracity & every claim to the respect of their fellow-citizens at large.

Doctor David T. W. Cooke was raised in the village of Charlotte, North-Carolina; after receiving a smattering of education he obtained, through the influence of some friend, a subaltern's commission in the federal army. While in the army he married an amiable young woman of considerable property, in the county of Currituck, in the state of North-Carolina. After wasting her property and contracting debts to the amount of about fifteen hundred dollars, he removed to Franklin county, from whence he eloped in arrears about twelve hundred dollars leaving his wife with two children and in an advanced stage of pregnancy, to subsist on the bounty of their friends or to perish. His wife and three children

are yet living, and obtain their subsistence through the munificence of her affectionate mother. He next returned to Charlotte, where he spent three or four years in idleness in the most wanton dissipation. After contracting debts in Charlotte, which he was unable to discharge, he took shelter in York District, South-Carolina, and commenced the study and practice of physic, from this place he eloped in July last, indebted not less than one thousand dollars. In addition to the audacity with which he incessantly practised his fraudulent and swindling acts, he has seduced from his friends and business in this district, a Young Man of sober and industrious habits, by name GREEN B. HUDSON; this unfortunate young man has yet to learn that no degree of confidence is to be reposed in a man who is well-known never to have possessed the smallest spark of friendship, or any of those agreeable qualifications that constitute a gentleman or a good citizen. Immediately before his flight, Dr. Cooke, under specious but false pretences, procured certificates expressive of his medical acquirements, from several reputable citizens of this district, one of whom has affixed his signature to this publication.

Doctor Cooke is of the common size, of very handsome figure, his nose is somewhat aquiline and his complexion florid, his eyes are small, of a light blue and very quick, with an uncommon dimple in his chin; he plays extremely well on the fiddle and is very fond of frolicking; he is boastful, impertinent and assuming in company, & withal addicted to drinking.
James Wilson, Andrew Herron, Hugh White, Matt. Marable, James Harris, John Davidson, Samuel Henry, Cunningham Harris, John Springs, Alexander Moore, William P. Springs, Nathaniel Harris, William Dobie, William Davidson, Alexander M'Gibney, William Carson, Thomas M' Lure.

Harrisburg, (S. C.) Oct. 13.

Public Sale.

IN pursuance of two deeds of trust to us given, to secure the payment of four distinct and separate debts, due to James Hite, Benjamin Strother, dec'd, Jacob H. Manning, and Wm. Byrd Page, we shall sell, at public sale, on a credit of twelve months, one negro woman, and all the household and kitchen furniture, belonging to George Hite, of Charles-Town. The sale will be at the house of the said Geo. Hite, the 29th instant.

JOS. W. DAVIS,
JAMES BROWN,
JOHN PACKETT, } Trustees.
November 16.

George Hite

Intends to relinquish keeping a house of public entertainment in this place.—The house will be hereafter occupied by Mr. Robert Fulton, to whom he recommends all those who have heretofore put up with him; and his patrons will be pleased to accept of his acknowledgments for all past favours.
Charles-Town, Nov. 16.

Valuable Lands.

THE subscriber wishes to sell—or he will exchange for property in either of the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, or Jefferson, five or six valuable Tracts of land, in the states of Ohio and Kentucky. They are of different sizes, and consist of from 100 to 1000 acres.

DANIEL BEDINGER,
Shepherd's-Town, Nov. 16, 1810.

A Ferry to Rent.

I WOULD dispose of, for a term of years, a good Ferry across the mouth of the river Shenandoah, at Harper's Ferry—the same being lately established by law. It is in the most direct course from Martinsburg and Shepherd's-Town to Leesburg, Washington, Alexandria, &c. through Hillsborough, at the gap of the Short Hill; to which place from the said Ferry there is already a good road.

Together with the Ferry, I will rent for improvement, a capital stand for a STORE, & FLOUR WARE HOUSE; well situated to receive and to send off by the river Potomac, a vast quantity of flour and wheat from the neighboring country, on the Loudoun side, particularly from the valley of *Shannondale.* The improvements must be made in the plain substantial way—the rent during the lease shall be low; and at the end of the term the improvements will be received at fair valuation.

F. FAIRFAX,
Shannon-Hill, Nov. 9, 1810.

PEGGY PATTEPAN AT EATON.
A JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY EPHRAIM EPIGRAM, Esq.
An Eaton Wit, who frequently would quiz
Old Peggy Pattepan, with sav'ry pies,
Once so alarm'd her by a trick of his—
The Provost was astonish'd at her cries.

Inquiring of the Dame—who sought for shelter—
The cause she raised her feeble voice so high?
She said—"The Gemmen had agreed to sell her,
"And at her, beat her, damn her, was the cry."

"Could Eaton Gentlemen be so profane!
The Provost said—and doubted much the story,
"Lord Sir, (quoth Peg) the boy's in yonder lane,
"Who spoke the cruel words I've laid before ye."

"Quick, bring him here, to answer for himself;
(The Provost cry'd) "if 'tis as you have stated
"I'll punish so severe the little elf,
"He might as well, almost, be imolated."

The culprit brought—the Provost sternly ask'd—
"If he'd express'd himself so reprobate?"
"Sir, (said the boy) I yesterday was task'd
"To learn by heart the Grecian alphabet."

"To day, my letters as I cheerly sung—
"Repeating—Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta,
The woman, ign'rant of the Grecian tongue,
"Mistook for—A-her, Beat-her, Damn-her, Pelt-her."

"Indeed, Sir, this is what I really said,
"Only poor Pattepan could not distinguish:
"But to prevent in future any dread—
"I'll parse the Greek—and speak to her in English."

LUNAR DOCTOR.

CAROLUS R. CHARLATANICUS, who has just come fresh from the moon, offers the exercise of his unparalleled faculties for the benefit of the public, and promises to cure every disorder that can be thought of, no matter how bad the disease, nor how desperate the stage. He thinks proper to inform, that his inestimable fund of knowledge was not an uncertain route of study; that he ever had a mortal antipathy to any thing like what's called literary and scientific pursuits, believing them to have a tendency to fill the head with ideas and opinions which are inimical to the successful practice of medicine. He has found it much the least trouble, and much the most advantageous to receive his knowledge intuitively, and to practice without thinking on the case, or studying its grade and nature. To pay attention to the disease, it is necessary to reason. Now reasoning implies a progress in knowledge, which Doctor Charlaticus totally disclaims. Knowledge, which comes by intuition is always perfect and always the same. This is the kind of science which all perfect doctors ought to possess, but which no regular bred physicians, or those who go according to the dictates of reason, ever did, nor ever will possess. Besides, Dr. Charlaticus has always found the public suffrages to be given in favor of those who possess intuitive knowledge; in preference to those who act according to reason and waste the prime of their days, in the studious pursuits of science. For confirmation of this observation he refers to the public papers of the day, where it will be seen that those who can cure every thing without having undergone the drudgery of study, have their fame spread throughout the country—while the diffident votary of science glides along in silent obscurity.—Having thus shewn the great superiority of intuitive knowledge over that kind which is obtained by reasoning and laborious study, Dr. Charlaticus will proceed to mention some of his abilities as freely as his modesty will permit, in order that the public may be induced to apply to him:—First, he undertakes to cure all the cancers that every body else has

shew the astonishing progress which has been made in the western section of the union, particularly in Kentucky, towards real independence. We see in prospective the era, when the correct republican principles of the western states will have the most happy effects in preserving our republican institutions from the destruction threatened by the growth of aristocracy in the Atlantic states.

(Aurora.)
"There are 11 rope walks in this town, which manufacture on an average 100 tons of hemp each annually; 5 large factories for coarse cloth; 3 cotton; 2 nail factories and 7 wool-carding machines. Five rope walks are now building.

"Hemp is worth from 5 to 6 dollars per cwt; tobacco 2, flour 2, pork 2 to 3, beef 2 to 3, corn 1 per bbl. or 5 bushels, rye 30 cents per bushel, fowls 75 cents per dozen. Our market for vegetables is as good as the world affords.

"We make our own cloth, and wear it—Our soil furnishes provisions enough for any two states in the union. The people here are so far determined to be completely independent, that they make use of but very few foreign articles.—Our hemp has become an object to the mercantile part of the union, and of course a cash article; and the profit to the manufacturer is very great."

(Last, though not least, of the advantages of this charming country.)—"Here we have no tories. The lawyers, doctors, and priests are mere cyphers.—The farmers, mechanics and manufacturers, are all independent Americans."

COMMERCIAL INFORMATION.

A gentleman of intelligence who arrived in the Sally at New-London from France, is now in this town. He states, that gen. Armstrong, previous to his leaving Paris, actually received an official note from the Duc de Cadore, communicating the intelligence, that the Rambouillet decree was repealed, subject to the duties & other expenses; provided however, an act of congress should be passed relinquishing all American seizures of French property, under the non-intercourse law. After the 1st of November, therefore, it was understood that bona fide produce of America should be admitted into the ports of France without danger; colonial produce should be subject to confiscation. It is understood by general Armstrong, that the revocation of the decree in question, only applies to the property in France and Spain; but that in Italy & Holland is not comprehended in its terms. The property in France is sold, and placed in the French funds until the law in question shall have been passed by our government; when the duties and expenses will probably exhaust the proceeds.

It is also stated, that when the sequestration of the property in Sweden became known in Paris, gen. Armstrong called upon the prince of Ponte Corve, (the newly elected crown prince) who assured him, that all real American property should be respected; that an agent might be appointed by gen. Armstrong for the purpose of ascertaining this fact; and that accordingly, a Mr. Spear, a worthy and intelligent gentleman of New York, was appointed to that station. Verbal assurances of high respect for American property were given by Bernadotte to gen. Armstrong.

William Cobbett continues to publish his Political Register; in which he fires many a home shot at the ministry and their adherents, from what the English wits call his "Stone Battery"—Newgate. He has addressed a series of letters to the tradesmen and farmers in and near Salisbury, on the report of the bullion committee, headed *Paper against Gold*—in which he applies his caustics to every fibre of that deadly cancer, the enormous debt and overgrown paper currency of England.

On the perusal of his letters and late files of London papers, it appears, that the people of England are engaged in a dispute not much unlike that which formerly occupied much of the attention

of our financiers and men of business, on the relative merit of Boston and country bank-paper. One party maintain, that the bills of the bank of England ought to make the circulating paper medium of the nation, and decry the paper of country bankers as *assignats, as vile rags, &c. &c.* Cobbett and others insist, that bad as is the credit of their country paper, it rests on a more solid foundation, than the bills of the bank of England, which the bullion committee have reported, cannot possibly be paid in specie during the war, nor even in two years after the commencement of peace, should that take place in a short time.

Cobbett has formally denounced Pitt's wonderful fiscal system, of which, he says he was once the advocate, but sees by sad experience its fallacy, and indirectly compliments the method our government have adopted of extinguishing the national debt by actual payment.

FROM GERMAN PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from Klagenfurt, Sept. 4.

"According to accounts from Illyrian Karenten, a terrible rain spout descended in the nights of the 27th and 28th of Aug. at Hermajor and its vicinity, threatening destruction to the whole vilages. The water flowed into the market place and its neighborhood so high, as to penetrate the windows of the first floors. Many persons saved themselves in the second floors, and others on the roof; such as could reach neither perished in the floods. More than 50 persons were hurried away by the torrent, many of whom were alive and called piteously for assistance, which no one could afford. All the bridges & twelve houses, were washed away, and a great quantity of cattle perished in the fields."

A Bavarian Engineer has discovered a method of constructing wooden bridges, which, in point of strength and solidity promise a duration of several centuries. They are likewise remarkable for elegance of their form, and the width of their arches.—One has been thrown over the river Roth, 5 leagues, consisting of a single arch 200 feet wide. Another has been made for a large city, 226 wide. The arches may be so constructed as to admit of ships of war or merchant vessels passing through them, an aperture being made in the centre, which can be opened and shut at pleasure. The bridges may, if necessary to stop the progress of the enemy, be taken to pieces in two days, without cutting the smallest piece of timber.

A French Chemist has recently discovered, that from the starch of potatoes quite fresh, and washed but once, a fine size; by mixture with chalk, might be made.—The stucco-plasterers of this country have benefited by the discovery, and find that this kind of size is particularly useful for ceilings and for whitewashing.

WURTSBURG, Sept. 11.

The following are the details of the unfortunate catastrophe which happened in the city of Eisenach:

About half past eight o'clock, on the evening of the 1st of September, a French waggon drawn by 9 horses, and loaded with 14 cases of powder, cartridges, and grenades, arrived at the gates of this city & entered it: in spite of the difficulties which arose, the waggons continued their route, although it was remarked that one of them smoked; it hardly arrived at the market place opposite one of the inns, when it caught fire with so great an explosion, that it was heard at Erfurt, 12 leagues distant. In a moment the neighbouring houses were on fire; every person who was near them was shattered to pieces. The limbs of seven cannoniers, who escorted the waggon, and of the horses, were scattered in the streets. Two young married people, who were sitting in front of their house, were crushed to pieces by an enormous free stone, which the explosion hurled upon them. Mr. Counsellor Durr has been burnt, and seven persons have been found dead in his house. Capt. Schenk occupied the second floor of his house; he was at the time in his