

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, April 26, 1811.

[No. 161.]

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Doctor Cramer, where he intends keeping a house of private entertainment. He assures his old customers and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give satisfaction to those who may please to call on him.

JOHN ANDERSON.

April 5, 1811.

Mill-Wrights Wanted.

THE subscriber has lately removed to Charles-Town, wishes to employ immediately, two or three Journey-men Mill-Wrights, who are good workmen.—They will meet with liberal encouragement and good wages.—He also wishes to take an apprentice to learn said business.

JACOB FISHER.

April 5, 1811.

POST-OFFICE,

Charles-Town, April 1, 1811.

LETTERS addressed to the following persons are now in this office, which if not taken out before the 1st of June next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. William and John Akins, Mahlon Anderson.

B. David Bennett, John Brisher, John S. Blue, Michael Blue, James Blair, Walter Brent, Thomas W. Barton, Jonathan Brown, George Blattenberger, John Broise.

C. Edward Christian, John Carille, James Clark, care of Richard M-Sherry, Joseph Crane, 2; Wm. P. Craybill, D. Collet, 2; Mr. Cordell, Mr. Clarke, James Conley, John Conway, Henry Conklin, Nathaniel Craybill, Alexander Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland, Henry Clough, James Crawford.

D. John Dimmitt, 2; Morris Davis, Abram Davenport.

E. Joseph Edwards, James Elliot.

F. Daniel Fry, Fulton and Jeffers, Joseph Fary, James S. Ferguson, Robert Fulton.

G. Doctor Lucas S. Gibbs, 2; John Gibb, Mr. Gibbons, William Grubb, Jos. H. Gerks, Doctor Edward Gant, Jason Goings.

H. Henry Huntsberry, Henry Haines, John Hersk, Jane Henricks, John Hale, Elizabeth Hain, John Harvey, James Hughes, William Hain, 2; Mary Holm.

I. Margaret Jones, Alexander L. Jones.

K. William Kerney, Benjamin Kercheval, John Kennedy.

L. Mary Limes.

M. William Morrow, Thomas Melvin, Robert F. Middleton, Adam Moudy, 2; Yafet Menser.

O. Jacob Ott.

P. Rev. John Pricker, B. Piew, James Price, Thomas Patterson.

R. Mary B. Saundor, John Reed, 2; Mary Ridgway, Robert Ready, John Robison, Drusilla Rutherford.

S. John Shirley, Seth Smith, Elizabeth Smallwood, Samuel Spencer, Benjamin Stibbins, Joseph Strother, Daniel Barton.

T. Reazen Tucker, John Tolbert, Samuel Tillit, Joseph Thomas, Hannah Throckmorton, Joseph Vantayer.

W. Andrew Woods, Catharine Wimmer, Patsy W. Whit, Decker James Woods, Beverly Whiting, Francis Washington.

Y. John Young.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Saturday the 20th of April for cash, at the River Farm, near the Rock's Mill, all the personal property of Benjamin Bradford, deceased, viz. Horses, Cattle, some Corn by the barrel, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, and some Furniture.

NICHOLAS ROPER, Adm'or.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Benjamin Bradford, dec'd, by bond or open account, are requested to make payment, as no further indulgence can be given. All persons having any claim against the estate of the said dec'd are requested to bring them in properly attested, and they shall be settled.

March 29, 1811.

Hemp & Flax Seed

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean Hemp and Flax Seed for sale on moderate terms.

R. H. L. WASHINGTON.

March 29, 1811.

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson for some time past, as a store and tavern. This property consists of a brick building 32 by 34 feet, and a frame building 50 by 20 feet, all two stories high, and neatly finished, a kitchen, smoke house, two stables, &c. with a well of excellent water at the kitchen door. The above improvements are on a corner lot, on the main street, and on the square adjoining the public buildings. It is the best stand in this place for a store and tavern, and may be rented separately, if necessary. Possession will be given immediately.

JOHN KENNEDY.

Charles town, March 22, 1811.

A. JEWETT,

Will practice law in the superior and inferior courts of Jefferson and Berkeley. His office will be kept at Shepherd's-Town.

March 29, 1811.

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property in the town of Smithfield, consisting of three houses and lots, one of which is the house he at present occupies as a tavern, and is the best stand in the place for public business.—There is a well of water in the yard, and good stables, &c. The other two lots are of a different quality, but good and convenient.

JOHN SMITH.

March 29, 1811.

The well known full bred Horse

A R A B,

WILL stand again this season at my farm near Charles-Town.—He is an elegant bay, 16 hands high, and will be 7 years old the 9th of June next. He was gotten by col. Hoomes' imported horse Bedford, his dam was by Shark, a horse of as good blood, and greater performance than any ever imported, and her pedigree is traced through a succession of the best horses of their day to an imported mare, as appears by an affidavit in my possession, which has been repeatedly published. He will be let to mares at six dollars paid in hand, or notes for eight payable on the first of August, when the season ends, and a quarter of a dollar to the groom.—Mares that have failed proving with foal by Arab will be admitted at half price. I can furnish good pasture to mares from a distance, but will be liable for no accidents or escapes.

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson, March 29, 1811.

Young Snap,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's farm, five miles from Charles-Town, and eight from Shepherd's-Town, and cover mares at four dollars the season, two dollars cash the single leap, and six dollars to insure a colt, provided the mare is not parted with.

Young Snap is a dark brown, seven years old this spring, seventeen hands high, and well made in proportion.—He was gotten by Old Snap, out of a Chester Ball mare. It is unnecessary to say any thing more about his pedigree, as he has proved himself as a foal getter in the neighbourhood of Smithfield. Grain of any kind will be taken at a liberal price. The season will commence this day, and end on the first of July. The money payable on the first of August.

JAMES HITE.

March 19, 1811.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable injury from the licentious practices of persons throwing down his fences and passing through his farm, hereby cautions the public against such offences in future, or trespassing in any manner upon his land. Those who disregard this notice will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

R. H. L. WASHINGTON.

March 29, 1811.

Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linen and Cotton

RAGS.

ATTENTION.

THE Jefferson Troop of horse commanded by capt. Carver Willis is ordered to parade in Charles Town on Saturday the 20th instant.

April 12, 1811.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 1st day of April, 1811.

A. William Armstrong, Capt. Amoy.

Robert Campbell, Charles Cavender.

Elizabeth Deaner.

F. Thomas Fitzgerald, John Foyles.

Joseph Forman, Thomas Frasier.

G. John Grove, John Ground.

H. Benjamin Heller, Elizabeth Hilsimer, Susanah Hively, Andrew Harsey.

I. Jacob Israel.

K. Casander Kidwell.

L. Conrod Lietchlider.

M. Garland Moore, Ann Morton.

N. John Natzinger.

O. Charles Ogden.

S. Joseph Smurr, Thomas Shaw, Henry Sprinkle, Elizabeth Shekle, Stephen Simmons, Henry Simunds.

T. Samuel Tully, Sarah Thornburg.

V. Marthy Vansant, Samuel Veal, Joseph Vainetre.

W. David Welshans, Lewis Wisnall, or John Fisher, Nicholas Wallingford.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.

April 2.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office at Harper's Ferry, 30th March, 1811.

A. John Able, 2; John Anan.

B. Miss Mary Breathan.

C. Mrs. Catharine Coats, John Copen.

F. Michael Fizer, Miss Maria Fouke, Michael Flanagan.

G. James Greer.

J. John Jones.

L. Thomas Lewis.

M. Jesse Moore.

P. Philip Perfaytor.

S. Henry Sellers, William Smith, Henry Strider.

T. Joseph Thomas.

W. George Woltz, 2.

R. HUMPHREYS, P. M.

April 12.

THE DRAWING

OF THE

Potomac & Shenandoah

NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

THE public are hereby informed that at a meeting of the President and Directors of the Potomac Company, held at Brooks's Tavern in Alexandria, on Monday the 10th of December, 1810, it was determined that the drawing of the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery shall commence on the first Monday in May next.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOS. CARLETON, Agent.

Georgetown, Jan. 31, 1811.

The public are further informed that, conformably to a subsequent resolution of the Managers of the Lottery, the price of tickets will be advanced from the 31st of March, to ten dollars and fifty cents, and that no tickets after the 25th day of April next will be sold at any other place than at their office or offices in the District of Columbia. It is, therefore, confidently hoped, under these regulations, that persons, desirous of promoting the object of this lottery, and who have not yet supplied themselves with tickets, will embrace the opportunity of doing it before they are withdrawn from the distant agents.

By order of the Managers,

JOS. CARLETON, Agent.

February 6, 1811.

Tickets to be had of the following gentlemen, Elisha Boyd, David Hunter and John R. Cooke, Martinsburgh, James S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherd's-Town, & W. W. Lane, Charles-Town.

March 22.

Election Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held at the court house of Jefferson county on the first Monday in April next, for the purpose of electing a fit person to represent the District, composed of the counties of Hampshire, Berkeley and Jefferson, in the next Congress of the United States; also, one fit person to represent the District composed of the counties of Frederick, Jefferson, Berkeley, Hampshire, and Hardy, in the next Senate of Virginia; also, two fit persons to represent the county of Jefferson in the next General Assembly of Virginia.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff of Jefferson county.

March 1, 1811.

More New Goods.

By the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town.

THE subscribers again respectfully inform their customers at a distance, as well as those immediately in the neighbourhood, and the public in general, that they have recently commenced opening, and shall continue to open as occasion may require, a great variety of articles suitable to the present and approaching seasons. We shall only mention a few articles, which have been scarce for some time past, viz.

Ladies Super Extra Long White Kid Gloves.

ditto Habit ditto.

ditto Long White and Black Lace Sleeves.

Lace Caps, Handkerchiefs, Veils and Silk Hose.

Milk-White Satin and Mantus, Black Lutestring and other Silks, Large assortment Fashionable Ribbands and Trimmings.

Black, White and Fancy Coloured Ostrich Feathers.

Fashionable Flowers and Wreaths, ditto Bonnets.

Irish Linens, Long Lawns & Linen Cambric.

Cotton Shirting, Cambric Muslins, Dimities, Cotton Hosiery and India Muslins, &c.

They have on hands, a large quantity

Bar-Iron, Steel, Castings,

Wrought & Cut NAILS,

Paints & Medicines, &c.

Being largely concerned in the Tanning business, we will constantly have for sale PRIME SOAL and UPPER LEATHER, CALF, KIP, HOG and SHEEP SKINS, HARNESS, BRIDLE and COLLAR Leather, BOOT LEGS, FAIR-TOPS and ROUNDINGS, &c. &c.

Farmers, Boot and Shoe-Makers, Saddlers, &c. may rely on getting Leather of the first quality, as we have an experienced and most capital workman, who conducts and carries on said business; we will pay the highest price in cash, for any number of

HIDES AND SKINS,

And wish to contract for a large quantity of the following kinds of BARK the ensuing season, viz.

Chesnut-Oak, Spanish, White & Black Oak Bark.

Those who live on the Potomac River, will find a sure and certain market, with us, for either of the above kinds of Bark, as well as the Farmers in this neighbourhood. We tender our sincere thanks to our punctual customers, and assure them, it will be the height of our ambition, to serve them at all times, on the best terms, and feel happy as they may want, and feel happy to do so, out of the abundant assortment we have on hands. We hope those who are weary, will use the present means to their power to discharge their respective balances of the Old Year, with out putting us to the trouble of calling or sending to them.—We need scarcely inform them, that it really is as necessary for them to pay their arrears as it is for them to eat, for punctuality is the very life of trade.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. Shepherd's-Town, February 8, 1811.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session, for an act incorporating a company for the purpose of turningpike a road from the bank of the river Potomac, at Harper's Ferry, to the west end of the main street in Charles-Town, in the county of Jefferson.

January 18, 1811.

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 arrangements are paid.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, for subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 12 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.

Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for past favours, and in assurance that he continues to carry on the Tailoring Business in Charles town.—Having just returned from New York and Philadelphia with patterns of the latest fashions, he will be able to furnish habits of every description in the newest and most elegant style.

Two or three Journeymen will meet with employment, and liberal wages given.

April 19, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of JOHN PARKER, esq. are requested to meet at Robert's in Charles town, on Wednesday the 27th of March, at 10 o'clock, their claims to be considered as having relinquished their claim, as it is necessary the business should be finally settled.

One of the Creditors.

April 19, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 14th instant, from the subscribers living in Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. an apprentice to the Tanning Business, named Alexander Rieley, about 16 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thin visaged, and a little freckled. Had on a drab coloured short coat considerably worn, newswindown jacket, blue cotton pantaloons, black stockings, coarse shoes, and a black wood hat. He took with him other clothing well recollected. The above reward will be given for securing said apprentice, or for any information that will lead to his discovery, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Wm. MASHBURY, JAS. CLARK.

April 18, 1811.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed by the subscriber, by John Young, to secure the payment of a debt due to the subscriber, will be sold on Saturday the 27th day of this month, on the premises, a tract of land situated in Frederick county, on Isaac's creek, containing 12 1/2 acres, which tract of land was conveyed to the said John Young by Ardel Howard and Ann his wife, and Thomas Tye. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH BROWN, Trustee.

April 19, 1811.

Mill-Wrights Wanted.

THE subscriber has lately removed to Charles Town, wishes to employ immediately, two or three Journey-men Mill-Wrights, who are good workmen.—They will meet with liberal encouragement and good wages.—He also wishes to take an apprentice to learn said business.

JACOB FISHER.

April 5, 1811.

A Negro Man Wanted.

A liberal price in cash will be given for a stout, healthy negro man, well acquainted with farming and wagoning, the property of the Printer.

April 18, 1811.

Merino Rams.

WISH to let, two or three of the best wool imported Spanish Merino Rams in the U. S., on the following terms. If the person who takes one of the rams does not take more than 50 or 60 good ewes we must divide the lambs equally when ready to wean, and he may put him to 20 or 100 more at 6 dollars each, and take one fourth of the wool, and pay me three fourths. I will furnish him with a pair of horns, and the rest of managing him, as to give the best trouble, and the whole will be served without any liability to the rams. The sooner the engagements are made the better, as several persons are waiting to have many rams. I should prefer their going to the upper country.

Wm. HORTON, City of Washington.

March 22, 1811.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, customers and the public generally, that he has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by North and Smallwood, west of the market house, where he has on hand a handsome assortment of

Dry Goods & Groceries,

which will be disposed of on pleasing terms to the purchaser, for cash or country produce.

He returns his sincere acknowledgements for past favours, and flatters himself from his attention and accommodation to merit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN ANDERSON.

B. Those in debt by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and settle their respective balances, as it is requisite that all such accounts should be settled off.

Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

OTHER REMARKS.

[ON THE CULTURE OF HEMP.]

The best possible soil is chosen in Russia for planting Hemp; in provinces where the soil is less fertile, manure must supply this want. The later the ground, the higher the plants grow.—It is left to the option of the planter to choose the seeds of any preceding season, generally the seeds of the last crop are used.—The period of sowing begins here in the days of May, or sooner, if the soil permit; the ground is ploughed and raked in the same way as is done by other grain.

When the seeds become ripe, and in consequence the hemp fit to be gathered, it is necessary to separate the female from the male plants, which are distinguished by the tops; the former, the female plants, are used for home consumption, that is, for a coarse kind of hemp. The male plants are gathered, bound in small sheaves, and dried as wheat or other grain.—The shortness of the summer in Russia, makes it necessary to dry the seeds in a warm heated place, or on Russian stoves—this measure is unnecessary in a country where the seeds part easily from their shells without this process.

It is generally observed, that high ground plants have long roots; these are cut bound and prepared with the female plants. After the seeds are threshed, the hemp is put under water, where it remains about a month; flowing water is preferred—sufficiently moistened, the hemp is dried either in the open air, or in barns.—The next process is that of beating and combing; till the hemp is cleaned of all wooden parts.

MEXICAN WAR.

FINSTON, (Jam.) March 18.

Recent accounts from Mexico, we are sorry to say, give a most deplorable picture of the present state of the machinations of the Spaniards against the Creoleans. The working of the mines we understand is suspended, in consequence of the disorder there, and ten millions of dollars less than known in the worst periods have been coined last year. We have been favoured with the perusal of several Mexican Gazettes as well as private letters on the subject from which we have taken the following extracts.

Extract of a letter from Mexico, dated January, 1811.

"Bonaparte has at last succeeded in introducing anarchy and bloodshed into these peaceful and tranquil countries. The insurrection has acquired a frightful aspect from the general inclination of the natives in favor of independence, and although our troops have constantly vanquished whenever they have come into contact with the insurgents, it is painful to look forward to the issue of this fatal contest, in which not less than 40,000 men have already fallen the day."

Extract of a letter from Vera Cruz, dated January 22.

"We have received very interesting intelligence from the interior, where the insurgents have lost two decisive battles; the last fought near Guadaluajara, was a death blow to the insurrection, inasmuch as the grand army of rebels, consisting of 100,000 men, has been completely routed, and all their artillery, 80 pieces of cannon, of various calibre, taken from them."

Mexico, Jan. 16.

An unfortunate attack has been made by the division of Gen. Falls, on the coast of Acapulco. He was surprised by the insurgents, who murdered him with a great number of other people and dispersed the division under his command, with the loss of five cannon, their arms and baggage.—On this intelligence being known, fifty dragoons were dispatched from this city to reinforce the corps of Coscoy, and from Vera Cruz 200 lancemen, Coscoy to form a junction with 50 men, who are in Chilpanco, and are to pursue the enemy immediately.

The grand corps of Gen. Cabrera was encamped at Tula on the 11th inst., 3 leagues from Vera Cruz, where the insurgent army was waiting for

to assist in carrying out the capture, which was very difficult, owing to the ruggedness of the passage. In this position the general ordered the army to commence marching for the bridge, but on a nearer approach it was discovered that the insurgents had erected a strong battery on the right, which kept up a very sharp fire on the troops; the army was directed instantly to halt, and the general with one battalion of the column of grenadiers and some cavalry advanced on a gain possession of the battery before an attempt was made to force the bridge; at the same time a company of sharpshooters was dispatched for the spot, where the Conde de la Cadena had taken his position to gain possession of a cannon belonging to the insurgents, which kept up a galling fire on the men.—Words are inadequate to describe the gallantry displayed on the occasion.—At ten o'clock the place afforded a most gloomy appearance, the left wing of the insurgents kept up a brisk fire and made a desperate resistance to the Conde de la Cadena. On the right wing General Calleja found the like resistance; the company of riflemen sustained the fire of the insurgents cannon until the Conde de la Cadena forced the insurgents and proceeded to their assistance. After this the army succeeded in getting on the plain and the insurgents rushed on them, and commenced a fire of thirty pieces of cannon from a battery which commanded the position of the troops. Three times were the troops attacked and three times were the insurgents repulsed. The enemy made a false attack, but the troops being short of ammunition, it was necessary to make a desperate resistance. Gen. Calleja perceiving the critical situation of gen. Flon, and having driven the insurgents from the right, advanced with all the army by the bridge and formed a junction with gen. Flon. It was then that they increased their fire, when the troops found their ammunition nearly expended, but these two brave generals determined to advance with the bayonet, either to die or to be victorious.—The fire commenced at five o'clock in the morning, and ended at six in the evening. The troops lost 40 men, and the brave Conde de la Cadena covered with wounds and glory. The insurgents lost 91 cannon, twelve thousand men, and the remainder of their army was dispersed.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, April 15.
By the ship Illinois, in 23 days from Cork, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Irish papers containing London news to the 16th ult. from which the following articles are extracted:

LONDON, MARCH 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Perceval announced a message from the Prince Regent. It was bro't up and read by the Speaker, and is as follows:

"George P. R.
The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, thinks it proper to inform the House, that the assistance which His Majesty has been enabled to afford the Portuguese government, by maintaining a body of their troops in his pay, has been attended with great advantage to the common cause, and contributed essentially to the success of the measure for the defence of the kingdom of Portugal.—The Prince Regent therefore trusts that the House of Commons will enable him to continue that assistance for the present year, and likewise to grant such further aid as circumstances and the nature of the contest in which His Majesty is engaged, may appear to require."

Mr. Perceval then gave notice, that he would move that this message be referred to the Committee of Supply, on Monday.

Windsor Castle, March 14.

"His Majesty continues nearly in the same state in which he has been during the last few days."

[Signed as usual.]

MARCH 15.

It is said that there is little or no doubt of a war between Russia and France. To this it is to be attributed Bonaparte's Senatus Consultum for calling out a fresh conscription of 120,000 men. Troops have for some time been filing off from the departments contiguous to the Rhine into Germany. The troops that were on the Elbe, and seemed to meditate an attack upon Holstein, have suddenly marched to the Prussian frontier, where

all the forces is already assembled.—Cautinecourt is recalled, but not wishing to announce his intentions immediately, Bonaparte has appointed Lauriston to succeed him.—Immediately after the appointment he sends Lauriston on another mission into Italy.—Oldenburg, whose sovereign is the brother-in-law of the Emperor Alexander, has been seized by France, and is to follow the fate of Hamburg, Libeck, &c. a circumstance which cannot fail, and which no doubt is meant, to widen the breach between the two empires.—The demand of the restoration of Finland to Sweden is done with the same view. It is said to be a war of Bonaparte's own seeking. This may surprise some who think he has work enough on his hands already in Spain and Portugal, and who imagined that Russia had conceived this to be a favorable opportunity for striking off his baleful influence. But it will be recollected that he was equally at war with Spain, when he sought the last cause of quarrel with Austria. He was then aided by this very Russia whom now he meditates an attack upon!—He will now be assisted by the emperor of Austria, whom Russia helped him to beat down! The great cause of dispute is the kingdom of Poland. Bonaparte insists upon establishing that kingdom at the expense of the Polish territories of Russia. He accompanies that demand with the affronting seizure of the territories of the Emperor Alexander's brother-in-law, and with requiring the restoration of Finland, which he had guaranteed to Russia. Drained by the war with Turkey, this, in the opinion of Bonaparte, may be the favorable moment for attacking Russia. As far as relates to us, the war will open the Baltic to us, and we shall of course send a powerful fleet to take advantage of any events that may occur. That there is any hope of connecting Sweden with Russia we do not believe. Spain and Portugal will be afforded another opportunity, another breathing time, of which we trust they will make use to organize, discipline, and increase their armies. The war with Russia, should that event take place, will be turned to better account by the Patriots, we hope, than the war with Austria was.

A letter from a British officer in Portugal gives the following explanation of a late mission from Massena to Lord Wellington:—"The French commander, intending to fire a feu de joie on receiving intelligence of the birth of the Imperial issue of the marriage of Napoleon and Maria Louisa, sent to acquaint Lord Wellington, 'in order,' as the French officer said, 'that Lord Wellington should not be alarmed.'—Lord Wellington received the officer very politely, and sent back an assurance to Marshal Massena, 'that although no fire from the French lines could alarm him, he was so much obliged by the politeness of his communication, that as it was probable the first intelligence of the event, upon which the feu de joie was to take place, would reach Portugal from England, he would not lose a moment in conveying it to the French camp.'"

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Captain Foster, who arrived at Boston on Thursday evening from Lisbon, sailed on the 15th of March, and informs, that on the 5th the French army retreated from Santarem (where their head-quarters have been since November) and halted near the river Mondego, on the 11th. It was reported that Lord Wellington, following and watching the French, was at Coimbra on the 13th. On the 13th an official account reached Lisbon that a Spanish and English force had entered Seville, Spain.

The attack on Seville must have been made by a part of the expedition from Cadiz, that was said to be destined against St. Lucar, which is on the same river as the first city.

Within 10 days of capt. F's sailing, about 10,000 additional British troops arrived at Lisbon, and immediately joined the army. Numbers of French prisoners were brought into Lisbon daily.

A letter from Lisbon, says, the British made 1500 French prisoners, just previous to Massena's retreat.

The retreat of Massena created strong hopes at Lisbon of the speedy annihilation of his army and the confirmation of the liberty and independence of Portugal.

A Lisbon paper of March 14, enclosed to a gentleman in Boston, contains a column of remarks on the re-

treachery of the French, in which is enumerated the different projects of Massena, which had been frustrated by Lord Wellington.

The paper states, that it had been extremely sickly in the French camp, there being many deaths; that they had been nearly destitute of provisions, and had so little for the cavalry, that of 14,000 horses brought into Portugal, they had scarcely 3000 fit for service; that the loss to them of men, cavalry and equipage, had been great.

Valadolid, Feb. 11.

The patriots of Old Castile find business for marshals Bressieres and Kellerman. The French troops here are also sickly; from 12 to 13 die daily in the hospital.

Philadelphia, April 17.

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

Arrived yesterday, brig Fox, capt. Cullen, in 30 days from Bayonne, which place she left on the 13th March. The verbal and written news by this vessel are of such a nature as almost to extinguish hope. Not only was the American property (which was faithfully promised to be restored on the 2d February,) not given up on the 13th March, but all American vessels arriving in France were refused an entry, were put under sequestration, and their papers sent to Paris. On the 8th of March the Director General of the Customs announced to the merchants of Bordeaux, that the emperor had adjourned the expression of his opinion respecting the admitting American vessels to an entry. Another letter states that the Director General of the Customs had declared that no more applications for admitting American vessels to an entry would be received. Of course they will remain under sequestration. The vessels, which sailed from America under Napoleon's special licences, were equally sequestered with those which had none, no distinction being made.

No American vessel is permitted to leave France, except under a special licence, which it is very difficult to procure, and costs a large sum.

"What the event will be (says a letter which we have seen) no one can tell—but beware, and advise your friends also to beware, of shipping any more property to this country."

From all we have been able to gather by this arrival, there appears not the least probability of Napoleon restoring American property, or rescinding his Berlin and Milan decrees, which are still in most rigorous operation.

CHARLES-TOWN, April 26.

The following is a statement of the votes given at the election held in this town on Monday last.

FOR CONGRESS.

John Baker, esq. fed.	222
Dan. Morgan, esq. rep.	143
Senator of this Commonwealth.	
Lewis Wolfe, esq. fed.	219
Charles Brent, esq. rep.	146
Delegates to the Assembly.	
Thomas Griggs, esq. fed.	232
Rawleigh Morgan, esq. fed.	229
Wm. P. Flood, esq. rep.	156
J. H. Manning, esq. rep.	152

Joseph Lewis, esq. is elected to congress for the district composed of Fairfax, Prince William and Loudoun, by a majority of 396.

In the district of Charlotte, &c. a poll was opened by the friends of Mr. Eppes, during his absence. In the county of Charlotte, the votes were for John Randolph 462, for John W. Eppes 77—in Buckingham, for Eppes 181, for Randolph 180—in spite of every exertion which was made by R. and his friends, and of two harangues which he addressed to the people, Mr. Eppes not present, nor in the county, nor in the district. He has made no exertions at all—and is nearly a stranger in the district, except by general report of character.

Enquirer.

The verbal news from France which will be found under the Philadelphia head in this paper, presents a gloomy appearance, but does not appear in such a form as to enable us to ascertain its bearing with precision.—A few days will probably afford information to enable us to judge conclusively on the subject; until that time, it would be prudent to suspend our judgment.

Nat. Intel.

Another step up the ladder of Independence.—Every true American must

rejoice when he is informed, that so vital to the manufacturing interest of this country, as *Burr Stones*, (commonly called French Burrs) are to be had in the States in quantities, more than sufficient for the consumption of all Europe above what may ever be wanted for the use of America.

This valuable discovery has been made in North Carolina, where a gentleman of this city now has a number of hands employed in quarrying them; the quality is found equal to that of the best French Burrs, and the quantity to all appearance inexhaustible, there being a mountain of them more than twenty miles in extent.

Balt. E. P.

From the National Intelligencer.

A MISTAKE!

The American politicians in England, and the English politicians in America, have run into an error on the subject of the *Orders in Council*. They take it for granted that if France has not repealed her edicts, there is no obligation on Great Britain to rescind her orders; as if the orders themselves, without any reference to France, were not a violent outrage on neutral rights! And all they attempt to prove is, that the French emperor has not revoked his decrees; and that, they allege, justifies the continuance of the orders in council. If John is a rogue, and James proves it to him, John's friends exculpate him by proving Nick a rogue too. Such is the logic of the federal leaders!

The truth is this. The U. States all along protested against the infringement of their neutral rights by the nation at war; but they were not so silly as to go a crusading against the whole world. They, nevertheless, always declared, if there were but one enemy, they would actively assert their rights against that one. In this policy and spirit, the act of May 1810 was passed, presenting to Great Britain and to France an equal opportunity of escaping from the alternative of being the *one nation* against which the U. States would actively direct their energies.—France seized the occasion, abandoned her edicts as far as they affected real American commerce; and as the United States had uniformly declared they would, (the offender being single) the President and Congress commenced an active resistance, by a system of non-intercourse, against the orders in council: *Great Britain refusing her participation held out in the act of May 1810.* But Great Britain insists that France has not done enough; and that until the emperor does us more right, his Britannic majesty will do us more wrong. This may be kind; and it is certainly cunning; for, after having got our own right from France, if we push the point further it must be to gain something that is beneficial to England. This something, is the introduction of British manufactures into France in American vessels; and this is the actual state of the question. Thus it is that Great Britain sets a price upon justice; and turns her maritime outrages into merchantable commodity! We thank God that we have a president too enlightened, a congress too firm, and a yeomanry too virtuous, to permit this nation to turn factor in so shameful a traffic. If our friendship and a free commercial intercourse with the United States, under the law of neutrality, be not sufficient to respect the rights of neutrals, in our behalf, there would be no safety for us in offering to a government so unprincipled, any further inducement.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, March 12.
"The government is going to advance 600,000 in exchequer bills to aid the Merchants; which will give a great relief to business at this time. It will enable the merchants and manufacturers to keep goods to that amount out of the market, which otherwise must have been forced into it. This great aid will tend to improve prices a little, and will remain in the hands of the country for 9, 12, 15 and 18 months. It is to be funded in five instalments."

The fact stated in the above extract exhibits the situation to which the British merchants are reduced by the orders in council, which the ministry will have the infatuation to persevere in.—We say by the Orders in council; for although we are aware that the proximate cause of the mercantile distress is the exclusion of British productions from the continent, the remote cause is the existence of those novel blockades and orders in council which gave birth to the French decrees. It is indeed an

important fact that this system has required the aid of a loan from government to the merchants of nearly thirty millions of dollars; for to that amount they must be suffered by the system, and will feel the pressure much more, if it is to be procured, when the prohibition of importation to this country shall have had its full effect. It is to this measure we may look for an abandonment of the orders in council with more probability of a fulfillment of our expectations, than to any diplomatic discussion either in this country or England.

Nat. Intel.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The speech of the regent to the English parliament is dissected in the Paris Moniteur—the criticism sheds much light on the relative situations of France and England.

The regent boasts, that the capture of the French colonies E. and W. had reduced the power of the enemy. On this the Moniteur remarks, that these "isles furnished nothing to the parent state, and cost it 20 millions a year.—These 20 millions would build 10 ships of the line a year, which at the end of 5 or 6 years that the war may probably last, will produce 50 ships of the line. The coffee, sugar and cotton, which these islands produced, are at so cheap a rate in London, that their sale will not pay the expense of carriage to Europe. In scattering her forces [to defend these acquisitions, &c.] England will become vulnerable in a great number of points.—The colonies occupied by England will be restored to the mother country at a peace, or when the empire will have 120 sail of the line and 200 frigates or smaller vessels.—This period, which is foreseen and calculated, is not far distant from us."

Regent's speech:—"In Portugal and at Cadiz, the defence of which constituted the principal object of his majesty's exertions, in the last campaign, the designs of the enemy have been frustrated, hitherto."

On this the Moniteur comments at great length—we can find space only for an extract or two:—"It was only a year ago, that the English government aimed at nothing less than expelling the French from Madrid, and driving them beyond the Pyrenees. Now it is Portugal and Cadiz which constitute the principal object of its exertions: we flatter ourselves that in the speech of 1812 his majesty will have equally succeeded in the principal object of his exertions, because at that time Portugal and Cadiz will not be the principal object of his exertions, but the defence of Gibraltar."

"An army of 60,000 English encamped on the heights of Lisbon, obliged to procure from London even the straw they want; England obliged to keep at the mouth of the Tagus 900 transports and 20,000 sailors, having to subsist not only 80,000 soldiers and sailors, but 400,000 men, women and children besides, who have taken refuge at Lisbon, and concentrated themselves in one point; being moreover obliged to support all this expense with a course of exchange which has fallen 33 per cent. gives to France already the advantage she could desire from the present contest."

"In the mean time the French army only costs us its pay, which we should be obliged to supply wherever it was." Victory, it is added, would be no advantage to England; but if the English army be conquered, the cause of England is lost: that the loss of 60,000 men to France; is as great as that of 500,000 to France; that the protraction of the war in Portugal; by the inactivity of the French general, would swell the English debt 400 millions; that all nations that had been conquered have defended themselves for several years, but England exhibited the solitary instance of having been "conquered in one battle," and was so subjugated by the Normans, that her laws her customs, her every thing, were torn from her by a single victory."

In these strictures, the double effect of the "continental system" on England, in reducing her revenue by diminishing her commerce on one side, & on the other increasing her expenses is aptly compared to burning a candle at both ends.

Balt. Whig.

Baltimore, April 16.
During yesterday's session of Baltimore county court, Judge Nicholson presiding, Luther Martin, Esq. was suspended from pleading therein for the space of 12 months. A gentleman who was present informs us that the step was occasioned by Mr. Martin's manner of examining a witness, after being cautioned by the court.

From the Baltimore Whig.
COMMUNICATION.

Messrs. Irvine, and Barnes, Some curiosity having been excited relative to the true cause of Luther Martin's suspension from practice by Judge Nicholson, I have taken the liberty of sending you a statement of all the circumstances that took place in court previous to the sentence, on the correctness and fidelity of which, from my having been in court during the whole time you may rely with certainty.

The case for trial on Monday was a suit between Kenner and Henderson, of New-Orleans, and J. Kennedy and Cox, and J. Sherlock of Baltimore.—In a particular stage of the trial, it became necessary for one of the parties to prove that Mr. Sherlock was interested in some shipments made by Kennedy and Cox, and for this purpose, a gentleman (Mr. Young) was summoned and sworn. From the commencement of the examination Mr. Martin appeared determined to treat the witness with insulting and offensive rudeness, and the manner in which he asked him the most trifling questions strengthened this idea. Once or twice the Court reminded him of the necessity there was for his behaving with politeness; the first time at the request of Mr. Purviance, and afterwards without its interposition being asked by any one; but all without effect.—Mr. Martin persevered in interrogating the witness in the same boisterous and disagreeable manner he began with.

When the cross examination commenced, Martin as well as I can recollect, several times interrupted the opposite lawyers without his misconduct being noticed; at length the following words passed between the opposite parties and the court.
Mr. Dorsey—(to the witness.) At the time Kennedy and Cox were purchasing the cotton was Mr. Sherlock interested?
Mr. Martin here turned round in a very contemptuous and rough manner and interrupting Mr. Dorsey exclaimed aloud, "Yes let us hear what he will say to that!"
Mr. Dorsey, If you interrupt me so often Mr. Martin I cannot go on with my examination.
Court, Mr. Martin your conduct has been during the whole morning, & particularly toward this witness highly indecent and improper, and I am necessitated to inform you that you must behave in a different manner.
Mr. Martin, I shall endeavour to do so sir.
Court, You shall do so sir.
Mr. Martin, I will behave as well as I can if you will give me a Horn Book to go by!!
Court, You are suspended from practising in this court from this day for twelve months.
Mr. Martin, Then I am to leave this cause I suppose.
Court, The Court will indulge you with the liberty of conducting this case, sir.

"This is as nearly as I can recollect a correct account of the affair.—Mr. Martin's conduct for some time past had been insufferable; and I am led to imagine that his being suspended for so long a time was owing to the recollection of a variety of other insults cast upon the court by Mr. Martin, at different times. I leave every one to make his own comments.

VERITAS.

REMARKABLE OCCURRENCE.

"There is another and a better world."

GENNADIUS, a Physician a man of eminence in piety and charity, had, in his youth, some doubts of the reality of another life. He saw one night, in a dream, a young Man of a celestial figure, who bade him follow him.—The Apparition led him into a magnificent city, in which his ears were charmed with melodious music, which far exceeded the most enchanting harmony he had ever heard. To the inquiry, whence proceeded those ravishing sounds, his Conductor answered, that they were the hymns of the Blessed in heaven; and disappeared.
Gennadius awoke, and the impression of the dream was dissipated by the transactions of the day.
The following night, the same young Man appeared, asked whether he recollected him.
The melodious songs which I heard last night, answered Gennadius, are now brought again to my memory.
Did you hear them, said the Apparition, dreaming or awake?
I heard them in a dream.

True, replied the young Man; and our present conversation is a dream.—But where is your body, while I am speaking to you?

In my chamber.
But know you not that your eyes are shut, and that you cannot see?
My eyes indeed are shut.
How then can you see?
Gennadius could make no answer.

In your dream, the eyes of your body are closed and useless; but you have others with which you see me.—Thus, after death, although the eyes of your flesh are deprived of sense and motion, you will remain alive and capable of sight and hearing, by means of your spiritual part. Cease then to entertain a doubt of the great truth of another life after death.

By this occurrence, Gennadius affirms, that he became a sincere Believer in a future state.

FIRE.—The Woolen manufactory at Downings town, (P.) belonging to Mr. Daniel Smith, was consumed by fire on the night of the 10th inst. All his machinery, which it is said was of the very best kind, was destroyed, together with a quantity of stock, and a fulling mill.

SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening their SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

which is extensive, and will be sold on moderate terms well worthy the attention of purchasers.

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

P. S. They feel grateful to those friends who have long dealt with them, and have been punctual in the payment of their accounts, and flatter themselves that those who have not had it in their power heretofore to be so punctual in the discharge of their accounts, will come forward shortly and discharge the same, without giving us the trouble of calling on them, or bringing suits.
Produce being now a good price, they hope no person will fail in complying with this reasonable request.
Shepherd's-Town, April 26.

SPRING GOODS,

Now opening in the Corner Store, by the Market House, IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN.

The subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public in general, that they are now opening a very large and handsome assortment of

Fashionable Spring Goods,
Selected with care from the latest arrivals this Spring.

ALSO,
A very well selected supply of

School and Miscellaneous Books,

China, Glass and Queen's Ware
Ironmongery
Hard Ware
Cutlery
Saddlery

Brass and Japaned Ware
Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel
Bar Iron, Hoop ditto and Castings
Wrought & Cut Nails of every size
Paints and Medicines
Prime Seal and Upper Leather
Morocco, Cali, Kip, Hog, & Sheep
Skins, &c. &c.

And from their present arrangements, they will be able to furnish any kind of School, Novel and Miscellaneous Books at the shortest notice, and as cheap as they are to be had in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore.

Their present assortment is much more extensive and complete than ever. All which they will sell at Wholesale and Retail, at their usual Cheap terms.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
P. S. Highest price paid for Tanner's Bark, Hides and Skins.
April 23, 1811.

Regimental Orders.

THE 1st Battalion of the 55th Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Major Van Rutherford, is ordered to muster at Shepherd's-town, on the 18th of May next, and the 2d Battalion commanded by Major James Hite, on the 25th of the same month at Charles town.

J. CRANE, Lt. Col. Com.
55th Regt. V. M.
April 26, 1811.

NEW STORE.

JOSEPH E. LANE,

HAS the pleasure of informing his friends, acquaintances and the public generally, that he has just received and is now opening, at John Kennedy's well known corner, lately occupied by John Anderson,

A VERY NEAT ASSORTMENT OF

Spring & Summer Goods,
selected with the greatest care from the latest spring importations. He deems it unnecessary to particularise articles, but can assure those who wish to lay their money out to advantage, if they will give him a call, he will sell them cheap goods. He has on hand a good assortment of

Groceries, Cutlery, Tin and Glass Ware,

and expects to receive, in a few days, a good assortment of QUEEN'S, CHINA, and POTTER'S WARE.
Charles town, April 26.

Stray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living near Fulton's Ferry, Jefferson county Va. a bay horse, about fourteen hands and one inch high, five years old this spring, a small star in his forehead, and his rump rubbed by the crupper. No other perceivable mark or brand. Appraised to 30 dollars.

CHARLES BRYAN.

April 26, 1811.

FOR RENT,

A HOUSE AND GARDEN, near a good spring of water. It is an excellent situation for a sober industrious Weaver or Shoemaker. Possession may be had immediately. Apply to the subscriber living near Harper's Ferry.

THOMAS KEYES.

April 26, 1811.

20 Dollars Reward

WILL be given for returning to the farm of Bushrod Washington, lying on Bullskin, near Charles town, Jefferson county, Virginia,

A Black Man,

named REUBEN, about 36 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, has a scar on one side of his head occasioned by a burn when small. Had on when he went away a suit of white twill home-made cloth, and a wool hat much worn. He may have taken other clothing with him that is unknown, and will probably change his dress and endeavor to pass as a freeman. He professes himself to be a blacksmith by trade.

Ten dollars reward will be given if apprehended within the county, and the above reward if taken out of the county, with all reasonable charges if bro't home.

ELIJAH CLEVELAND, Agent.

N. B. The above mentioned negro man was taken off the farm on the 8th inst. by John Griggs, on suspicion of theft, without being empowered by law, and been absent ever since.

April 23, 1811.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Journeyman Weaver,
To whom constant employ and liberal wages will be given. Apply to the subscriber, near Charles-Town.

Wm. STANHOPE.

April 26.

The Overseers of the Poor

of Jefferson County,
Are requested to meet at the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's-Town, on Saturday the 18th day of May next. All persons interested are desired to attend.

JAS. BROWN, c. o. p.
April 26, 1811.

Oats for Sale.

The subscriber, living near Charles town, has a quantity of Oats for sale.

Wm. HOWARD.

Jefferson county, April 18, 1811.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against passing through the subscriber's farm, and throwing down his fences, or trespassing upon his land, as they may depend upon legal prosecution.

MICHAEL CLARK.

Jefferson county, April 19, 1811.

SELECT POETRY.

The following is a translation of the... From rise of morn the first of morn...

THE FATE OF GENIUS.

Humor was a bigger, Plautus turned a... The immortal author of Don Quixote...

A List of Letters

- Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 1st day of April, 1811. A. William Armstrong, Capt. Amory...

A LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post-Office, at Harper's Ferry, 30th March, 1811. A. John Able, 2, John Auman...

THE DRAWING OF THE

Potomac & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY. THE public are hereby informed...

PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property in the town of Smithfield...

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Doctor Cramer...

OR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent for a term of years his property in Charles-Town, which has been occupied by Mr. John Anderson...

Hemp & Flax Seed FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean Hemp and Flax Seed for sale on moderate terms.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following CAPITAL PRIZES:

GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above tavern, lately occupied by Mr. James Brown...

NEW STORE.

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Regimental Orders.

THE 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Major Van Rutherford, is ordered to muster at Shepherd's-town...

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

We have received files of Portuguese and Spanish Gazettes, down to the early part of April, and some private advices of the military aspect of things in that country...

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SPRING GOODS.

The subscribers are now opening their SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, which is extensive, and will be sold on moderate terms...

SPRING GOODS,

Now opening in the Corner Store, by the Market House, IN SHEPHERD'S-TOWN. THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public in general...

Fashionable Spring Goods,

Selected with care from the latest arrivals this Spring. ALSO, A very well selected supply of School and Miscellaneous Books,

China, Glass and Queen's Ware

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