

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1811.

[No. 163.

## CAPT. JOHN SMITH.

Memorial of the life of Captain John Smith, justly celebrated for his magnanimity and heroism, in planting the colony of Virginia. By J. M. the first settlement was made at Jamestown—and to his patriotism and indefatigable industry, the Colony was many years indebted for its preservation—having to contend with the terrible savage foe, which surrounded them on all sides and with famine & discord among themselves, not less formidable than the Indians—the unconquerable perseverance of Smith however surmounted all those difficulties. [Raleigh Star.]

Capt. JOHN SMITH was born at Wiltoughby, in Lincolnshire, 1579.—When a boy, he ran away from school and entered into the train of a young nobleman, with whom he travelled through France. At Picardy, he was robbed of all his baggage by a fellow passenger of the vessel he had embarked in. At Dinan he afterwards met the villain by accident; without speaking a word, they both drew; Smith disarmed his antagonist, and committed him to jail. At Marseilles, having embarked for Italy in the company of a rabble of pilgrims, a storm arose, and in a fit of pious rage, they threw Smith overboard; he swam to the neighboring island of St. Mary, of Naxos, in Savoy. He went next to Alexandria, in Egypt, from thence he sailed for the Levant, and by a naval engagement with a Venetian ship he obtained a box of a thousand sequins.—With this prize money he made the tour of Italy, and travelled into Stiria, where he entered into the Emperor's army as a volunteer against the Turks. Before Olinpack he introduced the use of the telegraph, which he had invented; and for his bravery in heading a sally against the Turks, he got the command of a company of horse. At the siege of Regal, he fought the Lord Turbisha on horseback, in single combat for the amusement of the ladies who were looking on from the battlements. At the sound of music the encounter began, and in a short time Smith killed him, bore away his head in triumph. He then sent a message into the town, promising for the diversion of the ladies, to fight any other champion; he slew Grualge; next came Bonamolgra, who unhorsed Smith—the ladies looked dejected—but Smith vaulting again on his steed, gave the Turk a stroke with his falchion, which brought him to the ground. He then cut off his head, and held it up to the ladies on the battlements, who replied to his bows with smiles.

At the battle of Rotentown, Smith, after fighting from the dawn of day till evening, was severely wounded, and his wounds were healed, and the Bashaw Bogal sent him as a present to his mistress Traggibzanda, at Constantinople. The present was more acceptable to the lady, than her lord intended. She could speak Italian; and Smith, in that language, succeeded in gaining her affections. It was impossible for any connection to be more tender. Her brother, the Bashaw of Palbrats, detected their amour.—Smith was stripped, his head and beard were shaven, an iron collar was put about his neck, he was clothed with a coat of hair cloth, and sent to thresh at a grange on the farm of Bashaw. Smith was impatient of his slavery, he watched an opportunity, dispatched the bashaw with his threshing instrument, mounted his horse, and escaped into Muscovy. He afterwards travelled through Russia, and from the charitable Lady Callamanta, experienced many kindnesses.—At Leipsic he met with his old Colonel, who gave him 1500 ducats to repair his losses.—With this money he travelled through Germany, France and Spain, and having visited Morocco, embarked at that port for England. His expedition to Virginia was next undertaken.—On his return to England, the report of his valor and spirit of enterprise, soon got him employed by the merchants. In 1614 he sailed for New-England, and in one of his boats with eight men, ranged the coast from Penobscot to Cape Cod; naming the eastern promontory of Massachusetts Bay, Traggibzanda, in memory of his fair Turk; three islands which lie off the Cape, the Turks Heads, to commemorate his achievements before Regal; another cluster of islands he called Smith's Isles—but none of their names are retained. It was on his return from

this voyage that he saw Pochahontas in London.

In 1615 he embarked in a ship of 250 tons, on an expedition to New-England. Near the Western-Island he fell in with two French pirates. His men were thrown into a panic, and would have struck; but he threatened to blow up the ship if they would not fight; and by firing a few shot, he escaped. A few days after he was captured by four French men of war, and carried into Rochelle. A storm arising, which drove all the people below, he took the boat, with an half pike for an oar, but the current drifting the boat to sea, he was near perishing. By the turn of tide, got to Rochelle, where he was cherished at a convent, by the Lady Chanoves and her nuns. The ship which he had left, was driven on shore in the night, and all her crew perished.

In 1627 he published his General History of Virginia, in a folio volume; and in 1629 appeared his true Travels and Adventures. They lie entombed in the second volume of Churchill's collections.

Of the latter era of this extraordinary man, little I believe is known. By a note in Joffelyn's Voyage, it appears that he died in London, in 1631, in the 52d year of his age.

## CUCUMBERS.

Those who are fond of them, and are curious about growing them, may have their palates and curiosity amply gratified by the following method, *Præbatum est.*

Take a barrel that will hold water, plant it in the earth a little to keep it firm, in a situation where plenty of sunshine may have access. Fill it to the bung-hole (which is to be left open) with stones; this part is a reservoir for water; put a layer of straw upon the stones sufficient to prevent the earth from falling through; then take rich mould, fill the barrel full and so plant your seeds. Up to the bung is to be replenished at all times with water, the exhalation wherof through the pores of the mould, supplies ample moisture for the use of the vegetable, which no drought of weather will afflict.

Frankford Messenger.

An officer, who was quartered in a country town, being once asked to a ball, was observed to sit in *sullen sort*, in a corner for some hours! One of the ladies present, being desirous of rousing him from his reverie, accosted him with 'Pray sir, are you not fond of dancing?' 'I am very fond of dancing, Madam,' was the reply. 'Then why not ask some of the ladies that are disengaged to be your partner, and strike up?' 'Why, madam, to be frank with you, I do not see one handsome woman in the room.' 'Sir, your ER-CETERA, said the lady, and with a slight courtesy left him and joined her companions, who asked her what had been her conversation with the captain. 'It was too good to be repeated in prose, (said she) lend me a pencil, and I will try to give the outline in rhyme.'

'So, sir, you rashly vow and swear, You'll dance with none that are not fair, Suppose we women should dispense Our hands to none but men of sense? 'Suppose! well madam, pray what then?' 'Why, sir, you'd never dance again!'

Singularities of different nations.

The Easterns, when they approach their sovereigns, prostrate themselves and strike their foreheads on the ground. It must be barefooted that any one presents himself before the king of Siam. In the Island of Ceylon they bestow no titles on their king; but from respect, when his subjects speak to him, they part with the qualities of men; as for example, if he asks, From whence do you come? They answer, your dog is come from such a place. If he asks how many children any one has, he is answered, Your dog has had two children, (or whatever the number may be.) The mode of salutation amongst the Turks appears to me the most natural of any; they look at the person they wish to salute, and place the hand upon the region of the heart. Among the Aycens they approach the person they wish to salute, whisper in his ear, and rub his stomach softly with his hand. The king of Calicut gives up his bow to his grand almoner, that he may save him that trouble which Eu-

ropean husbands in general wish for and hope to find.

The ancient Romans, on the election of an emperor, sacrificed three or four thousand victims.

The Ethiopians, in time of public calamity, sometimes make a general massacre of their priests, and during the whole time of their slaughter, they cry out, "Go nearer to the Gods, and pray."

## Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his store to the house formerly occupied by James & Robert Fulton. He returns his sincere thanks to his old customers, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their favours.

MOSES WILSON, sen.

April 12.

## 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.

N. 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 old accounts should be settled off.

Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

## Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will give cash for about 60 cords of bark, well saved, and will give the following prices, viz. for chestnut oak five and a half dollars, for Spanish oak four dollars, for black oak three dollars, per cord, to be delivered at his tan yard in Charles town.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

April 12.

## Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers

Will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber.

ANDREW WOODS.

Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

## For Rent.

A snug comfortable house with a shop for a loom, in an eligible situation for a weaver, who can be accommodated with pasture for a cow, &c. Possession to be had immediately. Apply to the painter.

April 12, 1811.

## NOTICE.

An election will be held at the court house in Charles town on the 1st Tuesday in May next for the purpose of electing 7 fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to vote are requested to attend.

GEO. NORRIS, Sheriff.

April 12, 1811.

## Mill-Wrights Wanted.

THE subscriber has lately removed to Charles-Town, wishes to employ immediately, two or three Journeymen 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.

## BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and public, for past favours, and intimates that he continues to carry on 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 most and most elegant style.

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

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 15 years old, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, thin visage, and a little freckled. Had on a drab coloured short coat, considerably worn, new swan-down jacket, blue cotton pantaloons, black stockings, coarse shoes, and a black wool hat.—He took with him other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for securing said apprentice in jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Wm. MSHERRY, JAS. CLARK.

April 19, 1811.

## Merino Rams.

I WISH to let two or three of the finest woolled imported Spanish Merino Rams in the U. S. on the following terms. If the person who takes one of them shall possess not less than 50 or 60 good ewes we must divide the lambs equally when ready to wean, and he may put him to 90 or 100 more at 5 or 6 dollars each, and take one fourth of the money, and pay me three fourths. I will furnish him with a particular account of the mode of managing him, so as to give the least trouble, and the whole will be served without the least injury to the ram.—The sooner the engagements are made the better, as several persons are wishing to have answers, but I should prefer their going to the upper country.

WM. THORNTON.

City of Washington, March 22d, 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.

## 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 newly 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.

## GLOBE TAVERN.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has taken the above tavern, lately occupied by Mr. James Brown, in Shepherd's-Town, where he is provided with every thing requisite for the accommodation of travellers. His stables are good and convenient, and attended by a sober trusty hostler. He solicits the patronage of his friends and the public, and assures them that no exertion shall be wanting to render satisfaction to those who may please to call at his house.

J. G. UNSELD.

Shepherd's-Town, March 29, 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. Enquire of the Printer.

April 12, 1811.

From the Republican Constellation.

## TURNPIKES.

It would be very natural for one unacquainted with the nature of the case, to presume from a general view and consideration of the subject, that the incalculable and exclusive advantages which have flowed to the citizens of the adjacent states of Maryland and Pennsylvania, from the great unremitting, and increasing attention which they have manifested in the improvement of their roads, would have inspired Virginians with correspondent exertions. But, it is to be regretted that, such is not the fact. No exertions have yet been made by the citizens of this fertile valley, to facilitate the conveyance of the surplus of their produce to market. And the truth is, that whilst the present regulations continue, our roads never will be good; because in inclement weather the constant labor of every man who is subject to work on them could not make them passable, in that point of view most to be desired. It is therefore inferred, and with great reason and propriety, that the law with respect to keeping the public roads in proper repair is miserably defective; and more especially so in this valley, where the main dependence is upon wagoning.—The evil unquestionably calls upon every class to apply for a remedy; and that which bids the fairest to answer the object in view fully is Turnpikes. Our country being a plain, generally with but few bogs, streams, or hills to obstruct the work, the accomplishment would be effected with unusual facility.

To dilate on the advantages of such a work would be superfluous as every man's own judgment will readily enumerate them. My object is simply to awaken the attention of the public, and to solicit the direction to this truly interesting subject. Suffice it to observe, that it would enhance every species of property, and enable us the better, to partake of the good markets of our countrymen who reside eastward of the blue ridge.

Having premised thus much, it is presumed to be fair, to designate Winchester as the metropolis of New Virginia, from the number, wealth, and respectable standing of its inhabitants, as well as from its extensive commercial transactions; and being a center point of the most fertile counties in the state. From this central spot therefore, it is reasonable to state that Turnpikes ought to diverge, whether they be intended to mark their course eastward, southward, northward or westward.

Our great outlets, and which too are distinctly characterized, by the kind hand of nature, for the convenient conveyance of our productions to market, are along the great roads leading from Winchester (our meridian) through Charles town and Harper's ferry to Baltimore; and through Berryville and Snicker's ferry to Alexandria. These roads consequently, if any, ought to be improved into Turnpikes. Monsieur Varle's map having been lately executed on a broad, and, it is supposed, accurate scale, will readily shew the direct course from Winchester to these extreme points. From Winchester to Charles town, the distance could easily be shortened three miles by a straight line. This would be a desirable saving with respect to distance; and it is confidently believed, the new course would have much fewer natural barriers in the way than the old. If a small inclination from right to left, and from left to right were made, of about half a mile, from Berryville and from Charles town, so as to intersect at or near the mouth of the dry marsh, and a bridge across the Opequan from thence to Winchester a distance of six miles, one Turnpike would completely answer every purpose, and the saving to the subscribers would be very considerable. Be the truth on which side it may however, when a public good is contemplated, private or individual interest is out of the question. It is sincerely hoped, therefore, that no one will indulge selfish and narrow views or suffer them to

control his judgment or actions, but that all hands and all hearts will unite and resolutely determine to advance forwards towards effecting the object in view.

The rapid growth of the western and south western states and territories, the immense population which will be spread over them in the lapse of a very few years, the great and increasing productions of those regions, speak more forcibly than words, the advantages that would result to our part of the country, were our roads in a state of as high perfection as they are susceptible of. The fact is as clear as the sun at noon day, that as those roads are the most direct for the conveyance of the productions of, at least, a million of souls at this moment, and very probably, of treble that number in the course of twenty years, to the city of Baltimore, and the metropolis of the nation, places that are rising with rapid strides to outvie all others on the American shores.—They would prove a means of enriching our country, as certainly, as periodically, and as effectually as the inundations of the Nile fertilize the plains of Egypt. If however, these material advantages should be suffered to lie dormant any longer, wealth designed for us will slide into other channels and our day of grace will be passed. Citizens of Frederick, Jefferson, Hampshire, Shenandoah &c. you have not a moment's time to lose.

## AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

A gentleman from Europe, perfectly acquainted with the manufacturing of Queens-Ware, China-Ware, and Crucibles, has deposited in the counting room of the Freeman's Journal, until Friday next, for the inspection of any gentlemen who may be desirous to see them.

1st. A nest of CRUCIBLES, for melting of gold and silver. These have been tried in New-York, and pronounced equal to any imported. He has established a manufactory of them in the neighboring state, which promises to be profitable.

2d. A sample of QUEENS WARE; 3d. A sample of CHINA WARE, in its crude state. This last has been analyzed and the clay found to be superior to the English, and equal to the French and German. He has discovered a body of this fine clay in America, of which the sample is made.

Phil. Freeman's Journ.

Domestic Manufactures.—We learn with great pleasure, that a powder manufactory, and for refining saltpetre, is about to be established near Belleville, in New Jersey, about two and a half miles from Newark. While in a national point of view, it is of the highest importance that our country should be independent of foreign nations for a supply of this important article, it is with satisfaction we find an establishment of this nature in the vicinity of our city, as it will afford great facilities to our merchants and dealers in those articles.

The manufactory, we understand, is upon the plan of that of the Brandywine Powder Mills, which have been conducted with such great success; and we are informed it will go into operation about the middle of next month.

Shearing Cloth by water reduced to the simplest principles.

MR HILL,

As the electioneering war for the month of March is over, it may now be acceptable to hear the improvement our country is making in useful arts.

A number of machines have lately been invented for the purpose of shearing cloth. But I have recently seen one at the dwelling of J. Little, Esq. in Campton, near Plymouth, N. H. which is constructed upon the simplest principles, and which exceeds any of the kind within my knowledge. Any blacksmith of ingenuity in edge tools can make the shears, and they are as about as easily ground as taylor's shears, the edges being straight; and are easily kept in repair.

They consist of one large under plate which reaches across the cloth, and four upper plates, narrow at the point and about two inches wide at the heel, about a foot long, and which are so placed, that they operate on different sections of the long one, and cut the whole of the cloth every time they vibrate, while they are so light and so connected with the under plate by means of spring bows fastened to posts which ascend from the back of it, that should they touch the substance of the cloth, they glance over without cutting it. It is supposed that they will shear about a yard in a minute.

This machine is just patented, and will be afforded very cheap.

It is hoped that printers in general will publish this short sketch for the benefit of clothiers and the public.

AN AMERICAN.

Frefton, March 31, 1811.

(N. H. Patriot.)

## POPULATION OF FRANCE.

The following is given as the population of the French empire in one of their annuaries or almanacs for 1811, in round numbers—of persons who speak the following languages:

French language, - - -	27,916,000
Italian, - - - - -	4,922,000
Low Dutch or Holland, - - -	4,411,000
German or High Dutch, - - -	2,705,000
Bas Breton, - - - - -	967,000
Basque, - - - - -	108,000

41,029,000

In this is not comprehended the people of the department of the Simplon, formed out of the ancient Valais; nor three new departments on the Ems.—The number of persons who speak German may altogether be computed at about 4,100,000.

Another publication, which professes to derive its information from the bureau of statistics attached to the board of longitude, gives the population of France before the union of Rome, Holland, and the Hanseatic cities, 38,080,448 individuals, exclusive of the military; and estimates the population of these provinces as follows:

The Roman state, - - -	874,000
Holland, - - - - -	2,141,088
Valais, - - - - -	126,000

The Hanseatic cities, and the three departments at the mouth of the Elbe, &c. - 1,300,000

Making the total of the French empire, 43 millions; of which population, the following cities contain:

Paris, - - - - -	599,609	Gand, - - - - -	57,329
Amsterdam, - - - - -	230,000	Livorno, - - - - -	50,532
Rome, - - - - -	160,000	Strasbourg, - - - - -	49,902
Bombay, - - - - -	110,000	Toulouse, - - - - -	48,170
Marseilles, - - - - -	102,217	Bremen, - - - - -	45,000
Lyons, - - - - -	100,041	Orleans, - - - - -	41,948
Bordeaux, - - - - -	85,374	Amiens, - - - - -	39,000
Rouen, - - - - -	81,000	Nismes, - - - - -	38,000
Genoa, - - - - -	75,801	Cuen, - - - - -	35,000
Florence, - - - - -	75,209	Montpellier, - - - - -	32,000
Nantes, - - - - -	75,108	Rennes, - - - - -	28,000
Brussels, - - - - -	72,280	Versailles, - - - - -	26,000
Lille, - - - - -	69,100	Tours, - - - - -	21,000
Antwerp, - - - - -	59,065	Dijon, - - - - -	21,000

\* These cities all acquired by the revolution; besides the cities of Venice, Milan, Mantua, Palua, Naples, Dantzic, Frankfurt, Rotterdam, Metz, Geneva, not comprehended in this enumeration.

## BATTLE NEAR CADIZ.

The editor of the United States Gazette is indebted to a friend for the following interesting extract of a letter from an intelligent American in Cadiz giving a detailed account of the recent engagement in the neighbourhood of Cadiz.

CADIZ, MARCH 8.

I wrote to you some days ago and mentioned to you that an expedition was fitting out from this, with a view of attacking the French at Chiclana.—I cannot tell you why, and indeed it is difficult to conceive on what principle the British general determined that the whole expedition should be embarked at Cadiz, carried round to Tarifa, there landed, and be compelled to drag their artillery and heavy baggage through the most infamous roads and marshes, and after all bring his men, spent with fatigue, not having had their knapsacks off their backs for 36

hours, to fight the battle within sight of our own posts—when he could have marched out by a bridge with his men fresh and without any baggage to impede them doing their duty.—However the fact is as related.—In this situation, marching down towards Chiclana, the English being posted in a wood by La Pena, who was the Spanish Commander in Chief, was surprised by the main body of the French under Victor. They immediately formed as quick as possible, but during the time necessary for this operation the French were pouring in their musketry and grape shot and made a terrible havoc. The moment they were formed, they charged the French with the bayonet, and in a very short time completely routed them.—The French took a position on a hill, the English charged them with the bayonet and routed them with dreadful slaughter—results are 4 French generals, 2 killed, 2 prisoners (one since dead) 36 officers wounded and prisoners, about 300 prisoners, and there are yet lying on the field about 700 French bodies.

When Gen. Graham found himself surprised, he went into the ranks cheering his men, and led them on in person to the charge; not a man that did not do his duty; and one officer of the 87th regiment killed eleven Frenchmen and brought five prisoners—I have conversed with him since. The English loss is immense considering the number of men engaged—the return made shows 1249 men and officers killed, wounded, and missing. During the engagement, Gen. La Pena, with 8 to 10,000 Spaniards, did nothing—they gave no assistance—and though Gen. Graham sent several messages, La Pena would not allow his men to go on.—Had the Spaniards advanced, the whole French army would have been taken—not a man would have escaped—and it has been positively ascertained, that Victor had orders to this effect: "Give battle, and if you are beaten, retreat upon Seville"—and every French soldier was prepared for a retreat. In disgust, (with his men so weary and fatigued that they were hardly able to stand) Gen. Graham came into the Island. All the wounded have been brought in, five pieces of artillery, and one eagle, taken by the 87th regiment—which I have seen.

I cannot express to you the disgust which every man feels for this conduct of La Pena, and more, to find that as yet no notice has been taken of it.—There is no blame to be attached to the soldiers—they cried out for the English general to head them, but in vain. The loss of the French has been greater than has ever been known in any battle where similar numbers have been engaged; particularly in officers—no less than four generals, and I calculate at least 2000 men, killed and wounded. I went through the hospitals, and conversed with many of the men; I saw a number just taken off the field.

MARCH 10.

It is said, and I have reason to believe it, that Gen. La Pena will be brought to an account for his conduct, and a new expedition is spoken of.—Several regiments have marched out again to day, and it is hoped and expected that something decisive will be done. Gen. Graham it is asserted, is to have the command; if so, I have every hope our siege will be raised.—The French army does not now exceed 10,000 men, and they have many points to defend. Every thing here in the warlike way is alive, and if the Spaniards do their duty much indeed can be done. You thus see that the besiegers are besieged, and so far from any fears being entertained respecting Cadiz, every thing wears the most favorable appearances. During the business at the island, a diversion was made in the bay of Cadiz, 3 forts were taken. Rota and Port St. Mary's were taken possession of by admiral Keats. They remained several hours there. The poor inhabitants came out in thousands to admiral Keats, who went there in person, and it was distressing to be obliged to leave them. The conduct of the British has been gallant indeed, and inspires courage into every class of men.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 1.

The ship Fanny, capt. Burke, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 30 days from Greenock. The Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received by her London papers to the 25th of March—five days later than by any previous arrival—they contain very little intelligence of any interest excepting the following articles:

LONDON, MARCH 23.

Some letters from the North continue to mention the probability of a war between Russia and France. As it will be a war of Bonaparte's own seeking, he will chase his own time for beginning. Such an event is a subject of rejoicing and congratulation.

Mr. Pinkney, the American Minister, has declined being present at the compliment intended for him, of a public dinner by the American merchants in London.

The bank dollar, hitherto current at five shillings, is in future to be current at five shillings and six pence. The price of silver has risen so much since the issue of bank dollars, as now to make them worth more to be sold as bullion than the price at which they are current. The effect of this was to withdraw that species of currency from circulation.

A person arrived in town to-day, who made his escape on Wednesday last, from Antwerp, at which time the enemy had ready for sea fifteen ships of the line, manned chiefly by the conscripts recently called out for the navy.

The day before our informant came away, pilots had been summoned on board, for the purpose of taking them out. The gentleman, on his passage to England, met Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, to whom he gave the information he has communicated to us.

MARCH 25.

The Hampshire Telegraph, received this morning, has the following paragraph, which coincides with intelligence on the same subject received from other quarters:

Admiral Reynolds was, this afternoon (Saturday) very unexpectedly ordered to proceed to St. Helena, in the St. George, with all the line of battle ships ready for sea, viz. Marlborough, Conquestador, Monarch, and Poitiers. It is said, as the reason for this sudden order, that the enemy's fleet in the Scheldt has manifested the intention of putting to sea.

The Lucies, capt. Gibbs, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday, and brings letters and papers down to the 21st Feb. from New York. The American government has commenced its system of war against this country, by the seizure of a great number of ships laden with British manufactures, as well as British as American account. What measures they may resort to on hearing from this country that our Orders in Council are enforced with unabated rigor, it is not very difficult to anticipate, nor can it be expected that the English government will view with unconcern the decided hostility, as well as the manifest partiality and injustice of the American government. Congress, it is said, would rise without the reinforcement of their restrictions against France; and, indeed, the indifference of the Executive to the distresses of the merchants is quite conclusive as to their determination to reduce that class of citizens to a "practicable" condition—in fact, to fit them for a new state of things. Nothing was decided as to the fate of the National Bank, nor any measures adopted to mitigate the extreme sufferings of the commercial classes. America is quietly dropping into the "Continental system," and giving all the effect in her power to that blow which the Tyrant of Europe aims at "this England," this proud land. America may expect—America will soon feel, how feeble her timid, crouching, and fluctuating violence must prove, when chi by the

reaction which it was destined to produce. The Prince Regent has appointed Robert Liston, Esq. minister to the Sublime Ottoman Court. The hon. maj. gen. Stewart, major gen. Anson, and brig. gen. Crawford, will take their passage to Lisbon in the Elizabeth, capt. Leveson Gower, to join the army. The Elizabeth sails from Portsmouth to-morrow.

Plymouth, March 21.

The American frigate Essex, of 32 guns, capt. Smith, sailed for Cowes, in the Isle of Wight, last night, to take on board the American Ambassador, Mr. Pinkney, for Philadelphia.

Cowes, March 20.

Arrived the American frigate Essex, from Plymouth, supposed for the purpose of taking out Mr. Pinkney.

HELGOLAND, MARCH 15.

The conscription is expected to be carried into execution at Hamburg with the utmost rigour, and no exceptions will, it is said, be allowed.

The distress occasioned in that city in a mercantile point of view, is beyond description: money is uncommonly scarce, and numerous bankruptcies are considered unavoidable.

London Gazette Extraordinary.

DOWNING STREET, MARCH 25.

Dispatches, of which the following are copies, were last night received at the earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by lieutenant general Graham, dated Isle de Leon, 6th and 10th of March 1811.

ISLE DE LEON, MARCH 6, 1811.

My lord—Captain Hope, my first aid-de-camp, will have the honor of delivering this dispatch to inform your lordship of the glorious issue of an action fought yesterday by the division under my command against the army commanded by marshal Victor, composed of the two divisions of Ruffin and Laval.

The circumstances were such as compelled me to attack this very superior force. In order as well to explain to your lordship the circumstances of peculiar disadvantage under which such an action was begun, so as to justify myself from the imputation of rashness in the attempt, I must state to your lordship that the allied army, after a night march of sixteen hours from the camp near Veger, arrived in the morning of the 5th, on the low bridge of Barrosa, about four miles to the southward of the mouth of Sans Petri River. This height extends inland about a mile and a half, containing on the north the extensive heathy plain of Chiclana. A great pine forest skirts the plain, and circles round the height to some distance, terminating at Santri Petri; the intermediate space between the north side of the height and the forest being uneven and broken.

A well conducted and successful attack on the rear of the enemy's lines near Santri Petri, by the vanguard of the Spanish army under brigadier general Ladrizabel, having opened the communication with the Isle de Leon, I received De Penas's directions to move down from the position of Barrosa, to that of the Torre de Bernesa, about half-way to the Santi Petri river, in order to secure the communication across the river, over which a bridge had been lately established. This latter position occupies a narrow woody ridge, the right on the sea cliff, the left falling down to the Alcaza creek on the edge of the marsh. A hard sandy beach gives an easy communication between the western points of these positions.

My division being halted on the eastern slope of the Barera height, was marched about 12 o'clock through the wood towards the Bernesa cavalry, (patrols having previously been sent towards Chiclana, without meeting with the enemy.) On the march, I received notice that the enemy had appeared in force on the plain, and was advancing towards the heights of Barrosa.

As I consider that position as the key of that of Santi Petri, I immediately counter-marched in order to support the troops left for the defence, and the alacrity with which this manoeuvre was executed, served as a favorable omen. It was however impossible in such intricate and difficult ground to preserve order in the columns, and there never was a time to restore it entirely.

But before we could get ourselves quite disentangled from the wood, the troops on the Barrosa hill were seen returning from it while the enemy's left wing were rapidly ascending. At the same time his right wing stood on the

plain, on the edge of the wood within cannon shot. A retreat in the face of such an enemy, already within reach of the easy communication by the sea beach, must have involved the whole allied army in all the danger of being attacked during the unavoidable confusion of the different troops arriving on the narrow ridge of Bernesa nearly at the same time.

Trusting to the known heroism of British troops, regardless of the numbers and position of their enemy, an immediate attack was determined on.

Major Duncan soon opened a powerful battery of 10 guns in the centre. Brigadier general Dilkes, with the brigade of guards, lieutenant colonel Crowe's (of the 28th) flank battalion, lieutenant colonel Norcott's two companies of 2d rifle corps, and major Archon with a part of the 67th foot (separated from the regiment in the wood) formed on the right.

Col. Wheatly's brigade, with three companies of the Coldstream guards, under lieutenant col. Jackson, (separated likewise from his battalion in the wood) and lieutenant col. Barnard's flank battalion formed on the left.

As soon as the infantry was thus hastily got together, the guns advanced to a more favorable position, and kept up a most destructive fire. The right wing proceeded to the attack of general Ruffin's division on the hill, while lieutenant colonel Barnard's battalion, and lieutenant col. Busne's detachment of the 20th Portuguese, were warmly engaged with the enemy's tirailleurs on our left.

Gen. Laval's division, notwithstanding the havoc made by major Duncan's battery, continued to advance in very imposing masses, opening his fire of musketry, and was only checked by that of the left wing. The left wing now advanced firing; a most determined charge by three companies of guards, and the 67th regiment, supported by all the remainder of the wing, decided the defeat of gen. Laval's division.

The eagle of the 8th regiment of light infantry, which suffered immensely, & a howitzer, rewarded this charge, and remained in possession of maj. Gough, of the 87th regiment. These attacks were zealously supported by col. Besson, with the 28th regiment, and lieutenant col. Provost, with a part of the 67th.

A reserve formed beyond the narrow valley across which the enemy was closely pursued, next shared the same fate, and was routed by the same means.

Meanwhile the right wing was not less successful; the enemy, confident of success, met general Dilkes on the ascent of the hills, and the contest was sanguinary; but the undaunted perseverance of the brigade of guards, of lieutenant col. Brown's battalion, and of lieutenant col. Norcott's and major Anderson's detachments, overcame every obstacle, and general Ruffin's division was driven from the heights in confusion, leaving two pieces of cannon.

No expression of mine could do justice to the conduct of the troops throughout. Nothing less than the most unparalleled exertions of every officer, the invincible bravery of every soldier, and the most determined devotion to the honor of his majesty's arms in all, could have achieved this brilliant success, against such a formidable enemy, so posted.

In less than an hour and a half, after the commencement of the action, the enemy was in full retreat. The retiring divisions met, halted and seemed inclined to form, but a new & more advanced position of our artillery quickly dispersed them.

The exhausted state of the troops, made pursuit impossible. A position was taken on the eastern side of the hill; and we were strengthened on our right by the return of the two Spanish battalions that had been attached before to my division, but which I had left on the hill, and which had been ordered to retire.

These battalions (Walloon guard and Ciudad-Real) made every effort to come back in time, when it was known that we were engaged.

I understand too, from gen. Whittingham, that with three squadrons of cavalry he kept in check a corps of infantry and cavalry that attempted to turn the Barrosa Height by the sea. One squadron of the 2d hussars, king's German Legion, under captain Busche, and directed by lieutenant colonel Ponsonby, (both had been attached to the Spanish cavalry) joined in time to make a brilliant and most successful charge against a squadron of French dragoons, which was entirely routed.

An eagle, six, pieces of cannon, the

general of division Ruffin, and the general of brigade, Rousseau, wounded and taken: the chief of the staff, general Bellegarde, an aid-de-camp of general Victor, and the colonel of the regiment, with many of the other officers, killed, and several wounded and taken prisoners; the field covered with the dead bodies and arms of the enemy, attest that my confidence in this division was nobly repaid.

(After bestowing the highest encomiums on the officers and troops, general Graham proceeds.)

Having remained some hours on the Barrosa Heights, without being able to procure any supplies for the exhausted troops, the commissariat mules having been dispersed on the enemy's first attack, I left major Ross with the detachment of the 3d battalion of the 25th, and withdrew the rest of the division, which crossed the Sans Petri river early the next morning.

I cannot conclude this dispatch without earnestly recommending to your majesty's gracious notice for promotion, brevet lieutenant colonel Brown, major of the 28th foot, brevet lieutenant colonel Norcott, major of the 95th, major Gough of the 87th, major the honorable E. Acheson of the 67th, and captain Birch of the royal engineers, all in the command of corps or detachments on this memorable service; and I confidently hope that the bearer of this dispatch, captain Hope (to whom I refer your lordship for further details) will be promoted, on being permitted to lay the eagle at his majesty's feet.

I have the honor to be, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen.

P. S. I beg leave to add, that two Spanish officers, captains Miranda and Naughton, attached to my staff, behaved with the utmost intrepidity.

ISLE DE LEON, MARCH 10, 1811.

My Lord—I have the honor to transmit to your lordship the return of the killed and wounded in the action of the 4th instant, and I have the satisfaction to add, that the wounded in general, are doing well.

By the best account that can be collected from the wounded French officers, the enemy had about 8000 men engaged. The loss, by reports from Chiclana, in killed, wounded and prisoners, is supposed to amount to 3000. I have no doubt of its being very great.

I transmit too a return of the ordnance in our possession, and also the most accurate note that can be obtained of prisoners, most of whom are wounded. They are so dispersed in different hospitals, that an exact return has not been obtained.

I have the honor to be, &c. THOMAS GRAHAM, Lieut. Gen. P. S. Detachments of cavalry and infantry have been daily employed in carrying off the wounded, and burying the dead, till the evening of the 8th inst. by which time all the enemy's wounded that could be found among the brushwood and heath, were brought in.

MASSENA'S RETREAT. About three o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the telegraph announced to the admiralty the following brief but important intelligence from Plymouth:

"Plymouth Telegraph." "Massena retreated from Santarem—lord Wellington in pursuit—5th of March, (perhaps 15th of March, as there is a wrong signal before the 5th) Gannet arrived."

The above intelligence was immediately transmitted to the lord mayor by Mr. Yorke, in the following letter: "Mr. Yorke presents his compliments to the lord mayor, and has the honor to transmit, for his lordship's information, the copy of a telegraph dispatch just received."

"Last night arrived the Ganges, 74, capt. Dundas, in 10 days from Lisbon. She brings the following important intelligence.—That Massena had, on the 4th of March, broken up his camp at Santarem, and fallen back towards Spain, leaving part of his camp equipage behind, and that the light troops of lord Wellington's army were continually harassing the rear of Massena's. The Portuguese Ordinanza had intercepted and cut off three hundred waggon loads of bread, destined for Massena's army. This sudden retreat of Massena, is supposed to be on his hearing of the reinforcement of 6000 men, with rear admiral sir J. Yorke. We are happy to state, our army was in excellent health, and our sick and convalescents were comfortably lodged up in Belem palace, a convent fitted up as a hospital. Massena, as a ruse de guerre, previous to his retreat, filled up some

soldiers' jackets with straw, with a hat and cap, as centinels, but this was soon discovered, and did not prevent an immediate pursuit. The enemy, it is supposed, have buried their artillery, & the roads are now impassable for heavy artillery.

Another letter, same date. "His majesty's ship Ganges, of 74 guns, arrived here last evening from Lisbon, she brings the gratifying intelligence of the retreat of the French army from her position at Santarem. It took place on the 4th instant, the day on which the troops conveyed by Sir Joseph Yorke arrived from England. In order to deceive our piquets, Massena attempted a ruse de guerre, by placing effigies, dressed in uniform, with muskets, in front of his entrenchments; it was, however, soon detected, and on orders being given for our army to advance, they discovered that the enemy had made a precipitate retreat, leaving behind a great part of his baggage, gun carriages, camp equipage, &c. Exaggerated accounts as to the number of the reinforcements received by lord Wellington, added to their own necessities, are supposed to have determined the adoption of this desperate expedient. When the intelligence reached Lisbon, his lordship had been three days in pursuit. These accounts are corroborated by a number of private letters with which we have been favoured; they state that several skirmishes had taken place between our van and the French rear-guard, in which a number of prisoners had fallen into our hands; that the streets of Santarem were filled with dead horses, baggage, gun carriages, &c.; from the latter circumstance, it is supposed they had buried the greater part of their artillery, the badness of the roads rendering their conveyance impracticable. A report was likewise prevalent at Lisbon, that the Spaniards had intercepted an immense convoy of biscuit, destined for Massena's army. The respectable quarter from which we derive our information prompts us to entertain the pleasing hope of being able to lay it before our readers in an official shape in the course of a few days, as a cutter was waiting at Lisbon for the purpose of bringing home the despatches from lord Wellington."

CHARLES-TOWN, May 10.

Mr. John Hungerford, who was denominated a federalist in our first, on the authority of the Alexandria Gazette, we take pleasure in stating is a firm republican.

RHODE ISLAND. The Federal majority for Governor in Rhode-Island is 250. In several elections in that state within a few years, the Federalists have carried a larger majority than this. Both parties have for several years past supported Gov. Fenner, in consequence of which, while a majority of the State legislature, the members of Congress, &c. have been federal, they have had a democratic Governor. Yet the Federalists proclaim the result of this election as a "glorious Triumph!" The whole state does not contain but 2 or 3000 inhabitants more than the County of Essex! The Federal cause is certainly in a most flourishing condition! Connecticut and Rhode-Island its only opponents. "What a dust we make," said the fly on the Chariot wheel! (Salem Reg.)

BRITISH PROTECTION! Of eight vessels (says the Salem Register) which have sailed from Marblehead for France with fish, five of them have been taken and carried into English ports; and copies of the condemnation of some of them have already been received.

With this stubborn fact before us, added to a hundred of a similar kind, are we to say with Mr. Pickering, tho' England with her thousand ships of war could have destroyed our commerce, yet she has done it no essential injury?

From the National Intelligencer. RETALIATION. The British prints, on both sides of the Atlantic, have long insisted that the Orders in Council were continued in retaliation of the French Decrees. Let us look at this assertion with precision, connect it with the present state of the question, and ascertain how true or how false it is.

To retaliate is to return, by giving like for like. France, at this time, does not interrupt American vessels going to the ports of Great Britain; but G. Britain does interrupt American vessels going to the ports of France. This, then, is not returning like for like; and, of course, is not justified by the doctrine of retaliation. The proof of the fact with respect both to the British and the French is within the knowledge of every body; for vessels arrive daily from G. Britain without being molested by French privateers, whilst vessels bound to France are captured by British cruisers and carried into English ports for trial under the Orders in Council.

But there has always been an absurdity in this doctrine of retaliation as set up by Great Britain. Retaliation, we have seen, means to return like for like. Yet the like means to be returned to him who gave the like, and not to him who did not give it. For example; if a man gives me a blow, and in consequence that of blow I strike a third person who did not strike me, it is no retaliation. Thus it is with Great Britain. France aimed a blow at her commerce; when, instead of returning the blow to France, G. Britain strikes at the United States! This mode of revenge is similar to that of a cowardly husband, who, not being able to chastise his enemy out of doors, goes home and beats his innocent wife. Z.

From the Baltimore Whig. HEROISM. "A day—an hour of virtuous liberty, is worth a whole eternity of bondage." Addison.

Uncle Toby could not see why Negroes might not have souls as well as other people—nor can I. The magnanimity of the black man, mentioned in the foreign news of yesterday puts the impious question at rest—forever. Let me recite the simple and impressive story: it is in an English paper:—"Plymouth, (Eng.) March 20.

"A black seaman, of the Bittern, entered on board the Essex U. States frigate, saying he was an American citizen; presently the Lieutenant of the Bittern came along side the Essex, and asked captain Smith if he had not a black seaman on board? He answered in the affirmative, and ordered the man on deck. The black not being able to produce any papers of his citizenship, Captain Smith very politely gave him up to the Lieutenant of the Bittern: but the seaman going below to fetch his clothes, seized a hatchet, laid his left hand on a gun, and chopped it off close to his wrist; on which the Lieut. left the black on board the Essex, and returned to the Bittern, relating the circumstance."

The English printer was not generous enough to say, that the "black seaman" had been impressed into the British service—afterwards effected his escape, and sought refuge on board of an American frigate. He does not even relate his name.—But I forget myself: Why should he own a name! He has a "complexion incompatible with freedom;" a complexion exactly like that which "an African sun had burnt" upon his kidnapped forefathers, whom accused avicrice had brought to market and sold to slavery! Some feeling man may have permitted the offspring.—But, by a British press-gang, in a British port, perhaps, "his liberty was cloven down."—What he had learnt and felt on board a British man of war, we may conclude from his abhorrence at going back. Left no alternative, but to be either enslaved or crippled, he unhesitatingly chose the latter. He "seized a hatchet, laid his left hand on a gun, and chopped it off close to his wrist." What a lesson might a pusillanimous congress draw from this manly act?—A nation of six millions of souls submits to British impressment; while "a black seaman," maintains himself to break his yoke.—When Mutius missed his blow, he indignantly thrust his right hand into the flames, & burnt it off in the presence of Porsena, as a punishment for the erring stroke it had given—but Mutius first struck at the enemy of his country.

Not less heroic was the behaviour of this untutored seaman. When the cowardice of an American congress refused to pass gov. Wright's bill,—the "black seaman" had no enticement to attack the enemy—so with humble fortitude, he resolved to disqualify himself for thralldom—he looped off his hand "close to his wrist." Well! it shall wear manacles no more! If the ten thousand impressed Americans did so, too, we should see amongst us ten thousand living monuments of our degeneracy. When there remains a hope of recovering one's freedom by attacking the oppressor, it is best to re-

ATTENTION! THE company of Light Infantry commanded by capt. Buckmaster, is ordered to parade at the usual place on Saturday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock.

DANCING.

Mr. Robardet informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Charles-Town, that his next school days will be on the 13th and 14th of this month. May 10.

REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their store to the south corner of the cross street leading to the ferry, where they are now receiving and opening A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF SPRING GOODS, which with their former stock makes their assortment quite complete, all of which they are determined to sell on as low terms as any other person.—They feel grateful for past favours, and return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, and solicit a further continuance of a part of public patronage. PRESLEY MARMADUKE, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, May 10, 1811.

WM. KAIN,

Spinning Wheel & Wind-sor Chair-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public for past favours, and informs them that he has a large stock of the best materials well seasoned, and intends always to keep on hand a complete assortment of the newest-fashioned chairs, as well as every other article in his line of business, as he means to carry on his business far more extensively than ever. He will do lettering, house painting and glazing upon the shortest notice. All orders from a distance will be duly attended to. Shepherd's-Town, May 10, 1811.

A Miller Wanted.

I WILL give immediate employment to a miller who understands his business, and comes well recommended for his sobriety, industry and attention to business—No other need apply.—A man somewhat advanced in age, who can gain the confidence of his employer and his customers, by his uniformity of conduct, may rely on getting good accommodations, with very extraordinary wages, at Muse's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia. TH. W. BARTON. May 10, 1811.

CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with the best materials, intends manufacturing all kinds of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Furniture, and hopes from the knowledge he has of the business, to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Orders from the country shall be particularly attended to. CHARLES M. PERRY. Charlestown, May 10, 1811.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of Mr. S. John Downey, on the 24th ultimo, a Dark Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old this spring, bushy mane and tail, brand not recollected. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person returning her to the subscriber at the Blooming Mills. GEORGE MILLER. May 6, 1811.

Ten Dollars Reward.

OUT of a stable, in the town of C. Smith's, sometime in December last, a small gray horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, five years old this spring, slender made, and paces remarkably well, his tail had been bobbed square off, but was nearly grown out again. I will give the above reward to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof, and all reasonable charges if brought home. MATTHEW RANSON. Charles town, May 10, 1811.

The celebrated Mr. Rowe went, one day, to pay his court to the earl of Oxford, then lord Treasurer of England. The earl asked him if he understood Spanish? Mr. Rowe acknowledged he did not; but imagining that his lordship might intend to send him into Spain on some honorable commission, he added that he did not doubt but in a short time he might be able to understand and speak it. The earl recommended it to him to do so.—Whereupon Mr. Rowe took his leave; and retiring into the country, applied himself industriously to the study of the Spanish language. After which he again waited on the earl, who asked him if he understood it thoroughly?—Mr. Rowe answering in the affirmative, the earl exclaimed—how happy are you, Mr. Rowe, that you can now enjoy the pleasure of reading Don Quixote in the original!

A piece of sharp practice was played off one day last week on some gentlemen of the long robe: A stripping in casting about for game, thought the gentlemen of the law would afford a novel field of action upon whom few of his own profession had hitherto ventured to attempt any manoeuvres, because not so easily trapped as the rest of mankind. He therefore resolved on the attempt; and having made out five fictitious cases for the consideration of council, and waited upon five of the keenest practitioners at the bar, severally and successively at their chambers, presented to each his case for an opinion, endorsed with a 5 guinea fee, and for the payment of which he tendered to each a ten or fifteen pounds sham check on a banker, apologizing for having no other paper to pay the fee. The clerks of the learned counsel in every case, save one, readily gave him the difference in bank notes; and one gentleman in particular, eminently skilled in the laws, not only gave him the change, but added his opinion at the foot of the case, "that it came within the statute of frauds, and a prosecution would lie against the party." A junior barrister was the only one who demurred upon the question of change, all the rest suffered their judgments to go in default, and their client leaved the fines, but will never suffer the recovery. Application has been made to Bow-street for a capias ad respondendum against the party, or a writ of fi. fa. for the return of the change.—But to this the defendant has put in a dilatory plea, and given leg bail. London Paper.

For the REPOSITORY. ORIGINAL STANZAS. HARPER'S FERRY TAVERN.

At Harper's fam'd ferry some boast of the view; Where the river triumphant along the land creeps; But others extol, and they not a few, The delicate Tavern which Williamsgn keeps.

The prospect is grand: but the traveller joys, When down the rough hill from the rock he descends, To find in the valley a house free from noise, Where he lives like a Prince in the midst of his friends.

VIATOR.

The Trustees of Charles Town are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday next. May 10.

Feathers Wanted. Cash will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Apply to the printer. May 10, 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 35 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.

## Oats for Sale.

The subscriber, living near Charles town, has a quantity of Oats for sale. Wm. HOWARD. Jefferson county, April 18, 1811.

## 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 Wares

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, Calf, 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.

## 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.

## 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 visage, and a little freckled. Had on a drab coloured short coat considerably worn, new swandown jacket, blue cotton pantaloons, black stockings, coarse shoes, and a black wool hat. He took with him other clothing not recollected. The above reward will be given for securing said apprentice in jail, and reasonable charges if brought home.

Wm. M'SHERRY,

JAS. CLARK.

April 19, 1811.

## For Rent.

A snug comfortable house, with a shop for a loom, in an eligible situation for a weaver, who can be accommodated with pasture for a cow, &c. Possession to be had immediately. Apply to the printer. April 12, 1811.

## Four Cents per Pound

Will be given, at this Office, for clean Linnen and Cotton Rags.

Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for past favours, and informs them 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.

## 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.

N. 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 old accounts should be settled off. Charles Town, April 12, 1811.

## Merino Rams.

I WISH to let two or three of the finest woolled imported Spanish Merino Rams in the U. S. on the following terms. If the person who takes one of them shall possess not less than 50 or 60 good ewes we must divide the lambs equally when ready to wean, and he may put him to 90 or 100 more at 5 or 6 dollars each, and take one fourth of the money, and pay me three fourths. I will furnish him with a particular account of the mode of managing him, so as to give the least trouble, and the whole will be served without the least injury to the ram. The sooner the engagements are made the better, as several persons are wishing to have answers, but I should prefer their going to the upper country.

WM. THORNTON.

City of Washington, March 22d, 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.

## Tanner's Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will give cash for about 60 cords of bark, well saved, and will give the following prices, viz. for chestnut oak five and a half dollars, for Spanish oak four dollars, for black oak three dollars, per cord, to be delivered at his tan yard in Charles town.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

April 12.

## Mill-Wrights Wanted.

THE subscriber has lately removed to Charles Town, wishes to employ immediately, two or three Journeymen 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.

## BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his customers and the public that he has opened a house of *Public Entertainment*, in the house lately occupied by Dr. Cramer, convenient to the public buildings, where he is provided with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those who may please to call on him.

He assures his friends and the public that nothing shall be wanting on his part to give general satisfaction. JOHN ANDERSON. Charles Town, May 3, 1811.

## Stone Masons and Labourers wanted.

THE subscriber will give employment to eight or ten Masons and Labourers, from this time to the end of the season. One dollar per day will be given to Masons, and Ten dollars per month to Labourers.

JOHN WILKINS.

Charles Town, Jefferson county, Virginia, May 3, 1811.

The Editors of the Maryland Herald, at Hager's Town, and the paper at Chambersburg are requested to publish the above three or four times, and forward their accounts to this office, for payment.

## DANCING.

AT the request of several ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, the subscriber will open a Dancing School on Monday the sixth instant, in the house of Mr. Kennedy—where the terms will be made known to those who will patronize him. The school will be opened at ten o'clock in the morning. JAS. ROBARDET. May 3, 1811.

## Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber, near Bucklestown, informs the public that he has got a new and complete set of Cards for his Machines, and expects he will be able to give general satisfaction to those who favor him with their custom, provided they bring their wool in good order.—He recommends to those that have wool to spin fine, to cut all the dead ends off, for it is that which generally spoils rags and hinders them from spinning fine.—He will manufacture wool into cloth for those who wish to have it done at a moderate price. Wool brought to the machine must be picked, and greased with one pound of grease to 10 pounds of wool. Whatever is customary in the neighborhood will be his price for carding. JONA. WICKERSHAM. May 3, 1811.

## A Mill to be Let.

TO be rented for one year, and possession given the 15th of May next, the merchant mill at the Flowing Spring plantation, near Charles town, belonging to the heirs of John Peyton, dec'd. The terms may be known by applying to Mrs. Peyton, of Winchester, or to the subscriber in Shepherd's Town.

JOHN MORROW.

April 12.

## 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.

## Two Journeymen Cabinet Makers

Will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber. ANDREW WOODS. Charles Town, April 12, 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.

## BLANKS

Of every description to be had at the store of J. Brown, Shepherd's town.

## 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 till arrears are paid. Advertisements not exceeding a year, 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.

## REMOVAL.

THE subscribers have removed their store to the south corner of the cross street leading to the ferry, where they are now receiving and opening

A HANDSOME SUPPLY OF

## SPRING GOODS,

which with their former stock makes their assortment quite complete, all of which they are determined to sell on low terms as any other person.—They feel grateful for past favours, and return their sincere thanks to their friends and customers, and solicit a further continuance of a part of public patronage. PRESLEY MARMADURE, & Co. Shepherd's Town, May 10, 1811.

## WM. KAIN,

## Spinning Wheel & Windsor Chair-Maker,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to the public for past favours, and informs them that he has a large stock of the best materials well seasoned, and intends always to keep on hand a complete assortment of the newest fashioned chairs, as well as every other article in his line of business, and means to carry on his business far more extensively than ever. He will be painting, house painting and glazing upon the shortest notice. All orders from a distance will be duly attended to. Shepherd's Town, May 10, 1811.

## CABINET WARE.

THE subscriber having furnished himself with the best materials, intends manufacturing all kinds of Mahogany, Cherry and Walnut Furniture, and hopes from the knowledge he has of the business, to give general satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom. Orders from the country shall be particularly attended to.

CHARLES M. PERRY.

17 One or two boys, of the age of 12 or 14 years, are wanted as apprentices to the above business. Charles town, May 10, 1811.

## A Miller Wanted.

WILL give immediate employment to a miller who understands his business, and comes well recommended for his sobriety, industry and attention to business.—No other need apply. A man somewhat advanced in age, who can gain the confidence of his employer and his customers, by his uniformity of conduct, may rely on getting good accommodations. With very extraordinary wages, at Muse's Mill, on Long Marsh, Jefferson county, Virginia. TH. W. BARTON. May 10, 1811. if

## Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the farm of Mr. John Downey, on the 25th ultimo, a Dark Bay MARE, about 15 hands high, 7 years old this spring, bushy mane and tail, brand not recollected. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given to any person returning her to the subscriber at the Bloomery Mills.

GEORGE MILLER.

May 6, 1811.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

GOT out of a stable, in the town of Smithfield, sometime in December last, a small gray horse, the property of the subscriber. He is about 14 hands high, has a white face, five years old this spring, slender made, and paces remarkably well, his tail had been bobbed square off, but was nearly grown out again. I will give the above reward to any person who will take him up, and give me information thereof, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

MATTHEW RANSON.

Charles town, May 10, 1811.

## ATTENTION!

THE company of Light Infantry commanded by Capt. Buckmaster, is ordered to parade at the usual place on Saturday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## From the Republican Constellation.

Mr. Foster,

Mrs. Washington made an attempt last summer to dye cotton the color generally known by the name of Turkey Red. She followed a receipt contained in the Domestic Encyclopaedia, and succeeded beyond her expectations, in imparting to the cotton yarn, a beautiful, brilliant red color, possessing a permanence that was at first little expected. She had the yarn woven into a piece of fancy cloth, for her own wear, which has been very often washed, and still retains its brilliancy of color; without any sensible diminution.

Several persons have admired the color and expressed a great desire to get the receipt. As the domestic Encyclopaedia is in few hands, and the season for dyeing and making cotton cloth is approaching, I have thought it would be rendering some service, to condense the receipt into familiar language, and to publish it in both the Winchester papers for general benefit. If the original it is very lengthy, and a great many technical terms are used, which I have avoided as much as possible. The domestic Encyclopaedia contains many other receipts for dyeing, bleaching, distilling, making of soap, &c. And upon all subjects of Domestic Economy, contains the greatest number of valuable facts & directions of any book extant of its size, and ought, in my opinion, to be in the possession, or within the reach of every farmer and mechanic of our country.

By giving this a place in your next paper, you will oblige yours, &c.

LAU: A: WASHINGTON.

April 23, 1811.

## PROCESS.

First. Make a ley of one part of good potash dissolved in four parts boiling water. Then slack a half part of lime in it. Next dissolve one part of powdered alum in two parts of boiling water, and whilst this last solution is warm, pour the ley gradually into it, stirring and mixing them well together. Then add to the above mixture a thirty third part of linseed oil, which, when well mixed with it, will form a rich milky substance, resembling thick cream. As the skeins of cotton are dipped into this mixture, it must be stirred, as the oil will rise to the top of it, when it is at rest.

The above ingredients make what is chemically called, "Alkaline solution of Alumine, mixed with oil," which, in speaking of hereafter, I shall call the *Alkaline mixture*.

The quantity of the Alkaline mixture to be made, must be regulated by the quantity of cotton intended to be dyed.—And to ascertain the respective parts of the different ingredients as named above, they must all be weighed; beginning with the water first, of which there must be enough to permit each skein of cotton to be entirely immersed in it.

Before the cotton (or flaxen thread, when that is to be dyed) is dipped into the Alkaline mixture, it must be first well bleached and cleaned by washing, of every foreign, extraneous substance. Then boiled in strong ley made of pot ash, and dipped into the alkaline mixture whilst it is hot & as wet as it will be when the ley is well gotten out of it by drawing the skeins through the hands. The skeins are to be immersed into the alkaline mixture, one after another, and to be repeatedly dipped and drawn gently through the hand until they become well soaked. As each skein undergoes the above process it is to be put upon a pole, in the shade, to dry; in summer they are to be put out of doors where they are protected from the rain, and in the winter to be kept in a warm place, within doors. After remaining in that state for twenty four hours, they must be well washed in pure running or rain water and again dried. After which they are to be washed in a strong ley, made of good hickory ashes, (or better of potash) one skein after another and gently and equally pressed, by drawing through the hand or a pair of smooth wooden rollers and again hung up to dry.

Being a stranger, I went yesterday with many others to the Sheep shearing, where I expected to see nothing extraordinary in depriving these poor animals of their winter's covering. I was struck, on entering the grounds of Mr. Custis, at Arlington, on the bank of the Potomac, opposite the city of

The madder is now to be used—after fixing upon the quantity (which will be regulated by the deepness of the color intended to be produced, of which more will be said presently) it must be put into as much clean rain water, as will completely & entirely cover the whole of the cotton. Then add thereto of pounded chalk (which must by no means be omitted) a 4th of the wt. of the madder used. It must now be put over a slow fire and kept for about three hours, at a state of heat, something less than boiling or in such a state that hardy persons can put their hands into it without being scalded.—During this part of the process, the skeins are to be frequently shifted and changed, that every part of them may imbibe the coloring matter. From this the cotton is taken and dried, and then washed in a large quantity of water to cleanse it. The finishing part of the process, called clearing, now follows, which consists in boiling the cotton for eight hours in water, containing a bag filled with bran. The water is to be kept in a brisk state of boiling the whole time, and as it evaporates, boiling water is to be added. The water ought also to be boiling, when the cotton is put into it. The deepness or intensity of the color, in this mode of dyeing, will be regulated by the number of times the cotton is dipped into the alkaline mixture and the quantity of madder used. To give the different shades of red, the cotton may receive two, three, or four immersions, and a quantity of madder equal to once, twice, three or four times the weight of the cotton may be used. If the cotton is dipped more than once, fresh alkaline mixture must be made each time, as it loses its qualities by standing. And the same process of drying, washing in water and ley, as above described, must be observed and strictly attended to after each dipping into the alkaline mixture.

Wool and Silk, which are animal substances, imbibe different colors more freely than the vegetable substances, cotton, hemp, or flax. It has therefore been found necessary that cotton and flaxen thread should be prepared in a particular manner, before they will receive and retain the coloring matter of dye stuff. The articles which are used to give them this necessary preparation, are called "Mordants" and act as a kind of bond of union, between