

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, MAY 24, 1811.

[No. 165.

From a late London Paper.

THE WRECK PIRATE.

Is there a heart, enshrin'd in human form,
That feels no pity for a seaman's woes!
Whom mid the perils of the raging storm,
Chance safe on shore, his efforts
Fav'ring throve?

Yes, there are miscreants, sad experience shows,
So base, abandoned, lost to all that's good,
Who, when the furious wintry tempest blows,
Watch with a tiger's eye, the raging flood?

Eager for plunder, as the brute for blood—
Miscreants who in the horrors of the night
(More savage than the prowler of the wood.)
Raise on the rocky beach the treacherous light!

To cheat the mariner's bewilder'd sight,
As tossing o'er the tide his vessel reels;
And, when the lure succeeds, the full delight,
Of hellish mischief each dark villain feels—

On rapine bent—on murder too, if need,
To give a deeper dye to the nefarious deed!

HAZIF.

There is a fashion in literature, as in all things else. The rage of the present day is *Irish poetry* and imitations of it. This is really a compliment to the Irish nation, and one which they deserve. But although "the fashion of this world," will pass away, yet the Irish will derive lasting benefit from it. A true estimation of the genius, and powers, and resources, and national character of that people, is rapidly gaining upon the prejudices of other times. It was said by some one, "give me the making of your national songs, and you may make the laws." The harp will yet be the standard of victory. I pledge myself it will.—When the crescent and the cross; the eagle and the lion and the cock shall have ceased to inspire either religious or patriotic fury, the harp shall be the ensign of the glories of victory: for it is the emblem and the idol of a nation of nature's noblemen.

A London paper mentions that a *writing-master* in Islington lately contrived to carry off one of his scholars, a young lady with a fortune of 20,000 pounds. A few days before the elopement he was asked by her guardian "how miss came on with her writing?" To which the master drily replied, "Vastly well, Sir, for I shall soon put her into joining hand."

Dr. Franklin used to say, that "rich widows were the only species of second-hand goods that sold at prime cost."

Remedy for the Gravel.

A philanthropist begs to communicate to the world, the following simple remedy for the gravel:

Dissolve three drachms of prepared natron in a quart of cold soft water, and take half this quantity in the course of the day. Continue this medicine for a few days; and that painful complaint will be dislodged. It may be taken at any hour, but it is best after a meal.—The greatest martyrs to this disorder have been perfectly relieved by this simple remedy.

There is no quackery in the preceding prescription, which is offered to mankind with a feeling of humanity.

Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments 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.

Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old 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 in his part to give general satisfaction.
JOHN ANDERSON.
Charles-Town, May 3, 1811.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber, near Buckles town, 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 favour 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 rolls 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 neighbourhood will be his price for carding.
JOHN WICKERSHAM.
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 Chambersburgh are requested to publish the above three or four times, and forward their accounts to this office, for payment.

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.

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.

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.

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 three dollars, for black oak three dollars, per cord, to be delivered at his tan yard in Charles town.

SAMUEL HOWELL.

April 12.

Four Cents per Pound

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

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 Japanned Wares Crowley, English and Country Blistered Steel Bar Iron, Hoop ditto and Castings Wrought & Cut Nails of every size Paints and Medicines Prime Soal and Upper Leather Morocco, Calif, 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.

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.

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. MSHERRY,

JAS. CLARK.

April 19, 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.

Feathers Wanted.

Cash will be given for a quantity of new feathers. Apply to the printer.
May 10, 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 acknowledgments 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 50 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.

W.M. 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 50 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.

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 twilled 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 brought 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.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid.
Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, 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.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine, their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opekon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 10 lbs. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not reased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 17, 1811.

Five Dollars Reward.

DROKE out of Jacob Allstadt's pasture field, on Monday the 6th inst. a sorrel mare, about 14 hands high, 5 or 6 years old, a star in her forehead, mane nearly white, without spots, and had a yoke on. The above reward will be given to any person who will take her up and give information thereof, and reasonable charges, if delivered to the subscriber at Harpe's ferry.

CHRISTIAN ZARWACK.

May 17, 1811.

Invitation.

A capable workman in the Watch-making, or Silversmith business, but especially the former, would meet with encouragement by settling in this place.
Charles town, May 17.

Wanted to Hire,

A GOOD Seamstress—a creditable single woman, who can come well recommended, to live in a family. To such an one (and none else need apply) good wages will be given, paid weekly. Inquire of the Printer.
May 17.

Stray Cow.

STRAYED from the farm of Thomas Breckenridge in Charles town, about the last of April, a red cow, with one white under her belly, and the end of her tail white, wide horns, and ears crooked off. Any person giving information where she is, or bringing her home, will be handsomely rewarded, and all expenses paid.

JACOB FISHER.

Charles town, May 17, 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.

W.M. 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.

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.

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

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.

Aaron Chambers,

RETURNS his sincere acknowledgments 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.

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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.

BLANK DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, MAY 14.

Yesterday afternoon arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Orbit, captain Vose, in the remarkable short passage of 23 days from Liverpool from whence she sailed on the 18th of April. By this arrival the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received their regular files of London papers to the evening of the 15th of April inclusive; a Liverpool paper of the 17th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 12th, from which the following interesting articles are copied.

Captain Vose has brought dispatches for government. He informs us, that the new British minister, Mr. Foster, and the American minister, Mr. Pinkney, were to sail for the U. States in a few days.

In our Lloyd's Lists, we find that the United States frigate Essex sailed from Cowes on the 1st of April for Cherbourg, and returned to Cowes on the 12th.

LONDON, April 8.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) the Wrangler gun-brig arrived at Yarmouth from the Baltic, and landed dispatches from the Island of Anholt, which island has been invaded by three thousand Danish troops, who were gallantly attacked by the little garrison of British and totally defeated, with the loss of the Danish General and his aide-camp, and upwards of 100 rank and file killed, and 600 of the invaders prisoners. Our loss is very trifling, only having taken two of their gun-boats and sunk another. The prisoners are already on board of transports, and will be sent immediately to England.

The great fleet we are sending to the Baltic gives rise every day to reports and speculations on great events. A gentleman is said to have arrived in London from Copenhagen, who affirms that the island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen stands, is to be occupied by English troops, at the desire of the Danes, notwithstanding their Anholt expedition. Russia, it is said, refuses to acknowledge Bernadotte as Regent of Sweden; that she has given up all American property confiscated in consequence of its coming from British ports, and that the government intends issuing licences for the introduction of coffee, sugar and other articles of colonial produce from England into Russian ports.

It is said no fresh troops have lately entered Spain from France; and that it was known in the Peninsula that a misunderstanding exists between France and Russia. Report added, that Bonaparte had recalled his guards, in contemplation of a war in the North.

April 13.

UNITED STATES.

A mail from the United States has brought papers from New York to the 10th, from Philadelphia to the 8th, from Boston to the 7th, & from Washington to the 6th, containing, among other things, a perfect copy of the non-intercourse law, with the supplement of Mr. Eppes.

This document has excited so much attention in London, that we have it from a most respectable authority, that his majesty's ministers have it in contemplation, in about a fortnight, in consequence of this hostile measure, to issue another order in council, providing that no merchandise, the produce or property of the U. S. of America, shall be imported into G. Britain or Ireland in American bottoms, on the contrary that British shipping only was to be used.

This step may be delayed, but that it will in all probability, be taken, we have no doubt, as our informant saw the draft of the order itself.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Downing-street, April 13.

A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday evening received from Lieutenant Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. by the

Earl of Liverpool, dated Gouvey, March the 27th, 1811.

When I found that the enemy retired with such celerity from Malta, I continued the pursuit of them with cavalry and the light division under Major-General Sir William Erskine only, supporting these troops with the 6th and 3d divisions of infantry, and by the militia on the right of the Mondego; and I was induced to halt the remainder of the army till the supplies which had been sent from the Tagus to the Mondego, should arrive. This halt was more desirable as nothing could be found in the country, and every day's march increasing the distance from the magazines on the Tagus, rendered the supply of the troops more difficult and precarious; and the further advance of the main body for a few days did not appear to be necessary.

The cavalry and light troops continued to annoy the enemy's rear, and to take prisoners; and the militia under colonel Wilson had an affair with a detachment of the enemy on the 23rd, not far from Celorico, in which they killed seven and wounded several, and took fifteen prisoners. The militia under General Silveira also took some prisoners on the 25th.

The enemy retired his left, the 2d corps by Gouvey, through the mountains upon Guarda, and the remainder of the army by the high road upon Celorico. They have since moved more troops upon Guarda, which position they still hold in strength. Our advance guard is in front of Celorico, towards Guarda, and at Alverca; and the 3d division in the mountains, and occupying Porco, Miserilla and Pradua.

The allied troops will be collected in the neighborhood of Celorico to-morrow.

General Ballasteros surprised General Ramon on the 10th at Palma, and dispersed his detachment and took from him 500 prisoners.

General Ballasteros had since retired to Valverde, and I hear that General Zeyas had been detached from Cadiz with six thousand men, including four hundred cavalry, to be disembarked at Huelva to join general Ballasteros.

P. S. Since

Towns and their vicinity to free themselves from his galling yoke. All strangers within the city and jurisdiction of Hamburgh are ordered to present themselves with their passports before a Magistrate, and give a satisfactory account of the object of their visit, with sureties for their good behavior. Those who do not comply with this requisition are ordered to quit the country. In Holland too, the increased vigilance of the new Police evinces the fears and suspicions of the tyrant. Letters must pass through the Post-Office alone, and are not allowed to be carried by boats or other vessels. A Printing-Office at Amsterdam, which was the great source of popular songs, has been lately suppressed—Benaparte has issued a new Decree, extending, as a mark of his regard for the Danes, the time for sending in colonial produce, deposited in the ware-houses of Holstein, to the 20th inst.

It is not yet known what course government mean to pursue, in consequence of the passing of the non-importation act by the American Congress, as stated in our extracts from the New-York paper, to the 10th inst. in The Globe on Saturday.

Yesterday the following Bulletin was shewn at St. James's Palace—

" Windsor Castle, April 13. " His Majesty continues to go on favourably."

Globe-Office, Three o'clock. Accounts have been this day received from Jersey, which state the arrival of a vessel there from Oporto, which left that city on the 4th inst.

They state, that an action took place on the 31st last, in which the rear of Massena's army, consisting of 10,000 men, were taken.

The two armies met at the point of a road between Guarda and Almeida. The above account was transmitted by the Governor of Jersey to Government, who, we understand, give credit to it.

From the Globe of April 12.

The declaration of Her Majesty's Council upon the state of the King's health, was yesterday laid before both Houses of Parliament. A copy of it is given in our report of the proceedings of the House of Commons. It states that His Majesty is not sufficiently recovered to resume the personal exercise of the Royal Authority, but that he appears to have made material progress towards recovery, and that all his physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery. This is precisely what we lately stated as the substance of the declaration, and fully exposes the delusion of those writers who have so long abused the public mind with exaggerated accounts of His Majesty's rapid advances to complete and perfect health.

We are sorry to state the prevalence of a confident rumor in the high circles, that Her Majesty the Queen is very seriously indisposed. Her Majesty's complaint is said to be of a nature not to afford the consolation of a hope of a speedy recovery; being of the description of those which are generally the consequences of old age, and which terminates only with life. It is said to be an attack of the palsy. Her Majesty, it is added, has been some time affected by it; but from a commendable care to avoid further agitating the public mind, without an absolute necessity in the distressing circumstances arising from the King's illness, and his dependence on her Majesty's care, the painful fact had made such progress, as we understand to be visible to all those who have access to her Majesty's presence. (Pilot.)

INTERESTING PARTICULARS.

[FROM A LONDON PRINT.]

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from an officer in the division commanded by Marshal Sir Wm. Beresford, dated Elvas, March 27, 1811:—" Since the 5th inst. we have been constantly on the move, long and harassing marches, backward and forward, according to circumstances. On the 24th we came in sight of the enemy at Campo Major, which place they had taken a few days before; their information was bad or they did not think we would move on so rapidly as we had done. The moment they first saw us was the moment of flight; they had no time to fire over the draw-bridge, but made a breach in the bastion next Badajos, pulled down the counterscarp, and moved off in columns. I was in front with the 13th light dragoons and two pieces of artillery, at the time their rear-guard was getting out of the ditch; the artillery opened upon

it, but did no harm: the 13th and two regiments of Portuguese cavalry then charged. The road from Campo Major to Badajos runs across the great plain of Badajos and has not even a thistle or briar to intercept the prospect. The French manoeuvred most beautifully all the way, and sustained three charges of our cavalry without breaking. The 13th behaved most nobly. I saw so many instances of individual bravery, as raised my opinion of mankind many degrees. The French are fine and brave soldiers, but the superiority of our English horses, and more particularly the superiority of swordsmanship our fellows showed, decided every contest in our favor; it was absolutely like a game at prison bars, which you must have seen at school, except the three charges. The whole way across the plain was a succession of individual contests, here and there as the cavalry all dispersed in skirmishing parties to cover their rear, &c. it was certainly most beautiful. The infantry followed in columns, one led by the Marshal (Beresford) and the other by General Hamilton, but were not at all engaged on in their movement on the plain. The French columns retiring rapidly before them, the cavalry skirmishing between the fire from the out works of Badajoz to cover the passage of the bridge, with the fitness of the day, formed altogether a whole that could not be excelled. We had 19,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and two brigades of artillery; we have lost, that is, the 13th and 1st Portuguese cavalry, but chiefly the 13th, 25 killed, 65 wounded, 20 horses killed, 35 wounded, 108 missing; one Cornet killed, two Lieutenants wounded, (one died next morning.)—The French force, I suppose, did not exceed 5000, but they had a superiority in cavalry. In Badajoz and the neighbourhood they have 22,000, with whom we shall have a rattle in a few days.

From the New-York Gazette.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

The Star of the 13th ult. says, " another force will be speedily embarked for Portugal. The 1st battalion of the 60th, 4000 strong, has arrived off Cowes and is immediately to proceed on service."

The same paper announces the arrival of the British Packet Adventure, Capt. Tilly, with Gazettes from New-York as late as the 10th of March.

In remarking on the news the editor observes, " they are all of an unpleasant nature. The non-intercourse had been carried into effect against England. Several vessels from this country had been seized—one, with colonial produce had been condemned and sold. French vessels were freely admitted—privateers were fitting out [not quite so bad] and every thing seemed to indicate the determination of the violent party to force on a war with the two countries. Thus says the Star.

Some uneasiness was excited in England on the publication there of our last non-importation act; and it was said to be in contemplation, to pass a similar act against the United States.

The king of England continued as well as usual, and walked several hours on Windsor Terrace the 14th ult.

Both houses of Parliament adjourned on the 11th of April, to meet again on the 24th of the same month. The report of the Queen's Council upon the state of the King's health was presented to both houses the night previous to their adjournment. The report states, that the King's health is not yet restored to such a state, as to be capable of resuming his royal authority; but that his physicians continue to express their expectations of such recovery.

The King of Naples has arrived at Paris to see the infant king of Rome. A battle was fought near Oloro, on the 5th of March, between the Spanish General Milans, and a French force of 8000. The enemy retreated with the loss of about 1600. The Patriots lost, in killed and wounded, only 110.

At a court of the Prince Regent, held on the 11th ult. Mr. Foster had an audience, and took leave of the Prince Regent, previous to his departure for America, on his mission. We understand, by the passengers in the Orbit, that Mr. Foster was to sail about the 20th ult.

Private letters say, that the intended retaliation, by the British government will be to forbid the importation of American produce, except in British vessels. The French fleet in the Scheldt was ready for a start. Privateers and fishing boats have been stripped of their hands to man them.

Daily bulletins were issued in Paris, relative to the health of the Empress and her infant king—both continued in health.

The next mail for America, was to be sent out in His Majesty's ship Paz. A gentleman, who has arrived in England from Paris, which he left on the 4th instant states that the retreat of Massena was known in that capital, and that it was believed he had orders to evacuate Portugal entirely for the present. The War Minister, the Duke of Feltre, had issued orders for the conscripts of the twelve departments to hold themselves in readiness to march on the 12th inst. Their route was believed to be for Germany. A decree had been issued, imposing penalties on parents who concealed the sex of their children to avoid their being drawn for the conscription.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have received London papers to the 13th April, from which some extracts follow, in addition to those we received through the medium of the New-York Gazette.

Under Paris dates to March 25, we have the French accounts of operations in Spain and Portugal. The following paragraph we extract, as comprising the French account of the action with Gen. Graham's corps. It differs a little from the British account: " On the 5th of March some important events took place before Cadiz. A division of 6000 English, and from 7 to 8000 Spaniards, landed about the end of February at Algeiras. This column, consisting of 14,000 men, intended to attack the Duke of Belluno in the rear, and to raise the siege of Cadiz. The plan was completely frustrated. The Duke of Belluno defeated the enemy, and drove them into the Isle of Leon, taking three stands of color, four pieces of cannon, and 760 men. He killed and wounded more than one third of the English."

Under the same dates we find a dispatch from the Duke of Dalmatia announcing the capture of Badajoz, from which we extract the following paragraph: " The surrender of the troops which defended Badajoz, completes the destruction of the late army of Romana, which, two months ago, was 20,000 strong. Of these 17,500 have been made prisoners of war, and sent to France; the remainder have been killed or dispersed. There are also a great many wounded in the hospitals of Campo Major and Albuquerque.— There only remains the corps of Balasteros, which is in the country of Niebla, and some wrecks of regiments escaped from the battle of Gebora, which Mendizabel in vain endeavors to re-assemble in Portugal. These important results, obtained in a short space of time, will produce a great effect in the southern provinces of Spain and Portugal."

The Paris papers contain morning and evening bulletins of the health of the king of Rome. Lest our readers should forget, we must remind them that this personage is the Emperor's infant son, about a month old.

From a Halifax paper, April 5.

Extract from an address by Representatives of the People, to Government.

" We, the Representatives of the people of Nova Scotia, beg leave to state to your Excellency, that His Majesty's subjects in this province have, for many years past, been using their utmost exertions for the cultivation and improvement of the country, with a view of retaining themselves independent of the United States of America, from whom they have been long obliged to procure many of the necessaries of life; and it is with great pleasure we can state to your Excellency, that their efforts are likely to be universally successful."

Extract from the Governor's Address.

" The Declaration of Non-Intercourse, on the part of the government of the United States, against the British Empire, imperatively requires me to call on the officers entrusted with the command of the Provincial Battalions of Militia; and most particularly on those now before me, for their best endeavors to establish subordination, and create confidence in that portion of our defence."

CHARLESTON, May 1.

The U. States ship Was. Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday from a cruise to the southward. On the 15th ult. off St. Mary's she fell in with the U. S. Gun-boat, No. 161, commanded by

Mr. Grayson, who gave the following account of a melancholy accident which had befallen him the day before—

On the 14th, about 2 P. M. a sail was descried to windward,—at 3 she was up and proved to be an armed schooner, flying English colors. Mr. G. immediately prepared his boat for action—4 the schooner passed to windward of him, and Mr. G. prepared to tack to the eastward, as he had logged in the very considerable ground swell,—while in the act of staying, the boat gave a heavy plunge, and his bow gun, a 32 pounder, fetched way.—Mr. G. immediately ran forward, where every thing presented itself to his eyes seemed to be replete with death and horror, his gunner lay dead with his head mashed into atoms; one of his best hands stood transfixed with the blade of the small of his back, and came out through his groin, and another excellent man lay with his legs (which were mashed into a jelly) in the muzzle of the gun. The scene itself was sufficient to have damped the feelings of the most callous; but rendered much more poignant by the cries of the two dying men, one of whom begged Mr. G. (after finding that it would take some considerable time to extricate him) to chop his legs off with an axe. They were at length extricated, and survived about 55 minutes after their wounds had been dressed.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 24.

Virginia Election.—The following gentlemen compose the representatives of Virginia in the ensuing Congress: Thomas Wilson,* Matthew Clin,* John Koane, Wm. A. Burwell, James Breckenridge, John CLOPTON, Daniel Sheffey, Edwin Gray, Wm. M. C. C. John Baker,* John Hungerford,* Joseph Lewis, Jun. Aylet HARRIS,* John Randolph, John Smith, John Dawson, Hugh Nelson,* Burwell Basset, James Pleasant, Jun.* Thomas Gholson, Thomas Newton, Paterson Goodwyn.

Those in Italic are federalists; those marked thus (*) new members. The political complexion of the delegation is precisely the same as it was in the last Congress; for although the republicans have lost the election in one district, their candidate has succeeded in another district which was last year federal.

A merchant in Baltimore (we hear) has received advices from his friends in Paris, to the 27th of March—he writes, that American vessels were generally put in a state of suspension or sequestration; and that no decision was to be expected till Napoleon should bear authentic and official intelligence of the measures of our government. If we should have enforced the non-intercourse against England, it was believed, that all American vessels and claims, &c. would be restored and paid. " If not, not."—Whig.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend, dated at Bayonne the 30th of March, which asserts that the French Imperial Guards were returning from Spain to France and had marched through that town—Whig.

In a Santa Fee paper of Jan. 11, we find advertised for sale the *Federal Constitution of the United States*, translated into Spanish, by Don Josef Manuel Villavicencio, which the publisher says is a most important work for the present day. It is highly probable that it will serve as a model for the embryonic governments of the Spanish American.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Our affairs with Europe.—We have just seen a letter, dated in London, April 15th, which states, that the prince regent had determined not to send Mr. Foster to this country; and that the British council were about to issue orders prohibiting American vessels in any other than British establishments. We understand that a very intelligent passenger confirms the contents of the letter; and adds that Mr. Pinkney had excited much disgust in London by refusing to attend the first levee held by the Prince as regent of the empire.— Mr. Pinkney was the only foreign minister, then in London, who was not present on that occasion. [Mr. Pinkney was no longer a minister, his functions had ceased.]

Destructive fire in the West-India. Capt. Nelson who arrived this morning in 18 days from Palmouth, Jamaica,

informs that on the 21st of April at 10 o'clock in the evening, running down close in with the land, he saw the town of Montego bay on fire, it continued burning all that night, and until the evening of the next day. Captain Nelson touched at the Havana, where he saw Captain Reiley who informed him that he touched at Jamaica and was at the fire on the 22d of April, and that the town of Montego bay was entirely destroyed. (New York Even. Post.)

Baltimore, May 12.

A report current to-day is, that Commodore Rogers has been dispatched in his frigate, the President 44, after the British frigate Guerrier, off Sandy Hook, to retake the impressed man, taken out of a coaster. You have it as I have it. The President has certainly sailed down the bay.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The brig Eliza and Mary Wood, Terwilliger, arrived here yesterday in 24 days from Cadiz.

Capt. Terwilliger and a Mr. McIlvain inform that the report lately received of the battle fought by general Graham and the French is true in all its circumstances. Another expedition since then was attempted, but failed, owing, it is said, to the treachery of pilots who were entrusted with the direction. A very general jealousy exists between the Spaniards and British, which appears to defeat every exertion of the English, and is likely to be attended with very serious consequences. General La Pena was to be tried by a court martial. The French (about 7000) still retain their posts and frequently throw shells into the town, which does sometimes damage. When the Eliza and Mary left Cadiz it was said another expedition was intended under General Blake. Reports stated, that in all the skirmishes to the westward the Spaniards were generally successful.

THE REGENCY.—Our readers already understand the situation in which the Regent was placed by continuing the father's old ministers, arising from the want of accordance between them; in consequence of which the Prince did not as was expected go down to Parliament to deliver his speech. In the debate on the answer to the Regent's speech Sir FRANCIS BURDET took occasion thus to amuse himself at their expense. " The not meeting the Regency to-day, was to him (Sir Francis Burdett) an evident proof of his dissatisfaction with the Ministry who had been forced upon him. The Regent would not appear in public with them.—He would not be seen by the House in company with them. Like the ludicrous scene in the play, where Falstaff musters his recruits, and finds upon inspecting them, they are such ragamuffins, such a pitiful scarecrow set, that he could never march through Coventry at the head of them. (Much laughing.)

The letters of Timothy Pickering are republished in the Quebec Mercury, which may be styled the Royal Gazette of his Britannic Majesty's American provinces. When Benedict Arnold in like manner addressed the people of the United States after his defection, his writings were also published with avidity, in Rivington's Royal Gazette, and the other vehicles both here and in England devoted to British supremacy. But this is all very natural, since the ideas of Arnold and Pickering are equally well suited to the meridian of the Quebec coffee-house and St. James's Park. Alb. Reg.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

NO. II.

Without calling in the aid of Mr. Smith's political duplicit, or the instances of his petty tyranny and aberration from principle when Secretary of the Navy, it has been clearly shewn, I believe, that Mr. Madison was right in removing him from the department of state. It was not deemed necessary or pertinent to dwell long upon Mr. Smith's PATRIOTISM (or the services which he had done his country) his TALENTS, his VIRTUES, or his POLITICAL REPUTATION, because the justification of Mr. Madison rested chiefly upon circumstances of a personal nature between Mr. Smith and himself, and I hope that every mind, not shut against the lights of reason and of truth by the iron door of prejudice, is convinced of Mr. Madison's rectness in removing an insidious enemy from deliberations held for the public welfare, and which could only terminate in success when conducted in frankness, amity, and moderation as well as by integrity, wisdom and independence. The delusion of the republicans in the belief that the removal of Mr. Smith would be a concession to complacency, if not to commination—

An opposite mode would have betrayed a presumption on the part of Mr. Madison, that his private and personal feelings and opinions (which he was perfectly justified in entertaining as he was) were paramount to all other considerations; and a contempt for the sentiments and prepossessions of others. We will now turn to another part of our subject.

To shew the justice, policy, and felicity of the removal of Mr. Madison from the Secretary of State, I come with confidence and delight.

" Is he HONEST? " Is he CAPABLE? " (says Mr. J. Fessenden) are the only inquiries which should be made into the character of one who is about to be invested with public functions. If Mr. Jefferson himself had observed the injunction of his most excellent maxim, IN ITS COMPLETE SENSE, we should, indeed, have had no cause to complain of his distribution of public trusts. He did not, however, appear to comprehend the broad application of his rule, and this injudicious violation " Is he HONEST? " instead of prying into every crevice for political heresy, has not been sufficed, in some cases, to penetrate beyond the moral honesty of a man in his transactions with his neighbor; and even in this, his word at this hour has often been believed; and I need not say how often it has been dishonored. The maxim, then, is good for nothing unless we use it in its full meaning. Let it search at least as far as the political honesty of a candidate.

Does he love his country? Is he faithful to the government of his choice? Has he been zealous in supporting its constitutional laws? and, has he been patient and magnanimous in enduring the privations and sufferings which they may have imposed upon him? These are questions which the country should carry with it, and for these I am willing to try the title of Mr. Monroe to the appointment which has been recently conferred upon him.

Of Mr. Monroe's political honesty the papers may be found in his services as a soldier, in his sentiments as a member of the Virginia convention—in his conduct in the Senate of the U. States, and when our minister in France, and I may add, in the unjust treatment he received from the anti-republican administration. He was elected and re-elected as governor of the commonwealth of Virginia when he was called by Mr. Jefferson to aid the administration in adjusting the differences with Great Britain, and because he could not obtain justice where JUSTICE WAS NOT, he was permitted to retire undisturbed (except by a bombast with which it was treated by Senator Giles and others, intended only to sink Mr. Monroe in the sea of popular opinion upon which he then rode the equal rival of Mr. Madison.

Mr. Monroe's talents, it would be superfluous to say much. If they are not of that fanciful and romantic turn, which some admire, if he has never shone in the flowery paths of forensic oratory, we have always found him in possession of that real, permanent and cultivated understanding which, in every situation, has enabled him to determine what was right and what was wrong, and to express his sentiments and opinions with perspicuity, elegance and force. At any rate, how superior are the talents of those who have been called to the Smith. But the merits of Mr. Monroe do not result from this comparison.

In short, it may be said of Mr. Monroe, without fear of contradiction, that he has on all occasions discharged the various and important official duties which have been assigned him, with ability, with integrity and zeal, and that he is entitled to the gratitude of his country.—And yet, he is accused of deviating from republican principles, and Mr. Madison is not only condemned, but also, for appointing him to the department of State. The accusation, however, has no foundation, and is clearly and satisfactorily refuted by Mr. Monroe's prompt, unequivocal and independent avowal of his principles in his answer to the letter of Mr. Madison of the Senate of Virginia; in which he says " my support of the republican cause has been the result of feeling, and of my own best judgment. It commenced at a very early period, and has been continued in every situation in which I have been placed. The same principles will animate and guide me through all. In another part of his answer he adds, " I wish the administration success, because its success will promote that of the republic and cause, and the general prosperity of my country." Republicans, where is the apostate? Federalists, where is your praiseworthy?

It possibly, might not have been correct (it certainly would not have been politic) in Mr. Madison to have called Mr. Monroe to so high a station whilst he laboured under suspicions (though false and unjust) of infidelity to the republic. But the public justice and discernment of Virginia in inviting Mr. Monroe from private life to the first honors which she could bestow, placed him on an eminence where it could be no contamination to approach him. It was said by Mr. Giles, with much gravity and indignation which is made up of malignity and deceit, that in this act, Virginia had " lost her republican character." And what Mr. Giles, have you GAINED by the declaration? You have gained this admonition. Remember, Sir, that you are blinding yourself chiefly upon circumstances of a personal nature between Mr. Smith and himself, and I hope that every mind, not shut against the lights of reason and of truth by the iron door of prejudice, is convinced of Mr. Madison's rectness in removing an insidious enemy from deliberations held for the public welfare, and which could only terminate in success when conducted in frankness, amity, and moderation as well as by integrity, wisdom and independence. The delusion of the republicans in the belief that the removal of Mr. Smith would be a concession to complacency, if not to commination—

of Virginia, will be revered when Mr. Giles shall be forgotten, or remembered only for the prostitution of his talents, and his fame.

The appointment of Mr. Monroe is just, because it confers upon him that distinction which was due to his worth—it is POLITICAL, because it will conciliate unfortunate differences in many honest men, and more than repair what loss the administration may sustain in the removal of Mr. Madison. It is HAPPY because it must please every sincere republican in the country. In these conclusions I trust that every honest democrat will agree with a CLODHOOPER.

List of Prizes in the Potomac and Shenandoah Navigation Lottery.

Second day's drawing—May 14. No. 4,355 a prize of 100 dollars. 8,228 14,287 30 186 6189 20 52—each of 12 81 of 10

Gain of the wheel this day 3,376 dollars. Total gain 4926 dollars!!! The next day of drawing will be on Saturday the 25th instant.

The Trustees of Charlestown having lately convened at the Court House of said place, and enacted such laws as they believe will be accommodating to the Inhabitants of the Country and Town, and have appointed Mr. Gilbert Gibbons Clerk of the County, who will attend on each Market morning with steelyards, scales, &c. whose duty it will be to preserve decorum between the Vendor and Buyer. They therefore solicit such of the neighbouring Farmers and others to bring to the Market House, on the market days, such articles as they may have to dispose of.

LIST OF LAWS & REGULATIONS

Made by the Trustees of Charles Town, for the internal regulation of said town.

BE it enacted by the Trustees of Charles Town, That every person owning property on the east end of the town, from the run to the east end of the court house, which is enclosed or otherwise improved, shall make a foot way with stone or brick, at least six feet wide, in front of his or her property—the foot way to be raised above the level of the street—and also to plant at the same distance from the property, good and sufficient posts every ten feet, which improvements shall be completed by the first of November ensuing, under the penalty of five dollars—and should any part of the said pavement remain unimproved as aforesaid, by the first day of December, the owner of such property shall pay five dollars more, and for every succeeding month five dollars, until the said pavement shall be completed.

A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of stud horses from letting them to mares within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for the first offence, two dollars for the second, and five dollars for every succeeding offence.

A regulation prohibiting the galling of any horse with the horns of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for the first offence, two dollars for the second, and five dollars for every succeeding offence. If a slave thus offending, the master or possessor to pay two dollars, unless the slave be forced up to be whipped, in which case he shall receive not less than five, nor more than fifteen lashes, at the discretion of any Justice of the Peace for the county of Jefferson.

A regulation prohibiting the drivers of waggons or carts from driving their horses faster than a common walk, within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for the first offence, and two dollars for every succeeding offence.

A regulation prohibiting the drivers of waggons, carts or carriages, from watering their horses at the public wells of said town, under the penalty of fifty cents for the first offence, and one dollar for every succeeding offence. Also prohibiting tavern keepers and others from watering their horses at the public wells, under the like penalty.

A regulation prohibiting the discharge of fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of fifty cents for the first offence, and one dollar for every succeeding offence.

A regulation prohibiting the throwing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars for every offence.

A regulation prohibiting persons from washing clothes so near any of the public wells in said town, as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of one dollar for the first offence, and two dollars for every succeeding offence.

A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the market house of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for the first offence, two dollars for the second, and five dollars for each succeeding offence. If a minor, the fine to be paid by the parent or master. If a slave, the fine to be paid by the master, unless he prefers inflicting corporal punishment—the number of stripes to be fixed by any Justice of the Peace of the county of Jefferson.

A regulation prohibiting the placing of any dead carcass or putrid substance in the streets or alleys of said town, or contiguous thereto, so as to be offensive to passengers or neighbors, under the penalty of two dollars for every offence.

REGULATIONS OF THE MARKET.

Be it enacted by the Trustees of Charles Town, That on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, shall be the regular market days.

at the market house, during the months of April, May, June, July, August and September.—and that Wednesdays and Saturdays be the market days in the other months of the year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That if any person shall offer for sale, or shall purchase or contract for any article of provisions, (grain, flour or bread excepted) not within the railing of the market house, at any place within the limits of said town, previous to 8 o'clock, A. M. on any of the market days, they shall be fined in the sum of one dollar for every offence.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the market shall commence at clear day light, to be announced by the ringing of the bell, and not before, under the like penalty of one dollar for every offence.

Resolved, That the foregoing laws and regulations be in force and have effect from the first day of June next. GEO. HITE, President. THO. LUKENS, Sec'y. May 18, 1811.

FRESH & GENUINE DRUGS, PATENT & OTHER Medicines

May be had at Apothecary prices (for cash only) at the Store house, next door to Mr. Selby's Store in Shepherdstown. Also CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMES, ORANGES and LEMONS, &c. C. REETZ.

May 20th, 1811.

Removal.

THE subscriber has removed his Store to the house lately occupied as a Store by Messrs. James & R. Fulton, and formerly by Capt. Hammond, where he has just received a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

well suited to the present and approaching season: amongst which are 6-4 & 4-4 Cambrick Muslin Ditto do Lenox do Irish Linens Vesting Scarcerays Seersuckers Ladies' Extra long Silk & Kid Gloves Habit ditto Fancy Shawls Dresses, Silks and Ribbons

With a complete assortment of GROCERIES QUEENS & POTTERS WARE.

He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance. MOSES WILSON. Charlestown, May 24, 1811.

THE subscriber having settled in Shepherdstown, with the view of practising PHYSIC, takes this opportunity of offering his professional services to the inhabitants of that place, and its neighbourhood, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. JOHN BRISCOE, Junr. He boards at Mr. Undsell's tavern. May 24, 1811.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY some time in April last, from the subscriber, living in Baltimore, an apprentice boy to the Blacksmith's business named GEORGE SPANGLER,

about 17 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, light sandy hair, his fore teeth very broad, and has a scar on the top of his head. As he has been absent a considerable time, it is thought unnecessary to describe his clothing. Twenty dollars reward will be given for apprehending and securing said apprentice in any jail in the United States, and giving the information thereof, and the above reward and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home. It is very probable that he is lurking about Harper's Ferry, as his patents reside near that place.

ISAAC SPANGLER.

N. B. All persons are forewarned from employing or harboring said apprentice at their peril. May 24, 1811.

House and Lot for Sale.

WILL be exposed at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the 8th day of June next, if not sold at private sale before that day, a valuable improved Half Lot of Ground,

in Charlestown, adjoining John Kennedy's lot near the Presbyterian meeting house. The terms of sale will be made known on that day. The sale to begin at one o'clock in the afternoon. Due attendance will be given. THOMAS STUART. May 21st, 1811.

