

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1811.

[No. 182.

FROM THE MORNING POST.

### LINES

Occasioned by a ramble over part of Harlem Heights—particularly a spot remarkable for an action said to have taken place there, between a party of Americans, and a detachment of the British army.

HAIL to the shades where Freedom dwelt!

Where wild flowers deck her martyrs' grave;  
Where Britain's minions keenly felt  
The stern resistance of the brave!

'Twas here, in firm array they stood—  
Here met Oppression's giant power;  
Here nobly pour'd their sacred blood,  
And Victory crown'd their dying hour.

Here LESLIE fell—a gallant name!  
By every freeman's wishes blest:  
And KNOWLTON here (of equal fame)  
In Honor's lap has sunk to rest.

Oh! ever hallowed be the earth,  
Where Freedom's soldiers found a tomb!  
There laurels proudly spring to birth,  
And shadowing cedars spread their gloom.

Hail to the shades where Freedom dwelt!  
Dwells she no more those shades among?  
Yes—by the sacred blood here spilt,  
We'll still resist the Oppressor's wrong!

What boots the herd of puny slaves,  
Who o'er the Atlantic plow their way?  
Our western world shall find them graves—  
Our freedom beam a purer ray!

L.

### CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

IN NATURAL HISTORY.  
A lady of the name of Lendon, particularly attached to the study of nature, about four years ago had a fancy to attempt to hatch an egg by the natural heat of her bosom. Having selected a new laid one of a favorite breed, and put it into a flannel bag, she placed it between her breasts, carefully attending at night to secure that portion of warmth necessary to perfect existence, during incubation. At length the time came to relieve the nascent chick from the brittle cell of its confinement: the moment was perceptible by the appearance of its little beak through the large end of the shell—but lest any injury should arise to the animal by too precipitate a wish to emancipate it from its prison, the lady frequently applied a drop of water to the bill of her nursing, till at last it had acquired strength to effect its own deliverance.

It appeared in every respect as perfect as if it had been reared by its natural mother; but its foster parent, not thinking her task finished, attended to its feeding with the utmost assiduity; vigilantly protected it from the cold; and, in due time, had the pleasure to find it a fine henbird, of perfect growth and beauty.

In the course of three years it has laid three hundred eggs, and brought us several broods of chickens, and one of ducks; but its singular habits are yet to be remarked, and are well deserving the notice of the curious in natural history. Its domestic qualities are numerous. It constantly prefers the house and the company of its kind protector to that of its own species, and shews a desire to accompany her wherever she goes.

This extraordinary hen obtained the name of Fanny; seems to understand its mistress's language, and by marks of affection shows it is not insensible to gratitude. In a word, it appears to have lost many of the natural habitudes of its kind, and to have acquired some of the best qualities of the human race—a sense of attachment, and a desire to render itself agreeable.

### Coffee House and Inn.

THE subscriber acquaints his old customers and the public that he has opened a house of Public Entertainment in the back of the Court House, 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, July 5, 1811.

### Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 16th of this present month, in the afternoon, at the house of Mr. Robert Fulton, in Charles Town, Jefferson county, Va. five head of horses, calculated for the saddle or the gears. A liberal credit will be given by the subscriber.

ZACHARIAH WELSH.  
September 6, 1811.

### Berryville Races.

ON Wednesday the 25th day of September, 1811, will be run for, over a handsome course near this town, a handsome Purse, the contents not yet known; free for any horse, mare or gelding, paying entrance—Running agreeably to the Winchester Jockey Club. Four mile heats the first day, three mile heats the second day, and two mile heats the third day for the entrance money. Judges will be appointed and the money at the post.

JESSE BROWN.  
September 3.

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold on Friday the 4th day of October next, at Rose Hill, Frederick county Virginia, near Muses' mill, and Snicker's Ferry, (if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted) the following property, viz. horses, horned cattle, among which are some fat steers, sheep, hogs, farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, and a number of bee hives. Twelve months credit will be given, for all sums over five dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, all under five dollars the cash will be required.

M. C. RESPESS.  
September 2, 1811.

### Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 19th of this month, the following property: some young horses, milch cows, some fat cattle, hogs, a new eight day clock, a quantity of hay in stack, some old corn, a quantity of castings, a considerable quantity of household and kitchen furniture, and many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at ten o'clock, and the terms made known by JOHN ROBERTS.

N. B. All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 20th inst. as no indulgence will be given after that time.  
J. R.  
Near Strider's Mill, Sept. 2, 1811.

### Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he will carry on the above business at Stephen Henshaw's Fulling Mill, on Mill Creek, within one mile of the Stone Tavern. Such as movers, or those wanting their work done in the early part of the season, will meet with a quick dispatch, and the greatest attention will be paid in having the work well done.

WILLIAM BAILEY.  
N. B. He also informs his old customers and the public that the Green Spring Fulling Mill will be completed and ready for business in the course of three weeks.

Wm. BAILEY.  
September 6, 1811.

### Attention!

THE company formerly commanded by major Rutherford, is ordered to parade in front of Anderson's tavern, in Charles-town, on the first Saturday in October. Those who belong to the company's district, and whose names are not enrolled, are desired to attend and give in their names agreeably to law. Punctual attendance is required, as it is necessary that non-commissioned officers should be appointed previous to the general muster.

BRAX. DAVENPORT,  
1st. Lieut.  
Sept. 6.

### Caution.

ALL persons are forewarned against taking an assignment of a note of hand given by the subscriber to John Sausbury, for the payment of 26 dollars, as I am determined not to pay the same until compelled by law.

CHARLES BRYAN.  
September 1, 1811.

### LAND FOR SALE.

I WILL sell the tract of land whereon I now live, lying on Bullskin branch, in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, about five miles from Charles town, containing 526 1/4 acres—There is no land in the county in which it lies that possesses greater natural advantages than this tract—The bullskin, one of the finest streams in the county, passing nearly through the middle of the land the whole length of it, affording a mill seat inferior to few in the state, with a fall of 22 feet, and watering nearly 20 acres of meadow, now in a good state of improvement; and 20 acres more can be made at a small expense. There are on the premises a comfortable dwelling house, a large and convenient barn, with stables under the whole, a large collection of well chosen fruit trees, and all necessary out-buildings. Any person disposed to purchase may know the terms by application to me, or in my absence to Henry Gantt. JOHN GANTT, jun.  
August 30.

### Trustee's Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Saturday the 28th of September next, at the Avon Mills, now occupied by John Lyons, *Three Negro Men*, conveyed to the subscriber, in trust, by John Haynie, to secure the payment of a sum of money due to Elijah Chamberlin.

PETER CLIMA, Trustee.  
August 23, 1811.

### Middle-Town Races.

ON Wednesday the 25th of September next, will be run for over a handsome course in view of said town, a purse of *Sixty Dollars*, free for any horse, mare or gelding in the United States, four mile heats and repeat, carrying weight for ages agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club.

On Thursday the 26th, will be run for over the same ground, a purse of *Forty Dollars*, free as above, three mile heats and repeat, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Friday the 27th, will be run for over the same ground, a handsome Sweepstake, free as above, the winning horses the preceding days excepted.

No person or persons will be permitted to erect a Booth on or near the ground, except they pay Ten Dollars to the purse. Regular judges to be chosen for each day's running, to end any disputes that may arise—four horses to start each day, or no race.—Three dollars entrance each day, or double at the post for each horse.

WILLIAM MASLIN,  
ABRAHAM BELL,  
Managers.  
August 23, 1811.

### Houses & Lots for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, four or five houses and lots, in Charles Town. They are well situated for tradesmen, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ANDERSON.  
July 19, 1811.

### A Tan-Yard for Sale.

THE subscriber has for sale a valuable TAN YARD with all necessary buildings for dwelling and carrying on the business of Tanning in the town of Charles-town, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.

JOHN DIXON.  
June 21, 1811.

### The Martinsburg Inn.

Michael M'Kewan,  
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in South Queen-street, at the sign of the MARTINSBURG INN, which he has fitted up for the accommodation of travellers and others. Those who may please to patronize his establishment, may rest assured of being respectfully entertained with the best of liquors, relishes, &c. he has large and commodious rooms.

A single man that would superintend the business and had a few hundred dollars, would meet with a good offer and situation, where something handsome would be made by the establishment and certain other branches that would be attached to it.

Martinsburg, Berkeley County, Virginia, July 4th, 1811.

### WRITING INK

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### Wanted,

A free mulatto, or black boy, as an apprentice to the barber's business.  
CHARLES G. RICHTER.  
Charles Town, Sept. 6.

### Threshing Machine.

THE subscriber informs the farmers of Jefferson county, that he is now on the shortest notice, to erect his new improved machine, for threshing wheat or clover. Any person wishing to have the above machine erected, will be furnished with a bill of the amount of scantling necessary, by applying at the printing office.

The following certificates will attest the great benefits to be derived from this machine.

ANSON TALLY.  
September 6.

We have seen Tally's threshing machine in operation. It gets out the grain with astonishing rapidity, and cleaner than any other way we have ever seen. We could not, upon examination, find a single grain left in the head. We were spectators of it only about an hour or three quarters of an hour, but from what we saw, we think it would get out 15 or 20 bushels an hour.

John Dixon,  
John Kennedy,  
Edward Smith,  
Henry Heams,  
Joseph Brown,  
Richard Williams.

Sept. 5, 1811.

I do hereby certify, that a short time since, I had erected on my farm, near Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va. a machine for threshing out wheat, by Anson Tally; I think it answers remarkably well. In August I was getting out wheat for several days, and believe it averaged from 140 to 150 bushels a day, of cradled wheat; but my crop had been reaped, 300 bushels might have been got out with ease.

Several gentlemen from the lower country have seen this machine in operation, and they declare that it surpassed any they had ever before seen.

Richard H. L. Washington.  
Prospect Hill, Sept. 5, 1811.

### Homemade Twill'd Bags.

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, Pine Sash, Upper and Harness Leather, Morocco, Cal. Bag, and Sherr. Skins, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3 kinds Poplar and Oak Plank, Paints, Mastic, Lump and Flax Seed Oil, First quality dye for dyeing a beautiful blue colour, First quality Madder, Alum and Copper-As, and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Fleece Wool, Bacon, Herring, Shad and Mackerel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt. J. Cob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are selling very cheap.  
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. by the Market House in Shepherd's Town.  
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Tanner's Bark, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

### To the Afflicted.

The Original Family Medicines,  
Continued to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 58, Pitt street Baltimore,

MICHAEL LEE, & CO.  
AND  
ANN FRAME, Charles-town.

Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, &c.  
Lee's Infallible Aque and Fever Drops.  
Lee's worm destroying Legeria.  
Lee's Rich Ointment, warranted to cure by one application.  
Lee's Grand Restorative, for nervous disorders, inward weakness, &c.  
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the venereal.  
Lee's Persian Lotion, for tetters and eruptions.  
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, &c.  
Lee's Eye-Water.  
Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.

Lee's Tooth Powder.  
To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe the first article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of  
MICHAEL LEE & Co.  
At the places of sale, may be had gratis, Pamphlets containing cases of cures whose length prevents their being here inserted.

June 14, 1811.

### CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

THE price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks to subscribers for one dollar, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on all advertisements.

### FROM A LONDON PAPER.

The trial and execution of the Honorable Arthur William Hodge, Esq. for the murder of his Negro Slave Prosper.

Tortola, May 16.

On the 8th was executed behind the jail in this town, the Hon. A. W. Hodge, Esq. one of the members of His Majesty's Council in this island, for the murder of one of his own negroes named Prosper.

The Prisoner on his trial pleaded guilty. The first witness was a woman of color, named Paren George. She stated that she was in the habit of attending at Mr. Hodge's estate to wash linen; that one day Prosper came to her to borrow six shillings, being the sum that his master required of him, because a mango had fallen from a tree, which (he) Prosper was set to watch. He told her witness that he must either find the money or be flogged; that the witness had not money, which she gave him, but that Prosper was flogged for upwards of an hour, receiving more than one hundred lashes, and threatened by his master, that if he did not bring the remaining 3s. on the next day the flogging should be repeated; that the next day he was tied to a tree, and flogged for such a length of time, with the thong of the whip doubled, that his head fell back, and that he could bawl no more. From thence he was carried to the sick house, and chained to two other negroes; that he remained in this confinement during five days, at the end of which time his companions broke away and thereby released him; that he was unable to go to work, and that he went to the negro house and shut himself up; that he was found there dead in a state of putrefaction, some days afterwards; the drawers were in his wounds, and not a piece of black flesh was to be seen on the hinder part of his body where he had been flogged.

Stephen M'Keogh, a white man, who had lived as manager on Mr. Hodge's estate, deposed, that he saw the deceased Prosper after he had been so severely flogged; that he could put his finger in his side; he saw him some days before his death in a cruel state; he could not go near him for the blue flies.—Mr. Hodge has told the witness, whilst he was in his employ, that if the work of the estate was not done he was satisfied if he heard the whip.

The prisoner's Counsel, in their attempt to impeach the veracity of the witness, called evidence as to the general character, which disclosed instances of still greater barbarity on the part of Mr. Hodge. Among other examples, Paren George swore that he had occasioned the death of his cook, by pouring boiling water down her throat.

The Jury brought in a verdict of Guilty.—There were six other indictments on similar charges against the prisoner.

To the last moment of his life, Mr. Hodge persisted in his innocence of the crime for which he was about to suffer. He acknowledged that he had been a cruel master; that he repeatedly flogged his negroes; that they had then run away, when by their own neglect, and the consequent exposure of their wounds, the death of some of them had possibly ensued. He denied all intention of causing the death of any one, and pleaded the unruly and insubordinate disposition of his whole gang, as the motive for his severity. These were the sentiments in which he died.

From the time of his condemnation to that of his execution, this unhappy man was attended at suitable hours each day by a clergyman, whose pious

### labours, we believe, brought him to sincere contrition, and, when not buoyed up by the vain hope of a respite, which he indulged to the last, to a Christian resignation to his fate.

On the evening preceding his execution, he took leave of his three young children, which so overpowered him, as to make it a matter of doubt if he would ever be restored to tranquillity. In the morning, however, he was calm, and acquired still greater fortitude by receiving the sacrament. He walked with firmness to the place of execution. Thousands of persons witnessed the awful spectacle, some of whom rather indecently expressed exultation. Mr. Hodge was a gentleman Comptroller of Oriel College, Oxford. He came out some years ago to visit his property in Tortola, which is not among the most civilized of our colonies. He felt the superiority of his attainments over those with whom he associated, and indulged himself in satirical verses and lampoons of their accomplishments and elegant manners, and at the time of his death he was about 50 years of age. He had been thrice married. Happily neither of his wives lived to see his last disgrace. By his second lady he has left a daughter about 15 years of age, now in England; by his last, three children, of whom the eldest is about eight, and the younger four years old.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Sept. 10.

Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Magdalen, Sketchley, in 41 days from Liverpool, from whence she sailed on the 27th of July.

The King of England remained very ill, as will be seen by the last bulletin. The British Parliament was prorogued on the 24th July, to the 22d of August, and a speech from the Prince Regent was delivered on that occasion, by the Lord Chancellor.

Captain Sketchley has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th and Liverpool to the 26th July inclusive, and Lloyd's Lists to the 23d, from which we have made the following extracts.

Dispatches for government are received by the Magdalen.

From the New-York Gazette.

Capt. Sketchley has favored the Editors of the New-York Gazette, with London and Liverpool papers to the 26th July.

They contain extracts from Robert Smith's pamphlet. Dates from the U. States to the 27th June, received by the Orbit, capt. Boal.

The King has experienced a paralytic stroke, and was so much worse as to be despaired of. Prayers for his recovery, which had been discontinued for a long time, were resumed in the Churches.

Parliament was prorogued to the 22d August, by a speech from the Prince Regent, on the 24th July.—Parliament had been occupied for some time previous in the discussion on Lord Stanhope's Bill, and the Irish Interchange Militia Bill—the former preventing the currency of Bank Notes for less or of Guinea for more than their stipulated value. Both had passed. The Commander in Chief of the Army, by general orders, forbids any constraint on Catholic Soldiers to attend Protestant Service, although the Petitions from Ireland to make that a part of the law were rejected in Parliament. This was understood to give exclusive popularity to the Duke of York.

Sir Joseph Yorke sailed on the 10th July.—The Courier had contradicted his being desired for the United States. The little feeling excited by the first accounts of the affair of the Little Belt had subsided. The account of captain Bingham, of course, received most credit. But it was not believed the British government con-

### templated any hostile step towards the United States.

No account of either Mr. Foster or Mr. Pinkney's arrival had been received.

LONDON, JULY 23.

It is reported that his majesty is affected during the paroxysms with a swelling in the throat, which not only prevents his swallowing any aliment, but also renders his breathing extremely difficult. It is supposed that Parliament will sit during this alarming crisis.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, JULY 23.

Downing-street, July 23.  
A dispatch, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-General Viscount Wellington, dated Quinta de St. John, 4th July 1811.

"Since I wrote on the 27th of June, the enemy have withdrawn the great force which they had in the neighborhood of Badajos. Lieutenant-General Sir Stapleton Cotton reconnoitred, with a part of the cavalry, along the Xozora and the Guadiana, as far as Mortigo, on the 2d instant, and found no troops, excepting a small body of infantry and cavalry at Montigo; and near Badajos the cavalry belonging to the garrison.

By all accounts the army of Portugal are on the right of the Guadiana, between Montaches and Merida; keeping a small post at Montigo; and the army of the South on the left of that river, extending their left toward Zafra.

The enemy have withdrawn from Badajos their train of artillery with which the place was taken, and have sent it to the southward.

A part of General Bonnet's troops, whose evacuation of the Asturias has been confirmed, have gone to Leon; and I have a report from General Silveira, of the 25th of June, stating that the enemy had, on the 10th June, evacuated Astorga. By accounts from Valladolid, it appears that Marshal Bessieres had quitted that place on the 14th, with all the troops he could collect, and went to Rico Seco, from whence he moved, on the 15th, towards Renavente.

The Guerilla force appears to be increasing in number, activity, and boldness, in all the northern parts of Spain.

I have no authentic accounts of General Blake's movements since the 27th June, on which day his head quarters were at Mosona, in the Condoda de Niebla, and his advanced guard, under general Ballasteros, at El Cero."

It is not true that Sir Joseph Yorke has gone to the coast of America—his destination is a very different one.

Courier.  
July 24.

Spain.—Letters from Cadiz to the 2d instant state, that gen. Graham had embarked from Cadiz for Lisbon, with his personal staff of about 500 men.—He is to be second in command under lord Wellington, and sir B. Spencer is to succeed him at Cadiz.

The Ann, capt. Britton, has arrived at Falmouth, from Halifax, in 21 days. She has brought over, by order of admiral Sawyer, a British seaman, who acted in the capacity of a quarter-gunner, on board the American frigate the President, during the action with the Little Belt. The evidence of this man fully confirms, in every respect, the statement of captain Bingham, (which is already before the public) with the important addition that the crew of the President were apprised, the day after she left New York, that it was the intention of commodore Rodgers to attack the Guerriere, in the event of a refusal on the part of the British, to deliver up an impressed man. The seaman who brings the above intelligence leapt overboard from the President, after her return to New York, and swam on board the Ann. Another British seaman who accompanied him was unfortunately drowned in the attempt.—The seaman who has arrived at Falmouth, further reports that the crew of the President consisted of 560 men, but out of whom upwards of 300 were

### English, Irish and Scotchmen; all of whom are ready to attest that the American frigate fired the first gun.

The Ann also brings intelligence, that the slight encounter between the Guerriere and another American frigate, has been analogized for by the American captain's passing his word of honor, that there were no orders given for the firing of the gun.

The express which brought the dispatches from Paris for the John Adams frigate, arrived from the capital in 30 hours, when the American ship of war immediately set sail for the English coast, and without touching at the port as we have already stated, sent a boat on shore with dispatches from Mr. Russell to Mr. Smith, charge d'affaires of the United States, resident here.—They contain accounts that the Two Brothers, the Good Intent, and the Star, captured since the 1st of November, have been released, on satisfactory proof being produced that the property was American. It is asserted that the numerous others detained under the like circumstances, will be immediately surrendered to the claimants by the French government.

The American brig Alert, from Bordeaux, is arrived at Portsmouth, detained by the Vestal, hon. capt. Berkeley. This vessel soon after she left Bordeaux, was fallen in with by the Semiramis, captain Richardson, who put several hands into her, and sent her to Plymouth. When they arrived off Ushant, the Americans rose upon the British seamen, and took possession of the ship. Four of the men they fastened down, and the others they sent adrift in the jolly boat. Soon afterwards the Vestal fell in with the Alert; the captain represented the inutilty of detaining him, as he had been just boarded by the Semiramis. Captain Berkeley, however, was not satisfied with this reason; and upon his expressing his determination to send the vessel into a British port, the American captain told the truth, and accordingly, four men belonging to the Semiramis, were discovered in the hold. The men sent away in the jolly boat have not been heard of.

Letters received from an officer of the artillery in lord Wellington's army at the Postlegre, state, that Soult has made a strong reconnaissance of three days of our position, and that he had suddenly retired, supposed towards Seville, as he had broken up his camp. Lord Wellington's army, in high spirits and health, retained their ground, and were going into cantonments. The tents for the royal artillery had arrived at Portalegre from Lisbon, as previous to that every officer and private had for six weeks slept on the bare ground, yet were still healthy. The last convoy, with the 32d and other regiments, from Guernsey, had arrived safe at Lisbon, and were preparing to join lord Wellington's army. They are all remarkably healthy.

A gentleman just arrived from Ostend, states that Bonaparte, by way of diversion in favor of his armies in the Peninsula, has resolved to menace us again with a descent upon our own shores. Numerous bodies of troops were marching for the coast from Ostend to Boulogne. A division of 7000 men have already arrived between the former place and Dunkirk, and a camp is tracing out between Calais and Boulogne for sixty five thousand men.—All the gun boats at Boulogne had been ordered to be put in the best possible condition, and new craft of the same description are preparing in the adjacent ports. The commandants and majors of the different towns on the coast, had been instructed to provide accommodation and rations for troops which may arrive in their vicinity, until camp cantonments are prepared for their reception.

The Fly, J. H. Adams, Master, from New York to St. Petersburg, laden with coffee, is detained, and sent into Portsmouth by the Avery letter of marque. On board the Fly is a seaman of the name of Andrew Ferrell, a native of Florida town, who says he was on board the American ship when she engaged the Little Belt; but he could not, if he was put upon his oath, say

which ship fired the first shot. The Serjeant of Marines of the Little Belt is come home from Halifax, and is at the head quarters at Portsmouth; he says the firing commenced by the President was so sudden and unexpected, that the Little Belt was not ready to return it instantaneously. The officers of the Little Belt, we understand, have been examined by the four senior captains of the navy, at Halifax, for the purpose of indisputably ascertaining whether the first shot or broadside was fired by the President or Little Belt. They all gave the same evidence, and fully supported captain Bingham's public account of the transaction. There has been no court martial held on capt. Bingham, as stated in some of the papers.

**BRITISH PARLIAMENT.**  
HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 24.  
The house of commons being assembled, the lord chancellor read the following speech from the Prince Regent, *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

His royal highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name & on the behalf of his majesty, has commanded us to signify to you the satisfaction with which he finds himself enabled to relieve you from your attendance in parliament after the long and laborious duties of the session. We are particularly directed to express his approbation of the wisdom and firmness which you have manifested in enabling his royal highness to continue the exertions of this country in the cause of our allies; and to prosecute the war with increasing activity and vigour.

Your determined perseverance in a system of liberal aid to the brave and loyal nations of the Peninsula, has progressively augmented their means and spirit of resistance; while the humane attention which you have paid to the sufferings of the inhabitants of Portugal, under the unexampled cruelty of the enemy, has confirmed the alliance by new ties of affection, and cannot fail to inspire additional zeal and animation in the maintenance of the common cause.

His royal highness especially commands us to declare his cordial concurrence in the measures which you have adopted for improving the internal security and military resources of the united kingdom.

For these important purposes you have wisely provided, by establishing a system for the annual supply of the regular army, and for the interchange of the militias of Great Britain and Ireland; and his royal highness, has the satisfaction of informing you, that the voluntary zeal which has already been manifested upon this occasion, has enabled him to give immediate operation to an arrangement by which the union and the mutual interests of Great Britain and Ireland may be more effectually cemented and improved.

His royal highness commands us to thank you, in the name and on behalf of his majesty, for the liberal supplies which you have furnished for every branch of the public service.

His royal highness has seen with pleasure the readiness with which you have applied the separate means of Great Britain to the financial relief of Ireland at the present moment; and derives much satisfaction from perceiving that you have been able to accomplish this object with so little additional burthen upon the resources of this part of the United Kingdom. The manner in which you have taken into consideration the condition of the Irish revenue has met with his royal highness's approbation; and his royal highness commands us to add that he looks with confidence to the advantage which may be derived from the attention of parliament having been given to this important subject.

His royal highness commands us to congratulate you upon the reduction of the Island of Mauritius. This last and most important colony of France, has been obtained with inconsiderable loss, and its acquisition most materially contribute to the security of the British commerce and possessions in that quarter of the world.

The successes which have crowned his majesty's arms during the present campaign, under the distinguished command of lieutenant general lord viscount Wellington, are most important to the interests and glorious to the character of the country. His royal highness warmly participates in all the sentiments which have been excited by those successes, and concurs in the just applause which you have bestowed upon the skill, prudence, and intrepidity, so conspicuously displayed in obtaining them.

It affords the greatest satisfaction to his royal highness to reflect, that should it please Divine Providence to restore his majesty to the ardent prayers and wishes of his royal highness & of his majesty's people his royal highness will be enabled to lay before his majesty in the history of these great achievements of the British arms, throughout series of systematic operations, so satisfactory a proof that the national interests & the glory of the British name have been successfully maintained while his royal highness has conducted the government of the United Kingdom.

Then a commission for proroguing Parliament was read.

**NEW YORK, September 11.**  
*Latest from Portugal.*—Yesterday arrived at this port the ship Canton, Allen, in 30 days from Lisbon, and the Prudence, Bunker, in 32 days from Oporto. The former left Lisbon on the 10th August, and informs that the combined British and Portuguese armies, under Lord Wellington and Marshal Beresford, had gone into cantonments at Castellanico, Portalgre, & Abrantes. The French army under Suchet were at Seville. Markets at Lisbon and Oporto very dull. Flour 11 dollars, corn 1 50, corn meal 6, common bread 3 to 4 dollars per barrel. Capt. Allen saw an English paper of August 24, which stated that the King had not slept for 70 hours.

The French began to throw shells from Fort Catalina into Cadiz on the 4th of August.

We learn from captain Bunker, that information, which was considered correct, had reached Oporto, of Joseph Bonaparte's having arrived at Madrid at the head of an army of 50,000 men.

**BALTIMORE, Sept. 13.**  
*Latest from France.*—By the fast-sailing schooner Globe, just arrived from Bayonne, the Editor of the Federal Gazette has received files of French papers to the 12th August, together with a list of vessels, and verbal intelligence from a respectable and correct source.

The emperor is represented as shewing every inclination "to favor and facilitate what he considers the commerce of the United States, and no doubt was entertained in France but that all vessels arriving with *American Produce* will be immediately admitted; but *Licences* are absolutely necessary for the introduction of colonial articles.

The war against Spain is to be carried on with the greatest rigor. A very numerous army, by some said to be upwards of 200,000 men! were under marching orders for the peninsula: a large division of these forces, under General Jourdain and others, had actually passed Bayonne. The emperor had declared his determination of deciding the fate of the peninsula, and was to be himself at Bayonne the latter end of August. It was not expected, however, that he would enter Spain. Still the fate of that country was "considered as decreed." [We may, however, be permitted to hope that the tyrant will be foiled.] Marshal Bessieres and Gen. Sebastiani had passed into France.

A late French paper states that a large number of British ships loaded with colonial produce and British manufactures have entered the Baltic, but had not been able to succeed in landing their cargoes, as the coast was rigidly watched.

The Russian army under gen. Galimischtsheff de Kutusoff had on the 4th of July obtained a complete victory over the Turkish forces, 160,000 strong, commanded by the Grand Vizier in person.

That the Spaniards had celebrated the return of King Joseph to Madrid with great demonstrations of joy. That the siege of Figueras was pressed with the utmost rigor, and the garrison (according to the French account) in the greatest distress for provisions, have actually eaten up all the horses in the place and are nearly destitute of flour; the commander of that fortress had in consequence of his distress for provisions, actually turned loose without any conditions, 850 French prisoners whom they had shut up in it.

By a royal ordinance of the king of Prussia, the Continental System is enforced throughout his kingdom with the greatest severity, and hereafter no licences shall be granted for the admission of any kind of colonial produce. At the same time the government announce an intention to favor the exportation of the products of the Prussian

soil and of that of the Continent in general to allied or neutral countries.

**VERY LATE FROM CADIZ.**  
Captain Singleton, arrived yesterday in the short passage of 28 days from Cadiz, informs, that Marshal Soult arrived before Cadiz four or five days before he left it. The number of French there was supposed to be 30,000. The report of the British having taken and destroyed nine sail of French line of battle ships, was contradicted. The French made good their retreat into Toulon, where there is a large naval force ready for sea. It was apprehended at Cadiz, that they intended to co-operate with Soult in the reduction of that city.—*C. H. B.*

**CHARLESTON, Sept. 2.**  
**BANK ROBBERY.**

It is with much satisfaction that we are enabled to state the recovery of the money taken from the Vaults of the late Office of Discount and Deposit in this city, on the night of the 24th ult.

It appears, that strong suspicions had been entertained by the Agents of the Bank for some days, that Mr. Benjamin Gray, of this city, a man of great mechanical talents, had been concerned in the robbery.—A warrant was accordingly procured on Saturday morning, & he was arrested, & underwent a long examination at the Bank, before John H. Mitchell, Esq. Justice of the Quorum, in the presence of the Directors of the Institution and several other gentlemen. We understand, that although there was much circumstantial evidence, tending to criminate Mr. Gray, produced on this examination, yet nothing appeared sufficiently strong to have convicted him of the act; he was, however, committed to prison in the afternoon, preparatory to a further examination.

In the course of the evening, a Negro fellow belonging to Mr. Gray, and who was suspected to have aided his master in removing the specie, was arrested by William Blacklock, Esq. at whose house his wife resided, and on being informed that his master had been committed to goal for robbing the Bank, and that he was known to have aided him in the robbery, he was so intimidated that he confessed the fact, and offered, on condition of pardon, &c. to point out where the money had been concealed. A detachment of the City Guard was immediately procured, and sent off to secure the money, which they found deposited in the original boxes, in the inclosure of Mr. Gray's residence, near the Race-Course, concealed under a quantity of manure, straw, &c. The money, with the exception of a few hundred dollars, which had been made way with, was brought down early yesterday morning, and again deposited in the vaults, from whence it had been taken exactly one week before. We understand that the false keys, with which the Bank is supposed to have been entered, besides a lantern, &c. were found in a leathern bag, secreted with the money.

We cannot refrain from congratulating the community on the discovery of the perpetrator of this daring robbery. The officers of the Bank, whose feelings on the occasion, (enveloped as the business was in mystery and darkness) must have been acute indeed, are at once relieved from a weight of anxiety and responsibility, which, to a feeling mind, is more distressing than even a conviction of guilt itself; and the citizens at large, who have taken a lively interest in the investigation of the business, from a conviction that the character of our city would suffer in the eyes of the world, should the robbers escape with impunity, will reflect with pleasure, that a transaction, rivalling in ingenuity of design and in secrecy of execution the power of enchantment itself, has been brought to light, and that all those hateful suspicions which would otherwise inevitably have fastened themselves upon the mind, have been thus happily dissipated. *Cour.*

**FREDERICK-TOWN, September 14.**  
**GEN. WILKINSON'S TRIAL.**

The members ordered on the court for the trial of Gen. Wilkinson, assembled at this place on the 2d inst. but did not proceed to business until the 4th, owing to some difficulty in procuring a convenient room for their sessions. On that day the General made his appearance before the court, and after a short, but pathetic address, surrendered his sword to the president. He appeared to feel much sensibility in the surrender; or, to use his own words "in giving up the sword which had

been the companion of his side for 17 years, which he had determined never to yield to a foe, and which he had taken hoped would never have been taken from him by a friend."

The furniture of the room not being ready the court adjourned, until the next day. All of Thursday and the greater part of Friday was taken up in deciding on challenges made by the prisoner to particular members of the court. Col. Burbeck and Lieut. Col. Freeman and Baccus, were excepted by the General on the ground of having expressed their opinions of the guilt of the accused, on one or more of the charges, before their nomination to the court. The two former we understand requested leave of the court to withdraw, and were allowed to do so, and the cause of the challenge was referred good as to the latter. Their names were supplied by Majors Stoddard, Swift and Armistead.

The Court were then constituted and sworn, as follows. Brigadier Gen. Gansvoort (President,) Col. Williams, Russell, Kingsbury and Beall; Lieut. Col. Wharton, McComb and T. A. Smith; Majors Porter, Nicoll, Stoddard, Swift and Armistead.—Walter Jones, Jun. Judge Advocate.

To the charges and specifications by the Judge Advocate, Gen. W. pleaded not guilty. The court was engaged until Tuesday in discussing and deciding some incidental points.—On Wednesday the indisposition of the Judge Advocate prevented any progress. On Thursday the examination of the testimony commenced.

A question before the court which excited much interest; respecting his own jurisdiction. It was whether under the 88th article of war, they were not prohibited from the examination of any offence, charged to have been committed more than two years before suing the order for the Court martial. Gen. W. expressly abandoned all objection any statute of limitation might afford him, and declared himself ready and anxious to meet all the charges against him.—To rest his defence on its merits, and to stand or fall by the decision of the Court.

After much deliberation the Court decided that the limitation was only a privilege to the party accused, which if waived by him, gave them the right to examine and determine on all the Charges.

*From Fort Stoddard, Aug. 24.*  
The officers of the Whig are indebted to a correspondent in that part of the Mississippi Territory for the following extracts from the "Centinel" of the same date, containing the latest news from that quarter.

**"A NEW ORDER.**  
The commandant of Mobile has received from the captain general of Cuba, a positive order not to permit the passage of any powder, troops or armed vessels past Mobile, belonging to the United States—that should he permit any to pass, it would be considered a disobedience of orders by him, and that he should answer for the same. In a private letter to the commandant he evinced much displeasure at permission being given to the last powder schooner to pass unmolested.

"As this order is positive, we may expect that in case an attempt is made to hear of a few shot being exchanged, in fact, this expectation, in the minds of some, was realised, when our gun vessels appeared off Mobile the 2d of last month, but a council of war was held, and a majority were of opinion that it was their safer plan to permit the schooner to proceed, than to coast her passage. In this new order, it is observed, "that should any vessel having any of the before mentioned articles on board, and being conveyed by an armed force, attempt to pass, and a council of war be held, that if on such a council of war be held, that the officers is for opposing their passage, they shall do so"—from which we may calculate that the passage will be warmly contested.

"We deem it unnecessary to call the attention of government to this subject, as we claim the free and undisturbed navigation of the Mobile river, and as we expect to see it asserted in a short time, not by proclamations, but by cannon.

"In addition to the troops lately sent from Mobile to take possession of Dolphin island, which is included in the Pascagoula parish, we understand that a party will be sent in a few days to take possession of all that tract of country lying between Mobile Bay and the Perdido river, which is also included in the said parish. As we have once taken possession of it, we cannot for a

moment believe, that gov. Claiborne will suffer the Spaniards to exercise any jurisdiction over the same."

**INDIAN WAR.**  
Extract of a letter from an officer in colonel Boyd's regt. of U. S. troops, dated Newport, Kentucky, August 24, 1811.

"Late advices from Governor Harrison of the Indiana territory, urge the troops immediately to Vincennes on the Wabash. The public papers here contained some details of the cruelties and menaces of the Indians in that quarter. Positive orders have been issued from the war office to attack if their hostile indications are continued. In anticipation of real service we have been practising firing for several days with ball cartridges at a target, and performed beyond expectation. The troops created in me confidence, that they would acquire honor in the event of a conflict. We are ordered to prepare 64,000 ball cartridges.

"The distance from this place to Vincennes by water is near 700 miles, and the nearest direction through the woods 200.

"Since I have been writing, captain Walsh, of our regiment, has expired. He has been ill of a fever for about 10 days, but received every care and attention. He will be buried this afternoon, with military honors. Our garrison may be considered healthy for the season."

**CHARLES-TOWN, September 20.**

*The Court of Enquiry,* on the action between the President and Little Belt, continues its session. In the course of the examination it proves that the fact of the Little Belt having fired the first shot is confirmed by the unequivocal and pointed evidence of every witness sworn. And we trust there are but few Americans who will not approve of the conduct of the gallant commodore, and support him in so righteous a cause to the last extremity of our country's fate.

*Commodore Rodgers.*—Yesterday we were present at the court of enquiry on the conduct of this gentleman, in chastising the insolence of capt. Bingham of the Little Belt. And we are happy to state, that the result of the examination, as far as it has progressed, is such as perfectly to gratify every friend to the reputation and independence of the country, and to the gallant officer, who so promptly and efficiently supported the honor of the flag. We understand the enquiry is to proceed, until every officer on board the vessel at the time of the action is examined. Every officer yet before the board has confirmed the statement of the commodore in every particular, as far as came within their means of knowledge. And there is not a doubt existing, that the result of the examination will furnish to the world the most complete, unequivocal, and unshadowed testimony of the scrupulous correctness of the demeanor of the American commander, and his minute and rigid fidelity in the account of the transaction. *ibid.*

The court of enquiry which opened its proceedings on the 31st ult. in the harbor of New York, closed with the reading of the whole proceedings in open court, on Wednesday the 11th inst.; after which the report of the event was made, and together with the evidence, transmitted to the navy department, Washington city.

The number of British ships of war now in the American seas, amounts to one hundred and one, of which 7 are of the line, 2 are frigates, and 21 are frigates, besides sloops and yachts 29, brigs 28, 1 cutter and 16 gun-boats.—These are exclusive of the fleet of admiral Yorke.

It is discovered that capt. Bingham was intoxicated when he insulted and attacked the President's frigate. In him it is consistent enough to suborn a poor vagabond English sailor to second his false statement about the Little Belt. *Whig.*

It has been reported by the Federal Prints, that the President has fallen from his horse, and broken—his leg. The report is false—though not, perhaps, so utterly unfounded as a majority of the Federal tales.—The President may have mounted his horse or hit his knee against a tree; but it is not true, that the Federalists have succeeded in crippling either his head or his heels. \* This is the Truth.

The United States ship *Hornet*, will, we learn, proceed to sea in a few days from the Navy Yard at this city, where she has been thoroughly repaired, almost rebuilt.

The frigate *Congress*, which was repaired last summer, is now rigging, and will be ready for sea in the course of a very few weeks. *Nat. Intel.*

*Tribute of respect.*—The emperor of Russia has presented to Dr. Rush, a very elegant and valuable ring, in token of regard for his writings on pestilential diseases.

Robert Liston, formerly the British ambassador near the United States, is now the British ambassador at Constantinople; his mission is to obtain the cession of several islands, subject to the Turkish government, in the Archipelago, and the passage of the Dardanelles, for a British fleet into the Euxine sea.

A statue was about to be erected to the memory of the notorious *Henry Dundas*, alias *lord Melville*; what must be the condition of the human mind in a country where such a project should be even imagined?

General Graham, whose gallantry at Barrosa is entitled to every tribute of applause, has joined Lord Wellington; we have not seen stated in any paper that he had sent a challenge to the Spanish general La Pena, and had accused him to the Cortes of treachery; the fact however was so; La Pena declined the combat; the Cortes supported La Pena, and Graham abandoned allies whom he considered either perfidious or unworthy; whether he will find any thing more faithful or inviting in Portugal remains to be determined.

*Aurora.*  
The first shot. When Gen. Gage sent major Pitcairn to Lexington, it is said he gave him orders not to fire the first shot. The major, however, in his zeal for the royal service, fired the first shot himself, and ordered a whole volley, before a shot was threatened from the yankees. The Major got *Belled*, and would never have reached Boston, had a certain gentleman of the name of Pickering been as anxious to serve his country on that day as he is to serve the cause of Britain now.—And succeeding events rendered it a matter of the deepest regret, to the British that they had fired the first or any shot at all. There can be nothing more similar, in the material circumstances, to the case of capt. Bingham. *Columbian.*

*Transformation; a warning to the Miss-anthropes.*  
The Aurora informs us, that the famous Dundas died of an ossification of the heart; i. e. it was changed to bone—we wonder that it was not turned into stone; for surely it wanted only another process to petrify it. In that case it might have been sold like *Lough Neagh bones*, to whet razors; as while it palpitated, it whetted the edge of tyranny. *Whig.*

**THE COMET.**  
Which is visible in the northern part of the heavens, a writer in the N. Y. Evening Post of Sept 7 thinks is the same which was observed from Chilli-cothe about the 14th of May last.—The progress then says he, has been nearly from S. W. by S. to N. E., and it has advanced in that direction about 70 degrees. It will probably disappear to the northward, and it is presumed will be seen above the horizon during the whole night before its total disappearance.

"On the 4th it was cloudy in the N. W. but knowing it would rise a little before 3 o'clock this morning, the writer of this article rose at 4 o'clock, and saw it very plainly in the N. E. according to his expectations. Astronomers who are provided with the necessary instruments, will, it is believed, have several months in which they can make observations, and to better advantage a few weeks hence, than at present."

*A rural Wedding.* The Montreal Advertiser of the 19th inst. has the following singular assemblage of names: "Married, on Monday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Doctor Mountain, Mr. George Greatwood, to Miss Mary Oakes" both of this place."

Died, at Cadiz, on the 5th of July last, to which place he had taken a voyage for the benefit of his health, Mr. Charles Augustine Washington, of Virginia, in the 20th year of his age.

At a meeting of the Trustees of Charles-Town, on the 7th of Sept. 1811, the following amendment was made to the law, for the regulation of the footways in said town.

Be it enacted, that the occupiers of property on Washington street, shall be subject to the same regulations as the owners of property in such law made and established.

**A COPY OF A LETTER**  
From James Monroe, Esq. late governor of Virginia, to Joseph Crane, Lt. Colonel Commandant of the 55th regt. Virginia Militia.

Richmond, Council Chamber, March 30th, 1811.

SIR.—The loss of the public arms, which have been distributed among the several regiments of the militia of the Commonwealth, has been greatly, according to the returns, which have been made, as to excite the surprise and concern of the Executive.

The law directs, that the arms to be distributed, shall be received by the Commandants of regiments, who shall give receipts for them, to the governor; that the commandants of regiments shall deliver them to the commandants of battalions, and they to the commandants of companies, and that the latter shall put them into the hands of such responsible freeholders, or others of the militia, as may be relied on, for their safe-keeping, or be able to indemnify the Commonwealth for their loss. If any person thus possessed of arms, arrives at the age of forty-five years, so as to be exempt from militia duty, or emigrates, or dies, or is removed out of the limits of his regiment, without delivering them up, it is made the duty of the commandant of the company, to which such person belonged, to proceed, by warrant to be obtained from any justice of the peace, in the county where such arms are, to regain the possession of them. It is also made the duty of the officers, commanding companies, to report the delinquencies, after every muster, of the non-commissioned officers and privates, in their respective companies, to the commandants of battalions; and of the commandants of battalions to report the delinquencies of the commandants of companies, to the commandants of regiments, and of the latter to report the delinquencies of the commandants of battalions to the proper court of Enquiry. To secure the performance of these duties, high penalties are imposed on officers of every grade, who shall fail in the part assigned to them, in the distribution of the said arms, in their safe-keeping, or in the recovery of them, when embezzled or otherwise lost.

So anxious has the General Assembly been for the safe keeping of the public arms, and for their preservation in good order, that it is made the duty of the commandants of regiments, to attend battalion musters, and of the commandants of battalions to attend company musters at least once in every year, for the purpose of reviewing the battalions and companies, inspecting their arms, and reporting delinquencies.

I have enumerated the duties which are imposed by law on the officers of the militia, to whose care the arms are committed, that they may be aware of the great industry and vigilance which they are expected to perform, in performing those duties. It is probable, that many arms, which have been supposed, hitherto, to be lost, may be recovered by new inquiries and exertions. It is expected that such inquiries and exertions will be made. The vast sums which the Commonwealth has already expended in arming the militia, and must yet expend, in the prosecution of the plan, afford a sufficient motive to all those to whom the care of the arms is intrusted, to see that so just, and wise an effort of the General Assembly, is not made in vain.—The Executive relies with confidence, on the sense of duty, and on the patriotism of the officers of the militia, to acquit themselves in relation to this important object, according to the just expectations of their country.

It is particularly important, that a correct statement of the arms heretofore distributed among the several regiments of the militia, and of those which now remain in the possession of those regiments, should be made, a return of those which have been lost, should be laid before the General Assembly at its next meeting.—For this purpose, I have to request, that you will be attentive to the performance of this duty, at the approaching musters, and see that an exact return be made of the arms which have been received by your regiment, of those which you now possess, and of those which have been lost.

I do earnestly solicit all persons being in possession of public arms belonging to the 55th regiment of Virginia militia, to bring them forward to the regimental muster, which is ordered on the 7th of November next, and deliver them to Major V. Rutherford and Major James Hite, who will give receipts for them.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col.  
Sept. 20.

**Mill-Wrights Wanted.**  
TWO Journeymen mill wrights, who are good workmen, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber living in Charles-Town. **JACOB FISHER.**  
September 20, 1811.

**A Housekeeper Wanted.**  
AN elderly woman, who understands housekeeping, may get extra wages, if she can produce satisfactory certificates of her moral character.—The printer will tell where application is to be made.  
Sept. 13.

**SAMUEL YOUNG,**  
*Watch and Clock Maker,*  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charles-town and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the house opposite Mr. Fulton's tavern, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with a call. He has now on hand, and will constantly keep a handsome assortment of

*Gold and Silver Work,*  
which he will sell unusually low, (but for cash or in exchange for old gold or silver only.)  
Charles-town, Sept. 20.

**Regimental Orders.**

Brigadier Gen. James Singleton has ordered the officers of the 55th regiment, and all the officers commanding volunteer corps of cavalry, artillery and rifle-men, within the county of Jefferson, to meet at Charles-town, on the 4th of November next, for the purpose of being exercised and trained.—And has also ordered said regiment and all volunteer corps included within the county of Jefferson, to be mustered and trained, on the 7th of the same month, at Charles-town.

J. CRANE, Lt. Col. Com.  
55th regt. Va. Militia.  
Sept. 20.

**Hat Manufactory.**

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public that he has commenced the HATTING BUSINESS, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. James Stephenson, opposite Mr. Haines' tavern, where hats of every description will be manufactured in the best and most fashionable manner. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and will endeavor to employ the most experienced workmen, he flatters himself he will be able to give full satisfaction to all those who may favour him with their custom.

Store keepers and others will be supplied with hats of every description by the dozen.  
**JOHN HEINER.**  
N. B. One or two lads, about 16 years of age, are wanted as apprentices to the above business.  
Charles-town, Sept. 20.

**POTOMAK CHIEF.**

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm the present season, a very fine polled\* Merino Ram from the flock of the Duke d'Infantado, and sent to this country by Mr. Jarvis, our late consul at Lisbon, and which he says in a letter to James H. Hoe, esq. is a very fine one and superior to any he had sent to this country.

The above ram will be let to ewes at the small sum of 5 dollars each, to be paid in cash or produce delivered in any of the merchant mills in the county, at the market price.

N. B. Good pasture will be furnished for all ewes that may be sent.

**E. CHAMBERLIN.**  
\* The word polled signifies without horns. Merinos of this kind are much superior to those that are horned. In the Rambouillet flock, which was selected by order of Bonaparte from the public flocks in Spain, he has not admitted a single horned ram, but selected all of the polled breed.  
Sept. 20.

**A Stray Sheep.**

Came to the subscriber's field in the fall of 1809, a ewe sheep, with a crop of the right ear. I put up notices at Lee-town and the mills for the owner to take her away—I now take this method for the owner to come, pay for this advertisement, and take her away.  
**RICHD. M'SHERRY.**  
Sept. 20, 1811.

**NOTICE.**

THE subscriber gives notice that he will remove from this county to the state of Ohio, on the first of October next, and requests all those having claims against him to bring them in for settlement. He also requests those indebted to him to make payment on or before the 25th inst. as no indulgence will be given after that time.  
**WILLIAM HIBBEN.**  
Jefferson county, Sept. 10.

