

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1811.

[No. 185.

### 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 at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

### NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the subscriber's sale, are hereby informed that their notes became due on the first instant, and if not immediately discharged they will be put into the hands of the proper officers for collection.

### NOTICE.

THOSE persons who are indebted to the subscriber by bond or note are respectfully notified that their obligations are lodged with Mr. W. W. Lane, of Charleston, where they are earnestly requested to call and lift the same without delay.

### Was Found,

BY the subscriber's black boy, on the road between Charles-Town and Haines's Mill, an old pair Saddle Bags, full of clothes. The owner may have them again by applying to the subscriber, and paying for this advertisement.

### A Fifth Chain

Was offered for sale, to the subscriber, who detained it on suspicion of being stolen, sometime this summer, by a Negro man belonging to Mat Whiting. The owner may have it by applying to the subscriber, and paying the expense of this advertisement.

### A LIST OF LETTERS

- Remaining in the Post Office at Harpers Ferry, September 30, 1811. B. William Bosworth, John Bramhall, 2; John B. Avis C. Elias Clark D. John Jm Dolman, Stephen Donaldson, Henry and John Dixon G. Charles Groce, Robert Gray H. George Hackley, John Henkle L. W. W. Lane M. Jesse Moore, 2 R. Ruth Reed S. Philip Strider, John Straw T. Christopher Tucker W. Jacob Will, Erastus Willey, Mathew Whiting, Basil Williamson, Moses Winn. R. HUMPHREYS, P. M. October 4.

### PROVIDE

THE consent of a majority of the Trustees of Charles Town academy can be obtained, the subscriber will open a school in said academy on the first Monday in November, where he will teach reading, writing and arithmetic; the latin language and the different branches of the mathematics.—Painting, &c. &c. BEN. R. SAUNDERS. September 28, 1811.

### SALT.

BETWEEN three and four hundred bushels of Liverpool salt, for sale on reasonable terms.—Apply to DAVID HUMPHREYS, Charles-Town, Sept. 27, 1811.

### Four Cents per Pound

WILL BE GIVEN AT THIS OFFICE FOR CLEAN LINEN AND COTTON RAGS.

### 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 riflemen, within the county of Jefferson, to meet at Charlestown, on the 4th of November next, for the purpose of being exercised and trained.—And has also ordered said regiment and all volunteer corps inlisted within the county of Jefferson, to be mustered and trained, on the 7th of the same month, at Charlestown.

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

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.

SIR.—The loss of the public arms, which have been distributed among the several regiments of the militia of the Commonwealth, has been so great, according to the returns, which have been made, as to excite the surprize 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 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 fifty-five years, so as to be exempt from militia duty, or embezzles, or dissipates them, or removes out of the limits of his regiment, without delivering them up, he is guilty of the duty of the commandant of the company, to which such person belongs, to proceed, by warrant to be obtained from any justice of the peace, in the county where such arms are, to re-ign in 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, 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 courts 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 meetings, and of the Commandants of battalions, to attend company meetings 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 their country expects from them, 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 to just, and wise an effort in 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, comprising of course, 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 bringing in possession of public arms, 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 Van Rutherford and Major James Hites, who will give receipts for them.

JOSEPH CRANE, Lt. Col. September 28, 1811.

N. B. The subscriber has also engaged a lady, to instruct young ladies in needle work. B. R. S.

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.

THE subscriber informs the farmers of Jefferson county, that he is now in Charlestown, and will be ready, 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 half 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 Heans, Joseph Brown, Richard Williams. Sept. 5, 1811.

I do hereby certify, that a short time since, I had erected on my farm, near Charlestown, 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 I believe it averaged from 140 to 150 bushels a day, of cradled wheat; but if my crop had been reaped, 200 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.

Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

### A Blacksmith Wanted.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber living in Charlestown. THOMAS H. GRADY. Sept. 13.

### HEALTH.

AT this season of the year, to prevent and remove predisposition to diseases, remove accumulated redundancies of bile in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by new fruit, and other casualities, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrheas, dysenteries, pains in the bowels, costiveness from excessive fatigue, cholera infantine of children, &c. and as a cathartic of a superior kind in any case of sickness, no medicine is found so efficacious as "Dr. Lee's Patent New London Bilious Pills," prepared only by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, which have for 12 years past gained such universal esteem, as to rank among the first articles of prepared medicines of the shops, and have gained an ascendancy over all others, and ought to be kept by all house keepers, being convenient to take without interruption to business; when taken over night once or twice a week, they will keep the system healthy, and all the organic secretions clear and regular.

The above Pills may be had as usual, wholesale and retail, at the store of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. corner of the Market House, Shepherd's-Town; where may be seen letters and certificates of Physicians and others, on the utility of those Pills. Purchasers are desired to notice, that the above Pills are prepared by Doctor Lee, of "New London," Connecticut, and such box is stamped with the initials of his name, and the wrappers are headed as above. This precaution is necessary to distinguish the above Pills from others issued under the name of Dr. Lee. They keep a constant supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, and have lately received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines. They also have an extensive assortment of genuine Paints, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & Co. P. S. Highest price paid in cash for Hides, Skins, and Tanner's Bark.—They constantly have the best of Leather for sale. Sept. 13.

### Threshing Machine.

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Apprentices Indentures FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. JOHN ANDERSON. July 19, 1811.

### Mill-Wrights Wanted.

TWO Journeyman Mill Wrights, who are good workmen, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the subscriber living in Charlestown. JACOB FISHER. September 20, 1811.

### A Stray Sheep.

Came to the subscriber's field in the fall of 1809, a ewe sheep, with a crop off the right ear. I put up notices at Leetown 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. RICH'D. M'SHERRY. Sept. 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.

### Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.

Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys's store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's-Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrard'stown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.

Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next. JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 13.

### 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.

### Homemade Twill'd Bags,

Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, P. me Shell, Upper and Harness Leathers, Morocco, Call, H. g. and Sheep Skins, Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings, Nails, Brads, Springs and Tacks, 3 4 inch Paper and Oak Plank, Paints, Medicines, Lamp and Flux Seed Oil, First quality Indigo for dyeing a beautiful blue colour, Log wood quality Madder, Alum and Coppas, Log and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Piece Wool, Bacon, Herring, Shad and Mackerel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt Jacob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

### DRY GOODS,

of every description, which they are now 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 Lumber to York, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins. Shepherds Town, August 2, 1811.

### Estray Mare.

TAKEN up on the 2d instant, trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a bay mare, about nine years old, about 14 1/2 hands high, shod all round—no brand nor mark perceivable except a few white hairs on her forehead. Appraised to 55 dollars. JOHN LOCK. Jefferson county, Sept. 13.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARMS.

### A Fly drowning in Ardent Spirits.

See, Drunkard, see yon drowning fly, Who but just now as whizzing by, Buzz'd forth the tone of life; Like thee, he once enjoy'd the day, Of life and freedom, feast and play, Amidst his little strife. Once too, like thine, his moments pass'd

In ecstasy too strong to last, In mirth and dance and song; His joy is gone, his dance is o'er, His little note is heard no more, —No glees to death belong. His pot-companions once had he, In which he much resembled thee, When mantled in thy bowl; One surfeited in honey lees, One his wet wings in liquor plies, Or rides the spider's toil. His mates, no more his buzz suspends, No more his bottle guest attends, Or thinks he ever was; Such is thy destiny obscure, When life and gold shall shine no more,

And fortune cease to bless. But hard thy fate above the fly's, The memory forever lives, And damns to lasting fame; The man who once in reason shone, And might have graced a royal throne, Leaving a deathless name. The fly's short moment out—no more, He lives to pay in aching woe, For errors past and gone; Not so thy never-dying soul, Which can thy actions all controul, —Past sins it must atone. Then, sot, avoid the poisonous wave, Where every virtue finds its grave, And souls immortal die; Soul-saving temperance always use, And glorious blessings ne'er abuse, And all excesses fly. FLEBIUS.

### Attention!

THE company formerly commanded by major Rutherford, is ordered to parade in front of Anderson's tavern, in Charlestown, 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.

### POTOMAC 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.

### 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's 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. Charlestown, Sept. 20.

### FROM THE CABINET.

#### EDUCATION.

To render education adequate to its purposes, it must be a fundamental maxim, that it should be particularly adapted to the nature of the government —and that the principle by which the community is supported, should be strongly inculcated on the minds of youth—for the best education can never produce citizens which will adhere to the maxims of a free constitution, unless they are constantly reminded of the origin of the social compact.—She-ridan.

Rollin says, "Education is the art of forming and managing the mind." It is not barely to teach scholars Greek and Latin, or to spend four or five of the best years of their life in learning one or two languages, which perhaps they will seldom have occasion to use; but it is to train them up to good habits, and to furnish their minds with such virtuous principles as will render them serviceable to society, either as magistrates or citizens.—For this purpose, the nature of the government under which they live should be explained, and nothing ever countenanced which has a tendency to destroy that veneration and respect for the constituted authorities which are essential for its preservation.

#### FRENCH FINANCE.

The Paris papers contain a translation of M. Regnaud's report on the French finances for 1811; we subjoin the following account of what is called in France the cadastre, with which we have been favored by a correspondent. It is a measure, he observes, which is little understood in England, but which is likely to effect an important change in the financial system of France. [It is only necessary to say, that this article is from a London paper.]

The cadastre is a survey by actual admeasurement of every parish, nay, of every field in France, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact proportion of land-tax which each land-owner or farmer is to pay. The land is afterwards valued by a kind of jury, taken from among the parishioners; and a plan of the parish, with the valuation of each field, is sent to the minister of finance. One copy of it is given to the head of the department, and another remains with the mayor of the parish.

This cadastre is not an invention of the present government of France; the idea originated long before the revolution, with a sect of theoretical statesmen, known under the name of economists; and who, although well meaning men, contributed powerfully to the fall of the monarchy, by the prevalence of their theories had obtained. A leading tenet of those philosophers was, that agriculture alone was really productive to the state; it followed, of course, that the state was to look exclusively to it for its support—but in their romantic notions of justice, the burden they thus laid inadvertently on the agriculture they wished to foster, would not be equally supported by all, unless an actual survey and valuation of all the lands should take place.—So prevalent were those ideas in France at the beginning of the revolution, that most of the cahiers, or written instructions given to the deputies of the national convention by their constituents, contained a recommendation of the cadastre.

Bonaparte thus found the idea thoroughly established; and soon discerned the advantages he might derive from it. The cadastre will put every acre of land in France as completely at his disposal, as the laws of the conscription make every man for his soldier.—When in want of supplies he will have only to calculate how much an additional franc on each acre will produce, and a decree will settle the business. The increase of revenue he will thus acquire will be as sudden as it will be great; for it is well known, that in the parishes already assessed according to the cadastre, land has been estimated at the value it had in 1790, and the tax laid accordingly; whereas the fact is, that in those districts the least injured by the conton-

### BRITISH NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT.

According to Steel's list for July 1811.

Of the line	254
Fifties and Forty-fours	35
Frigates	247
Sloops & Yachts	196
Bombs & fire ships	12
Brigs	183
Cutters	33
Schrs. gun vessels, luggers, &c.	82

Total, 1,042

The actual disposition of this force is as follows:  
In the Downs—3 ships of the line—1 frigate—10 sloops or yachts; 8 brigs—2 cutters—3 gun vessels. Total, 27.  
In the North sea and Baltic. 20 ships of the line—2 frigates—12 frigates—29 Sloops or yachts—29 brigs—6 cutters—6 gun vessels. Total, 97.  
In the English channel & on the coast of France—9 ships—9 frigates—10 sloops or yachts—12 brigs—9 cutters—6 gun vessels. Total, 56.  
On the Irish station—1 ship of the line—3 frigates—1 sloop or yacht—2 brigs—2 cutters—3 gun vessels. Total, 19.  
Off Jersey, Guernsey, &c. 1 ship of the line—1 forty-four—2 brigs—2 cutters—3 gun vessels. Total, 9.  
On the coast of Spain, Portugal, and Gibraltar. 29 ships of the line—1 fifty—22 frigates—14 sloops or yachts—3 bomb or fire ships—16 brigs—5 cutters—4 gun vessels. Total, 94.  
In the Mediterranean and on passage.—19 ships of the line; 33 frigates; 13 sloops or yachts; 17 brigs; 1 cutter; 2 gun vessels. Total, 85.  
On the coast of Africa.—1 frigate; 1 sloop. Total, 2.  
At Halifax, Newfoundland, &c.—3 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 5 frigates; 11 sloops or yachts; 2 brigs; 7 gun vessels. Total, 29.  
West Indies, viz. Leeward Islands, Jamaica, and on passage.—2 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 19 frigates; 17 sloops and yachts; 20 brigs; 1 cutter; 9 gun vessels. Total, 69.  
In South America.—2 ships of the line; 7 frigates; 1 sloop; 3 brigs. Total, 13.  
Cape of Good Hope and Southward.—2 ships of the line; 10 frigates; 4 brigs. Total, 16.  
East Indies, and on passage.—5 ships of the line; 1 fifty; 19 frigates; 3 sloops and yachts; 3 brigs; 1 cutter. Total, 32.

All of which make the grand total, before mentioned, of 1,042. Of these the following numbers have been taken from the nations specified—  
From the French - - - 109  
Danish - - - 46  
Spanish - - - 25  
Dutch - - - 24  
Italians - - - 3

Total, 62

ESTABLISHMENT OF RATES AND MEN.  
1st rate ship, of 100 guns, has from 875 men to 850.  
2d rate from 98 to 90 guns, from 750 to 700.  
3d rate, from 80 to 64 guns, from 650 to 500.  
4th rate, from 60 to 50 guns, from 420 to 320.  
5th rate, from 48 to 32 guns, from 300 to 220.  
6th rate, from 28 to 20 guns, from 200 to 140.  
Sloops, from 18 to 16 guns, from 120 to 90.  
Gun-brigs, cutters, &c. from 14 to 6 guns, from 50 to 25.

When an admiral's flag is hoisted in a first rate, her complement of men is 875; when a vice-admiral, 870; a rear admiral, 865. Ships of the line, fifties, frigates, and royal yachts, are commanded by post captains; sloops of war, bombs, fire-ships, armed ships, store ships, and arme's enfile under fifty guns, by commanders. Schooners, cutters, &c. by lieutenants. Store-ships, occasionally, by masters.—Small craft by midshipmen, who have passed for lieutenants.

It is this prodigious naval force which so much inflates the pride of Great Britain, and has rendered her so imperious to other nations. It may easily be conceived that the officers, seamen, agents, and their relations and friends who are connected either directly or indirectly, with this immense establishment, must be exceedingly numerous, and of course, must have great weight in any question of peace or war. From the insolent tone of some of the British prints it is evident that the spirited and prompt behaviour of commodore Rodgers, in the affair of the Little Belt, has nettled the naval feeling of the British public; and if the navy interest alone sways the English councils, we shall, in all probability, have a war. But we still believe the British ministry will not be so wilfully blind as to rush into a measure which must precipitate the downfall of that empire; for it will not escape the observation of sagacious men, that although we cannot cope with the naval strength of Great Britain, yet that we can give her very vital blows in another way. Virg. Arg.

Total, 207

From which it appears that the British have, at sea—  
Ships of the line - - - 96  
Fifties or forty fours - - 8  
Frigates - - - 143  
Sloops and Yachts - - 103  
Bombs and fire ships - - 3  
Brigs - - - 118  
Cutters - - - 29  
Gun-Vessels - - - 48

Total, 548

It furthermore appears from this statement, that the British have, in the American seas, that is to say, at Halifax, Newfoundland, in the West Indies and in South America—  
Ships of the line - - - 7  
Fifties or forty fours - - 2  
Frigates - - - 21  
Sloops and Yachts - - 29  
Brigs - - - 25  
Cutter - - - 1  
Gun-Vessels - - - 16

Total, 101

Besides the ships at sea, there are in port and fitting, 20 ships of the line—8 fifties or forty-fours—13 frigates—27 sloops and yachts—1 bomb or fire ship—17 brigs—3 cutters; 30 gun vessels. Total, 119.

Guard ships. 4 ships of the line—2 fifties or forty-fours; 4 frigates, 4 sloops and yachts. Total, 14.  
Hospital ships, Prison-ships, &c.—30 ships of the line—4 fifties or forty-fours—4 frigates. Total, 38.

TOTAL IN COMMISSION.  
Ships of the line - - - 150  
Fifties & forty-fours - - 22  
Frigates - - - 164  
Sloops and Yachts - - 134  
Bombs and fire ships - - 4  
Brigs - - - 135  
Cutters - - - 32  
Gun-Vessels - - - 78

Total, 710

20434 Total, 1,857,000L. Exclusive of rural deans, Officers in collegiate churches, lecturers, &c.—

tal system, the value of land has since that period fallen one-half, and much more in those parts where the produce of the land was chiefly intended for foreign markets.

It appears, that this new system, which will afford such resources to the enemy, is to be put in activity in the year 1816. At that epoch the French system of taxation is as stated by M. Regnaud, to extend to Holland; it may be concluded, therefore, that the whole empire will be under the same regulations.

#### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

**Boston Sept. 27.**  
Yesterday a vessel arrived below, in 32 days from Cork, with Cork papers to the 21st of Aug. and London papers to the 16th.

The king remained very low, without any material alteration in his symptoms, as stated in the Bulletin of the 16th. He was that day visited by the Prince Regent and Duke of York.

The recent recruits sent to Portugal are said to amount to nearly 9,000 troops.

A fleet had arrived at Portsmouth from Portugal, with a number of officers and privates wounded at Albuera.

Several French emigrants, who had arrived in England, state that Bonaparte's last levies consist wholly of boys, and that there were no veterans in France, but the Imperial guards.

**LONDON August, 12.**

From Guttenburgh we have the following communication by an American gentleman.

"Mr. IRVING's arrival in Denmark has saved the merchants in the United States (in about eight sail which have passed up the Sound without interruption) at least half a million of dollars in expenses, which would have been incurred by their detention and trials, as none would have escaped; and as the system of last year would have been pursued; many, however innocent, would have been condemned. The few cases undecided on his arrival (those under British convoy excepted) will not be condemned. His reception was very flattering, and a total change has taken place in their conduct to our flag."

**AUGUST 15.**

After the report of hostilities breaking out again in the North had nearly died away, it has been revived with fresh vigour. Bonaparte, it is said, intends to proceed to Germany immediately, and to assemble French, Prussian and the troops of the Rhenish Confederacy on the frontiers of Poland. Preparations are said to be actually making at Eylau for his reception. One letter from Prussia says, "the die is cast—war is inevitable."

We do not think Russia will go to war with France before she makes her peace with Turkey. Though the very circumstance of her being at war with another power, might determine Bonaparte to commence hostilities against her.

**AUGUST 16.**

Mr. John Hare Powell, the American Secretary of Legation, left town last night to embark for America, with despatches.

Wednesday, at half past two o'clock, a Cabinet Council was held at the Foreign Office, in Downing street, which was attended by most of the Cabinet Ministers. The council sat till five o'clock, when they adjourned to meet again yesterday at half past two o'clock.

The Council sat yesterday till four o'clock. It was formally summoned by the Marquis Wellesley, and the business was supposed to be the affairs of Russia. The business they met upon is supposed to be decided.

A confiscation at Smyrna, and the destruction of the cotton harvest by locusts in the vicinity of that city, have had the effect of producing a very material rise in the price of that article in the Mediterranean.

Count Gortorp, King of Sweden, was still at Tonningen on the 19th ult. It was thought he would be sent to Suabia.

About 50 tons of specie, amounting to a million sterling, belonging to the East India Company, were landed at Deal last week from the China fleet.

Upwards of eight hundred Dutch fishermen have recently made application to the British government to be taken under its protection, and have solicited to be allowed to settle on

some part of the east coast of Scotland.

"We are glad to learn that government, humanely listening to their request, are now devising measures for procuring a permanent settlement for these useful and industrious people."

A mail from Anholt arrived this morning. It has brought deplorable accounts of the situation of every part of the continent. No trade, no manufactures, estates fast falling in value, while the burthens imposed on them are increasing; and to these calamities we add the damage done in many parts by lightning and tempests, by hail storms of extraordinary duration, by incessant rains which have overflowed rivers and destroyed the homes and hopes of husbandmen.—We have submitted some of these afflicting accounts.

#### SURRENDER OF MADAGASCAR.

From Governor Farquhar to Lord Liverpool, dated 1st of France, April 2, 1811.

"The Eclipse, Capt. Lynne, has returned after taking possession of the French port of Tamalevi, in Madagascar, 18th February, and landed detachments from the 22d regiment and Bourbon rifle corps, to form the garrison. The French commandant accepted without opposition, the terms upon which the Isle of France capitulated. The result of this service has freed these seas from the last French flag, and secured to us an unobstructed traffic with the fruitful and abundant island of Madagascar.

A letter from capt. Codrington commanding the Blake, of 74 guns, off Tarragona, after mentioning the assault of that devoted city, gives the following account of the extraordinary panic which struck a part of the garrison which had for many weeks exhibited so many fine specimens of heroism and constancy. Well may we cry, Lord, what is man. "A large mass of people," says the capt. "armed with muskets and some without, then pressed forward along the road suffering themselves to be fired upon by about 20 French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance. At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire from one small party of the enemy, who had stretched themselves at a turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field pieces—a horrible butchery then ensued; and shortly afterwards the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above three thousand, famly submitted to be led away prisoners by less than as many hundred French."

"All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musquetry and field pieces which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gun boats, from five to six hundred were brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded."

#### WATERFORD AUG. 21.

In our last we announced the arrival in this city of ten of the priests who had recently landed at Dartmouth from France. They had resided about a year in Paris, and they left that city because they wished to escape from the tyranny of Bonaparte, of whose measures they speak in terms of the most indignant and unqualified reprobation.

The largest church in Paris generally presents no greater congregation on Sundays and Holidays than from 20 to 30 females. In Rome before the order (as we may call it) for the dispersion of the clergy, there were 8850 priests. When the ecclesiastics of that city were called upon to take the oath of fealty to the emperor, as king of Italy, only one was found who would do so. The second person who was required to swear, refused. He was immediately embraced by all the brethren, who, *una voce* declared they could acknowledge no other sovereign of the patrimony of St. Peter but the Pope. The consequence of which was the arrest of multitudes, and shortly after, only four priests were to be found in the whole city. The priests were transported to different fortresses. Six hundred of them were immured in the dungeons of Alexandria in Piedmont. The fact of the excommunication of Bonaparte is placed beyond all question by the arrival of these gentlemen.

Before the rev. gentlemen left Paris, the Ecclesiastical Council, recently assembled in that city by Bonaparte, had been broken up for not being sufficiently subservient to his will. It appears

that some of the measures recommended to the council for their adoption had in view the investiture of Bonaparte with power inconsistent with the usage, and subversive of the unity of the Roman Catholic Church. For his grand point 106 members of that council voted against the measure, and only 15 for it. It will surprise our readers to learn that the celebrated Cardinal Maury, the once exiled and zealous advocate of the Bourbons and of the Church, was at the head of this trifling minority of the Council, with their vacillating leader, from a Secret Committee, and were deliberating on the means necessary to carry Bonaparte's sacrilegious measures into effect. It is understood, that when the decrees of the pliant committee shall be promulgated they will be accompanied by an oath which every priest will be required to take, acknowledging the validity of the measures, and professing implicit obedience to the decrees of the committee. The appointment of bishops to the vacant Sees by Bonaparte, without the approbation of the Holy Father, is already resisted by the Clergy. The Archbishoprick of Paris is vacant, to which it is thought that Bonaparte will appoint the supple Maury, in which case the Clergy of the Diocese are nearly unanimous in the determination to refuse obedience to him as their spiritual superior.

The new levies are composed of boys, and there are no veterans in France but the Imperial Guard.

**LONDON, AUG. 13.**

A rumour is prevalent that the allied army in Portugal has broken up from the positions in which it was cantoned at the date of Lord Wellington's last despatches, and resumed its former station in the vicinity of Almeida. One of the reasons assigned for this change of position, is that the enemy had concentrated their forces on the northern frontiers of Portugal, and again threatened an irruption. Another reason is given in the superior healthiness of the northern provinces of Portugal, & that Lord Wellington has withdrawn his troops from the south of the Tagus, on account of the sickness which prevailed among them.

The Belleux of 64 guns, which came home last week as escort of the China fleet, brings intelligence that the Dutch, after having destroyed all the fortifications, have evacuated Batavia, and retired to Murrack, a strong position in the Straits of Sunda.

A merchant vessel (the Malvina) laden with hides, tallow, and bark, from South America, was boarded by a pilot boat off Plymouth, on Friday afternoon—She was only 48 days from Buenos Ayres; and if the intelligence she brings be correct, it may be considered of some importance. The master of this vessel stated, that great rejoicings had taken place at Buenos Ayres, in consequence of a victory obtained by the troops of that government over those of the viceroys of Monte Video. Elliot, himself, is reported to have fled, with a few followers. Another account states him to have been assassinated by his own troops—nearly two thirds of whom are said to have deserted his cause, and joined the popular party, who are represented as rapidly acquiring strength in every direction.

Dr. Baillie has taken a house at Sunning Hill, near Windsor, for autumn, as he sees no likelihood of a speedy termination to his attendance on his majesty.—This proves the confidence which the physicians have of the stamina of his majesty's constitution.

**AUGUST 16.**

Another Anholt mail arrived on Saturday night, by which we received some further German papers, and letters from Gottenburgh to the 7th inst. The former do not supply us with any intelligence of much interest. An article from Vienna states, that Rudtschuck has been appointed as the place of meeting for the Turkish and Russian negotiators. Both parties appear to be equally desirous of an accommodation.

Last night's Gazette announces the prorogation of parliament to the 4th of October.

**AUGUST 19.**

The Gazette of Saturday contains various communications from the Officers of the squadron employed on the coast of Catalonia, detailing the progress of the siege of Tarragona, from the taking of Fort Olivo, to the successful assault of the principal fortress.—We find the Spanish account of the way in which the enemy got possession of Fort Olivo confirmed by capt. Adam. We were before inclined to suspect its accuracy, as it came to us through the

suspicious medium of a French translation.

The last dispatch from Captain Codrington, in which he details the particulars of the fatal assault on Tarragona and the massacre of its wretched inhabitants, will be read with great interest. We hope it will afford an awful lesson to the Spaniards themselves. It is only by resistance, resistance to the last, that they can hope for safety. From the moment the enemy entered the breach, the garrison seemed to have been seized with a sudden panic, and were unable either to defend themselves and repel their assailants, or to concert any feasible means of escape. "Those already without the walls," says Captain Codrington, "stripped and endeavored to swim off to the shipping, while those within were seen sliding down the face of the batteries; each party thus equally endangering their lives more than they would have done by a firm resistance to the enemy."

The only consolation afforded us on this occasion is, that every thing which could be achieved by British humanity and bravery, was done by our ships of war off the harbor; but the enemy were too successful in their atrocious work of slaughter and destruction. Man, woman and child, were put to the sword; "Many of the women and young girls ten years of age (says Captain Codrington) were treated in the most inhuman way; and after the soldiers had satisfied their lust, many of them, it was reported, were thrown into the flames, together with the badly wounded Spaniards; one thousand men had been left to destroy the works; the whole city was burnt to ashes; or would be so, as the houses were set on fire."

#### THE KING.

The following are extracts from the Morning papers of this day:—

"The Queen's council met on Saturday. Only three of the members attended—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose, and the Earl of Aylesford. They examined the Physicians together with Dr. Simmons, and Dr. John Willis, whose advice has been recently taken. The result we understand, is, that no perceptible amendment has taken place in his majesty's complaint—and it appears evident that the malady is confirmed by an effusion having taken place on the brain, because the king receives no other benefit from sleep than that refreshment of his bodily powers which makes his mental disorder more violent. But, we are sorry to say, that within the space of the last week, his majesty has most sensibly declined in strength. He is now carried from his bed to his chair, and from his chair to bed. His head droops on his chest; and though he submits with reluctance to take food, it is with the utmost difficulty that the physicians can, by medicinal means, assist the digestive powers. The physicians have now given up all hopes of his recovery."

**WINDSOR, AUG. 17.**

"His majesty's disorder has rather increased than abated, although he enjoyed four hours sleep last night, and appeared rather more composed. In the early part of this morning he eat a very hearty breakfast; shortly after which he became worse; and it is now the opinion of those conversant with the nature of his complaint, that his malady is confirmed; and from his advanced age, very little hopes are entertained of his recovery."

"The Queen's Council assembled as usual, and the physicians, particularly Dr. Willis, underwent an examination; the result of which, we regret to state, fully confirms the above statement. It is reported, that his majesty is to be placed under the care of Dr. Philip and Simmons only, and the other Physicians will only pay occasional visits."

The following are the Bulletins issued since our last:—"Windsor Castle, August 18.—"There is no alteration in his majesty's symptoms to-day."

"Windsor Castle, August 19.—"His majesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not quite so well this morning."

(Signed as usual.)

**AUGUST 21.**

The King.—The accounts from Windsor last night were of the most melancholy character. His majesty's sufferings were stated to have arrived at a stage which not only precluded any hopes of his recovery, but induced the most serious apprehensions of fast approaching dissolution. We are happy, however, to find by the accounts re-

ceived this morning, that there is some alteration for the better.

The following is the bulletin issued this morning:—"Windsor, August 21.

"His majesty has slept throughout the night, and appears refreshed this morning."

(Signed by the Physicians.) The funds this morning, with the exception of omnium, experienced a rise.

We do not deem it proper to mention the circumstance to which we hear it attributed.

**BOSTON, September 26.**

Latest from Portugal.—Our Lisbon dates are brought down to the 20th August. Both the French and allied army had made a northern progress.—The French, under Narbonne, had proceeded to the Aguda and Coa on the Portuguese frontier, near Ciudad Rodrigo; where they had been joined by the troops from the north under generals Bonet & Dorsenne; which must have augmented their force to perhaps 30,000 men. Lord Wellington, always keeping in a line between his enemy and Lisbon, had advanced to the vicinity of the Coa, and on the 17th August had his head quarters at Selerico, not far from Guarda, where he had perhaps 55,000 men; which he could augment in a short time to 70,000.—Soult had gone into Andalusia, to direct operations against Cadiz. Those who contemplate war events will see, that these new respects are similar to those held prior to the battle of Albuera, or immediately after the expulsion of Massena from Portugal. We may speedily expect more "bloody news" from that quarter.

Marshal Beresford was near Lisbon, organising and equipping the Portuguese recruits; of which he had sent 8 or 9000 to the army.

The accounts from Spain are gloomy. The fall of Tarragona had spread dismay in the south; and occasioned the dispersion of Campoverde's army; and the submission of some of the guerrillas. Figueras was expected to follow the fate of Tarragona and Montserrat. The cortes were very unpopular with the army; as they had not been careful to provide even necessaries for them. Biake had been at Cadiz with his ragged troops; and it was hoped had helped them from the four millions of dollars which had lately arrived from Veta Cruz. It had been stated, that the cortes and regency had received one hundred millions of dollars from the new world; and yet had permitted the defenders of the soil to be naked and famished. There is "something rotten in the state of Denmark." In the north the spirit of patriotism was highly animated.

**CHARLES-TOWN, October 11.**

The President of the United States and all the heads of Departments are now at Washington.

Mr. Proudman, the British special messenger, whose recent arrival excited great interest in this country left Annapolis last week in the Gleaner, for Plymouth, England.

The United States sloop of war, Hornet, left the navy yard yesterday morning, for a cruise. We understand that good judges are of opinion that for stilly, arment, &c. this ship cannot be surpassed by any one of her rate.

Admiral Sir Joseph York has returned with his squadron to England.—A late Charleston paper computes the number of lives lost, in consequence of the Tornado, to be somewhat short of twenty; and the loss of property, to be between two and three hundred thousand dollars.

The Court martial at Fredericks town are marching on with the evidence in the case of Gen. Wilkinson. The Secretary of War has assented to the General's request that Col. Cushing and Major Pike should be present—and it seems that Major Backus passed thro' this city, a few days since, for the south, to require their attendance at Fredericks town. It will be three months at least, before they can be on the field of action.

Richmond Engr.

The Little Belt is supposed to have arrived in England about the 20th of August. Previous to the 13th, and to the westward of Lon. 40 she took the American ship Traveller from Bordeaux, with a valuable cargo.

#### CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.

The returns are now completed—they stand thus:

Whites, . . . . .	1811.
Slaves, . . . . .	548,320
Free persons of colour, . . . . .	386,377
20,200	

Census of 1791, . . . . .	954,897
1801, . . . . .	747,610
1801, . . . . .	890,200

If the census had been accurately taken—not one soul lost—there is no question, but our population would have been rated at a million. Eng.

General Hampton left this place on his return from Fort Hawkins to Columbia on Friday morning. The object of his visit was to make the necessary arrangements for opening a road through the Creek nation to Fort-Stoddert. The opening of the road commences at both ends at the same time, and a detachment of United States' troops are to attend to the carrying on of the work. It is understood that notice will be given to the Indians prior to the commencing; and in case of resistance the United States' troops are ordered to keep the ground until reinforced. It is also said a road will be commenced at the same time leading from Tennessee to Fort Stoddert.—It is rumored that the object of opening these roads is for the purpose of facilitating the removal of heavy artillery, &c. to our Western frontier.

Geo. Argus, Sept. 11.

Ten passengers were impressed on the 10th inst. by the British frigate Spartan, from the American ship White Oak, bound from Dublin to New York. Hever government have been systematically and stupidly mad in its course of policy, that government has been the one which rules the destinies of the British empire. It is daily passing laws and committing acts which naturally, justly and irresistibly tend to exasperate Irishmen, in every quarter of the globe against it. Abhorrence and detestation of England have already become hereditary feelings in the greater number of the population of Ireland. Self interest and self-preservation, if no other motive, ought to correct the conduct of the British king and cabinet in the relations which subsist between the two countries.

Ireland.—Every arrival from Ireland furnishes additional symptoms of an approaching revolution in that ill-fated land. Accumulating taxes, restraints upon the freedom of the press, arbitrary exertions of crown authority, above all, attempts to suppress the rising spirit and indignation of the degraded catholics, are every day adding fresh fuel to the flame of discontent.

Among the discriminating duties imposed by the British Parliament on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into Ireland in British and foreign built vessels, we perceive that a duty of 4l. sterling is made payable on dressed hemp imported in British vessels, and a duty of 4l. 4s. on that article when imported in foreign vessels.

A duty of sixty-one cents is imposed & paid on every pound of snuff bought or used in Ireland. This is only a specimen of the exorbitant taxes by which Irishmen are harassed and oppressed, under the fetters of that union against which the eloquence of the mighty Grattan poured forth in billowy torrents.

The brig Argus, Page, arrived at Providence, R. I. from Russia the 19th inst. brought dispatches from the hon. John Quincy Adams, our minister at the court of St. Petersburg, to government.

American.

It would hardly obtain credit among civilized men, and especially amongst Free and Accepted Masons, that during the late troubles in Ireland a Lodge was instituted, called Purple Marks Men, of which the qualifications for membership were, sufficient proof, to the satisfaction of the late lodge, that the candidate had shed Popish Blood either by hanging, shooting, burning or stabbing. At a Catholic Meeting held in Dublin on the 27th of May last, Counsellor O'Conner produced an Orange Lodge Certificate, found upon some one of these privileged murderers. It stated "the bearer, Walter Hall, to be a regular Purple Marks Man, and was dated from Lodge No. 526, held at the house of Peter Daily, Westburgh-street; Michael Walsh master, and—Homan warden."

This Hall, by being a Purple Marks Man, it is said in the Irish papers to have arrived at the highest honors of the craft.

Lon. Paper.

Nashville, Sept. 13.

A messenger from the Chickasaw Indians, arrived in this place on Tuesday evening last, who says, he has dispatches for our government to this purport—

That propositions have been made the Chickasaw Indians, by the British, through the Northern Indians, to join in a war against the U. States!

The same friendship which we have always witnessed from our Chickasaw neighbours and brethren, is again manifested in this prompt avowal of the secret intrigue and perfidy carrying on against us.

Ludicrous effect of the appearance of a Comet, in 1712.

In the year 1712, Mr. Whiston having calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of Oct. at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following.—The reputation Mr. Whiston had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London, seized all the barges and boats they could lay their hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the Comet appeared or not.—The South Sea stock immediately fell to five per cent. and the India to eleven; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning, however, the comet appeared, according to the prediction, and before noon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 123 clergymen were carried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition and order, there being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honor burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to the bookseller to buy each of them a Bible and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the bank was prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes, and handing out specie. On Thursday considerably more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations.—And to crown the whole farce, sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the bank, issued orders to all the five offices in London, requiring them "to keep a good look-out, and have particular eye on the bank of England."

London paper.

A curious Sea-Turtle.—Yesterday forenoon about thirty miles south east of Sandy Hook, a species of Sea Turtle weighing upwards of eight hundred, was taken by the crew of the pilot boat schooner Young Pilot. He measures three feet two inches round the neck, is seven feet long, eight feet in circumference, and seven and a half feet from the extremity of one fin to the other—a coal black all over, and has five ridges on his back resembling the Harpoon. When struck with the Harpoon by Mr. Samuel Coon, one of the Branch Pilots, he took a slanting direction from the boat's yawl, and soon ran out all the line to which it was made fast, and came well nigh taking the boat under. After a struggle of about two hours, they succeeded in securing him, and this morning he was landed at a Coffee House Ship. He is said to be a trunk Turtle, a native of the East Indies, and is the first of this kind ever seen on this coast.

N. Y. E. Post.

#### Shepherd's-Town Races.

On Wednesday the 23d of October 1811, will be run for, over a course near this town, a purse of Sixty-five Dollars, free for any horse, mare or gelding, 4 mile heats and repeat; carrying weight for age agreeably to the rules of racing.

On Thursday the 24th will be run for over the same course, a purse of Forty Dollars, free as above, 3 mile heats and repeat, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

On Friday the 25th will be run for over the same course a sweepstake, free as above, 2 miles and repeat, the winning horses the preceding days excepted.—One shilling in the pound entrance or double at the pole—four horses to start each day or no race. No person or persons will be permitted to erect a booth on or near the ground except they pay ten dollars towards the purse—12 cents will be demanded of each horseman entering the field, by the owner of the ground.

THO. JAMES, Manager.

October 9.

#### JOSEPH WISONG,

TAKES this method of acquainting his friends and the public that he has commenced the BOOT and SHOE MAKING business at his house (opposite the late Joseph Brown's wheelwright shop) where all orders in the above line will be executed in the nearest and most fashionable style. Also ladies MOROCCO SHOES of every description. He hopes by assiduity and strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage. Charlestown, Oct. 11.

#### For Sale,

A Valuable small farm, with a general warranty, containing 200 acres of prime land, in one lot, of which about 140 acres are cleared, well fenced in, and under cultivation: It lays on the line between Jefferson and Frederick County, in the Bullskin settlement, adjoining lands of Larue and others.

This lot will be sold for five thousand dollars or twenty five dollars per acre; two thousand dollars to be paid in hand; three bonds to be given for one thousand dollars each, payable to the seller with legal interest thereon, until paid, in one, two and three years after the date of the sale: The interest upon each bond will be given up to the purchaser, providing payment of the principal is duly made when the bonds become due, but not otherwise.—Said lands are to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

For further particulars application is to be made to Henry St. George Tucker, esq. in Winchester, or to John Harker at Springsbury Farm, on the Shenandoah River. October 8. 1 am 4t.

#### FALL GOODS,

NOW OPENING

By the Market house in Shepherd's town, CONSISTING OF

Extra super London Cloths, Ditto ditto Cassimeres, Ladies Pelisse Cloths, Fine drab cloths for frock coats, Double mill'd drab cloths for great coats, Low priced cloths and Cassimeres, Fancy and swandown waistcoating, well assorted, Extra Super olive & bottle green coatings, Low priced ditto of every colour, Ladies extra super white flannel, Men's filled and milled ditto ditto, Low priced white, blue, yellow & red do, Extra super scarlet, blue, black and spotted pelisse do, Large and small soap blankets from 6-4 to 12-4, Three and three and a half point blankets, large and heavy, Stippled Duff blankets, Plaines, Kurseys, half thicks, and Peanots, Lyon Skin, for great coats, Ladies supreme and low priced black worsted hose, Men's filled, lamb's wool knit and worsted ditto, Which mingled with their former supply

terate and complete, embracing almost every article which this country or neighborhood requires. All which were purchased in the best markets, in the months of March, April and May last, previous to the late immense rise in the price of goods, which enables us to dispose of them on the cheapest and best terms.

P. S. They constantly keep a supply of the best of Leather—and give the highest price for Hides, Skins and Tanner's Bark. They have also just received a supply of 10, 8 and 6 PLATE STOVES, and SHEET IRON, with STOVE PIPE ready made.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, October 11.

#### FOR RENT,

The dwelling house and Smithshop lately occupied by William Hibben, about a mile from Keyes' Ferry. The situation of this place is equal to any in the county for a blacksmith. It will be rented for one or two years. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

Wm. BURNETT.

October 11.

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

Vol. IV.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1811.

[No. 186.]

## 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 at the expiration of the year. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

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

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, October 8.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing ship Orbit, Boob, 35 days from Liverpool.

Capt. B. has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 29th of August, inclusive, a few days later than before received.

The king of England was alive on the 29th of August; and was very ill, and his recovery hopeless.

LONDON, August 23.

COOKE, the actor, is said to be inferior to KEMBLE, in Richard; but, the number of his *wives* considered, he certainly excels him in Henry the VIIIth, which part he acts to the life.

AUGUST 24.

Advices from France by the last cartel state, that the proceedings of the Ecclesiastical Council at Paris had been resumed, and it was supposed that an arrangement would at length be agreed upon between Napoleon and the Pope.

Marshal Ney had arrived at Paris. The interest excited in the mercantile world by the rumour that 200 vessels had been admitted into Russian ports, has been considerably damped by the subsequent intelligence that those vessels were all Americans, and that their cargoes, consisting of coffee, Havana sugar and cotton, had so completely glutted the markets, that at St. Petersburg cotton had fallen below 6d. per lb.

Bonaparte has imposed a tax of a centime per sheet (whatever may be the form of the volume) on all publications, the copy-right of which belonging to the author or his heirs, has expired.

The intelligence contained in the following extract of a letter, lately received from Paris, is worth attention, although the authority of a private document does not warrant much dependence on its contents.

"If it be interesting to you, my friend, I must inform you, that the business of our consulate has taken a very favorable turn—that it is said the holy Pope will come here to swear allegiance to his sovereign—that the affairs in Spain are in a very good train;—Marshal Macdonald informs me that he expects to be in possession of Figueras by the latter end of this month. There is, perhaps, a cloud rising from the north, but which will soon be dissipated by the thunder of our cannon."

The success of the Russians at Rudnick appears to have been inconsiderable, they were obliged to retire hastily from that town as they set it partially on fire; and the Turks who were close in the rear, very speedily extinguished the flames. The Grand Vizier's army is three times as numerous as that of Kusunoff, and he has formed the intention of attempting the reconquest of the provinces which remain in the possession of Russia; he begins with the invasion of Wallachia & Besarabia.

The Little Belt, of 18 guns, captain Bingham arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth, after a passage of three weeks from Halifax, to which place she went to repair the damage sustained in her severe action with the President frigate.

We have received a letter from an officer on board the Morington, dated 2d of March, 1811.—It states, that lord Minto had embarked on board that vessel, and was to accompany the expedition against Java. It was to rendezvous at Prince of Wales's Island—2,500 men exclusive of men of war.

AUGUST 26.

By the late intelligence from America, there appears to be no doubt, that unless the orders in council are repealed, there will be a war, or a continuation of their non-intercourse laws with this country. The information of the release of every American vessel which had arrived in France since her repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and of the condemnation of every one in our courts that has been captured since, has long since reached America. It will excite a strong sensation against this country, and at once decide the

## American government upon the course of measures to be pursued.—They must, if they have a regard for the honor of their country, persevere in the measures they have adopted. They have unquestionably a right, by the law of nations, as well as in equity, to prohibit their intercourse with the continent. In answer to the question, "Whether the Milan and Berlin decrees are repealed?" the editors of the ministerial journals triumphantly ask for the evidence of this. Now, by the Milan decrees, every vessel which was spoken with by an English ship of war, was declared a good prize. But no vessel can arrive in France which has been spoken with by our ships of war, because all are captured under the orders in council. Our government makes it absolutely impossible to produce the evidence; and then, from the lowest satellite of the party, they, with the most consummate impudence, declare the Milan decree not repealed, because there is no proof.—Can there be any thing more jesuitical or machivavelian? With respect to the Berlin decree, by which every ship that had touched at an English port was declared a good prize, the American minister offered to give a proof at once decisive of its repeal: Let an American vessel protected by this government against the orders in council, be despatched from London to France, and if seized, the question would be decided. But this offer was at once refused, because it would furnish actual and unequivocal proof of the repeal. The decree is formally repealed by Bonaparte, the same man that made it; and every American vessel which has arrived in France since, has been permitted to depart with its proceeds.—They are now returning to America, and most of them will be captured under the authority of the orders in council, by our ships of war. As but few can arrive in the United States, it will without doubt be used as an argument by some of our sagacious editors, that the decree is not really repealed as so few ships return home. There has been an attempt to deceive the people of this country with respect to a war with America.

It has been said, that in such an event, the United States would divide, and the northern states would form an alliance with this country.—Let no man place any confidence in this; it is perfectly fallacious. The most warm and animated opposition to the measures of their government, is made in Boston. It consists of the very men, who were the first to take up arms against this country in the American war. Mr. Pickering, whose addresses have been published in most of the papers, is one of those individuals who engaged with the greatest ardor in the rebellion against this country, and who continued in the army until the independence of America was acknowledged. Besides, it is not possible to suppose such a perversity in the human character, as that they would now encounter all the horrors of a civil war, to be placed in the situation of colonists, when, but a few years since, they suffered all that human nature can suffer, for the boon of independence. The opposition in that country, in consequence of the licentiousness of the press, is more violent in declamation than in this country; but foreign war would at once unite them as it does here.—However much they disapprove the measures of government, they have foresight enough to see the consequences of rebellion as well as ourselves.—Interest would oblige them to rally around their government for its support. Though the opposition does not consist of a fifth part of the population, yet it possesses most of the public funds, which, in case of a disunion would be lost. They have nothing to hope for in the event of a war more than their support. They have every inducement to support their government in the system it has adopted. Their commerce, in a national point of view, is not worth pursuing, during the existence of the orders in council, as their produce must centre in this island, and, of course, has not produced half of its original cost.

A Cadiz mail arrived this morning, with letters and papers to the 8th inst. We regret to find, from a proclamation published by general Lacy, that "a scandalous desertion," (we use his own phrase) has taken place in his army.—The fall of Tarragona has, he believes, produced this consequence. Three hundred carts full of sick and wounded arrived at Madrid on the night of the 28th of June.

Sir Joseph Yorke returned yesterday with his squadron to Portsmouth. It is now said, that it had been sent to cruise in the latitude of the Western Isles, for the homeward-bound China fleet, lately arrived, and to escort it home.

A letter from a gentleman in the Isle of Leon, dated the 25th ult. gives but a melancholy account of the state of affairs at Cadiz, and in the Isle, owing to the total want of energy on the part of the Regency and the Cortes, and the jealousy too plainly shown by those in authority, of our officers and troops.—The government, too, was overwhelmed with debt, and the treasury exhausted. The letter says, "The marine is 18 months in arrears of pay, and the army 5; pitiful as their rations are, the troops often pass four or five days without any."—Mr. Wellesley is said to be anxious for his recall, worn out with fruitless labor.—Gen. Graham was driven from his command by the resistance that was made to every point of moment; disgusted with the groundless jealousy so generally, he begged to be relieved." The letter estimates the whole of the French force before Cadiz, at 18,000 men, but which is not conceived to be adequate to execute any thing serious. The letter observes "Our great security is in the strength of our locality, from the great extent of marsh, intersected with ditches at every twenty yards, of great depth and of equal breadth; we have forts every where placed to command all the roads and approaches, so that we should mow down the heads of columns, which no where could advance but in sections."

A morning paper says, "It is, we understand, the intention of ministers, that parliament shall assemble in October, for a short session, the chief business of which will be the removal of the restrictions so unwisely imposed upon the present exercise of the royal authority."

The Favourite, of N-w York, bound from Dublin to New-York, with passengers and ballast, eight days out, has been detained by his majesty's ship Saldanha, and sent into Cork, for having a number of passengers on board over the limitation of the law.

Private accounts from Lisbon stated that lord Wellington was indisposed; that he was going to Lisbon, (nay coming to England) and that the campaign was at an end, the troops were going into quarters in Lower Beira.—The Princes Charlotte Packet arrived this morning from Lisbon, with letters and papers to the 8th instant, which reverse the picture. They state that the British army is marching for Rodrigo, and that this sudden and unexpected movement is spoken of in the highest terms by military men, as, if the fall of that important fortress should not follow, it must have the effect of harassing Marmont, by obliging him to collect his scattered forces, at the moment when they hoped to enjoy some repose; while on the other hand, the march on the part of the allies is only a removal to more healthy quarters.

Letters from Alicante of the 17th of July have been received, which mention, that great conservation and confusion prevailed in Valencia, in consequence of that province having been threatened with a visit from Suchet, and a French army of 35,000 men.

We received this morning Monitors of the 19th and other Paris papers of the 18th. The Monitor of the 19th contains an important declaration made by Bonaparte, in reply to an address from a deputation of the Ionian Isles. He will never consent to cede any one of the Islands or Colonies we have taken from France.

Paris, August 19.  
Yesterday, Sunday, before mass,

## SAMUEL YOUNG, Watch and Clock Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Charleston 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.)  
Charleston, Sept. 20.

## A Blacksmith Wanted.

A Journeyman Blacksmith, who is capable and sober, will receive employment and good wages by applying to the subscriber in Charleston.  
THOMAS H. GRADY.  
Sept. 13.

## HEALTH.

AT this season of the year, to prevent and remove predisposition to diseases, remove accumulated redundancies of bile in the stomach and bowels, occasioned by new fruit, and other casualities, to remove the first stages of fevers, diarrheas, dysenteries, pains in the bowels, costiveness from excessive fatigue, cholera infantum of children, &c. and as a cathartic of a superior kind in any case of sickness, no medicine is found so efficacious as "Dr. Lee's Patent New London Bile and Liver Pills," prepared only by Dr. Samuel H. P. Lee, Fellow of the Connecticut Medical Society, which have for 12 years past gained such universal esteem, as to rank among the first articles of prepared medicines of the shops, and have gained an ascendancy over all others, and ought to be kept by all house keepers, being convenient to take without interruption to business; when taken over night once or twice a week, they will keep the system healthy, and all the organic secretions clear and regular. The above Pills may be had as usual, wholesale and retail, at the store of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. corner of the Market House, Shepherd's Town; where may be seen letters and certificates of Physicians and others, on the utility of these Pills. Purchasers are desired to notice, that the above Pills are prepared by Doctor Lee, of "New London," Connecticut, and such box is stamped with the initials of his name, and the wrappers are headed as above. This precaution is necessary to distinguish the above Pills from others issued under the name of Dr. Lee. They keep a constant supply of the most approved Patent Medicines, and have lately received a fresh supply of the above valuable medicines. They also have an extensive assortment of genuine Paints, Drugs and Medicines, &c. &c.

JAS. S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.  
P. S. Highest price paid in cash for Hides, Skins, and Tanner's Bark.—They constantly have the best of Leather for sale.  
Sept. 13.

POTOMAC 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 wool 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.

ESTRAY MARE.  
TAKEN up on the 2d instant, trespassing on the subscriber's farm, a bay mare, about nine years old, about 14 hands high, shod all round—no brand nor mark perceivable except a few white hairs on her forehead. Appraised to 55 dollars.  
JOHN LOCK.  
Jefferson county, Sept. 13.

FOR RENT,  
THE dwelling house and Smithshop lately occupied by William Hibben, about a mile from Keyes' Ferry. The situation of this place is equal to any in the county for a blacksmith. It will be rented for one or two years. Apply to the subscriber on the premises.  
Wm. BURNETT.  
October 11.

Apprentices Indentures  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell, at public vendue, on Friday the 18th day of October next, at the house of capt. James Kerney, three feather beds and bedding, one new clock, one ten plate stove, two tables, and some other articles. The sale to commence at eleven o'clock, when the terms will be made known, and attendance given by

ROBERT TABB.  
N. B. There will be sold at the same time & place, eighteen head of horses, all fit for service, among which are four young mares, full bred and elegant.—The above horses are the property of capt. James Kerney, and will be sold on twelve months credit.—The purchaser giving bond with approved security.  
R. T.  
Sept. 23.

Wanted Immediately,  
A sober steady Journeyman Wheelwright and Chair-Maker, who is a good workman. Apply to the subscriber in Charleston, Jefferson county, Va.  
JACOB STATTON.  
Sept. 27.

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.

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 Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in said Town.  
JOHN DIXON.  
June 21, 1811.

To the Afflicted.  
The Original Family Medicines, Continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt-street, Baltimore.  
MICHAEL LEE, & CO.  
AND  
ANN FRAME, Charlestown.  
Lee's Antibilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, &c.  
Lee's Elixir, for violent colds, coughs, etc.  
Lee's Infantile Aque and Fever Drops.  
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.  
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 tetter and eruptions.  
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the rheumatism, etc.  
Lee's Eye-Water.  
Lee's Toothache Drops.  
Lee's Damask Lip salve.  
Lee's Corn Plaster.  
Lee's Anodyne Lixir, for the cure of headaches.  
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 each 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 herewith inserted.  
June 14, 1811.

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

BLANK DEEDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill near Bucklestown is now in order for business; he has employed two steady journeymen, who have served an apprenticeship to the business, to assist him. Those who favour him with their custom may depend on having their cloth well dyed and neatly dressed, and done without delay, as it is his determination to keep hands sufficient for that purpose.

Cloth will be received and returned at the following places, where he will send every two weeks, viz. at Mr. J. Humphreys' store, Charlestown, Mr. R. Worthington's store, Shepherd's Town, and Mr. Abraham's Bell's store, Gerrardstown. Particular directions must be left with the cloth how it is to be dressed.

Carding will be continued at his mill until the first of November next.  
JONA. WICKERSHAM.  
September 13.

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

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 Leetown 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.  
RICH. MSHERRY.  
Sept. 20, 1811.

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 riflemen, within the county of Jefferson, to meet at Charlestown, on the 4th of November next, for the purpose of being exercised and trained.—And has also ordered said regiment, and all volunteer corps inlisted within the county of Jefferson, to be mustered and trained, on the 7th of the same month, at Charlestown.  
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.  
Charlestown, Sept. 20.

Homemade Twill'd Bags,  
Ditto Linen, Cotton and Shoe Thread, Put up in 25 lb. and 50 lb. casks. Also, Morocco, Cali, H. G. and Sheep Skins; Boot Legs, Bar Iron, Steel and Castings; Nails, Brads, Spigots and Tacks, 3-4 inch; Put up in Oak Plank, Paints, Maudemes, Lumps and Flux Scales; Oil, the best; Indigo for dyeing & beautiful blue colors; Long and Red Wood, Cotton yarn (twist and filling) Fine Fleeced Wool, Bacon, H. rings, Shad and Mackerel, a new Wagon completely shod by Capt. Jacob Haynes, &c. &c. with a full assortment of

of every description, which they are now selling very cheap.  
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.  
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Lard of 70 lbs, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.  
Shepherd's Town, August 2, 1811.

DRY GOODS,  
of every description, which they are now selling very cheap.  
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER & Co.  
P. S. Eight Dollars cash per cord given for clean Lard of 70 lbs, and the highest price paid for all kinds of Hides and Skins.  
Shepherd's Town, August 2, 1811.

Apprentices Indentures  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office, Charlestown, Va. Sep- tember 30, 1811.

A.  
Towley Ascy.  
B.  
John Bell, Minty Bowen, Walter Baker, 2; Ann T. Baylor, Benjamin Boyd, Eliza Brinton, Thos. Barton, 2; Richard Bailey.

C.  
The Commandant of the 53th Regt. Michael Clark, William Clark, R. Carter.

D.  
John Dixon, 2; John Derry, Ach-sah Davis, John Daily, P. Daugherty, Richard Duffield.

F.  
Zebedeo Frevitt, Ferdinando Fairfax, 5.

G.  
Thomas Grimes, William Guiry, Alex. W. Griffith, Frances Gwynn, John Griggs, Wm. Grove, Franklin Gibbs, Judith Graham, Curtis Grubb, H.

H.  
Hopkins and Charles, Adam Hoke, Joseph Hite, Thomas Hammond, 2; John Haffer, Richard Hardesty.

J.  
Lieut. John Jamison, Hamilton Jefferson, 2; William Jones, Benjamin Jones, Gideon Jones, Nathaniel Isler.

K.  
John Kennedy.

L.  
Charles Lounds, Martha Lee, John Lyons, Robert Lee.

M.  
William Morrow, Isaac Mayer, Geo. Millant, Martha M-Key, Alexander M'Cloy, 2; Battalia Muse.

O.  
Samuel O. Offutt, Francis O'Neal.

P.  
Robert Park, John Perry, Thomas Price.

R.  
George Reynolds, 3; Joseph Ross, Samuel Rockenbaugh, Samuel Russel, Jacob Fisher, Benjamin Randolph, 2; Jeremiah Reynolds.

S.  
Hance Smith, Mary B. Saunders, Joseph Swearingen, Hartley Sullivan, James Short, Jesse Stall, John Smith, Frederick Steen, Alexander Straith.

T.  
Hannah Throckmorton, Thomas Thompson, John Tais, James Taylor.

W.  
Robert B. White, Henry Watson, John Wilkens, Andrew Woods, Anne Whiting, Elizabeth Whitehill, Cyus Walker, James Wood, Zachariah Welch, Thomas Whiterker.

Y.  
John Yates.  
J. HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
Oct. 4.

## A LIST OF LETTERS In the Post Office at Shepherd's Town, on the 1st of October, 1811.

A.  
David Avis

B.  
Mathew Bolom or Bocom, William Buckles, Michael Blue, Henry Buckles, Van Brashear, Jane Bridenbart, John Baker, (weaver) Margaret Bruner

C.  
Nero Cook, Abraham Coons.

D.  
Theophilus Downs, John Duke

E.  
Philip Engle

F.  
Joseph Forman, Christian Fouke

G.  
George Garnett, at captain Richard Baylor's, Peter Glos

H.  
George Hageley, Thomas Henry

J.  
John Joy

L.  
Edward M. Lucas, Elizabeth Lucas, Joseph J. Lancaster, 2

M.  
Mary M'Can, Elijah M'Bride, 3; John Myers, 2; Joseph M'Intosh, Joseph M'Murran

O.  
Owenduff

P.  
George Perry, William Parrott, 2.

R.  
Meridith Richardson

S.  
Thomas Sappington, Thomas Shepherd

W.  
Burnard Wisenall, Henry Walding, John Ware, James White, 3; Abel Westfall, Peter Williamson

Y.  
Lucy Young.  
JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
Oct. 4.

BLANK DEEDS  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.