

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1810.

[No. 114.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 1/2 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

Mr. PINKNEY'S LETTER.

Great Cumberland Place, 2d January, 1810.

MY LORD,

Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening (at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS (of every description), which were bought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively now selling at

less than half their value.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

Those wishing to purchase coarse strong linens would do well to apply immediately. Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

FOR RENT,

For one or more years, A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town. JOHN KENNEDY. April 13, 1810.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, near Charles town, Jefferson county, Va. on Friday night the 27th ultimo,

A Sorrel Horse,

seven years old this spring, with a blaze face, a blemish on his right eye, which nearly covers the sight, old shoes on before and on the left hind foot, no brand recollected, he paces generally, all his gates are pleasant, about fifteen hands high. I will give the above reward for apprehending the thief so that he be brought to feel the penalty of the law, or five dollars for the horse alone, with every reasonable expence for bringing him home. WALTER BAKER. May 1, 1810.

SOPUS BALL

WILL stand this season at Leonard Davis's, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Charles Ogden's, about two miles from Schley's mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays—at John Conaway's tavern, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at Four Dollars and a half the season, to be paid the 1st of August next, but which may be discharged by the payment of three dollars and a half against the 20th of May next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and seven dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance. Persons having mares insured, must bring them every eighth or ninth day, otherwise the insurance to be forfeited. The season has commenced, and will end the 25th of June. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

SOPUS BALL is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, and well calculated either for the saddle or draught. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree, as his form and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. WILLIAM DAVIS. April 14, 1810.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to JOHN HENKLE. April 13, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For sale at this office.

Willoughby W. Lane,

Has just received a very handsome assortment of Fashionable

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article suitable for the present and approaching season, all of which have been well bought, and are now offered at low prices for cash.

He has on hand as usual a quantity of Bar Iron, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Flax Hackles, German and English Scythes, Queen's, Glass and Potter's ware, also a large assortment of Groceries, and a quantity of Patent & other Medicines, all of which are to be had at very cheap rates, at his store nearly opposite Capt. Hite's Hotel. Charles-Town, May 11, 1810.

The Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County,

ARE requested to meet on the 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's-town. A full meeting is required, and all persons concerned are desired to attend. JAMES BROWN, c. o. p. May 11, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situated on West street, in Charles-town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as it is determined to move to the western country next fall. GEORGE S. HARRIS. March 30, 1810.

I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next. DAN. ANNIN. April 13, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by R. WORTHINGTON, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous. A. MORGAN, Lt. Col. April 13, 1810.

BLUE DYING.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Geo. E. Cordell, opposite Mrs. Frame's store where he carries on the above business, together with the weaving, as usual. JOSEPH MCARTNEY. Charles-Town, April 20.

DANCING.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity that a dancing school will commence at his house on Friday the tenth instant. Those who will patronize him will please send at the beginning, as no deduction will be made to those who enter after the school is open. A selection of the best Cremona Violins are in his possession, and will be sold to amateurs. Apply as above. Jefferson county, May 4, 1810.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber, living in Charles town, an apprentice boy named John Scott, about 11 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute such as do so. JOHN LEMON. May 4, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. McLaughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore. April 13, 1810.

The Tenants of the Shannondale Tract

ARE hereby informed, that they are required to produce legal proof of the existence of the lives, by which they hold their lots respectively; and that, if they fail to do so, within a reasonable time, ejectments will be brought without respect of persons. I hold a lease, duly executed and recorded in Jefferson court, for the whole tract, for the life of Mrs. Sarah Fairfax; as well as the fee simple remainder. FERDINANDO FAIRFAX. April 21, 1810.

I STILL HAVE FOR SALE,

Three valuable plantation hands—men.

Application to be made to me, or Capt. John Downey, with whose concurrence a complete title will be made, upon the payment of the ready money. F. FAIRFAX. Shannon-hill, May 3, 1810.

FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town. Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's-town. April 13, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of June next, for the purpose aforesaid, the following parcels of land, (the same which was advertised to be sold on the 4th inst, but postponed in consequence of bad weather) viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill. Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale to begin at ten o'clock. W. B. PAGE. May 11, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, for that purpose, on the 4th day of June next, at the Rock's mill, the following tracts of land, (the same that was advertised to be sold on the third inst. but postponed on account of bad weather,) viz. 296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said F. Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardet, Gant, and Mrs. Nelson.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock. FAIRFAX WASHINGTON. May 11, 1810.

Saddle Lost.

LOST on the 28th ult. on the road leading from Charles town to Beeler's mill, a man's saddle, about half worn, with plated stirrups and leather girth. Whoever has found said saddle and will leave it with the printer, shall be generously rewarded. JOHN M'MAKIN, jun. May 11, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

SELECT POETRY.

FORTITUDE.

When things go cross as oft they will, And rubs on rubs are pressing, A mind prepar'd for ev'ry ill, Is sure a solid blessing.

Without this strength, within to bear The evils which surround us, We suffer trifles light as air, Most cruelly to wound us;

But with this useful armour clad, Assisted by volition; We learn to pick good out of bad In this or that condition.

How many wretches every hour, Groan for a slight affliction, Deprived of a repelling power By shameful dereliction!

Far different from the intrepid few By calmness ne'er forsaken, Who though the frowning fates pursue Are never overtaken.

How many of the blackest woes, Which now oppress and gail us, Might we successfully oppose, If fear did not appal us?

By fear appalled, chill'd reason shakes, We loose our mental vigor, And every harmless object makes A formidable figure.

So children, taught by nurses, shrink By night at fancied evils, And feel their fluttering spirits sink, Alarmed by ghosts and devils.

Some tempers lapse into the spleen, In clear or cloudy weather; But happy he who can serene, Endure the approach of either.

To grumbling we should ne'er give way, In sickness nor in sorrow, For though the sky is dark to day, It may be bright to morrow.

In life, through every varied stage, In every rank and station, In youth, in manhood and in age, While all is in mutation,

He who (with steadiness of mind, And passions ne'er uneven,) Is ever to his lot resigned, On earth enjoys a Heaven.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Funks-town, Washington county, Maryland, on the night of Friday the 20th instant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE,

three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, has a small star on his forehead, a few white spots on his shoulders, occasioned by the collar; has never been shod—trots, paces, racks and canters—was lately nick'd and dock'd. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, and apprehends the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only, to which will be added all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by JACOB KNODE. April 21, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negrowoman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town. MERSEY WAGER. March 30, 1810.

For Sale,

A NEGRO WOMAN, and two male children, one about 10 years old, and the other two months old.—They will be sold very low, and a credit of six months given for one half the purchase money. Apply to the Printer. May 4, 1810.

House & Lot for Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on the second day of June next, in front of Geo. Hite's Hotel, a house and lot in Charles town, conveyed to me in trust by Francis Tillet, to secure the payment of a sum of money due by the said Tillet to John Miller. GEO. NORTH, Trustee. May 4, 1810.

asseverations which necessarily led to the opposite conclusion. It was preferred as an answer to a claim of explanation, which Mr. Jackson professed not to be authorised by his government to offer at all, but which he chose so to offer from himself as to convert explanation into insult. It was advanced, not only without proof, & against proof, but against all color of probability. It could scarcely have been advanced under any conviction that it was necessary to the case which Mr. Jackson was to maintain; for his majesty's government had disavowed Mr. Erskine's arrangement, according to Mr. Jackson's own representation, without any reference to the knowledge which this accusation imputed to the government of the U. States; and it need not be stated that no allusion whatever was made to it by Mr. Secretary Canning, in those informal communications to me which Mr. Jackson has mentioned. It was not, moreover, to have been expected that in the apparent state of Mr. Jackson's powers, and in the actual posture of his negotiation, he would seek to irritate where he could not arrange, and sharpen disappointment by studied and unprovoked indignity.

The course, which the government of the U. States adopted on this painful occasion, was such as at once demonstrated a sincere respect for the public character with which Mr. Jackson was invested, and a due sense of its own dignity. Mr. Jackson's conduct had left a feeble hope that intercourse with him, unproductive of good as it must be, might still be reconcilable with the honor of the American government. A fair opportunity was accordingly presented to him of making it so, by Mr. Smith's letter of the 1st of Nov. of which I beg leave to insert the concluding paragraph:

"I abstain, sir, from making any particular animadversions on several irrelevant and improper allusions in your letter, not at all comporting with the professed disposition to adjust in an amicable manner the differences unhappily subsisting between the two countries. But it would be improper to conclude the few observations, to which I purposely limit myself, without advertising to your repetition of a language, implying a knowledge on the part of this government, that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorise the arrangement formed by him. After the explicit and pre-emptory asseveration, that this government had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge no such arrangement would have been entered into, the view, which you again presented of the subject, makes it my duty to apprise you, that such insinuations are inadmissible in the intercourse of a foreign Minister with a government that understands what it owes to itself."

Whatever was the sense, in which Mr. Jackson had used the expressions to which the American government took exception, he was now aware of the sense in which they were understood; and, consequently, was called upon, if he had been misapprehended, to say so. His expressions conveyed an injurious meaning, supported more- over by the context; and the notice taken of them had not exceeded the bounds of just admonition. To have explained away even an imaginary affront, would have been a degradation; but when an occasion was thus offered to qualify real and severe imputations upon the government to which he was accredited, it could scarcely be otherwise than a duty to take immediate advantage of it.

Such however was not Mr. Jackson's opinion. He preferred answering the appeal, which had been made to him, by reiterating with aggravations the offensive insinuation. He says, in the last paragraph of his letter of the 4th of Nov. to Mr. Smith—"You will find that, in my correspondence with you, I have carefully avoided drawing conclusions, that did not necessarily follow from the premises advanced by me; and least of all should I think of uttering an insinuation where I was unable to substantiate a fact. To facts, such as I have become acquainted with

(which carefully restricted as it was, he seems to have been willing to understand in a general sense) with considerable sensibility. He speaks of it in that reply as being without example in the annals of diplomacy; as a step against which it was fit to enter his protest; as a violation in his person of the most essential rights of a public minister; as a new difficulty thrown in the way of a restoration of a thorough good understanding between the two countries.

I need not remark to your Lordship that nothing of all this could with propriety be said of a proceeding, in its if entirely regular and usual, required by the state of the discussions to which only it was to be applied, and proposed in a manner perfectly decorous and unexceptionable. The government of the United States had expected from Mr. Jackson an explanation of the grounds of the refusal on the part of his government to abide by Mr. Erskine's arrangement, accompanied by a substitution of other propositions. It had been collected from Mr. Jackson's conversations, that he had no power whatsoever to give any such explanation; or, in the business of the orders in council, to offer any substitute for the rejected agreement; or, in the affair of the Chesapeake, to offer any substitute that could be accepted; and it had been inferred, from the same conversations, that, even if the American government should propose a substitute for that part of the disavowed adjustment which regarded the orders in council, the substitute could not be agreed to (if indeed Mr. Jackson had power to do more than discuss it) unless it should distinctly recognize conditions which had already been declared to be wholly inadmissible. To what valuable end, my Lord, loose conversations, having in view either no definite result, or one that was attainable, could, under such circumstances and upon such topics, be continued, it would not be easy to discover; and I think I may venture to assume that the subsequent written correspondence has completely shewn that they could not have been otherwise than fruitless, and that they were not too soon abandoned for that more formal course, to which from the beginning they could only be considered as preparatory.

After remonstrating against the wish of the American government to give to the further discussions a written form, Mr. Jackson disposes himself to conform to it; and speaking in the same letter of the disavowal of the arrangement of April, he declares, that he was not provided with instructions to explain the motives of it; and he seems to intimate that explanation through him was unnecessary, not only because it had already been made through other channels, but because the government of the United States had entered into the arrangement with a knowledge "that it could only lead to the consequences that actually followed." In the conclusion of the fourth paragraph of the letter he informs Mr. Smith, that the despatch of Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine, "which Mr. Smith had made the basis of an official correspondence with the latter minister, and which had been read to the American minister in London," was the only despatch, by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with the United States on the matter to which it related.

Mr. Smith's answer to this letter bears date the 19th of October; and I beg your Lordship's permission to introduce from it the following quotation:—"The stress you have laid on what you have been pleased to state as the substitution of the terms finally agreed on" (in the arrangement of April on the orders in council) "for the terms first proposed" (by Mr. Erskine) "has excited no small degree of surprise. Certain it is that your predecessor did present for my consideration the same conditions which now appear in the present document—that he was disposed to urge them more than the nature of two of them (both palpably inadmissible, and one more than merely inadmissible) could permit—& that, on finding his first proposal unsuccessful,

It is evident, my Lord, from Mr. Jackson's reply of the 11th of the same month, that he received this intimation

them, I have scrupulously adhered. In so doing I must continue, whenever the good faith of his Majesty's government is called in question, to vindicate its honor & dignity, in the manner that appears to me best calculated for that purpose."

To this, my Lord, there could be but one reply. Official intercourse with Mr. Jackson could no longer be productive of any effects that were not rather to be avoided than desired; and it was plainly impossible that it should continue. He was, therefore, informed by Mr. Smith, in a letter of the 8th of November, which recapitulated the inducements to this unavoidable step, that no further communications would be received from him: that the necessity of this determination would without delay be made known to his government; and that, in the mean time, a ready attention would be given to any communication, affecting the interests of the two nations, through any other channel that might be substituted.

The President has been pleased to direct that I should make known this necessity to his Majesty's government, and at the same time request that Mr. Jackson be recalled. And I am particularly instructed to do this in a manner that will leave no doubt of the undiminished desire of the U. States to unite in all the means best calculated to establish the relations of the two countries on the solid foundations of justice, of friendship, and of mutual interest. I am further particularly instructed, my Lord, to make his Majesty's government sensible, that, in requiring the recall of Mr. Jackson, the U. States wish not to be understood as in any degree obstructing communications which may lead to a friendly accommodation, but that, on the contrary, they sincerely retain the desire, which they have constantly professed, to facilitate so happy an event, and that nothing will be more agreeable to them than to find the minister, who has rendered himself so justly obnoxious, replaced by another, who, with a different character, may carry with him all the authorities and instructions requisite for the complete success of his mission, or, if the attainment of this object through my agency should be considered more expeditious, or otherwise preferable, that it will be a course entirely satisfactory to the U. States.

These instructions, which I lay before your Lordship without disguise, require no comment.

Before I conclude this letter it may be proper very shortly to advert to two communications, received by Mr. Secretary Smith from Mr. Oakley after the correspondence with Mr. Jackson had ceased.

The first of these communications (of which I am not able to ascertain the date) requested a document, having the effect of a special passport, or safeguard, for Mr. Jackson and his family, during their further stay in the U. S. This application was regarded as somewhat singular, but the document, of which the necessity was not perceived, was nevertheless furnished. The reasons assigned for the application excited some surprise. I have troubled your Lordship, in conversation, with a few remarks, from my instructions, upon one of those reasons which I will take the liberty to repeat. The paper in question states that Mr. Jackson had already been once most grossly insulted by the inhabitants of Hampton, in the unprovoked language of abuse held by them to several officers bearing the king's uniform; when those officers were themselves violently assaulted and put in imminent danger."

I am given to understand, my Lord, that the insult, there alluded to, was for the first time brought under the notice of the American government by this paper; that it had, indeed, been among the rumors of the day that some unbecoming scene had taken place at Hampton or Norfolk, between some officers belonging to the Africaine frigate and some of the inhabitants, and that it took its rise in the indiscretion of the former; that no attention to the circumstance having been called for, and no enquiry having been made, the truth of the case is unknown; but that it was never supposed that Mr. Jackson himself, who was on board the frigate, had been personally insulted; nor is it yet understood in what way he supposes that he was. I am authorized to add, that any complaint or representation on the subject would instantly have received every proper attention.

The other communications (of which the substance was soon afterwards published to the American people, in

the form of a circular letter from Mr. Jackson to the British Consuls in the U. States) seems to have been intended as a justification of his conduct in that part of his correspondence, which had given umbrage to the American government. This paper (bearing date the 13th of November) is not very explicit; but it would appear to be calculated to give rather a new turn to the statements, which Mr. Jackson had suffered the government of the U. States to view in another light until it had no choice but to act upon the obvious and natural interpretation of them sanctioned by himself.

It was never objected to Mr. Jackson (as this paper seems to suggest) that he had stated, that the three propositions, in Mr. Erskine's original instructions, were submitted to Mr. Smith by that gentleman; or that he had stated it as made known to him by Mr. Canning, that the instructions to Mr. Erskine containing those three conditions, was the only one from which his authority was derived for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related. The objection was, that he had ascribed to the American government a knowledge, that the propositions, submitted to its consideration by Mr. Erskine, were indispensable conditions; and that he did so, even after that knowledge had been distinctly disclaimed, and he had been made to perceive that a repetition of the allegation could not be suffered. I willingly leave your Lordship to judge, whether Mr. Jackson's correspondence will bear any other construction than it in fact received; and whether, supposing it to have been erroneously construed, his letter of the 4th of Nov. should not have corrected the mistake, instead of confirming and establishing it.

As an explanation, this paper was even worse than nothing.—It had not the appearance of an attempt to rectify misapprehension. It sought to put the American government in the wrong, by assuming that what had given so much umbrage ought not to have given any.—It imported reproach, rather than explanation. It kept out of sight the real offender, and introducing a new and insufficient one in its place, seemed to disclose no other wish than to withdraw from the government of the U. S. the ground upon which it had proceeded. Its apparent purpose, in a word, was to fix a charge of injustice upon the past, not to produce a beneficial effect upon the future.—In this view, and in this only, it was perfectly consistent that it should announce Mr. Jackson's determination to retire to New York.

The time when this paper was presented will not have escaped your Lordship's observations. It followed the demand, already mentioned, of a safeguard for Mr. Jackson, his family and the gentlemen attached to his mission; a demand which cannot be regarded, especially if we look to the inducements to which it was referred, as either conciliatory or respectful.—It followed, too, the letter of the 4th of November, which had explanation been intended, ought undoubtedly to have contained it, but which, in lieu of it, contained fresh matter of provocation. It was itself followed by the publication of its own substance in another garb. On the very day of its date, when Mr. Jackson, if he meant it as an explanation, could not be justified in concluding that it would not be satisfactory, it was moulded by him into the circular address to which I have before alluded; and immediate steps appear to have been taken to give to it, in that shape, the utmost publicity. I have no wish, my Lord, to make any strong remarks upon that proceeding.—It will be admitted that it was a great irregularity; and that if Mr. Jackson had been particularly anxious to close every avenue to reconciliation between the American government and himself, he could not have fallen upon a better expedient.

I have now only to add, my Lord, the expressions of my own most ardent wish that, out of the incident which has produced this letter, an occasion may be made to arise, which, improved as it ought to be, and I trust will be, by our respective governments, may conduct them to cordial and lasting friendship.—Thus to endeavour to bring good out of evil, would be worthy of the rulers of two nations that are only in their natural position when they are engaged in offices of mutual kindness, and largely contributing to the prosperity and happiness of each other. I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, my Lord, your

Lordship's most obedient, humble servant.

(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.
The most noble
The Marquis Wellesley, &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Latest from France.

Yesterday arrived at this port the fast sailing brig Camilla, capt. Shaler, from St. Sebastians, which port she left on the 11th of April.

Mr. John Griswold came out in the Camilla, bearer of dispatches from Gen. Armstrong to our government, and has furnished the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of French papers and the following summary of news.

Mr. Griswold, bearer of dispatches in the Camilla, left Paris on the 26th of March. The Emperor and sundry members of his court at Compeigne, where the new Empress Maria Louisa, accompanied by the Prince of Neuchatel, had just arrived. The triumphal entry into Paris, with the coronation of the marriage ceremonials was to take place on Sunday, the 1st April. The preparation for this great event were splendid beyond description, and it was supposed the illuminations and feasts would excel in brilliancy those of any former period.

Gen. Demotier had been appointed by the emperor minister to the United States. It was not known whether he was to succeed General Turrau, or that he is appointed to some special mission. He had taken passage in the Francis, with the Russian minister, and was to sail from Rochelle for Philadelphia about the 10th of April. It was reported and believed in Paris, that Mr. Pinkney had concluded a convention with the Marquis Wellesley.

Gen. Armstrong had taken up the ship Sally, capt. Scott, laying at St. Sebastians, to take himself and family to America. He would embark from Bordeaux about the 1st of June. The Sally was to proceed to Bordeaux protected by two passports. American property was still under seizure in all the ports on the continent.—The amount of property confiscated under the late Orders, in the ports of Biscay, Naples, &c. exclusive of Tonningen, was computed to have cost in America more than seven millions of dollars.—That seized at Naples had been sold and the proceeds placed in the royal treasury; that in Spain was transporting to Bayonne, where it was to meet a similar fate. The reasons assigned for this hasty proceeding was to prevent costs to individual claimants, who would otherwise be prosecuting their claims separately, and at great expense.

Little or no news from the armies in Spain that could be relied upon. It was also reported the day previous to sailing, that the frigate John Adams had arrived at Cherburgh, but no news had transpired from her.

The Camilla has brought home the crew of the ship Ann, Pendergrast, of New-York, lately condemned in the court of prizes at Paris, both vessel and cargo. Seventy-six seamen belonging to American vessels, captured and confiscated in the ports of Biscay, also came home in the Camilla. The crews of sequestered vessels were denied a support by the French government, and were daily entering on board of French privateers.

A letter from Boston, of May 21, says, "by the Isis, Conway, arrived at Salem, a Dublin paper has been received, containing London news to April 7, (we have had London papers to April 6, by the packet)—London was in an uproar about the affair of Sir Francis Burdett—he had not been committed to the Tower at that time and refused to go. The Tower guards had been loaded, and the guards would be a mob had broken the windows of many distinguished ministerials, and further riots were expected. A meeting of the Constituents of Sir Francis had been called.—Mr. Armstrong had engaged a passage in a private ship, [this we knew before] because the John Adams had sent a letter to Mr. Pinkney, to which he had required an immediate answer, to the transmission of which the British government had afforded facilities. A war between France and the U. S. was expected.—Mr. Mosier is appointed by the British government as minister [ordinary agent] to the U. States; and the John Adams frigate brings out terms of adjustment for ratification.

London, March 28.—All the continental papers are filled with articles on

the subject of Bonaparte's marriage. From a theatre of war the different states appear to be converted into one contending scene of gossiping and chit chat. With what levity does the mind of man move from the extremes of horror, to the verriest luteness of coffee cup conferences—from the trumpet's blast, "to the lascivious warblings of the lute!"—from death, to dance and song, and route and revelry.

Paris, March 17. The Emperor is to meet his fair bride at Compeigne. The value of the jewels and nuptial ornaments which Napoleon has destined for his bride are estimated at 18 millions of francs.

It is said, the Archeue Charles is to be placed on the throne of Spain.

Extracted from a private letter from Vienna.

"The world is widely mistaken in supposing that the young Archduchess Louisa Maria is about to be led like a lamb to the sacrifice. She was herself the prime mover of Napoleon's marvellous attachment, the whole ambition of her soul having been directed to enslave by her charms the conqueror of the Universe. She has succeeded to the extent of her ambition, and within a few days will be invested with an imperial diadem. At this moment she is gay even to wildness, but can be affected by various passions. I have seen her weep; I have seen her frown and in an instant become mild and amiably condescending; in these felicitous moments her voice is fascinatingly melodious. In figure she is a little below the middle size; gracefully formed in the neck and shoulders, with a complexion of the most delicate whiteness; a nose somewhat inclined to the Roman; eyes of the most brilliant blue, and a profusion of flaxen hair, that reaches nearly to the ground; her hands and feet most delicately shaped; her lips are truly Austrian; however, when opened by a smile, they discover a set of teeth, most beautifully arranged, and exquisitely white. I remember to have seen her own lovely aunt taken from her mother in just such a transitory blaze of beauty, joyfully expecting to fill a long established throne, and afterwards I saw her fall the most degraded victim to her barbarian subjects—on a scaffold!" &c. &c.

FROM A DUBLIN PAPER, APRIL 9.

London, April 6, half past 7, P. M.

Some egregious errors appear in the papers of this evening regarding Sir Francis Burdett. He is neither in the Tower nor intends to be there. He disputes the authority of the Speaker's warrant for his commitment, and means to resist its execution by every legal expedient. A considerable crowd is before Sir Francis's house in Piccadilly, but he is himself at his country residence at Wimbledon.

During the whole of the morning a numerous concourse have attended at the Tower Hill, and the streets adjacent, with the expectation of seeing Sir Francis. Lord Moira, in his official situation, has been at the Tower to receive the member from Westminster. As a measure of precaution, for which I trust there will be no occasion, the guns at the principal gate and bastion towards Tower street have been loaded, and artillery has been planted along the interior street of the fortress leading to the porticulis. The garrison is greatly reinforced. Such are the particulars I have received from a special messenger who has just left the place.

In Westminster meetings have been held by the friends of their Representative, to consider what expedient they should adopt to be restored to the benefit of the elective franchise, of which they are deprived, and many thousand signatures are by this time obtained to a requisition to the high bailiff for a meeting in the palace yard, which it is said will be immediately appointed. On the same opportunity, a vote of thanks is to be proposed to Sir Francis Burdett, for what is called his confidential letter to his constituents.

During the whole of the day a crowd has been assembled in the vicinity of the Tower, at times vociferating "Burdett forever!" a much greater assemblage of persons fills the street of Piccadilly and the avenues leading to it—at present they indicate no mischief, but what night will produce I cannot say.

The Dutch are to pay the Emperor of France a sum equivalent to two hundred thousand pounds sterling, for the temporary preservation of their independence.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 1.

The last House of Representatives of Massachusetts consisted of 394 members; of which 280 were Republicans, and 314 federalists.

The house just closed will be composed, according to federal accounts, of not far from 650, of which number 345 will be republicans and 305 fedts.

We learn, says the New York Gazette, that Gen. Moreau, through the intercession of the Archduke Charles, has been invited by Napoleon, to return to France. We believe this is a fact, but we do not believe the General will accept the invitation—he knows Bonaparte too well to have any confidence in him.

The People's Tears.

The robe prepared for the new Empress of France, to be worn on the festival of her marriage, "is so uncommonly magnificent as to beggar all description. It is embroidered all over with diamonds, and the intervals filled with Malines lace!"—it cost about one hundred thousand dollars.

In a late debate upon the exclusion of strangers from the gallery of the British house of commons, on J. Gale Jones's case, Mr. Sheridan spoke with his usual energy, in favour of a relaxation of the standing order of the house upon that subject. A majority differed from him in opinion upon the expediency of the alteration; but the whole house resounded with acclamations when he spoke what follows:—

"My honorable friend (Mr. Wyndham) has called me a counsel for the press. If I am, I am proud of the appellation, & I will always act as such without a fee. Sir, I always have been a friend to the liberty of the press. Let ministers have a servile house of peers; give them a vernal and pliant house of commons; give them the keys of the treasury, and the patronage of the crown—and then give me the liberty of the PRESS; and with this mighty engine I will destroy the edifice of corruption, and establish on its ruins the rights and privileges of the people.

Raleigh Register.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the act passed at the late session of Congress for the better accommodation of the General Post-Office, Patent-Office, &c. the President of the U. S. has caused to be purchased the unfinished building known by the name of Blodgett's Hotel. We understand it will be immediately so far fitted up as to accommodate the Patent-Office. As the apartments in this building are spacious and lofty, we may soon expect to see the numerous evidences of the ingenuity of our countrymen in this institution, arranged and displayed to advantage.

Nat. Intell.

We understand, on the authority of a letter from Mr. Forbes, Consul of the U. States at Hamburg, written at Copenhagen on the 3d of March last, "that by a royal order, privateering was immediately to be recommenced."—There is therefore reason to fear that the trade of the U. States to the North of Europe will have been put in as perilous a situation as that to the other parts of the Continent.

Some doubts have been expressed in some of our prints of the genuineness of the note of the Duc de Cadore to General Armstrong. We have received a Paris paper, which dissipates all doubt on this head. It contains the note which, on examination, we find to have been faithfully, though rather clumsily translated. The note itself is not dated; but "February 8th," is added in writing by the person in Paris from whom the paper is received, which probably indicates the date.

From the National Intelligencer.

The information recently received from France, is of such a complexion as to give increased interest to the arrival of the John Adams. By her, it is probable that a fuller, perhaps a conclusive, indication of the temper of the French government will be received. We shall then, probably, be enabled to decide, whether, had as the existing state of things with her is, the prospect is not that they will grow worse rather than better; and whether the time is not at hand when every American ves-

sel, entering the ports of the continent of Europe, will be condemned; whether, in fact, any trade to the continent can be carried on with safety. We would not wish to paint the dangers of the commercial world in exaggerated colours; but it is a truth, which neither can or ought to be disguised, that the whole foreign horizon lowers with dangers. The numerous private letters, received from every part of Europe under the control of Bonaparte, corroborate the tenor of the official documents in our last paper, and are commentaries, which cannot be mistaken, on the note of the Duc de Cadore.—Our vessels are every where seized, not by the municipal authority, or conformably to the usual forms of judicial proceedings; but by the strong arm of military power; not in detail, but in mass. A general condemnation follows, and by one tremendous sweep millions are carried into the public coffers. In many parts, all this is done, not merely without notice, but in direct violation of solemn assurances of protection; and, from Denmark, unfortunate Denmark! we are threatened with the lawless depredations of a swarm of privateers.

Such are the outrages committed on our rights, which, it would seem, flow from the mandates of the French government, coterpaneous with the note of the Duc de Cadore. What prospect there is of being relieved from them may be best ascertained from the note itself. This paper, it will be observed, is no light or hasty exposition of the sentiments of the French government. It purports to be a written answer given to the verbal overtures of our minister, "that the President of the United States may the better know the friendly intentions of France towards the United States, and her favorable dispositions to American commerce." It is consequently written to prevent all mistake, and we might, perhaps, add, to silence all hope of any change for the better.

"If then," says the note, after going into some detail, "the minister of America can enter into an engagement, that the American vessels will not submit to the orders in council of England of November 1807, nor to any decree of blockade, unless this blockade should be real, the undersigned is authorised to conclude every species of convention tending to renew the treaty of commerce with America, and in which all the measures proper to consolidate the commerce and the prosperity of the Americans shall be provided for."

The only construction that can be put upon this language, is, that if America will actually make war upon England, France will make a treaty with her. For France knows, that short of going to war, we have done every thing to resist the British orders in council and proclamation blockades; that we have imposed an embargo, passed a non-intercourse law, and prohibited English armed vessels from entering our waters; and that we have offered to her, to continue the two last prohibitions so far as they affected England, if she would rescind her edicts. More than this could not have been done, unless we had actually made war on England. This, then, is the end at which France aims; and this her *sine qua non* for respecting our rights. And because we do not take this step at her dictation, we are reproached with a want of "just political views, of honor and of energy." The blood that was spilt in achieving our liberties is called up in judgment against us, and we are told that we "ought either to tear to pieces the act of our independence, and to become again, as before the revolution, the subjects of England, or to take such measures as that our commerce and industry should not be tarried by the English, which renders us more dependent than Jamaica, which at least has its assembly of representatives and its privileges!"

But, suppose it possible that we could be so base, as, at the mandate of any foreign government, to be driven into war with its enemy, what would be the effects? The trade with England, we all know, would be lost. Is it certain that we should retain that of the continent, as our indemnity? So far from this being certain, is it not most likely, that the French would then impose the same restrictions on our trade to the continent that she now does upon that of her allies; prohibit it altogether, or only so far authorise it as comports with her own interest?

For our own part, we do not hesitate to say that the time has come, when every patriotic or prudent man, among us should cease to flatter himself with justice, much less friendship,

from either of the belligerents; when the government should take firm and permanent ground; and the people, by their industry and enterprise, make themselves independent of Europe.—England and France have both the same object in view. In the fury of their animosity against each other, they are totally regardless of the rights of neutrals; and if they possess the power, they will not leave a neutral plank on the ocean.

Although the retrospect is fruitful of painful feeling, we are irresistibly carried back to the proud and commanding attitude in which the Embargo, that much abused measure, placed us. Not a day passes, without confirming its wisdom, and illustrating the penetration and foresight of the illustrious character that recommended it. It was worthy of him, who had so splendid an agency in achieving our independence, to interpose this shield for its protection against new and fearful perils. However, amidst the squabbles of party, its policy may be questioned, and the motives of its authors vilified, when the petty feuds of the day are forgotten, it will receive the award of an unprejudiced posterity.

But the embargo and non-intercourse are gone, and our merchants are now left to manage their concerns in their own way. If then a wide spread ruin overwhelm them, let them not complain of their government; the fault will be their own, and they must submit to it without a murmur. They have rejected every salutary restraint imposed upon them; they have demanded a perfect freedom. They now have their wish. We shall rejoice, if this freedom adds to their prosperity, and much more so, if it conduces to the prosperity of the nation. The gratification will be livelier from its being unexpected.

New-York, May 21.

Last evening the ship Charles and Harriet, Turwilliger, arrived here from Cadiz, which port she left on the 13th April.

Captain T. informed us, that Cadiz held out against the French, and that a reinforcement of 10,000 British troops were daily expected. The French army continued bombarding Cadiz, and had killed a few of the British troops. Captain T. further states, that it was reported just before he sailed, that a French army of one hundred thousand men were marching from Seville to Cadiz. Twenty two sail of the line, (British and Spanish) several frigates and gun brigs, and about 40 British transports were in Cadiz Bay, some of which were embarking French prisoners for England.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

It is said, that the famous Edward Livingston "Citizen of New York" (now of New Orleans) has brought a suit against Thomas Jefferson, in the federal court for this district—on the ground of having ejected him from the bature of New Orleans, while Mr. Jefferson was President of the U. S.—That damages are laid at One Hundred Thousand Dollars—that John Wickham has taken out the writ, in the name of Edward Livingston—and that W. Mann, the deputy marshal, really set out yesterday for Monticello, to serve it. The federal court will sit on Tuesday next—so that there has been no time lost!

Wesley's Prophecy.

The public mind has been agitated for some time past, respecting a prophecy supposed to be made by the late rev. John Wesley, that "the world would be at an end in the year 1836." The prophecy alluded to, it is said, was made in a sermon preached by him at Bradford Church, (England), on the 4th of May, 1788.

On reference to that part of his journal which speaks of the sermon mentioned, it will be seen, that, after noticing his text, he observes, "It seemed as if the whole congregation was moved. I believe that hour will not soon be forgotten." This is the only observation of moment which he made on the subject.

Besides, it will be readily seen, that this supposed interpretation of the prophecy, is in direct contradiction to his notes on the Revelations, contained in the last page of his notes on the New Testament.

Poulson's D. Ad.

Meditated Cruelty.
A letter from Fort Stoddert (M.T.) mentions, that a plot was lately formed by several Spaniards at Pensacola, to butcher all the French inhabitants; but one of them having got drunk be-

trayed the secret. The deputy-governor (a colonel Maxen) took means to prevent the horrid catastrophe; but the Frenchmen were greatly alarmed, and kept constant patrols during the night, both at Pensacola and Mobile. *Whig.*

A wagh observes—"The people of Massachusetts have elected Timothy Pickering to—stay at home."
Balt. Ev. Post.

Spring & Summer Goods

The subscribers are now opening a large assortment of

CHOICE GOODS, consisting of almost every article called for, among which are a number of fancy articles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, which they deem unnecessary to particularize, all of which were bought in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore on cash terms, and will be sold on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or to punctual customers.

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town,
May 25, 1810.

NEW STORE.

Presley Marmaduke, & Co.

Beg leave to inform the public, that they are now opening in Shepherd's-Town, next door to Mr. Walter B. Selbey's,

A handsome & well chosen assortment of

GOODS,

which have been purchased with cash, and which they are determined to sell on liberal terms, for cash, or approved country produce.
Shepherd's-Town, May 23, 1810.

On the 20th day of next month,

at Shannon-Hill, in this county, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

3 very valuable negroes, one a young man, house servant; a likely girl of 15 years of age, also a house servant; and the third, a good carpenter and wheelwright: given in trust to the subscriber, for the benefit of Mr. John Lyons.

JOHN DOWNEY.

May 25, 1810.

ON the 11th day of the present month, (being the first day of Jefferson court) will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, in Charles town, Four valuable Negro Men, Eight good work Horses, and Four Milch Cows, given in trust to me, for the benefit of Capt. John Downey.

JOHN LYONS.

June 1, 1810.

Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS (of every description) which were bought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively now selling at less than half their value.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

Those wishing to purchase coarse strong linsens would do well to apply immediately.
Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18¢ cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

NEW STORE.

Presley Marmaduke, & Co. Beg leave to inform the public, that they are now opening in Shepherd's-Town, next door to Mr. Walter B. Selbey's,

A handsome & well chosen assortment of GOODS, which have been purchased with cash, and which they are determined to sell on liberal terms, for cash, or approved country produce. Shepherd's-Town, May 23, 1810.

On the 20th day of next month,

at Shannon-Hill, in this county, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

3 very valuable negroes, one a young man, house-servant; a likely girl of 15 years of age, also a house-servant; and the third, a good carpenter and wheelwright: given in trust to the subscriber, for the benefit of Mr. John Downey.

JOHN DOWNEY.

ON the 12th day of the present month, (being the first day of Jefferson court) will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, in Charles town, Four valuable Negro Men, Eight good work Horses, and Four Milk Cows, given in trust to me, for the benefit of Capt. John Downey.

JOHN LYONS.

Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS (of every description) which were bought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively new selling at less than half their value.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible. Those wishing to purchase coarse strong linens would do well to apply immediately. Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

For Sale, ANEGRO WOMAN, and two male children, one about 10 years old, and the other two months old.—They will be sold very low, and a credit of six months given for one half the purchase money. Apply to the Printer. May 4, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of June next, for the purpose aforesaid, the following parcels of land, (the same which was advertised to be sold on the 4th inst, but postponed in consequence of bad weather) viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill. Also 50 acres of woodland, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

W. B. PAGE.

May 11, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, for that purpose, on the 4th day of June next, at the Rock's mill, the following tracts of land, (the same that was advertised to be sold on the third inst. but postponed on account of bad weather.) viz.

296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said F. Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardett, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

May 11, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charles town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.

March 30, 1810.

I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next.

DAN. ANNIN.

April 13, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber, living in Charles town, an apprentice boy named John Scott, about 11 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute such as do so.

JOHN LEMON.

May 4, 1810.

DANCING.

JAMES ROBARDETT, RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity that a dancing school will commence at his house on Friday the tenth instant. Those who will patronize him will please send at the beginning, as no deduction will be made to those who enter after the school is open.

A selection of the best Cremona Violins are in his possession, and will be sold to amateurs. Apply as above. Jefferson county, May 4, 1810.

BLUE DYING.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Geo. E. Cordell, opposite Mrs. Frame's store where he carries on the above business, together with the weaving, as usual. JOSEPH M'CARNEY. Charles-Town, April 20.

Jefferson County, etc.

May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurrin, Complainant,

against Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and John McGarry, children and heirs of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Upon the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said Defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in August next, and answer the bill of the Complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

STRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's farm sometime in November or December last, Three Sheep, marked with a crop off the right and a slit in the left ear. Also, on the 6th instant, a chestnut sorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed to be eight years old, a star in her forehead, and the left hind foot white. The owners may have them again by paying the expense of this advertisement.

S. SLAUGHTER.

Jefferson county, May 18, 1810.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles town, on Sunday the sixth instant, an Iron Gray Horse, about thirteen and a half hands high, three or four years old, has two saddle marks, one about the size of a man's hand, and the other the size of a dollar, bob tail, and shod before with old shoes. Whoever returns said horse to the subscriber, or to Theophilus Buckmaster, in Charles town, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

May 18, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.

April 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negro woman, and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.

March 30, 1810.

For Sale,

ANEGRO WOMAN, and two male children, one about 10 years old, and the other two months old.—They will be sold very low, and a credit of six months given for one half the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

May 4, 1810.

House & Lot for Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on the second day of June next, in front of Geo. Hite's Hotel, a house and lot in Charles town, conveyed to me in trust by Francis Tillet, to secure the payment of a sum of money due by the said Tillet to John Miller.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee.

May 4, 1810.

Saddle Lost.

LOST on the 28th ult. on the road leading from Charles town to Beeler's mill, a man's saddle, about half worn, with plated stirrups and leather girth. Whoever has found said saddle and will leave it with the printer, shall be generously rewarded.

JOHN M'KIN, jun.

May 11, 1810.

Wool Carding and Spinning Machines

WILL be in complete operation at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill near Charles town, by the first of June, where all business in that line will be done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and best manner, at the usual price. The utility of these machines is so well known, that little need be said on the subject. Customers are requested particularly to assort their wool well, and be careful to clean it of all sticks, burrs and every other hard substance. One pound of clean grease is required to every ten or twelve pounds of wool.

Also, about the first of July there will be in complete readiness at the same place, complete Cotton Machines for carding and spinning cotton, at the usual price.—All of which will be attended by old practitioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co. Millsgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Stibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound.—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT, CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land, ON Bullskin, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 500 acres, about 350 of which are cleared, the balance in timber. This land is well adapted to grass, about 30 acres might be converted into good meadow, through which the Bullskin passes. It is useless to say more, as it is presumed all persons feeling disposed to purchase will visit the premises, at which time the terms will be made known by the subscribers.

T. A. WASHINGTON, SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 25, 1810.

Willoughby W. Lane,

Has just received a very handsome assortment of Fashionable

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article suitable for the present and approaching season, all of which have been well bought, and are now offered at low prices for cash.

He has on hand as usual a quantity of Bar Iron, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Flax Hackles, German and English Scythes, Queen's Glass and Potter's ware, also a large assortment of Groceries, and a quantity of Patent & other Medicines, all of which are to be had at very cheap rates, at his store nearly opposite Capt. Hite's Hotel.

Charles-Town, May 11, 1810.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, near Charles town, Jefferson county, Va. on Friday night the 27th ultimo,

A Sorrel Horse, seven years old this spring, with a blaze face, a blemish on his right eye, which nearly covers the sight, old shoes on before and on the left hind foot, no brand recollected, he paces generally, all his gates are pleasant, about fifteen hands high. I will give the above reward for apprehending the thief so that he be brought to feel the penalty of the law, or five dollars for the horse alone, with every reasonable expense for bringing him home.

WALTER BAKER.

May 1, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For Sale at this office.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 27th day of August next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

WM. B. PAGE.

May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, in Charles town, Yellow Peruvian Bark.

ALSO,

Simmons's best home made grass & cradling scythes.

ROBERT FULTON.

May 25, 1810.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION, AN INTERESTING WORK,

ENTITLED

Memoirs of the War

IN THE

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

By an Officer of the Southern Army.

Queque ipse ni rrimidi
Et quorum pars fui . . .
VIRGIL.

THE above work comprises the most important period of our revolutionary war; and, after a lapse of thirty years, details with accuracy and force those decisive events which so gloriously led to its happy termination. The form of the work has enabled the author to enter into a more minute narrative than is admissible in general history, and to bring into view a greater number of meritorious actors, who, though in subordinate stations, displayed a zeal, fidelity & skill, which ought forever to embalm their names in the memory of a free and grateful people. Throughout, candor and impartiality are displayed; giving praise where due, not withholding censure where required. The style is clear, and comprehensive, and the narrative interspersed with interesting anecdotes, and moral, political and military reflections naturally springing from and appositely combined with the subject.

On the whole, the editor does not hesitate to say, that the patriot will be delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part bears the ingenuous stamp of a Patriot Soldier, and cannot fail to interest all who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulty of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on, all of which he saw and part of which he was.

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*** Subscriptions received at this office.

May 25, 1810.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

By the arrival at this port of the ship Fair Helen, Captain Ward, in 30 days from Liverpool, London papers have been received at the office of the Evening Post to the 21st of April, 14 days the latest. From these papers we have made copious extracts. The accounts of the riot in London occasioned by the commitment of air Francis Burdett to the tower occupies the greatest part of the columns of the late London papers. Sir Francis Burdett had served the speaker of the house of commons and the serjeant at arms, with notice of an action in the court of king's bench, for an assault and false imprisonment. Mr. M'Kenzie & Mr. Dickinson had sailed, for the purpose of arranging an exchange of prisoners with the French government.—Accounts from Paris state, that Mons. Dumoutur, who is to go as ambassador from France, is to use both promises and threats to induce America to make an alliance with France, and break off with England. A London paper of the 16th April states that a gentleman had arrived there from Paris, which he left on the 16th, bringing an official account from the American consulate at Paris of American vessels which have been confiscated or sequestered in the ports of France, Spain, Holland, Italy and Naples, amounting in all to 140.—General Armstrong had not left Paris on the 6th April. The ratification of the treaty of peace between France and Sweden was proclaimed on the 8th at Gottenburgh. The body of lord Colingwood was brought to Portsmouth on the 16th of April in the Nereus frigate, and was to be sent to London in the same vessel. It was rumoured that his lordship's remains were to be laid along with those of lord Nelson. He was succeeded in command in the Mediterranean by admiral Martin, until the arrival of sir C. Cotton, who has been sent out to succeed to that honor. A report was in circulation that the commander in chief, sir David Dundas, had tendered his resignation.—Lord Wellington is mentioned as his successor. A London paper of the 19th states that king Louis arrived at Amsterdam on the 11th and that great exertions are making in the Dutch ports to fit out the naval quota of nine sail of the line, six frigates and 1000 gunboats, which Holland has undertaken to furnish in her late treaty with France. The coroner's inquest which sat on the body of Thomas Eptall, shot by the soldiers in the late riots, have found a verdict of murder against the military. The following article is dated Banks of the Elbe, March 23.—"Fourteen more American ships, with colonial produce, are lately arrived at Tonningen, but they have not yet obtained permission from Copenhagen to unload." Sir S. Romilly made a motion in the house of commons on the 16th of April, for the liberation of Mr. Gale Jones. On a division, there appeared a majority of 48 against the motion, the numbers being, for it 112, against it 160. A meeting of the electors of Westminster was held on the 17th of April, and a number of violent resolutions passed, approving the conduct of sir Francis Burdett.

The London papers state, that a British seaman by the name of Jeffery, was lately set on shore on the island of Sombroero, by his commanding officer, the honorable capt. Lake, as a punishment for the enormous crime of stealing a bottle of spruce beer! The unfortunate man continued on the island a fortnight without sustenance, when he was taken off by an American captain, but died soon after he was taken on board, though every attention was paid him. He was perfectly sensible when found, though in his miserable situation he had eaten the flesh off his arms.

EXTRACTS.

LONDON, APRIL 9.

Sir Francis Burdett taken and committed to the Tower.

The measures adopted last night for the prevention of all riot and disturbance in the neighborhood of Sir F. Bur-

dett's in Piccadilly, were successful.—All carts, carriages, &c. coming into the West end of the street by Hyde-Park Corner, were obliged to go round, and all coming into the east end of Piccadilly were obliged to go round also. In the course of this morning not even a foot passenger was suffered in the space opposite the Baronet's house, which was thus left entirely to the military and the civil power.—In this state of things Sir Francis Burdett remained at home all night, and the Sergeant at Arms, Mr. Colman, the Deputy-Sergeant, Mr. Clementson, with the Messengers Wright, Jones, Skelton, Blake, &c. continued in Piccadilly during the whole night, in order to execute the Speaker's warrant. About eleven this morning was judged a favorable opportunity to make the attempt, and with that view they proceeded to his house, from the Gloucester Coffee-house.—The doors and windows on the ground floor being secured, and there being no chance of admission in that quarter, a ladder was brought and placed against a window in the front-dining room, on the first floor. One of the Messengers of the House of commons immediately ascended, but we are informed he was pushed. His party however, being strong and well supported they soon forced their way thro' the window, and took Sir Francis into custody. The Baronet was overpowered by numbers. It would have been idle to have made any farther resistance, & he was obliged to submit to force.

A very low shabby-looking carriage was in waiting at the door. Sir Francis was brought out and put into it, and the Serjeant at Arms, Mr. Colman, stepped in after him.—The military force was now very strong, and became concentrated around the carriage, which drove up Albemarle street, Bond street into the New-Road, Mary labone, and along Finsbury, to the Tower. Two troops of the Horse Guards preceded the carriage, and several of them rode along side. A regiment of light horse immediately followed the carriage, and the rear was brought up by a very strong body of the Life Guards. The cavalcade, as it proceeded, excited wonderful interest, and the crowd attending it increased to such an extent, that, by the time Sir Francis reached the Tower, the crowd had blocked up the Minorities, and all the streets in its vicinity, and it became impossible for a carriage to pass. All the shops were shut, and all business was at a stand. On the whole line to the Tower, the immense concourse of people in the rear continued shouting and hallooing and the troops were hooted and insulted with abusive language by the populace as they passed, while prayers and praises were bestowed upon Sir Francis. The military bore the abuse very patiently, although some of them appeared to have been maltreated, their clothes being bespattered with mud; one of the guards suffered much, his clothes were covered with mud, and he was cut in the face. Besides the force that accompanied Sir Francis Burdett, a regiment of the Foot Guards proceeded up the Strand, about half past eleven for the Tower, and every possible precaution was taken to prevent riot and preserve the public tranquility. The number of troops which arrived in the metropolis and its immediate vicinity in the course of yesterday is estimated at 10,000.

Upon the return of the troops from the tower, the mud and stones from the populace began to play on them in showers. Opposite the Trinity house they could endure the assault no longer, but charged the multitude sword in hand. The firing of the carbines became now pretty general, and numbers of the people fell. The contest continued all the way up Fenchurch street, where a shot entering the shop of Mr. Goodeve, a boot maker, killed a man in conversation with Mr. Goodeve at the time. Another shot penetrated into a warehouse opposite, but did no mischief.

We have heard of 12 or 14 killed and wounded, among the former was the man abovementioned—a poor old bricklayer, in the service of Mr. Thomas, was shot through the neck—of