

# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1810.

[No. 122.]

### CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

### POTTERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, in the house lately occupied by Jacob Haines, where he will constantly keep a complete assortment of every article in the Pottery line, which he will sell very low for cash. From his experience in the above business he flatters himself to be able to execute his work in the most complete and handsome manner. A considerable allowance will be made to store keepers and others who buy to sell again.

The highest price given for old Pewter and Lead. A boy about 14 or 15 years of age will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

SAMUEL SNAVELY. Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 1810.

### For Sale, A STOUT, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

well qualified for a house servant, or plantation work. Inquire of the printer. July 20, 1810.

### Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed, at public auction, at the court house in Charles town, upon the 14th day of August next,

A House and half Lot of ground, lying in said town, known by No. 83, fronting liberty street, belonging to the estate of John Hains, senior, dec'd. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by JACOB HAINES, JOHN UNSEL, jun. Exors. July 20, 1810.

### NOTICE.

THOSE who executed their notes to the subscriber for the amount of their purchases at the sale of Michael Kellenberger's personal property, in Charles town, and those whose notes have been transferred to me by Thomas Riley, are hereby notified that unless payment be made by the first day of August next, suits will be indiscriminately brought.

ANN FRAME. July 20, 1810.

### Charles Town Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above mill of Mr. Robert Worthington, and will in a few days be ready to receive and manufacture wheat into superfine flour equal to any of his neighbor millers. I will give a barrel of superfine flour for every three hundred weight of clean merchantable wheat delivered at the mill, and stand the inspection thereof, and will be thankful to those who may favor me with their custom. Country work done for legal toll, and with the greatest dispatch. All evil designing persons who frequent the mill dam and race, are cautioned against injuring the same, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.

JOHN GARDNER. July 20, 1810.

### Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Apply to the printer of this paper. June 8, 1810.

LUCY WASHINGTON, Ex'trix. July 13, 1810.

### Spring & Summer Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, in the brick house lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Norris, in Battle Town,

### A handsome assortment of CHOICE GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article called for; all of which were bought in the market of Baltimore, on cash terms, and will be sold on better terms than any goods of equal quality have ever been sold in this place, or perhaps in the state of Virginia.

JOHN HAYNE. Battle Town, June 27, 1810.

### Ann Frame

Has just received an assortment of fashionable

### Spring & Summer Goods,

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF Excellent Groceries, which she will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash. Charles town, June 29, 1810.

### 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. t.f.

### 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 county next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS. March 30, 1810. t.f.

### 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.

### Estray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th instant, a strawberry roan horse, with a ball face, three white feet, and a white spot on his right side. Appraised to thirty-five dollars. The owner may have him by making application to the subscriber, near Shepherd's-Town, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

JOSEPH BOYERS. June 29, 1810.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Andrew Parks, of the city of Baltimore, to Archibald Henderson and Joshua Longstreth, to secure the several debts therein mentioned, will be sold, at public sale, on the tenth day of the eighth month (August) next, on the premises, a tract of land, containing 400 acres, situate near the head of Bullskin, Jefferson county, being a part of a tract called the rich woods. There are two tenements thereon, and a well of water on each; a considerable part of the tract is covered with excellent timber, and the land good. One third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, the remainder in one and two years with interest, and a deed of trust given to secure the same. A deduction of 5 per cent. on the two last payments will be made for ready money. Richard Llewellyn, who lives thereon, or the subscriber will shew the premises to any person wishing to purchase, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN M'PHERSON, Attorney for the Trustees. Jefferson county, 6th month 23d, 1810. tds.

Jefferson County, sct. May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurran, Complainant, against

Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and John McGarry, children and heirs of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Def'ts. 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.

Jefferson County, sct. June Court, 1810.

Abraham Coleman, Complainant, against

Thomas Hazlewood, James Watson, and Giles Cook, sen. Def'ts. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he 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, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Jefferson, sct. July Court, 1809.

John Hoye, Complainant, against

William A. Washington, Bushrod Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Custis, executors of Gen. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, def'ts. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Andrew Parks not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendant Andrew Parks is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in Oct. next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy, Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

### Spinning Cotton

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY, FOR SALE, BY HAMILTON JEFFERSON. Charles town, June 29, 1810.

### Letters

Addressed to the following persons remain now in the Charles Town Post-Office.

A. John Anderson, John S. Adams. B. Gwyn W. Baylor, Elizabeth Bell, Wm. Brown, John Bell, Hezekiah Bell, William Butler, Elizabeth Boston, William Burnett, Winter Bray, Walter Baker, Abraham Bane, Offy Buckmaster.

C. Crocker and Hicksbourn, Mrs. Mary Cromwell, Isaac Cary, Mr. Cordell, Jesse Cleveland, Thomas Curry, Frederick Clipper, John Cassidy, Nathaniel Craghill.

D. Mr. Decamps, Marien Duvall, Mr. Dorsey, A. Davenport, Henry Dilling, John Dimmitt, Leonard T. Davis, Wm. Drake.

F. W. P. Flood, F. Fairfax.

G. John Griggs, John Grant, Miss Betsey Gwynn, William Gourley, Sarah Goodwin.

H. Thomas Hamilton, John Hains, James Hartford, Miss Fanny Madison Hite, John Haynie.

I. Alex. Irvin, Jesse Inasco, Washington Jett.

K. Frederick Klapper.

L. John D. Lock, Susan Lambdin, Mary Limes.

M. William M'Clurey, Oliver M'Connick, 2 letters, Caviler Martin, John M'Kinley, James M'Clincey, Adam Moudy.

P. John Packett, John Perry.

R. John Roberts, 4 letters, Garred Relugh.

S. Hartley Sullivan, Margaret Shirley, Margaret C. Strother, John Spangler, John Saunders, James Short, James Stidma, Isaac Swearingen, 2 letters, Preson Simpson, Samuel Swayne, George Stipp, B. Stibbins, Mary B. Saunders, Silvanus Sykes, Daniel Smith, care of John Palmer.

T. Samuel Tillett, 2 letters.

V. Samuel Vonn.

W. Samuel Williams, Samuel K. Wilson, Andrew Wilson.

J. HUMPHREYS, P. M. July 6, 1810.

### FOR SALE,

A stout, active black boy, about 17 years of age, and well acquainted with farming. Enquire of the printer. June 22, 1810.

### 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 Ferdinand 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.

### Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Apply to the printer of this paper. June 8, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds For Sale at this office.

### JUST RECEIVED,

AT Ann Frame's Store, IN CHARLES-TOWN, A FRESH SUPPLY OF Patent and Family Medicines,

PREPARED BY Michael Lee, & Co. BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are confidently recommended, viz.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate. They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

### LEE'S WORM DESTROYING LOZEGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach & bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

### LEE'S ELIXIR.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To parents who have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

### LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely superior in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate gleet, fluor albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

### INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

### LEE'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

### LEE'S SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH,

A preparation which for pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application whatever—free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet so efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child not a week old.

### LEE'S GENUINE EYE WATER,

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness or of accident.

### LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits after small pox, inflammatory redness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun-burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural perspiration which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

### DAMASK LIP SALVE,

THE only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief, in the most severe instances.

### ANODYNE ELIXIR,

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache, RESTORATIVE TOOTH POWDER, for the Teeth and Gums.

### THE INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC

For the cure of Venereal complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those Medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee & Son, to whom they are the immediate successors—the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens.—Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit—not having our genuine Medicines.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co. late Richard Lee & Son. June 29, 1810. 61.

### From the National Intelligencer.

### "FRENCH INFLUENCE."

The search for the philosopher's stone has exhausted the life of many a human being, which, devoted to more rational pursuits, might have been advantageous to society and comfortable to themselves. We seem to have among us some political alchemists, who in the same manner waste their existence in endeavouring to prove the existence of an unknown principle, a supposed French influence in this country. Should they be enabled to discover it, they imagine it would be the specific which would rouse the drooping head of Federalism and give it new life and renovated vigour. Unfortunately for those who undertake the search, they have so far only exposed themselves to the ridicule of their friends and the contempt of their enemies for their absolute failure in developing that which, according to them, needed but to pass through their crucibles to become self evident.

A writer in the Freeman's Journal (supposed to be Mr. Elliot, formerly a representative in congress from the state of Vermont) has commenced a series of letters addressed to the people of the U. States on the subject of "French influence." Having already produced six letters & not touched the subject, and finding himself exposed to the sneers of his friends for having rashly ventured amongst quick-sands, where he had no ground to stand upon, he has made a desperate plunge in his seventh letter; which, however, so far from relieving him from the awkwardness of his situation, will but the more bewilder him.

The only sentence in which the writer of these letters has attempted to advance any thing like proof in support of his allegation of French influence, is introduced in his seventh letter with a pompous parade something like the machinery of an epic poem. Alluding to the discussions respecting the purchase of the Floridas and our differences with Spain in 1805—6, and to the supposition entertained by many that Spain was under the influence of France, the writer says:—

"General Armstrong, at length, tantalized beyond endurance in this business, and well knowing that there was a snake in the grass, applied to M. Talleyrand, to know what the U. S. must expect from France, should they go to war with Spain. The general wrote to the president (and the president incautiously suffered this to go to congress in the mass of confidential documents—"Mr. Talleyrand was instantaneous, prompt, unequivocal in his reply—"If you go to war with Spain, France can neither doubt nor hesitate! She must take part with Spain."

"Thus early was the criminal man, who then pretended to administer the executive department of the government of the U. States informed, officially, by his own confidential agent, of the inflexible determination of the Emperor Napoleon to controul the conduct of the U. States in its foreign relations, and this clearly, as we shall abundantly prove, did he submit to such controul. These facts infinitely momentous beyond any thing in our recent history, have been concealed from the people of the U. States from 1805 to 1810."

And upon this basis the writer of these letters proceeds to raise his superstructure of French influence! Wretched must be the cause whose abettors resort to such impositions and subtleties for support. Who is there so ignorant as not to know that in the treaty of alliance between France and Spain, then existing, there was contained an article precisely applicable to this case? The whole world knew that in that treaty, after speaking of the relative good offices to be performed by each nation to the other, there was the following article:—

"The required power shall likewise furnish, on the demand of the requiring power, within the term of three months from the requisition, eighteen thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry, with a proportionable train of artillery, to be employed solely in Europe, or in defence of the colonies which

the contracting powers possess in the gulph of Mexico."

This is an extract from the treaty.—Under the circumstances, the question said to have been asked by gen. Armstrong was (if asked) a superfluous one; but, having been asked, no other answer could have been returned by Talleyrand consistently with truth, but that if we went to war with Spain, France (agreeably to her treaty) "could neither doubt nor hesitate."—She could not but have taken part with Spain, or have violated a most solemn treaty.

And these facts, the people are told, have been concealed from them from 1805 to 1810! Stripped of its decorations, what is the "infinitely momentous" fact, so long concealed (although in the possession of an hundred and seventy members of congress) from the people of the U. States? Why, simply this; that France had declared in reply to a question by our minister, that (no matter what was her disposition) she could not do otherwise than abide by her treaty. Had treaties then become so cheap that they were violated for violations sake? Or was it expected or even wished that in the teeth of her treaty France was to aid the U. S. in a contest with Spain? Mr. Jefferson said to congress, it appears, that France was "disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analogous to what our ministers proposed." This was the disposition of France; and it is no proof of a contrary feeling that she declared, "should they (the United States) go to war with Spain," that she must aid Spain.—France at that time deprecated such an event on account of the part she was bound to take.—Her disposition therefore was favorable to a settlement.—And yet, because Mr. Jefferson declared this fact, his calumniator has stigmatized him as a "horrible violator of truth?" as an "arch deceiver!"

The writer of these letters on French influence must either be profoundly ignorant of political history, or he must appropriate to himself the character with which he has vainly and wickedly attempted to clothe our late much respected President. Whether his efforts be regarded in the one view or the other, they cannot fail to receive, as they merit the contempt of all good men.

NEW HAVEN, (Con.) July 10.

On the 4th of July, the citizens of New Haven were gratified with an exhibition, which, for novelty, utility and patriotism, probably stands unrivaled in the records of all preceding festivals on this memorable day.

The farmers, shepherds, mechanics and manufacturers in Col. Humphrey's employ, having beforehand solicited to be usefully occupied on this day, he proposed a ploughing match, &c. and had them assembled at his farm in Yorkshire Quarter, about 3-4 of a mile from the state house. Their emulation was manifested by the early hour of their appearance on the ground.\*

At the dawn of day, in a field of 18 acres, marked out into lands of one acre each, 14 ploughs started each in its own land, according to its number, each being drawn by one pair of horses, oxen or mules. The other four lands were ploughed by the teams promiscuously, as they finished their own. The animals, bred principally at the Humphrey'sville establishment, consisting of horses, oxen and mules, were generally admired for their beauty, in particular four grey colts from the stock of Col. H's elegant Arabian horse Ranger—the land No. 7, was finished ploughing before 9 o'clock. The teams, passing and repassing each other in quick succession, presented the

\* The colonel (as is his usual custom) rose very early, and upon coming to the field, was astonished to find them all upon the ground, and very pleasantly observed that although he was an old soldier, they had this morning stolen a march of him.

† This land was allotted to a respectable farmer, between 50 and 60 years of age, who had walked three miles to his work, and was ploughed by a fine pair of red oxen, the handsomest in the field.

most animated picture of the kind we ever witnessed. Whilst this was performed in one field, the axe men and carpenters were felling, hewing and framing timber in another, for a shepherd's lodge, which was ready to be raised before noon. His clothes, paper-makers, cloth and stocking weavers had, during this process, prepared the boards and other covering, which was put on by the appropriate artificers, with great dispatch, the painters instantly following them with their brushes. At given signals the work people ceased from their labors, and refreshed themselves from a neighbouring booth erected and furnished for the purpose. In the vicinity of the booth a spot was cleared by the surplus hands for a sheep walk (to protect them against winter storms) of about 100 feet in length—under this bower a table was laid for 152 persons. The dinner was principally prepared hot on the ground, by means of a portable Rumford kitchen. What added much to the beauty of the general scenery was the appearance of numerous Merino and other sheep, interspersed among the ploughmen. This flock had been brought from Humphreysville to eat the grass before it was destroyed by the ploughs. About 40 apprentices of the Humphreysville factory, dressed in neat and comely uniform, were employed in collecting materials for manure and other agricultural operations. It ought to be remembered that although many of these children belong to respectable families, yet some of them have been rescued from the most unfortunate situations. All were busy without bustle, each at his station, co-operating without noise, as if animated with the same spirit.—Before 1-2 past 3 o'clock all the processes of ploughing, building, painting, &c. were completed—the ploughing had been finished in a very skilful manner 2 hours before this time. At the sound of the horn, the work people and a number of very respectable farmers re-assembled at the booth, and refreshed themselves with a variety of excellent distilled and fermented liquors. Thence they were invited to sit at the table, which was well furnished with Merino mutton, beef, hams, poultry, puddings, &c. the products of his farms. The proprietor did the honors of the table: and the following sentiment alone was given after dinner: "Independence, Deeds, not words—Let those who wish to appear to love their country, prove it by actions rather than by boasts and declamations." After dinner the concourse dispersed, much pleased with this new and rational mode of celebrating the anniversary of independence, and highly delighted with the perfect propriety of conduct of all present.

† The utility of the Portable Rumford had not probably been experienced in the field on any previous occasion in New England. Five large puddings, various kinds of both meat and vegetables were cooked in the boilers and steamers at the same time.

#### WASHINGTON CITY, JULY 23.

We are informed that on the 24th June 1810, the U. States brig Vixen, Lieut. Trippe, carrying fourteen guns, on her way to N. Orleans, under orders from our government, near the Bahamas, was in a wanton and unprovoked manner, fired into by the British sloop of war, the Moselle, capt. Boyce, rating 20 guns, 32 pounders—a 32 pound shot carried away the main boom of the Vixen within a short distance of Col. Poindexter, a member of Congress, who, with his family, had taken passage on board on his return from Congress; and a splinter from the boom wounded slightly Mr. Rodney, son of the attorney general of the United States, who likewise was on his way to N. Orleans.

The subjoined extract of a letter from a gentleman of respectability on board the Vixen to his friend in this city will give a detail of circumstances; and on the conduct of Lieut. Trippe, we will forbear to make a comment, because, in our war with Tripoli, this officer signified himself; but more especially as we are informed that he has been ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to repair immediately to Washington, for the purpose of an enquiry into his conduct, in not returning the fire of the Moselle.

On the 24th inst. (June) an occurrence took place which was equally unpleasant and unexpected. The character of the affair, however, corresponds with the treatment which we have so often received from the British naval commanders on former occasions.—

The Moselle, a 20 gun brig carrying 32 pounders, was lying at anchor under the Stirrup Bay, near the Bahama Bank. The Vixen approached her under full sail, with her pendant and ensign hoisted. The commander of the Moselle hoisted French colors, and exhibited several private signals.—Capt. Trippe, on perceiving a boat which he supposed wished to speak his vessel, hailed up and received the officer, who requested him to go down to the British vessel. With this request Capt. Trippe declined a compliance, furnishing the officer, at the same time, with the name of the vessel, and her destination. Captain Boyce, who commands the Moselle, fired a shot at us as we passed, which captain Trippe considered as an intimation, that he wished to speak with us. Several musket balls were fired from the boat into the vessel; and at the very moment the British officer was politely received on board the Vixen, and before he had taken a memorandum of the reply, which was given by captain Trippe to the message which was delivered.—Capt. Boyce fired a round shot, which came over the quarter deck, and penetrated the main boom of the Vixen. Capt. Trippe immediately discharged the British officer, and prepared for action. The English brig slipped her cable, and got under way, menacing an attack on our vessel. So soon as she approached within a proper distance, captain Trippe despatched a boat, with his first lieutenant, to demand of the British officer an explanation of his conduct; who sent his lieutenant on board the Vixen, with various apologies, which were not understood in a satisfactory manner; and capt. Trippe addressed a note to capt. Boyce, requiring a written statement of the reasons which had induced him to fire two shot at his vessel. Captain Boyce returned for answer, that he recognised, with pleasure, the existing amity between the two countries, and was extremely sorry for having fired at us—that the reasons which induced him to fire, were, that he could not distinguish our colors, and saw no preparations for taking in sail—that he had been informed that two French privateers were fitting out in the U. States, and supposed we might probably be one of them. He also pledged his honor that his shot was not aimed at our vessel. The explanation was deemed by capt. Trippe, sufficient to prevent any further conflict; and we instantly made sail, and proceeded on our course. The injury which we sustained was trifling. Mr. Rodney's son was struck by a splinter from the boom, which occasioned his mouth to bleed a short time—no other person was touched.

The conduct of Capt. Trippe in this affair was highly honorable to himself, to the American navy, and to his country. The Vixen was prepared for action with the greatest promptitude and order, and the explanation demanded in a manner which left no doubt, as to his determination to vindicate the honor of the national flag, or perish in the attempt. The official assurances of captain Boyce could not be questioned in an official form, but I feel the most perfect conviction that he knew the Vixen to be an American man of war—that he fired the second shot directly at the vessel, with a view of provoking a return of the fire, and thereby furnish him with an excuse for going into action with a vessel of inferior metal, and then shift the responsibility from himself by declaring that his shot was fired through mistake, and without any intention of injuring the vessel. I was on deck and saw the gun on the fore-castle of the Moselle, levelled directly at the Vixen, and was not more than three feet from the place where the shot struck the boom. The insolence of this transaction is not more remarkable than the meanness displayed by the British commander, in forging excuses for his conduct."

#### MARBLEHEAD, July 9.

Saturday arrived at this port brig Caio, captain Girdler, from Corunna and Isle of May, 35 days from the latter, where he tarried only one day—says a fever raged there with the greatest violence, supposed to proceed from want of rain, as they had not experienced any for four years—Could not tell what number had died, but victims to it were falling every day. One of the inhabitants informed him he had lost 6 sons, & another 3, in a very short space of time. The Island contains about 800 inhabitants. The Corunna papers by capt. Girdler are to the 4th of May. Their contents indicate a bold and unabated spirit of

resistance in the Spaniards to their invaders. They mention the fall of Astorga, but not with the least despondency; and the conquest they say cost the French 4000 men. Junot directed the siege. The Spaniards obtained a most honorable capitulation, which they charged the French with almost immediately violating. From the obstinacy with which this and the other places have been defended, it is evident the siege of Cadiz is not the whole work the French have upon their hands in Spain.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Latest from Carracas. We are indebted to a friend for Carracas Gazette down to the 8th of June. We yesterday put them into the hands of our translator, who reports that they do not contain much interesting news. The following official papers are conclusive as to the ground taken by the British government. The consequence of the protection of their coast will leave them at liberty, completely to organize their government, make arrangements for defence and close federative alliances with the whole of Spanish America.

#### [Translated for the Democratic Press.]

#### CARRACAS, JUNE 4th, 1810.

We have just received the most satisfactory news from our commissioners at Carracoa, whose mission has been favorably received by that government and dignified with respect highly gratifying to ours, as will be observed by the following dispatches, faithfully translated. They will shew the friendly part which H. E. the governor of that Island, has taken for the just cause of Carracas; and the protection which the British forces have declared in favor of it.

#### Government's Hall, Carracas, May 28, 1810.

Most Illustrious Gentlemen, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a dispatch from your highness, under date of the 17th inst. exhibited by lieut. col. Don Mariano Morilla and Don Vincent Stelias. The sentiments of sincere friendship, expressed by Y. H. & so lively manifested by your worthy representatives since their arrival to this colony, have made on me the deepest impression; I do therefore tender in return, my most positive assurance that nothing shall be omitted on my part to strengthen the good harmony that happily subsists between us, entertaining no doubt but that Y. H. will on all occasions act with perfect reciprocity.

Accept I pray you, H. I. gentlemen the assurance of my highest consideration while I do myself the honor to be Y. H.

Most obedient and very humble servant, J. J. LAYARD, Brig Gen. and Lieut. Governor.

To H. H. the most illustrious supreme Junta, &c. &c.

By the arrival at Cumana of H. B. M. Corvette, gen. Wellington, capt. George, the Supreme Junta of Carracas has received the following dispatch from H. E. Alexander Cochrane, Esq. admiral and commander in chief of the British naval forces, on the windward Island station, enclosing a copy of his answer to the provincial Junta of Cumana, as soon as his installation has been notified to him.

Ship Neptune, in the Bay of Carlisle in the Island of Barbadoes, May 17, 1810.

#### Most excellent Gentlemen,

Having received a letter from the hon. president and vice-President, who are at the head of the government of Corunna, whereby I am informed of the alteration that has taken place in the supreme government of Carracas. I have the honor to transmit for the satisfaction of Y. E. the copy of my answer to that illustrious body, Captain M. George bearer hereof, has my orders to receive on board of his ship any person or dispatches that Y. E. may think proper to send to England; being most positively assured of my sincere wish and readiness to afford all possible protection to the coast submitted to the government of Y. E. against any attack from the common enemy.

With the highest sentiments of consideration, I have the honor to be, Y. Y. E. E.

Most obedient and faithful servant, ALEX. COCHRANE.

Copy of the letter of H. E. Sir Alexander Cochrane to the provincial junta of Cumana—ship Neptune in the bay of Carlisle and Island of Barbadoes. Honorable Gentlemen, I have been honored with the receipt

of your letter dated the 19th April, informing me of the new system of government which (through an enclosed proclamation) you have thought proper to establish in the name of Ferdinand VII. The assurance of unalienable friendship and liberty of commerce cannot but prove highly pleasing to the British government. I have therefore lost not a moment in sending your letter and proclamation to England, in order that they may be laid before H. B. M. To afford the Supreme Junta of Carracas a safe opportunity of forwarding any communication to Great Britain, I have dispatched a very light corvette, with orders to receive on board whatever person or papers they may think proper to send. By that time the necessary arrangements for help and defence will be adopted; in the mean time I shall endeavor to protect with a sufficient naval force, the coast from any hostile attack, ordering immediately a squadron from my fleet to that effect.

With high esteem and consideration, I have the honor to be, honorable gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ALEX. COCHRANE, The President & Vice President of the Provincial Junta of Corunna.

#### CHARLES-TOWN, July 27.

#### 1810

Married on Thursday the 19th inst. Mr. William Stephenson, of this county, to Miss Margaret Hogan, of Alexandria.

A gentleman at New York writes, that gen. Armstrong was so severely indisposed in April last at Paris, as to cause his dismissing the ship upon which he had engaged to return with his family to the United States. The vessel was the Sally, but even she has not arrived in any port of the United States, whence we should be disposed to infer, that the rumor of general Armstrong's indisposition was only conjectural. *Aurora.*

Copenhagen Jackson's Effigy, says the New-York Public Advertiser, was burnt amidst a large concourse of people at Albany on Friday evening last, opposite the door of Gregory's tavern, where Jackson put up. The friends of Jackson assembled and endeavored to put an end to the sport. A riot ensued, in consequence, and some of the Jacksonites came off with bloody noses. After the affray two persons were arrested and sent to jail on the ground of being concerned in burning the effigy.

Capt. Worthington from Cadiz states, that the French were every day expected to bombard that city, having made regular approaches towards it—and that necessities of life are exceedingly wanted by the poorer class of people. Beef 1 doll.—Fish 50 cents.—Fowls 2 dolls.—vegetables not to be had. 30,000 French had lately arrived in the neighborhood of Cadiz. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

We have it from good authority that our little Navy is immediately to rendezvous in Hampton Roads, from whence they are to sail in two divisions, under the command of Commodore Rogers and Decatur, to the two extremities of the United States—There is to be a small force under the command of capt. Campbell, at Charleston.

The U. S. frigates President and United States; and brigs Hornet and Syren, are arrived in Hampton Roads *Norfolk Herald.*

#### CONSULAR OFFICE OF SPAIN.

Philadelphia, July 13, 1810. The government of Regency of Spain and Indies, has especially charged its Consuls residing within the United States to encourage, as far as may be in their power, the exportation of Indian Corn and Flour to the ports of Galicia, and to that of Cadiz, with an assurance that at present, all such speculations promise considerable advantages and particularly in the ports of Galicia, where a great scarcity of provisions prevails at this moment.—The proceeds of all such cargoes may be exported in specie, at the option of the concerned.

Mr. Morier, who is coming out to attend to the ordinary intercourse between the two countries, is one of a numerous family that has been for some years employed by the English government in the Levant. His father was consul at Constantinople, and subsequently, we believe, in Egypt. The Charged des Affairs, now on his way to

this country, was a private clerk in Lord Elgin's office when his lordship was ambassador at Constantinople, and has never until now had any official appointment. He is said to be a gentleman of amiable character, but is not such a one as we should suppose likely to be entrusted with power to negotiate even if we had not Lord Wellesley's official declaration, that he would be sent for the purpose of carrying on "merely the ordinary intercourse between the two governments."—We mention this because some persons flatter themselves, notwithstanding the English Secretary's letter to Mr. Pinkney, that Mr. Morier will be furnished with powers to negotiate. After the ground taken by the Marquis's letter, the British ministry would hardly be guilty of the inconsistency of investing Mr. Morier with an Ambassadorial character, even should an attempt be made to entice England into further negotiation. *Baltimore Fed. Republican.*

M. Thiery, Editor of a paper printed in New Orleans, has been punished by an imprisonment of ten days and a fine of fifty dollars, for contempt of court in questioning the correctness of a decision of the court in the case of Mr. Nugent, who has been imprisoned for a libel on one of the judges, and for affirming in this publication that the court had trampled on the rights of the public. *Nat. Intel.*

We are informed that the sloop of war the Hornet will sail from New York between the 25th and the last of this month, for France and England; and that her commander will take charge of mercantile and other letters for Europe. *ib.*

A splendid car is building for the reception of Sir Francis Burdett, who, it seems is to ascend this triumphal vehicle at the gate of the Tower, on the day of his deliverance, which will be that of course on which Parliament is prorogued. *London paper.*

A law for the suppression of Duelling has passed in the Illinois territory, founded on the Virginia code. The punishment of the surviving duellist, (if his antagonist die within three months) the aiders, abettors and counselors thereof to suffer death by hanging. The challenger, or person accepting a challenge, is declared incapable ever of holding or being elected to any office of profit or trust, civil or military, within the territory. Persons when entering upon the duties of office, are to swear or affirm, that they have never been engaged in a duel, either directly or indirectly, in any wise whatever. *Norfolk, July 18.*

By the Anacreon, arrived here yesterday, London papers to the 27th May have been received; their contents are uninteresting.

Sir R. Strachan had sailed with six ships of the line to cruise off the Scheld, and it is said that the French fleet had dropped down from Antwerp, and that it was the intention of Sir R. Strachan to attack them.

Several failures had taken place in Dublin, Cork and Limerick. A report was in circulation that Napoleon intended to marry the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte to Ferdinand the VII.

It was rumored that the king of Prussia was to retire on a pension; and that the sovereign of Westphalia and Hanover was to connect with his dominions the patrimony of the house of Brandenburg.

#### Boston, July 13.

Mr. John Wilson, pilot, informs us that on Tuesday last, the same schooner which brought to the ship Racer Horse, brought to an American ship, which appeared to be bound in to Boston, about four leagues to the north of Cape Cod light. The ship immediately took in her steering sails, and handed down her colors, and steered away to the N. E. by the wind.—That the pilot boat Regulator boarded the privateer, who informed, that they had taken a French merchantship a few days previous, loaded with cotton and tobacco. The privateer mounted 12 guns and had a sharp stern; but few men were on deck, being mostly, as the pilot thought, below. The privateer also informed, that she was in search of a French lugger, which they were informed was on George's bank, but supposed the lugger had steered towards Portland, and the privateer was then in search of her.

#### SIEGE OF CADIZ.

A vessel just arrived at Norfolk from Cadiz, brings a table of distances which appears to be an abstract of the British engineers return of surveys of distances from the several nearest points between the military works of Cadiz and the French approaches.

The following is the table of distances; we subjoin a few principles which may enable the reader to form ideas for himself of the relative powers of attack and defence of either party, so far as they depend upon the power of military missiles.

Distances from the various points upon the island of Leon to Matagorda, the post lately taken by the French; it will be better understood by a reference to the plan of the harbor and city of Cadiz, and may be considered as accurate.

ISLE OF LEON.	
From 1st Bastion of the fort at Cadiz to Matagorda, . . . . .	Yards 3888
To new breast work of the enemy, 4418	
To 1st battery, . . . . .	4866
To 2d do, . . . . .	5263
From Mole to Matagorda, . . . . .	4233
To new breast work, . . . . .	4700
To 1st battery, . . . . .	5716
To 2d do, . . . . .	5583
From Market place to Matagorda, 4400	
To new breast work, . . . . .	4900
To 1st battery, . . . . .	5290
To 2d do, . . . . .	5706
From head of the town to Matagorda, 4100	
To new breast work, . . . . .	4600
To 1st battery, . . . . .	5090
To 2d do, . . . . .	5566
From Matagorda to Puntales, (the Spanish fort), . . . . .	1330

(Signed) WM NICHOLS, Second Capt. Engineers.

These distances, it will be perceived, are counted from the works of Cadiz to the works occupied by the French. Thus from the left bastion seems to imply the left bastion of the fortifications of Cadiz, looking from Cadiz towards Matagorda. So the new breast work means a new work thrown up by the French, 530 yards further off than Matagorda, this must be from the position to the north east of Matagorda, it appears to consist of a kind of curtain communicating with the first and second batteries referred to in the same article, which are successively 978 and 1315 yards farther distant from the left bastion of Cadiz than Matagorda.

The head of the town of Cadiz is 4100 yards from Matagorda and the next nearest point to the French after the Puntales fort; and is clearly within the range of bombs, as is the market place of Cadiz.

The greatest quantity of powder used in the charge of artillery, is in the attack or defence of fortified places; and it is both in the French and British service about three eighths of the weight of the ball: ordinarily the charge is one third of the weight of the ball, and the rule in general for brass as well as iron guns; the heat of the metal in rapid action, however, requires a reduction in the quantity of powder.

The attack and defence of places besieged is by heavy artillery called the battering train, composed of guns cast heavier, and capable of bearing more constant and heavy service; and of mortars, for throwing shells.

When we know the distance of a place, which is easily found by the skill of the engineer, the capacity of guns, and the range of shells thrown from the mortars being also known, it is at once ascertained whether the place is within the access of cannon or mortar fire.

The battering train contains sometimes guns as low as 12 and 18 pounders, but they are not so eligible as 24 and 32 pounders; the twelve and eighteen are however of equal value for enfilading, or from being more manageable for employing in barbette batteries, where there is a large traverse or range.

Twenty-four pounders are fired point blank if the place is very near, that is within point blank shot, which is with good powder one third the weight of the ball, 473 yards.

Guns of the same calibre for a greater distance, say 50 or 100 yards farther, are elevated one or two degrees, and will then ricochet double the distance of the point blank.

The mortars used in sieges are of two kinds, land and sea mortars, and of each kind they are of 10 and 13 inches.

The range of a ten inch iron land mortar with three pounds of powder at 42 1-2 degrees elevation, is 1912 to 1923 yards on a horizontal line; much depending on the skill of the artillerist and the quality of the powder.

The range of a ten inch iron sea mortar, with a charge of ten pounds of powder, is 4000 yards.

The range of a thirteen inch land mortar of iron, with 8 pounds of powder, at the same elevation of 42 1-2 degrees, is 2706 yards.

The range of an iron thirteen inch sea mortar is 4200 yards, with a charge of 20 pounds of powder.

Case shot are fired at no greater distance than 800 yards with a 12 pounder; 700 yards with a 6, &c. Fired from a howitzer, each case containing 60 shot, they are effective only at about 400 yards.

Taking these established data, we perceive that the nearest point of the Spanish lines at Puntales to the French batteries at Matagorda, is 1330 yards, which is not within point blank shot, but is within the range of land and sea mortars of the smallest besieging calibre. Puntales is directly west of Matagorda, on the inner shore of the causeway which leads from the island of Leon, and distant from the end of the town of Cadiz nearest to the French, 2770 yards.

The nearest battery, which we suppose to be that of St. Julien, called the left bastion of the fort of Cadiz, is 3888 yards; which brings it within the range of a ten inch land mortar, and 112 yards over; and within the range of a sea mortar 312 yards; by the same data it appears that the French bombs may reach the mole of Cadiz.

These points are by no means sufficient to render an attack upon Cadiz without a maritime force, practicable; the battery of St. Julien may be made a heap of rubbish, but the channel that separates the outer from the inner harbor also separates the besieged from the besiegers; and fort St. Julien is equally susceptible of protection from the fleet in the outer harbor. *Aur.*

#### ST. LOUIS, (Louisiana) JUNE 21.

A gentleman just arrived here from above the river Platt on the Missouri, reports that the Paune, Panckas, Maha, Otto, Missouri, Sioux, Osage and many other nations, are at present in open war with each other; Rogers, the Shawonic chief, has received information a few days ago of the murder of three of his people who were out hunting on the Casconade, by the Osages; if this information proves true there is no doubt of a very formidable expedition consisting of Mississippi and Wabash Indians, being set on foot this summer against the offending party.

#### NEW BRICK MACHINE.

We have seen a model of a brick machine, constructed on a new principle, invented by Mr. Daniel French, Mechanist and Engineer, of this city, and so contrived as to manufacture bricks of all kinds with the greatest facility. It will produce 3000 bricks in an hour if supplied with clay, and may be extended to produce any number required in the same time. The clay is applied without any previous preparation. It requires only the natural moisture as it is commonly found a few inches below the surface of the earth. In this state it is applied to the machine and the bricks are produced in the neatest manner, ready to pile away; saving the trouble of carrying to and from the yard and tending while drying, as is done in the common way. More than two thirds the usual expence is saved in producing the bricks ready to burn.—The bricks manufactured by the machine are much more compact and impenetrable to water than bricks manufactured by hand, as a brick of the same size will weigh nearly 1-5th more than those made in the common way.

Specimens of the brick produced in this way from several kinds of clay, have been burned, and the result has proved beyond all doubt, that the machine will answer the purpose intended. *New York paper.*

#### From late London papers.

A remarkable phenomenon is mentioned in the French papers to have occurred on the 17th of January, on the mountains in the departments of Plaisance, where some red snow fell at the moment when thunder was heard. The snow that afterwards fell was white and red intermixed. A French chemist has applied this phenomenon to the explanation of the ancient stories of a rain of blood, which he supposes to have been red snow.

A tremendous hail storm occurred on the 16th ult. in the department of the Lower Alps, which did very considerable damage. Many of the hail stones were as large as a goose egg, & weighed upwards of a quarter of a pound.—Six peasants were killed, and many others wounded, and the loss of cattle, &c. is incalculable.

A widow woman, named Burnett, died a few weeks ago at Edgeworth's town, Ireland, at the age of 116. She was like most long lived people, an

early riser, very temperate in her diet, and extremely active; as a proof of the latter, the winter before last, she mounted a ladder, and was occupied for several days in mending the thatch of her cottage.

#### Cure for the Tooth-Ache.

An eminent apothecary in the vicinity of London, has lately recommended, as an effectual cure for the tooth ache, the following remedy, which he has been in the habit of using for many years, and out of the number of cases eight-tenths have succeeded, viz. to take three table spoonfuls of brandy, adding to it one drachm of camphire, with 30 or 40 drops of laudanum, and then dropping a little upon some lint, and applying it to the tooth affected, and applying it to the tooth affected, keeping the lint moistened for five minutes only on the tooth and gum.

☞ A man who is capable of teaching the different branches of the English language, &c. &c. wants a situation. He may be known by either applying to the printer, or addressing a note to S. R. Harper's Ferry. July 27, 1810.

#### IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of . . . . .	30,000 dolls.
1 . . . . .	25,000
1 . . . . .	20,000
2 . . . . .	10,000
3 . . . . .	5,000
14 . . . . .	1,000
30 . . . . .	500
50 . . . . .	100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.

#### ALSO,

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH, By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter, and to distribute it free of every expence" ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pox has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co. June 15, 1810.

**Ann Frame**  
Has just received an assortment of  
fashionable  
**Spring & Summer Goods.**  
ALSO, A SUPPLY OF  
**Excellent Groceries,**  
which she will sell on the most reason-  
able terms for cash.  
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

**Spring & Summer Goods.**  
The subscriber is now opening, in the  
brick house lately occupied by Mr.  
Geo. Norris, in Battle Town,  
A handsome assortment of  
**CHOICE GOODS,**  
Consisting of almost every article cal-  
led for; all of which were bought in the  
market of Baltimore, on cash terms,  
and will be sold on better terms than  
any goods of equal quality have ever  
been sold in this place, or perhaps in  
the state of Virginia.

**JOHN HAYNIE.**  
Battle Town, June 27, 1810.

### Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, execut-  
ed by Andrew Parks, of the city of  
Baltimore, to Archibald Henderson  
and Joshua Longstreth, to secure the  
several debts therein mentioned, will  
be sold, at public sale, on the tenth day  
of the eighth month (August) next, on  
the premises, a tract of land, contain-  
ing 400 acres, situate near the head of  
Bullskin, Jefferson county, being a part  
of a tract called the rich woods. There  
are two tenements thereon, and a well  
of water on each; a considerable part  
of the tract is covered with excellent  
timber, and the land good. One third  
of the purchase money must be paid in  
hand, the remainder in one and two  
years with interest, and a deed of trust  
given to secure the same. A deduction  
of 5 per cent. on the two last pay-  
ments will be made for ready money.  
Richard Llewellyn, who lives thereon,  
or the subscriber will show the pre-  
mises to any person wishing to pur-  
chase, previous to the day of sale.

**JOHN M'PHERSON,**  
Attorney for the Trustees.  
Jefferson county,  
6th month 23d, 1810. tds.

**Spring & Summer Goods.**  
The subscribers are now opening a  
large assortment of  
**CHOICE GOODS,**  
consisting of almost every article cal-  
led 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 custom-  
ers.  
R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.  
Shepherd's-Town,  
May 25, 1810. t.f.

### Private Sale.

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

**GEORGE S. HARRIS.**  
March 30, 1810. t.f.

### Estray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the sub-  
scriber about the 15th instant, a  
strawberry roan horse, with a ball face,  
three white feet, and a white spot on  
his right side. Appraised to thirty-  
five dollars. The owner may have  
him by making application to the sub-  
scriber, near Shepherd's-Town, and  
paying the expence of this advertise-  
ment.

**JOSEPH BOYERS.**  
June 29, 1810.

### FOR SALE,

**A stout, active black boy,**  
about 17 years of age, and well ac-  
quainted with farming. Enquire of  
the printer.  
June 22, 1810.

Jefferson County, sc't.  
May Court, 1810.  
Joseph McMurrin, Complainant,  
against  
Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and  
John McGarry, children and heirs  
of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Def'ts.  
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 satisfac-  
tion of the court that they are not in-  
habitants of this Commonwealth: Upon  
the motion of the Complainant, by his  
counsel, It is ordered, That the said  
Defendants do appear here on the sec-  
ond Tuesday in August next, and an-  
swer 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 pub-  
lished at the door of the court house of  
the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
**GEO. HITE, Clk.**

Jefferson County, sc't.  
June Court, 1810.

Abraham Coleman, Complainant,  
against  
Thomas Hazlewood, James Watson,  
and Giles Cook, sen. Def'ts.  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not  
having entered his appearance agree-  
ably to an act of assembly and the  
rules of this court, and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court that he is  
not an inhabitant of this common-  
wealth: It is ordered that he appear  
here on the second Tuesday in August  
next, and answer the bill of the com-  
plainant, and that a copy of this order  
be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's  
Repository, published in Charles town,  
for two months successively, and pub-  
lished at the door of the court house of  
the county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,  
**GEO. HITE, Clk.**

Jefferson, sc't.  
July Court, 1809.

John Hoyer, Complainant,  
against  
William A. Washington, Bushrod  
Washington, George S. Washing-  
ton, Sam. Washington, Lawrence  
Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Custis, exe-  
cutors of Gen. Geo. Washington, de-  
ceased, and Andrew Parks, def'ts.  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Andrew Parks not  
having entered his appearance agree-  
ably to an act of assembly, and it ap-  
pearing to the satisfaction of the court  
that the said defendant is not an in-  
habitant of this state: On the motion  
of the complainant by his counsel, it is  
ordered that the said defendant do ap-  
pear here on the second Tuesday in  
Oct. next, to answer the bill of the said  
complainant, and that a copy of this or-  
der be forthwith inserted in the Far-  
mer's Repository, published in Charles  
town, for two months successively, and  
published at the court house door of  
Jefferson county.

A copy, Teste,  
**GEO. HITE, Clk.**

### Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform  
their friends and the public in gen-  
eral, that they are now opening at  
their store by the Market-House in  
Shepherd's-Town an extensive assort-  
ment 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 in-  
debted to the late firm of James and  
John Lane, to make payment, as they  
are extremely anxious to close the busi-  
ness of said firm as speedily as possi-  
ble.

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

### 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 secur-  
ing the payment of money due to  
John D. Orr, which deed bears date on  
the 1st of December, 1807, and is re-  
corded 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 23, 1810.

### A List of Letters

In the Post-Office at Shepherd's-Town  
on the 1st of July, 1810.

B.  
Walter Baker, William Brown, Abra-  
ham Buckles, Ishmael Barns, Michael  
Burkett.

C.  
Henry Cookcus.

D.  
John Duke.

H.  
John Hoffman.

I.  
Alexandre Jones, David Johnston,  
John James.

K.  
Captain Kerney, for Richard Wad-  
kins, Robert Kerney.

L.  
Henry Lion, William Lane, Conrad  
Leichlider.

M.  
Ann M'Iroy, John Marly, David  
M'Clay, Jack Malons, James M'Gow,  
John Mohaman, Christopher Mosser.

P.  
Lewis B. Pearce, Joshua Pelly.

S.  
Jacob Smurr, James Swann, Mi-  
chael Showman, John Showman, sen.

V.  
Richard Vansant.

W.  
James Wallingford, David Welsh-  
hans, Thomas White, jun.

X.  
Samuel Young, 2.  
JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
July 2, 1810.

### Scythes and Sickles.

### JUST RECEIVED,

Waldron's prime cradling and grass  
scythes,  
Best German ditto,  
English and German Whetstones,  
Hugh Long's (warranted) Sickles,  
Whisky by the barrel or gallon,  
Superfine flour by the barrel,  
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's  
and Wooden Ware,  
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,  
Prime Seal and Upper Leather  
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,  
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,  
Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Together with almost every other  
article that the Farmer's may require.  
All which will be furnished on the most  
pleasing terms.

**JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.**  
P. S. They expect a further supply  
of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of  
the Partners is now at market. High-  
est price paid for hides and skins for  
the tan yard—and clean linen and  
cotton rags for the paper mill.  
Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscri-  
ber are requested to make imm-  
ediate payment, otherwise their ac-  
counts will be put into the hands of pro-  
per officers for collection.

**WILLIAM BERRY.**  
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

### Spinning Cotton

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,  
FOR SALE, BY  
**HAMILTON JEFFERSON.**  
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,  
AT  
**Ann Frame's Store,**  
IN CHARLES-TOWN,  
A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**Patent and Family Medi-**  
**cines,**

PREPARED BY  
**Michael Lee, & Co.**  
BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of  
diseases, the following celebrated Medi-  
cines are confidently recommended, viz.  
**LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,**  
For the prevention and cure of Bilious and  
Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly  
mild—as they are used with safety by per-  
sons in every situation, and of every age.  
They are excellently adapted to carry off  
superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid se-  
cretions—to restore and amend the appe-  
tite, produce a free perspiration, and there-  
by prevent colds, which are often of fatal  
consequences—a dose never fails to move  
a cold, if taken on its first appearance—  
They are celebrated for removing habitual  
costiveness—sickness at the stomach and  
severe head-ache—and ought to be taken  
by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably effi-  
cacious in preventing and curing disorders  
attendant on long voyages, and should be  
procured and carefully preserved for use  
by every seaman.

**LEE'S WORM DESTROYING  
LOZENGES.**

This medicine, which is as innocent and  
mild as it is certain and efficacious in its o-  
peration, cannot injure the smallest infant,  
should no worms exist in the body—but will  
without pain or griping, cleanse the stom-  
ach & bowels of whatever is foul or offen-  
sive, and thereby prevent the production of  
worms, and many fatal disorders.

**LEE'S ELIXIR.**  
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate  
coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats and  
approaching consumptions.

To parents who have children afflicted  
with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is  
of the first magnitude, as it affords imm-  
ediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short  
time removes the most cruel disorder to  
which children are liable—The Elixir is so  
perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small,  
that no difficulty arises in taking it.

**LEE'S GRAND RESTORATIVE.**  
Proved by long and extensive experience  
to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of  
Nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of  
spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood,  
hysterical affections, inward weakness, vio-  
lent cramps in the stomach and back, in-  
digestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach,  
involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs,  
relaxations, obstinate gleet, flux albus (or  
white) in potency, barrenness, &c. &c.

**LEE'S INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER  
DROPS.**

For the cure of Agues, Remittent and In-  
termittent Fevers.

**LEE'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND  
EXTRACT OF MUSTARD.**  
A safe and efficacious remedy for acute  
and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lum-  
bago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains,  
sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,  
&c.

**LEE'S SOVEREIGN  
OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.**  
A preparation which for pleasantness,  
ease, safety and expedition, gives place to  
no application whatever—free from mer-  
cury, or any pernicious ingredient, and at-  
tended with that troublesome and tor-  
menting smart which generally accompa-  
nies other medicines, prepared for the  
same purpose. This vegetable remedy is  
so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used  
with the utmost safety on the most delicate  
pregnant lady, or on a child not a week old.

**LEE'S GENUINE EYE WATER.**  
A sovereign remedy for all diseases of  
the Eyes, whether the effect of natural  
weakness or of accident.

**LEE'S GENUINE PERSIAN LOTION.**  
So celebrated among the fashionable  
throughout Europe as an invaluable cosme-  
tic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from  
corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis  
of other lotions) and of unparalleled effi-  
cacy in preventing and removing blemishes  
in the face and skin, of every kind, parti-  
cularly freckles, pimples, pits, small  
pox, inflammation, redness, scurfs, letters,  
ring worms, sun burns, prickly, heat-pre-  
mature wrinkles, &c. The persian Lotion  
operates mildly without impeding that na-  
tural perspiration which is essential to  
health—yet its effects are speedy and per-  
manent, rendering the skin delicately soft  
and clear, improving the complexion and  
restoring the bloom of youth.

**DAMASK LIP SALVE.**  
**TOOTH ACHER DROPS;**  
The only remedy yet discovered which  
gives immediate and lasting relief, in the  
most severe instances.

**ANODYNE ELIXIR.**  
For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache,  
**RESTORATIVE TOOTH POWDER,**  
for the Teeth and Gums.

**THE INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.**  
For the cure of Venereal complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to re-  
mind the public that those Medicines have  
been for several years prepared by the late  
Richard Lee & Son, to whom they are the  
most respectable citizens—Without at-  
tending to our signature the purchaser may  
be disappointed by receiving no benefit—  
not having our genuine Medicines.

To detect counterfeits, observe each ar-  
ticle has on the outside wrapper, the signa-  
ture of  
**Michael Lee & Co.**  
late Richard Lee & Son.  
June 29, 1810.

### For Sale, A STOUT, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

well qualified for a house servant, or  
plantation work. Inquire of the prin-  
ter.  
July 20, 1810.

### POTTERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs  
the public that he has commenced  
the above business in Shepherd's-  
Town, in the house lately occupied by  
Jacob Haines, where he will constantly  
keep a complete assortment of every  
article in the Pottery line, which he  
will sell very low for cash. From his  
experience in the above business he  
flatters himself to be able to execute his  
work in the most complete and hand-  
some manner. A considerable allow-  
ance will be made to store keepers and  
others who buy to sell again.

The highest price given for old  
Pewter and Lead.

A boy about 14 or 15 years of  
age will be taken as an apprentice to the  
above business.

**SAMUEL SNAVELY.**  
Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 1810.

### Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed, at public  
auction, at the court house in  
Charles town, upon the 14th day of Au-  
gust next,

**A House and half Lot**  
of ground, lying in said town known  
by No. 83, fronting liberty street, be-  
longing to the estate of John Hains, se-  
nior, dec'd. The terms will be made  
known on the day of sale, by

**JACOB HAINS,**  
**JOHN UNSEL, jun. } Ex'ors.**  
July 20, 1810.

### NOTICE.

THOSE who executed their notes  
to the subscriber for the amount of  
their purchases at the sale of Michael  
Kellenberger's personal property, in  
Charles town, and those whose notes  
have been transferred to me by Tho-  
mas Riley, are hereby notified that un-  
less payment be made by the first day  
of August next, suits will be indiscri-  
minately brought.

**ANN FRAME.**  
July 20, 1810.

A man who is ca-  
pable of teaching the dif-  
ferent branches of the  
English language, &c. &c.  
wants a situation. He  
may be known by either  
applying to the printer,  
or addressing a note to  
**S. R. Harper's Ferry.**  
July 27, 1810.

### Scythes and Sickles.

**JUST RECEIVED,**  
Waldron's prime cradling and grass  
scythes,  
Best German ditto,  
English and German Whetstones,  
Hugh Long's (warranted) Sickles,  
Whisky by the barrel or gallon,  
Superfine flour by the barrel,  
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's  
and Wooden Ware,  
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,  
Prime Seal and Upper Leather  
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,  
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,  
Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Together with almost every other  
article that the Farmer's may require.  
All which will be furnished on the most  
pleasing terms.

**JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.**  
P. S. They expect a further supply  
of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of  
the Partners is now at market. High-  
est price paid for hides and skins for  
the tan yard—and clean linen and  
cotton rags for the paper mill.  
Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

### LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

Boston, July 18.

Last evening arrived here the brig  
Richmond, capt. Johnson, 42 days  
from Bristol, England; who politely  
favoured us with London papers to the  
second of June.

The news from Spain and Portugal,  
is not so late as we have received di-  
rect. The French papers continued  
full of accounts of French victories  
over the Spanish "rebels." On the  
30th of May, a fleet with reinforce-  
ments for Spain and Portugal, sailed  
from Portsmouth.

Napoleon and the empress were to  
return to Paris from their northern  
tour the 30th May.

An attempt had been made to assas-  
sinate the Duke of Cumberland, (fifth  
son of the King) in his sleep, by an It-  
alian valet, named Seillis. The Duke  
received eight or ten wounds from a  
sword; but wrest it from the assassin,  
the latter ran into his chamber, and cut  
his throat with a razor, which occa-  
sioned his immediate death. The pa-  
pers are filled with particulars of this  
horrid transaction.

Burdett remained in the tower.—  
Parliament it was expected would be  
prorogued the 19th June, when he  
would be liberated. The papers are  
silent respecting him.

We find very little mention of Amer-  
ican affairs. The Catholic question in  
the Commons had been negated  
213 to 109.

The Duke of Albuquerque had ar-  
rived in London, Minister from the  
Spanish Regency.

The British King was at Court the  
30th May, in good health. The Prin-  
cess Amelia was convalescent.—Mr.  
Wintham lay dangerously ill.

The port of Elsinour had been de-  
clared to be in a state of blockade.

A letter from Paris, dated May  
24th, says—"A mitigation of the se-  
verity of the decree for the confiscation  
of American property, you know is  
not to be expected."

LONDON, MAY 29.

A vessel which left Ostend on Satur-  
day last, brought letters from the con-  
tinent up to that date. They relate the  
following interesting fact:—When Bo-  
naparte and his suite were visiting the  
docks and harbour of that place, on  
Sunday the 20th inst. he observed a  
ship standing in, and waited till it had  
cast anchor. On the master's landing  
he was ushered into the presence of  
the emperor, whose rank was not re-  
vealed, and who enquired from what  
part of the world he came? Alarmed  
at this question, the master stated that  
he came from Norway, and that his  
vessel was laden with wood. "You  
do not tell me the truth," replied Na-  
poleon; let me see your licence; you  
are from England." Fearful lest the  
production of his licence should subject  
his ship and cargo to confiscation, the  
trader still hesitated, when Bonaparte,  
penetrating into the cause of his ap-  
prehension, assured him that it was un-  
founded. The licence and the ship's  
papers were then produced and surren-  
dered, and the master received orders  
to attend in two hours at the Imperial  
Hotel, when the surprise occasioned  
by his discovering that the person with  
whom he had conversed was the emper-  
or had subsided, he was closely ques-  
tioned by Napoleon on the state of  
British commerce. The latter tried  
to ascertain the motives which could  
induce our government to object to  
taking from France a portion of our im-  
ports in wine and brandy? When his  
curiosity had been satisfied, he return-  
ed the licence and papers, and allowed  
the vessel to unload and take on board  
a cargo of wheat. After this, accord-  
ing to the report of the captain, Napo-  
leon formally announced to the Cham-  
ber of Commerce at Ostend, his deter-  
mination to sign no more licences for  
imports, unless England would consent  
to receive wines and brandy; in which  
case, he was willing to grant licences  
to enable vessels to proceed directly to  
a British port, and thus secure to both  
governments the reciprocal advantages  
of a circumvented trade.

Recent advices from Holland state,  
that great quantities of colonial produce

had been seized, and a considerable  
addition had been made to the French  
force in that country. A letter dated  
May 15, mentions that the whole of  
the American property which had been  
detained there, and which amounted  
to more than two millions of dollars,  
was to be sold on the 15th of next  
month, under the decree lately publish-  
ed at Paris. In the same communica-  
tion it is mentioned that the like pro-  
ceeding is to be adopted in all the ports  
of Flanders and Holland. Another  
letter from Schowen, of the 17th inst.  
observes, that the decree just alluded  
to is carrying into execution with the  
utmost rigour, and many ships in that  
harbour and in the neighbourhood  
were in consequence put under seques-  
tration.

Letters of the date of May 21, were  
yesterday received from the South of  
France, which state that reinforce-  
ments to the amount of 75,000 men,  
15,000 of which were the imperial  
guards, had passed through on their  
way to Spain. Their route was  
through Saintes & Angouleme. Mas-  
sena was to be vested with the chief  
command of this force; by the efforts of  
which and the French troops already  
there, he is understood to have pledg-  
ed himself to effect the complete sub-  
jugation of the country.

They also state, that in virtue of the  
decree of the 23d of March, which was  
only promulgated a few weeks back, all  
American vessels & their cargoes, de-  
tained in any of the ports of France,  
Holland, Italy, or any other place oc-  
cupied by the French troops, had been  
finally condemned.

Letters from Gottenburg and Heli-  
goland, state, that ten American ships  
had been captured by the Danish pri-  
vateers, and had been condemned by  
the court of admiralty at Copenhagen.

The emperor of Austria has issued  
a decree, prohibiting after the 6th of  
June, the importation of coffee, ex-  
cept under special licence, and paying  
a duty 60 florins per quintal. Upon  
the publication of this decree, coffee in-  
stantly rose from 6 fl. 30 k. to 9 florins  
per pound.

MAY 30.

We received the following impor-  
tant letter from Paris yesterday morn-  
ing:

Paris, May 24.—The fate of Tur-  
key is, we believe, decided. It is un-  
derstood that a treaty has been in con-  
templation some time, and is now  
about to be executed, between the  
courts of Paris, Vienna, and Peters-  
burgh, for the expulsion of this Maho-  
metan intruder from among the Chris-  
tian nations of Europe. The couriers  
that pass and repass continue very fre-  
quent, and almost daily.

"You have received most probably  
before this time the decree published  
here on the 13th. It is not an unex-  
pected blow, and it will be a very ser-  
ious one, considering the immense  
quantity of American property in this  
country. As to a mitigation of its  
severity, you know it is not to be ex-  
pected."

"The buzz respecting a peace be-  
tween England and France, has, like  
other unfounded rumours, died away,  
and we no more expect it now than we  
did before it was mentioned."

Letters from the Flemish depart-  
ments of France, state, that a courier  
was dispatched from Antwerp, by the  
emperor in person to the emperor of  
Russia, with an important communi-  
cation, supposed to relate to their mutual  
designs for the subjugation of the Ot-  
toman empire. From Antwerp we  
are informed, that by an imperial de-  
cree, published there, all colonial pro-  
duce in the towns of Breda, Bergen op  
Zoom, Hezoghusch, and others, ceded  
to the French, is to be sequestered and  
sold immediately. The Director of  
the Douaniers of that city addressed a  
circular letter for this purpose to the  
agents under his orders.

**IMPORTANT ORDER.**  
Foreign Office, May 20, 1810.

The king has been pleased to cause  
it to be signified by the most noble the  
marquis Wellesley, his majesty's prin-  
cipal secretary of state for foreign af-  
fairs, to the ministers of friendly and  
neutral powers, residing at this court,

that the necessary measures have been  
taken by his majesty's command, for  
the blockade of the port of Elsinour,  
and that from this time all the mea-  
sures authorised by the laws of nations,  
and the respective treaties between his  
majesty and the different neutral pow-  
ers, will be adopted and executed with  
respect to all vessels which may at-  
tempt to violate the said blockade.

### MISCELLANEOUS ART