SUMMER EVENING.

How sweet the summer gales of night,
That blow, when all is peaceful round;
As if some spirit's downy flight,
Swept silent through the blue profound.

How sweet at midnight to recline,
Where flows the cool and fragrant stream;
There half repeat some raptur'd line;
There court each wild and fairy dream.

Or idle mark the volumed clouds,
Their broad, deep mass of darkness throw,
Where, as the moon her radiance shrouds,
Their changing sides with silver glow.

Or see where from that depth of shade,
The ceaseless lightning faintly bright,
In silence plays, as if afraid,
To break the deep repose of night.

Or gaze on heaven's unumber'd fires,
While dimly-imaged thoughts arise,
And fancy, loosed from earth, aspires,
To search the secrets of the skies.

What various beings there reside,
What forms of life to man unknown,
Drink the rich flow of bliss, whose tide
Swells from beneath the eternal throne.

Or life's uncertain scenes revolve,
And musing how to act or speak,
Feel some high wish, some proud resolve,
Throb in the heart, or flush the cheek.

Meanwhile, may reason's light, whose beam,
Dimmed by the world's oppressive gloom,
Sheds but a dull, unsteady gleam,
In this still hour its rays relume.

Then oft in this still hour be mine,
The light all meaner passions fear,
The wandering thought the high design,
And fairy dreams to virtue dear.

From a Philadelphia paper, of June 4.

COMMUNICATION.

For the information of those who are well-wishers, and who are desirous of encouraging improvements in Arts and Domestic Manufactures.

The new *patent Shearing Machine*, invented by *F. B. Killogg* (for shearing Woollen Cloth) having met with such general success in the New England States, and also in Europe; the Agents for the Proprietor take the liberty to inform the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of the adjoining and Southern States, that one of the Machines is now in operation at the Manufactory in Germantown. A particular description of said Machine will not be given here. Suffice it to say, that the nap is raised by a card or brush cylender and cut on steel wires, and will shear with ease 30 yards an hour; and its motion may be increased to shear twice that quantity; & may be worked either by hand or by water. The success which it has met with in England, since patented there, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation.

Those persons who may wish for a further explanation of its principles, and of the utility of it, will be referred for information to *Winpenny & Large*, of Germantown, where the Machine is in operation; or to some of the most respectable Gentlemen in the city.—Those ingenious Mechanics who are concerned in dressing Cloth, or in building Machinery in this or any of the adjoining States, are respectfully requested to call on *Benjamin Wills*, No. 53, Vinestreet, who is authorised to contract for the building of said Machinery, and vending the patent-right.

Information may also be had at No. 32, North Fourthstreet.

☞ Those Printers, who are friend to American Improvements, are respectfully solicited to give the above an insertion.

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.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For Sale at this office.

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 practioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co.

Millsgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Carding & Spinning.

THE subscriber's machines, near Bucklestown, are now in complete order. He flatters himself that the advantage which the wool derives from having separate machines for breaking and rolling, will insure him a large share of custom. His having two machines will enable him to card for customers that come from a distance while they stay. He has had his spinning machine put in order by an experienced hand, and has employed a spinner that is acquainted with the business; but he cannot undertake to spin finer than 12 cuts to the pound, as it would require another machine on a different construction, in addition to the one he has, to spin wool very fine. If persons living at a distance should join, and send their wool together in a waggon, to be carded, he will furnish the person sent with boarding & lodging, and pasture for the horses, gratis, while the wool is carding, and execute the work with the greatest dispatch.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

June 8, 1810.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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. *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.

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.

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.

J. T. A. WASHINGTON,
SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 25, 1810. t.f.

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'CARTNEY.

Charles-Town, April 20.

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,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,
Prime Soal 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. Highest 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.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charlestown, 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. t.f.

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.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 18th ult. from the subscriber living at the Sulphur Spring, Berkeley county, Virginia, a negro woman named NELLY, about twenty four years old, very fleshy, stout and strong; when spoken to casts her eyes downwards and smiles; is a very notable house servant. It is supposed she has a free pass, and will endeavor to pass for a free woman; she took with her a variety of clothing, not recollected. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home or secured in some jail so that I may get her again.

JOSEPH MINGHINE.

June 8, 1810.

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.

A Miller

Who can be well recommended, may obtain a good situation and immediate employment by applying to

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, June 15, 1810.

Feathers Wanted.

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

June 8, 1810.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1810. [No. 119.

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* 18¾ *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.*

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 HAYNIE.

Battle Town, June 27, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man,

who is well acquainted with farming. He is about 33 years old, and remarkably stout and strong. Apply to the Printer, or to Samuel Washington, living on Bullskin.

June 29, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

Twenty-two valuable Virginia born Negroes,

(among whom are two carpenters and a blacksmith) will be sold, in Charles town, to the highest bidder, for cash, upon the 10th day of July next—said negroes having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of William Byrd Page, esq.

THOMAS GRIGGS, jun.

June 29, 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.

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. *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.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM BERRY.

Charles town, June 29, 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.

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 Llewellin, 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, 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.

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A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

☞ Some person, (I presume thro' mistake) took from the grove where preaching was on Sunday last, a Windsor chair, of mine. It was made by Mr. Brown, of this place, is painted black, and has a square back. I will thank the person who has it in possession, to return it.

GEO. HITE.

June 29, 1810.

MANUFACTURES.

We have seen with pleasure a Report from the committee of the "Maryland association for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures. This Association, says the Whig, is a society formed in Baltimore city and county, for encouraging domestic manufactures, particularly those of cotton, linen and woolen;—The members, near 2000 in number, having *subscribed* articles of agreement not to wear foreign cloths, or use other foreign articles; provided good substitutes could be produced at home.—The facts detailed in this Report are of the most auspicious character.

Various institutions for the spinning and weaving of cotton, are on foot near Baltimore. The Union Manufactory, on Petapsco, has a capital of 1,000,000 dollars; and will have from 6 to 8 thousand spindles, 800 of which are now at work. The Company prepare all their own machinery.

E. & J. Levering & Co's. factory, on Gwynn's Falls, has a capital of 200,000 dollars; & will have 5000 spindles in operation in August next. It will go extensively into the corduroy, thickset and velveteen wares.

The "Washington Cotton Company" on Jones's Falls, have a capital of 8000 dollars, and 1000 spindles in motion—with which they spin 2,000 hanks of yarn per week, from No. 8 to 30. They have a dye-house, and 7 looms for cords, twills, stripes, chambravs, ginghams, sheetings & shirtings.

There is a Calico printing and dying factory, on Gwynn's Falls—and a manufactory of Hats and Bonnets, belonging to a Mr. Cartee, of the town of Baltimore.

Besides these larger establishments, there are more than 50 looms, in and near the town, employed on Summer cotton-ware.

The woolen manufactory on Jones's Falls, is greatly enlarged and improved.

The Domestic Warehouse & other stores in Baltimore, have now for sale the following wearing articles of home manufacture, drawn from various parts of the union; viz. Flaxen and tow linen; cotton sheeting & shirting; printed calicoes, shawls and handkerchiefs; cotton and lindsey stripes, Chambrays; Virginia Cloth; bedticking and coverlets; cotton yarn and thread of various kinds and colours; sewing silk and cotton; coatings, coarse and fine cloths; cassimeres and cassinetts; morocco hats and caps; buckskin breeches, pantalons and gloves; hosiery yarn and shoe-thread; cotton and thread hose; ladies' hats and bonnets, &c.

Exclusive of the foregoing manufactures, there are others, which have attained considerable perfection at Baltimore. There is one paper mill, which has a capital of 40,000 dollars; and makes 12,000 reams per annum——another with a capital of 70,000 makes 40,000 reams. Two Gun-powder mills whose capital is 160,000 dollars, that make 62 quarter casks a day. A spade, shovel and hoe manufactory, whose capital is 8,000 dollars; that is said to make 8 doz. of spades and shovels per diem. The glass works of Mr. Frieze, capital 40,000 dollars, annually producing 3,400 boxes of glass, each containing 100 feet. The type foundery of S. Sower, &c. capital 10,000 dollars, that casts from 12 to 14,000 lb. of types per annum——Not to speak of the paper-hanging factory of Thomas and Caldcleugh—nor of the slitting iron, rolling and nail factory of Ellicot, & Co. on the Petapsco, with a capital of 50,000 dollars.

From these facts, the Committee do not hesitate to infer, "that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury must fall far short of the real progress made, and of the capital embarked in domestic manufactures through the Union."

We in Virginia, are behind our sister states of the north—in this patriotic career. But the good work has commenced. Spinning machines on a small scale, are winding their way into the counties, to the South & West of us. The "Swi t Creek Cotton Factory," within a few miles of Petersburg, has 300 spindles in motion, and in a few weeks, will have 300 more——exclusive of some preparatory machinery, on an improved plan. *Enquirer.*

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, June 20.

By an arrival yesterday, we received London papers to the 14th of May.—They are not fruitful of event.

Excepting that the appointment of Mr. Morier, as Secretary of Legation to the U. States, had been *gazetted*, we find nothing on the subject of our relations with England.

Every thing remained quiet in England;—Burdett was in the tower; & his friends did not increase in parliament. The great opposition Lords Grey and Grenville had declared in favor of parliament privileges. The Speaker of the Commons had obtained leave to defend against Burdett's action.

A singular attempt had been made by the British government to induce Ferdinand to escape from his prison in France but he had refused to accede to it—had given information to his prison keeper of the attempt, and obtained the arrest of the agent; and had requested to be adopted as Napoleon's son—So say the French papers. Circumstances render the account of the attempt probable.

The English accounts from Cadiz are to the 1st of May. They state the French approaches against it to be forward; and that they had taken fort Matagorda, on the N. E. side of the harbor. The city was well fortified; and had a strong garrison. An incessant cannonade was kept up by the besiegers & besieged. The possession of this fort has given the French a great advantage in prosecuting their operations against Cadiz. They had fired red-hot shot on some of the British ships, and compelled them to change their positions.

Letters had been received at London in six days from Lisbon, stating that the British and Portuguese forces were on the frontiers, pushing forward to Salamanca, where it was understood the French forces were. Massena was to command the invaders of Portugal, with Ney, Junot, and Regnier under him.

Accounts are published from Sweden of a plot to restore the late king. It was unsuccessful; but produced much fermentation, which had not entirely subsided.

Count Bernstoff has resigned his office of Danish prime minster, disgusted it is said, at the devotion of his sovereign to the ruinous continental system of the French Emperor.

Napoleon was making tours in company with his lovely Empress, who was said to have acquired a commanding influence over him. They were visiting Antwerp. The Arch-duke Charles was becoming a favorite with Bonaparte, who had advanced him to the highest dignity in his Legion of Honor, and it was said, would make him King of Spain.

There were no indications of peace. A British fleet had arrived in the Baltic.

PARIS, April 29.—The minister of Police [Fouche] has announced to the Emperor, that the commandant of the castle of Valancay has given information of the introduction into that Castle of a Baron de Kolli, calling himself a minister of England to Prince Ferdinand, [the legitimate King of Spain, a prisoner in that castle!] The diamonds, &c. of which he was the bearer, are deposited at the Police office.

[Here follows a letter from Ferdinand apprising the French Government of the conduct of Kolli:—Also a certificate of the Marquis Wellesley, as a credential for Kolli; also, a letter from the British king to Ferdinand, assuring the latter of his friendship and alliance;—of the means employed to rescue Spain from her invaders and imploring him to escape from his servitude. Then follows a letter from the Governor of Valancay, giving an account of the celebration of 1st April, in honor of the emperor's marriage, at which the Spanish Princes testified their joy on the event, and when Ferdinand 7th gave as a toast:—"Our august Sovereigns Napoleon the Great and Maria-Louisa his august spouse:"—and also a letter from Prince Ferdinand, declaring his wish to become the adopted son of Napoleon.]

On the examination of Kolli, he said

he was Charles Leopold, Baron de Kolli, aged 32, a native of Ireland, and minister to Ferdinand 7th.—That he came to France with proper credentials and letters to Ferdinand; that he had funds with him to the amount of 200,000 francs:—that his project was to effect the escape of Ferdinand from his confinement; by stationing relays of horses and carriages to the coast, where a squadron of the line, a frigate, a brig and a galliot, under Commodore Cockburne, were stationed to receive them: That he was accompanied by M. de St. Bonnel; that under pretence of having curious articles [diamonds] to sell, he attempted to obtain an interview with Prince Ferdinand in order to put into his hands the letters he was entrusted with; but that the Prince refused either to hear or see him; and he had reason to believe that he sent information of his proposals to the governor of the castle, which occasioned his arrest.

LONDON, May 14—The gazette contains general Graham's and captain Maclaine's official account of the evacuation of the fort of Matagorda, situated on the main land opposite to fort Punta, in the inner harbor of Cadiz. It was garrisoned by 142 British soldiers and seamen, under captain Maclaine. It stood a two months investment, and was a heap of ruins when left. The gallant defence cost us the lives of Major Lefebvre, of the engineers, and 15 privates; we also had a lieut. 2 midshipmen, and 53 privates wounded.

The French papers are full of official accounts of actions and skirmishes in Spain; in at least half of which the Spaniards were the assailants; but who, as is always the case in the French accounts were dispersed and cut in pieces.

Letters from Gibraltar state, that count Tilley, a French spy, had been sent from the garrison to be tried.—The reports of a victory over the French in Catalona, by gen. O'Donnel, are corroborated.

Our squadron under sir James Saumarez, has safely arrived in the Baltic.

The emperor Napoleon is on a visit to Holland. On the 4th May, king Louis sat out to meet him.

We learn from Malta, that the Sublime Porte had given to Mr. Adair the most positive assurances of the Grand Seignior's determination to maintain inviolate his alliance with G. Britain.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MAY 7.—In the House of Lords Earl Gray and Lord Grenville declared their intention to support the dignity and privileges of Parliament; and lord Erskine expressed his determination to support the supremacy of the law.

In the Commons, a petition was presented from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of London, praying for the release of sir F. Burdett and Mr. Jones. It was moved, that it lie on the table.—This was opposed as the petition was disrespectful and insolent; and after a second day's debate, was negatived, 128 to 36.

MAY 14.—The Speaker acquainted the House that earl Moira had been served with a process at the suit of sir F. Burdett, as Constable of the Tower.

The committee on the privileges of the House reported, that the Speaker and Serjeant at Arms should be suffered to appear in Court, and plead to the action brought against them by sir F. Burdett, for false imprisonment; which was agreed to, and the attorney-general was ordered to defend them.

Mr. *Whitbread* stated to the House, that if the late Secretary for Foreign Affairs was in his place, he was prepared to ask him some questions relative to the late correspondence with America. He did not intend to make any motion, as he had looked into the papers, and found it unnecessary.

Foreign-Office Downing street, May 10.—The King has been pleased to appoint *John Philip Morier*, esq. to be his majesty's Secretary of Legation to the U. States of America.

Plymouth, E. May 1.—Last evening 72 prisoners were landed from the Valiant, and escorted to Mill-Prison; they are mostly Americans from on board French privateers; several officers are among them, who have considerable property about them.

London, May 15.—American vessels are not excluded from Swedish ports, as was expected. All the American ships which arrived between the 24th ult. and the period at which the last letters came away, were admitted at Gottenburg.

CHARLES-TOWN, July 6.

COMMUNICATION.

The imprisonment of Sir F. Burdett has very justly excited some interest in America, and is thought by many to be a very unwarrantable stretch of power. That this should be the case in a country where the freedom of thought, of speech and action, is exercised with so little restraint as in America, is not to be wondered at. Such is the construction of the mind, such the organization of the blood and nerves of an American, that a friend of liberty cannot suffer in the most distant region of the earth, without rousing into action the sympathies of every American heart. But while we suffer under these agonizing reflections, we may derive a ray of comfort by comparing our own situation with that of any other people upon earth.

The powers of our congress we all know, and the rights and liberties of the citizen are very generally understood. Let us then allow ourselves a moment to examine the powers of the British Parliament. "All *mischiefs*," says Blackstone, "and *grievances, operations* and remedies, that transcend the *ordinary course* of the laws; are within the reach of this *extraordinary tribunal*." The offence of Gale Jones, who was imprisoned for an attack upon the privileges of Parliament, was *certainly* out of, and did "transcend the ordinary course of the law." "For *whatever matter* arises concerning either house of Parliament, ought to be *examined, discussed, and adjudged* in that house to which it relates, and not *elsewhere*." Jones then did transgress, for he "discussed matters" belonging to the house of commons, in a public journal. But it will be asked, did he commit a breach of privilege? Certainly he did, if the house of commons adjudged it so; for says Blackstone, b. 1, chap. ii. "the privileges of Parliament are very large and indefinite;" which has occasioned an observation, "*that the principal privilege of Parliament consisted in this, that its privileges were not certainly known to any but the Parliament itself.*" Then it follows of course that *any thing* is a *breach* of privilege, which a majority of Parliament may adjudge so. This is certainly a very broad definition, and may appear ridiculous to us, but it is nevertheless law for Sir Francis Burdett and Gale Jones.

Well then, if Jones was guilty, as I think we have very clearly proved, Sir Francis must have been equally so, for he not only "discussed matters" belonging to the house of commons, but he denied their powers to decide Jone's case, and their authority to commit him. But least the reader should still doubt the powers of the commons to imprison, I will give one or two more very extraordinary quotations. "It can" [meaning the Parliament] says Blackstone, vol. 1. p. 161, "do every thing that is not *naturally* impossible, and therefore some have not scrupled to call its powers, by a figure *rather* too bold, the *omnipotence of Parliament*." Here then we have a figure *rather too bold* for the obsequious Judge Blackstone.

And what renders it very easy to commit an offence against Parliament is their own peculiar law called the "*lex et consuliudo Parliamenti*;" which sir E. Coke observes, is "*ab omnibus quærenda, a multis ignorata, a paucis cognata.*"

Having shewn that Parliament has the power to commit, now let us see if we can find any precedents by which we can support the late commitments. We have that of the hon. Alexander Murray, who was committed by the Speaker's warrant "for a contempt of the privileges of Parliament." And at Easter T. 24th Geo. 2d. he applied to the court of King's Bench to bail him, but the judges declared "they had no jurisdiction in the case." Now if the foregoing commitment had been *illegal* or even contrary to custom, the court would certainly have granted bail, and in all probability discharged him. And the above cited case is in coincidence with this maxim, "that what Parliament doth, no power on earth can undo." Blackstone, vol. 1, p. 161. In Easter T. 11 Geo. 3d, Brass Crosby, esq, lord mayor of London and a member of Parliament, was brought to the common pleas on a habeas corpus, at common law, to be discharged from a commitment by virtue of the Speaker's warrant, for a contempt. De Grey, Chief Justice, delivered the unanimous opinion of the court, that the house of commons are the *exclusive* arbiters of their own peculiar privileges; and that their *power* of committing is *inherent* from the very nature of their institution; 3 Jac. 1, c. 13. And Lord Raymond 938, in the case of Ashby and White, and 8 St. Tr. 90, goes so far as to say, that "the *adjudication* of Parliament is tantamount to a *conviction*, and their *commitment* equal to an *execution*, and that *no court* can discharge a *prisoner* committed in execution by another court. Cro. Car. 68.

Having shewn that the house of commons have not only the *law*, but *custom and precedent* to support them in their late commitments; let us spend a few moments inquiring what would be the situation of the nation, if this power did not exist in Paliament.—The people in their majesty have trampled upon the ancient authority of the king, and declared "that the king or his courts of law shall not be allowed to imprison their representatives, or lay any restraint whatever upon them, during the session of Parliament." But they foresaw the necessity of such a power existing somewhere—for they well knew that a Parliament would be like an ill contrived machine without order or harmony, unless regulated by proper rules and laws. Accordingly, says Blackstone, *whatever matter* arises concerning either house of Parliament, ought to be *examined, discussed and ajudged* in that house to which it relates, and *not elsewhere*. Now if this power did not exist in Parliament, a refractory or discontented member might write and print whatever he should think proper, call in question all their powers, deny the validity of every act, and finally involve the nation in a revolution; and there would be no remedy against the mover of this mighty mischief, but murder or assassination! At present there is no doubt the Parliament is very corrupt, but will ever so high a degree of corruption justify an individual in writing and printing, or committing in any manner, what would tend in a perilous state of public affairs to fan the sparks of discontent into a flame? I say not. Revolutions are dangerous, and most commonly mingled with more atrocity than virtue; they are also attended with so many outrages and disorders, with such uncertainty and expence of blood, that the people become disgusted with their situation, and accept of any government a favorite demagogue shall propose, rather than submit to the dreadful evils of a long revolution.

A. Z.

The Baltimore Whig states that gen. *Samuel Smith*, Senator of the U. S. for the state of Maryland, has commenced an action for slander against the Editors of the Baltimore Federal Republican.

Manufactures.—Instructions have been given from the Treasury Department, to the different marshals, deputies and other persons to be employed in taking the next census, to take account of the manufactures in each district, to note their quantity and supposed value, &c. An excellent plan to develope our domestic resources and industry.

Impressment.—No less than *six* American citizens, all natives of Connecticut, have lately been impressed in a British port. The distracted mother of one of the young men, writes to her daughter in Baltimore, that she knows not which of the two she ought more to detest—British tyranny, or American cowardice; that her husband had sacrificed his fortune and risked his life through the American revolution, which was a struggle for independence—but the degenerate race of the present day suffer his son to be dragged in slavery.

Whig.

BANKS—We learn that Mr. Blodget, of Washington city, recently obtained a complete and accurate return of all the banks in the United States. On the 1st of April last, the number of banks was 103, and of the branches 30, making in all 133. The nominal capital of the whole of these banks exceeds *fifty eight millions of dollars.*

There are some curious articles in the French papers respecting Kotzebue. His Journal, entitled the Bee, it appears, has been suppressed, in consequence of its being obnoxious to the great Napoleon, who, with all his armies and cannon, is still afraid of paper bullets. Kotzebue has fortunately escaped, and has embarked at Kiel for England.

Extract of a letter from a British officer in Cadiz, to his friend in Plymouth, (Eng.) dated 30th April.

It will not be very long before I expect to see you, for it is impossible, notwithstanding the flattering prospect we have hitherto had, to retain our position or to defend this city in the present situation of affairs.

On the 22d instant, we were under the necessity of abandoning the important fort of Matagorda, after suffering a severe loss from the destructive fire of the French artillery, which completely destroyed the fort and rendered it no longer tenable.

Immediately on our retiring, the French advanced and took possession, and are now busily employed in rendering it a most formidable position, our ships of war have already been obliged to change their stations repeatedly, being exposed to the fire of red hot shot from the enemy's batteries; it only remains for the enemy to complete his arrangements which it is out of our power to prevent, and then Cadiz must fall of course.

For my part I have always dreaded the superiority of the French artillery. I have witnessed the destructive effects of that tremendous engine of modern warfare at the battle of Talavera; we were led to believe that we could easily oppose the French in their own way, our confidence in the lately invented schrapnel shells was such, that we fondly hoped they would prove decisive in our favor, but in this expectation we met with a melancholy disappointment, we found the French could play at the same game, and in a more masterly manner. At that battle (which may be considered a defeat on our part, as we were obliged to retreat, leaving 10,000 killed, wounded and prisoners on the field, yet our general through motives of policy, claimed the victory.) The season was uncommonly dry, and the ground covered thick with brush, the shells which the French fired communicated to the dry brush, and the whole field of battle presented the most awful appearance I ever beheld, being literally enveloped in a general blaze of fire, which in its progress burnt up our dead and wounded men together with a number of horses as they laid on the ground, such was the terrible effect of the prowess of our enemy then—and we stand less chance of success now, for notwithstanding what may be asserted about Spanish patriotism, victories obtained by the patriots, and their attachment to us, I do not believe one word of it. I know them well, their patriotism consists in nothing but vain boasting of what they can do, without the spirit or courage to perform what they say. As to their victories they never yet dared to shew their faces to one fourth of their number of French troops, they have been invariably defeated and driven away from the most impregnable positions, and the greater part excepting a few stragglers, are now cooped up in this place, and as to their attachment to us, I believe they hate us more cordially than we do the French, and would be glad to get rid of us, and I believe their wishes will soon be gratified.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Natchez, to his friend at Norfolk.

"Your friend W——has overtaken me at last at this place, from whence we shall go in company to the Opelousa country. As usual, he is full of news, but what is most surprising, he actually brings us something unusually interesting. He informs me, that in descending the river, he fell in with a party of four men (or rather heroes) who, after suffering shipwreck on the North-West Coast, had not only the spirit to plan, but courage to attempt, and fortitude to persevere and succeed in one of the most daring undertakings I ever have heard of, viz.—*A Journey across the continent, from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean, with no other provision than their guns, with six pounds of powder, and* 20 *pounds of shot.*—Incredible as this circumstance may appear, the short account given by the head of the party, Mr. Baptiste Lavall, to Mr. W——, carries the strongest evidence of the facts.

"Mr. Lavall was born in the city of Philadelphia, and although a republican himself, yet the attachment of his father and family to the king, rendered it necessary for them to remove to Canada after the close of the war, where he ever since had been engaged in the fur trade—That having fallen heir to an estate, he went to England to receive it, & there embarked on a trading voyage to the N.W. coast on board the schooner Sea Otter of 170 tons, and commanded by John Niles—that he was part owner, as well as supercargo—and on the 224 August 1808, the vessel, cargo and crew, consisting of nine souls, were all lost in a violent gale, about 200 miles south of Columbia River, while he, together with Michael Connor, Jean Lozier, and Emanuel Silver, were providentially saved by being absent on a hunt on an uninhabited island—That after waiting some time, in hopes of meeting with some vessel, they gave up that point in despair; when he prevailed on his companions to attempt to cross over the continent by land—That after passing through an endless number of strange and savage nations, amongst whom they were often detained as prisoners, and suffering every privation and hardship that it was possible to endure, they happily succeeded in accomplishing their desperate undertaking."

Philadelphia, June 29.

Yesterday arrived at the Lazaretto, the sch'r Three Friends, capt. Schoyen, 18 days from Laguira. On board this vessel is Don Juan Edwardo, of Caraccas, with dispatches for the deputies lately arrived in the U. S. from that province.

This gentleman informs that the government of Caraccas is at present vested in a Junta, consisting of five persons, who exercise legislative, executive, and for the present likewise judicial functions.

The following ministers have been appointed: one of internal finances, one for foreign affairs, and one of war and navy.

Courts of judicature are not yet regularly organized, nor is the militia yet systematised.

Commercial regulations are undergoing a favourable change for the U. States.

The present government is considered as *temporary* and to continue until all the departments of the province of Venezuela shall have ratified the measures adopted at Caraccas, which it is supposed will soon be the case.—There are only two departments, that of Maracaybo & Coro, which have not yet joined in the late important change of government.

The deputies from the departments of Guyana, Varinas and Cumana, cooperated with the Junta at Caraccas.

Washington City, June 29.

On Tuesday last, *Theodore* Count *Pahlen*, Minister plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the U. S. from his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, was presented to the President of the U. States, to whom he delivered his letters of credence.

Count *Pahlen* is accompanied by Mr. *Poletica* as Counsellor of Legation, Mr. *Ivanoff* as Secretary of Legation, and Count *Nicolas Pahlen* attached to the Legation.

On Monday 25th inst. a General Court Martial was held at the Marine Barracks, by order of Lieut. Col. F. Wharton, for the trial of Lieut Thomas H. Pinkney of the Marines; for charges exhibited against him by lieut. Archibald Henderson of the same corps.

The court having deliberated on the charge and the evidence in support of the charge, brought against Lieutenant Thomas H. Pinkney by Lieutenant Henderson, and having heard the defence of the accused, is of opinion that Lieut. Thomas H. Pinkney is not guilty of the charge brought against him and the court honorably acquits him of the same.

Captain Tarris, of the ship London Trader, arrived, from Cadiz in 45 days, informs, that the French had made no further progress after the reduction of fort Matagorda on the main: that the Spanish and Portuguese force on the island amounted to 32,000 regulars—& the British troops were 9,000 strong, and a reinforcement of 8,000 was daily expected.

The garrison and the inhabitants, none of whom had left Cadiz, since our last accounts, were amply supplied.

Many young men whom the French had doomed to their conscription list, had reached Cadiz—but no apprehension was entertained for its safety.

Admiral Purvis had gone to England, and was succeeded by admiral Pickmore.

From the London Courier of the 15th of May.

The object of the visit of the American frigate commanded by Commodore Baron, late the Chesapeake, to Tonningen, is supposed to be to demand an explanation of the recent and numerous condemnations of Americans by the Danish government.

New-York, June 27.

A gallant exploit honorably rewarded.—On the 6th of October last, capt. Samuel Green of the ship Polly, bound from this port to Falmouth, was captured by a French privateer, about ten or twelve leagues S. W. of the Scilly Islands. The commander of the privateer, after plundering the ship of many valuable articles, took away all the ship's crew excepting Capt. G. and his apprentice; and put on board a Prize-Master and four men, with orders to conduct the ship into the nearest port of France or Spain. On the 9th, having sailed three days for the French coast, capt. Green seized a favourable moment, when two of the Frenchmen were asleep in the cabin, and when two more had just gone below, to recapture the ship. He instantly sprang forward, nailed the cabin doors, fastened the companion, bolted the hatch over the skylight, and secured the man at the helm. Thus, once more master of his ship, he wore her round and steered for the nearest port of England or Ireland. The Frenchmen below having been 2 days in their close confinement, suffering with heat and tortured with the weavils which had wandered from the rice in the hold and infested the cabin, requested to be brought on deck, and promised submission. Humanity induced capt. G. to relieve them from their distressing situation. He brought them up separately, and secured them on different parts of the deck. On the 18th of the same month, after sailing in this manner nine days, without, closing his eyes, he arrived in safety at Bristol, in England. Capt. G. is a native of this country, and, as will appear from the exploit above related, a man of a bold and enterprizing spirit.

For his brave and spirited exertions on this occasion, the New-York and Columbian Insurance Companies, in this city, have presented to Captain Green, and to his apprentice, a generous and honorable reward. The letter accompanying the very liberal compliment, (which, we understand, consisted of an elegant *set of plate* and a check for *seven hundred and fifty dollars,*) together with Capt. Green's answer, have been communicated for publication.

More British Friendship.

His Britanic majesty's sloop of war *Atalanta,** about the 1st of May, in the vicinity of the Western Islands, brought too the schr. Mary, of Boston, *James Perceival*, master; and after the shooner's jib and mainsail were hauled down, the English officer in a most wanton manner, run his vessel foul of said schr. and stove in her broad-side.—The officer and crew of the schr. after getting on board the sloop of war, requested the use of a boat to save their clothes and a considerable amount of specie, from on board the schooner. They were insolently refused, at the same time their boat was ordered on board of a frigate then in company, with the news of this their most gallant and humane exploit!

* Supposed to be an 18 gun brig, Fred. Hickey commander.

Boston Patriot.

In a debate in the British House of Commons on the 6th of March, on a question on which the ministry were left in a minority of thirty-three, Mr. WHITBREAD, in reply to an observation that all the object of the opposition was to oust the minister, made the following sarcastic remarks:

"Still with all the versatility of talent, and fund of information, so characteristic of that learned gentleman; it was astonishing that upon all occasions, the House was surfeited with his stale repetition of the charge, that all that was wanted, was to turn out the minister. Why he would tell him, that thing was impossible. You may indeed knock down a man, but you cannot triumph over a phantom (*loud cries of hear, hear!*). To get rid of such an administration as the present, was not to be atchieved by our victory, or their defeat. They will never dissipate until we actually are able to pulverise them; to grind them, as it were, into imperceptible particles. They remind one of a Neapolitan puppet shew, where though poor Punch received goad after goad, and though he remained to all appearance lifeless, yet, when asked whether he is dead or not, up jumps the little fellow alive, as as if nothing had happened. (*Loud and continued laughing.*)

"Mr. W. concluded with an animated appeal to that House to do its duty to the country. As its advocate he stood forwards, demanding for millions their birth right, the Constitution, the vital spark of which was ministerial responsibility.".

THE LITTLE EMPERROR.

Who could believe it? Yet it is a fact that the little Emperor of the *Washita*, who went to cultivate lands with *chapeaux bras* and *cutteaux au chasse*, is in fact now in the pay of the great Emperor of the West.

It is an absolute fact, that *Burr* had received a *quarter's* pay, as an Agent of France.

It is a solemn truth, that the Writer of this article quarrelled with *Pichon*, in Philadelphia, several years ago, for his making this declaration; that the Governments of both France and England knew that they could *possess Burr, for money*, at any time. Pichon asserted it as a fact, within his own knowledge; and Burr was at that time Vice-president.

It is curious, that it is through this very Pichon Burr obtained passports to enter France.

Would it be very extraordinary, after all, if Burr, who has been as conspicuous as the noted *Scapin*, for cheating every one, and *even himself*, should be at the same time in the pay of England and in the pay of France also?

If it be but a moment considered, that Burr intrigued with *Liston* in *Blount's* conspiracy; with *Merry*, and with *Truje*, at the same time; could it be surprising to find him intriguing all round at the same time?

There are examples of Thieves who have escaped the gallows, through half a century of tricks and adventures.—*Burr's friends* have some reason to congratulate themselves on their connexion! *Aurora, June* 20.]

Connecticut Toryism.—On Thursday last Mr. Jackson entered the loyal city of New-London, the residence of many a little tory sachem, and a standing monument of British cruelty and brutality. The county court was sitting—a hundred people on expence waiting the motions of their honors the judges and the supple gentlemen of the bar. All, however, signified nothing. Fort Griswold, the scene of the massacre of the 6th of September, 1781, was full in view, and the ruins of houses and marks of the conflagration of that day, when the town was *Copenhagen'd* by Arnold and his British myrmidons, were to be seen on every hand. Yet these upright judges, (and every Connecticut judge is by *trade* a federalist) these impartial dispensers of justice, who fear God and respect no man, postponed the business of the court to pay their sycophantic devoirs to the diplomatic champion, keeping the croud of parties, jurors, witnesses, &c. waiting, complaining, fretting, and wishing Jackson and the tory crew at the devil for their trouble. It is understood that there are in New-London those who dined and drank with *Arnold* on the day he burnt the town: there is no doubt but they dined with Mr. Jackson on this occasion. *Columbian.*

A late London paper states, that in addition to the great obelisk to be raised in Paris to the memory of Louis XVI. it was said in an article from the banks of the Elbe under date, April 6, that the surviving members of the national convention now in France who voted for the death of the late monarch or of his queen "would be banished, or imprisoned for life in some state prison." [*Balt. Am.*

It seems, that the two Deputies from Caracas, (as they have been styled,) have gone on to Philadelphia. One of them is a native of Old Spain and the other is a Creole.—We understand, that they were not *officially* introduced to the P. U. S.—through the Secretary of State—that it was no part of their mission to conclude a Treaty with the U. S. and that they merely expressed the strong affection which their countrymen felt for the U. S. and advised us, that all their own ports were open to our merchants. *Enquirer.*

Yesterday at the court of Sessions, before Mr. Recorder Hoffman, James Cheetham, editor of the American Citizen, was tried for a libel on Mrs. Bonneville, in his life of Th. Paine.—After a long and patient hearing he was found guilty—Damages 150 dollars. *N. York Gaz.*

A humorous French writer in describing the peculiarities of the English, tells a story of a man who was going down the bird cage walk, in St. James' Park, to drown himself in the canal, but was stopped in his passage by the centinel, who refused to let him go on, though much intreated to do it. The other, enraged at his disappointment, flew into a passion and exclaimed, that *English liberty was lost forever.*—London Paper.

The use of a Beau.

Kotzebue, in his journey from Berlin to Paris, has the following anecdote. A lady of Paris asked her daughter, "why do you suffer that huge overgrown fellow, who looks like a model in a church steeple, to be continually following you?" "Lord!" replied the daughter, "I must blow my nose, must not I?" The lady had neither *pockets* or *ridicule*—the Beau carried her pocket handkerchief! *Ev. Post.*

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 Cassedy, 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 Grantt, Miss Betsey Gwynn, William Gourley, Sarah Goodwin.

H.

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

I.

Alex. Irvin, Jesse Insco, Washington Jett.

K.

Frederick Klapper.

L.

John D. Lock, Susan Lambdin, Mary Limes.

M.

William M'Clurey, Oliver M'Cormick, 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 Stidman, 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.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 14th instant, at the subscriber's residence, in Charles town, two fresh milch cows, a number of hogs, a good cutting box, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. A credit of three months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.

July 6, 1810.

For Sale,

About sixty or seventy bushels of

OATS.

Apply to the subscriber, living near Charles-Town, Jefferson county.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

July 6, 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 Lozenges.

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, asthmas, 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 unparalleled 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 gleets, 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 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 repellent 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 nanatural 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.

Toothe Ache 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 Toothe 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. 6t.

Lands & Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the western country, offers the following valuable property for sale:

A Small Farm,

containing from 90 to 100 acres, on Bab's Marsh, Frederick county, about 5 miles from Winchester. On the premises are a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c. a valuable orchard of apples and pears in full bearing, an excellent distillery which has been in constant work for some years—the country around abounding in fruit and grain. There are two never failing springs within twenty yards of the house, and two good merchant mills within one mile.

Also, a House and Lot, in Charles town, Jefferson county, the run of said town passing through it—It is valuable for a tanner, brewer, or distiller; the house is two stories high, with seven rooms, a kitchen and stable—the lot contains half an acre, equal to any in the town for a garden.

Likewise, that well known and public stand for a tavern and store, situated at Lee town, Jefferson county, occupied at present by the subscriber, within six miles of Charles town, ten of Shepherd's-town, nine of Martinsburgh, and two and a half of the Sulphur Spring, on a public road to each place, with two comfortable dwelling houses, store house, sheds, garden, and thirteen acres of land; and an excellent spring near the house. I will sell the above property together or separate, or I will divide the land at Lee town into lots from one half to three acres each, to suit purchasers. I will receive in payment two or three likely young negroes, a light waggon, and one or two horses, and three or four hundred dollars in store goods. For further particulars inquire of James Riley, at Winchester, of Henry Haines, at Charles town, or at Lee town of the subscriber.

HENRY HUNTSBERRY.

June 22, 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, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's mill, on the 9th day of July next, for the purpose aforesaid, the following parcels of land, 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 sometime 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.

Wm. B. PAGE.

June 15, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. bearing date upon the 7th of November, 1809, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall positively offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, for that purpose, on Monday the 9th day of July next, at the Rock's mill, in the county of Jefferson, the following tracts of land, to wit: 296 acres, being a part of the Rock's tract, lying on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being the same tract which was purchased by the said Fairfax at a sale made by commissioners under a decree of the superior court of chancery for the district of Staunton, in favour of Muse's executors against said Fairfax. Also, all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax resides, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by the lands of Beeler, Robardett, Gantt, Mrs. Nelson, and William Lee, containing by estimation about 600 acres. The above tracts of land are uncommonly valuable, and especially the latter, being beautifully and advantageously situated, and in point of fertility inferior to none in the valley, about one half of which is cloathed in very valuable timber. Sale to begin at 10, A. M.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

June 15, 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.

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,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,
Prime Soal 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. Highest 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.

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 Charlestown, 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. t.f.

Carding & Spinning.

THE subscriber's machines, near Bucklestown, are now in complete order. He flatters himself that the advantage which the wool derives from having separate machines for breaking and rolling, will insure him a large share of custom. His having two machines will enable him to card for customers that come from a distance while they stay. He has had his spinning machine put in order by an experienced hand, and has employed a spinner that is acquainted with the business; but he cannot undertake to spin finer than 12 cuts to the pound, as it would require another machine on a different construction, in addition to the one he has, to spin wool very fine. If persons living at a distance should join, and send their wool together in a waggon, to be carded, he will furnish the person sent with boarding & lodging, and pasture for the horses, gratis, while the wool is carding, and execute the work with the greatest dispatch.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

June 8, 1810.

A Miller

Who can be well recommended, may obtain a good situation and immediate employment by applying to

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, June 15, 1810.

Feathers Wanted.

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

June 8, 1810.

Spinning Cotton
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR SALE, BY
HAM LTON JEFFERSON.

Charles town, June 29, 1810.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charles town, about the latter end of May, a small black mare, about 13 and a half hands high, supposed to be 6 years old—no brand or mark.—Appraised to thirty dollars.

MOSES GIBBONS.

June 15, 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 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 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.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 18th ult. from the subscriber living at the Sulphur Spring, Berkeley county, Virginia, a negro woman named NELLY, about twenty four years old, very fleshy, stout and strong; when spoken to casts her eyes downwards and smiles; is a very notable house servant. It is supposed she has a free pass, and will endeavor to pass for a free woman; she took with her a variety of clothing, not recollected. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home or secured in some jail so that I may get her again.

JOSEPH MINGHINE.

June 8, 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.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1810. [No. 120.

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* 18¾ *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.*

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 14th instant, at the subscriber's residence, in Charles town, two fresh milch cows, a number of hogs, a good cutting box, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. A credit of three months will be given, upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.

July 6, 1810.

☞ The above sale is postponed until the 21st instant.

Lands & Houses for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of moving to the western country, offers the following valuable property for sale:

A Small Farm,

containing from 90 to 100 acres, on Bab's Marsh, Frederick county, about 5 miles from Winchester. On the premises are a good dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, barn, stable, &c. a valuable orchard of apples and pears in full bearing, an excellent distillery which has been in constant work for some years—the country around abounding in fruit and grain. There are two never failing springs within twenty yards of the house, and two good merchant mills within one mile.

Also, a House and Lot, in Charles town, Jefferson county, the run of said town passing through it—It is valuable for a tanner, brewer, or distiller; the house is two stories high, with seven rooms, a kitchen and stable—the lot contains half an acre, equal to any in the town for a garden.

Likewise, that well known and public stand for a tavern and store, situated at Lee town, Jefferson county, occupied at present by the subscriber, within six miles of Charles town, ten of Shepherd's town, nine of Martinsburgh, and two and a half of the Sulphur Spring, on a public road to each place, with two comfortable dwelling houses, store house, sheds, garden, and thirteen acres of land; and an excellent spring near the house. I will sell the above property together or separate, or I will divide the land at Lee town into lots from one half to three acres each, to suit purchasers. I will receive in payment two or three likely young negroes, a light waggon, and one or two horses, and three or four hundred dollars in store goods. For further particulars inquire of James Riley, at Winchester, of Henry Haines, at Charles town, or at Lee town of the subscriber.

HENRY HUNTSBERRY.

June 22, 1810.

For Sale,
About sixty or seventy bushels of
OATS.

Apply to the subscriber, living near Charles-Town, Jefferson county.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

July 6, 1810.

☞ NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM BERRY.

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 Buder, Elizabeth Boston, William Burnett, Winter Bray, Walter Baker, Abraham Bane, Olly Buckmaster.

C.

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

D.

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

F.

W. P. Flood, F. Fairfax.

G.

John Griggs, John Grantt, Miss Betsey Gwynn, William Gourley, Sarah Goodwin.

H.

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

I.

Alex. Irvin, Jesse Insco, Washington Jett.

K.

Frederick Klapper.

L.

John D. Lock, Susan Lambdin, Mary Limes.

M.

William M'Clurey, Oliver M'Cormick, 2 letters, Cavifer 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 Stidman, 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.

Spinning Cotton
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR SALE, BY
HAMILTON JEFFERSON.

Charles town, June 29, 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,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,
Prime Soal 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. Highest 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.

FRENCH OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Copy of a letter addressed to the Senator, the Minister of General Police, by M. Berthemy, announcing Kolli's arrest, and his being forwarded to Paris.

VALANCAY, April 6.

MONSEIGNEUR—I have the honor to inform your Excellency, by a courier extraordinary, of the event which has just taken place at Valancay.

M. D'Amezaga, Intendant of the Household of the Spanish Princes, came to apprise me, on the part of his Highness Prince Ferdinand, that an English emissary had introduced himself into the castle. I instantly repaired to the Prince's apartments, and found him in a state of great emotion.

"The English," said he addressing himself to me, "have done much injury to the Spanish nation. They continue to cause blood to be shed in my name. The English Ministers, deceived by the false idea that I am detained here by force, have proposed to me means of escape. They have sent to me an individual, who under the pretext of selling some objects of art, engaged to deliver to me a message from his Majesty the King of England."

I speedily discovered and arrested this emissary, who stated himself to be the Baron de Kolli, an Irishman, and minister from his Majesty the King of England to Prince Ferdinand. I forward him post to your Excellency, with the pretty numerous papers of which he was the bearer. The examination to which you will subject him will, I have no doubt, disclose all the details of his plans, and the accomplices he may have had. According to the preliminary inquiries which I have made here, I am induced to think that he has come alone, and that he is totally unacquainted in this place.

I think it my duty, sir, to avail myself of this opportunity to repeat to your excellency what I have already had the honor to communicate to you. Prince Ferdinand is animated with the best disposition; he is profoundly impressed with the opinion that his Majesty the Emperor is his only support, and his best protector. A profound sense of gratitude, the wish and hope of being declared the adopted son of his Majesty the Emperor—such are the sentiments which fill the heart of his Highness; and under such circumstances it was, and at the time when the Prince had assembled every person of distinction in the province, at the Castle of Valancay, to participate in the brilliant entertainments which he gave in celebration of their Majesty's marriage, that the Baron de Kolli came to deliver his wicked and ridiculous messages. Assuredly nothing could have been more easily anticipated than the reception he has experienced.

I request that your Excellency will transmit to me a detailed acknowledgment of the receipt of the various articles which I have addressed to you.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) BERTHEMY.

Copy of a letter from prince Ferdinand to M. Berthemy, governor of the castle of Valancay, dated April 6, apprizing him of the conduct of Kolli!

SIR—An unknown person having introduced himself into this place, under the pretence of working in the turnery line, has subsequently ventured to make to D'Amezaga, our first equerry and intendant, the proposition of carrying me off from Valancai, of delivering to me some letters which he had, and in short of bringing to its issue the project and plan of this horrid enterprise.

Our honor, our repose, the good opinion due to our principles, all would have been singularly compromised, had not M. D'Amezaga been at the head of our household, and had he not, on this perilous occasion, given fresh proof of his fidelity and inviolable attachment, both to his majesty the emperor and king and to me. This officer, whose first step was to inform you at the very instant, of the enterprise in question, apprized me of it immediately after.

I am anxious, sir, to inform you, personally, that I am acquainted with this affair, and to take the occasion of again manifesting my sentiments of inviolable fidelity towards the emperor Napoleon, and the horror which I feel at this infernal project which I wish the authors and abettors to meet with condign punishment.

Accept, sir, the sentiments and esteem of your affectionate,

(Signed) PRINCE FERD.

P. S. I request that you will come to D'Amezaga's at half past 3 o'clock.

Copy of a letter addressed to M. Berthemy by prince Ferdinand, acquainting him with his wish to become the adopted son of his majesty.

Valancay, April 4.

Being desirous of having some conversation with you upon various matters which have long occupied my attention, I request that you will come to M. D'Amezaga's, our first equerry, at three o'clock this afternoon. This individual exclusively enjoys our entire confidence, which he has for a great length of time justly merited, from his excellent conduct in all respects, and the perfect knowledge he possesses of our affairs, which he has always directed to our great satisfaction, and to our advantage.

M. D'Amezaga, who has, on my part, had the honor of conversing with you upon the matters above alluded to, and other affairs which concern us, tells me that you are already acquainted with them. Our conversation, sir, will consequently be but short, and will not interfere with your own affairs.

That which at present occupies my attention is to me an object of the greatest interest. My first wish is to become the adopted son of his majesty the emperor, our august sovereign. I conceive myself to be worthy of this adoption, which would truly constitute the happiness of my life, as well from my perfect love and attachment to the sacred person of his majesty, as by my submission and entire obedience to his intentions and desires. I am, moreover, extremely anxious to leave Valancay, because this residence, which has nothing about it but what is unpleasant to us, is not in any respect suitable for us.

I feel a pleasure in confiding in that magnanimity of conduct, and that generous beneficence which distinguish his imperial and royal majesty, and in believing that my most ardent wishes will soon be accomplished.

Accept, &c.

(Signed) FERDINAND.

The following is the substance of Kolli's examination at the Police Office, on the 8th of April.

Q. What are your name, sirname, age, place of nativity, profession and domicile?

A. Charles Leopold, Baron de Kolli, aged 32 years, born in Ireland, minister from his majesty king George III. to the prince of Asturias, Ferdinand VII.

Q. To whom did you apply at London to propose, and to procure the acceptance of the project which has bro's you to France?

A. To his royal highness the duke of Kent, who mentioned it to his father the king. The affair was afterwards conducted by the marquis of Wellesley.

Q. What were the means put at your disposal for executing this enterprize?

A. There were delivered to me, 1. A letter of credence to remove all doubts as to my person and mission, to prince Ferninand. 2—Two letters from the king of England to the prince, which have been found among my papers. 3—Forged passports, routes, orders from the minister of marine and war, stamps, seals, signatures of the officers in the department of the secretary of state, all of them seized at the time I was arrested, and which I carried with me, to convince the prince of the means I had. 4—As to the funds requisite for the undertaking, I had about 200,000 francs, and eventually an unlimited credit on a house in London. Finally the vessels that were necessary, viz. the Incomparable, of 74 guns, the Dedaigneuse, of 50 guns, the Piquante galliot, and a brig. This