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 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.

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.

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 country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.

March 30, 1810. t.f.

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.

FOR SALE,

A stout, active black boy,

about 17 years of age, and well acquainted with farming. Enquire of the printer.

June 22, 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.

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.

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.

A List of Letters

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

B.

Walter Baker, William Brown, Abraham Buckles, Ishmael Barns, Michael Burkett.

C.

Henry Cookcus.

D.

John Duke.

H.

John Hoffman.

I.

Alexande[illegible] Jones, David Johnston, John James.

K.

Captain Kerney, for Richard Wadkins, Robert Kerney.

L.

Henry Lion, William Lane, Conrad Leichlider.

M.

Ann M'Ilroy, John Marly, David M'Clay, Jack Malons, James M'Gaw, John Mohaman, Christopher Mooser.

P.

Lewis B. Pearce, Joshua Pelly.

S.

Jacob Smurr, James Swann, Michael Showman, John Showman, sen.

V.

Richard Vansant.

W.

James Wallingford, David Welshhans, Thomas White, jun.

Y.

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,
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.

☞ 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.

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 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 accute 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 heats—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.

TOOTH 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 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. 6t.

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, AUGUST 3, 1810. [No. 123.

For Sale,

A STOUT, HEALTHY

NEGRO WOMAN,

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

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 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.

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 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 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.

☞ A man who is capable of teaching the different branches of the Englishlanguage, &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,
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.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, July 18.

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

The news from Spain and Portugal, is not so late as we have received direct. The French papers continued full of accounts of French victories over the Spanish "*rebels.*" On the 30th of May, a fleet with reinforcements 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 assassinate the Duke of Cumberland, (fifth son of the King) in his sleep, by an Italian 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 occasioned his immediate death. The papers 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 American affairs. The Catholic question in the Commons had been negatived 213 to 109.

The Duke of Albuquerque had arrived in London, Minister from the Spanish Regency.

The British King was at Court the 30th May, in good health. The Princess Amelia was convalescent.——Mr. Windham lay dangerously ill.

The port of Elsineur had been declared to be in a state of blockade.

A letter from Paris, dated May 24th, says—"A mitigation of the severity 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 Saturday last, brought letters from the continent up to that date. They relate the following interesting fact:—When Bonaparte 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 revealed, 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 Napoleon) 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 apprehension, assured him that it was unfounded. The licence and the ship's papers were then produced and surrendered, 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 emperor had subsided, he was closely questioned 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 imports in wine and brandy? When his curiosity had been satisfied, he returned the licence and papers, and allowed the vessel to unload and take on board a cargo of wheat. After this, according to the report of the captain, Napoleon formally announced to the Chamber of Commerce at Ostend, his determination 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 circumscribed 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 published at Paris. In the same communication it is mentioned that the like proceeding 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 sequestration.

Letters of the date of May 21, were yesterday received from the South of France, which state that reinforcements 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. Massena 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 pledged himself to effect the complete subjugation 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, detained in any of the ports of France, Holland, Italy, or any other place occupied by the French troops, had been finally condemned.

Letters from Gottenburg and Heligoland, state, that ten American ships had been captured by the Danish privateers, 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, except under special licence, and paying a duty 60 florins per quintal. Upon the publication of this decree, coffee instantly rose from 6 fl. 30 k. to 9 florins per pound.

MAY 30.

We received the following important letter from Paris yesterday morning:

"*Paris, May* 24.—The fate of Turkey is, we believe, decided. It is understood that a treaty has been in contemplation some time, and is now about to be executed, between the courts of Paris, Vienna, and Petersburgh, for the expulsion of this Mahometan intruder from among the Christian nations of Europe. The couriers that pass and repass continue very frequent, and almost daily.

"You have received most probably before this time the decree published here on the 13th. It is not an unexpected blow, and it will be a very serious 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 expected.

"The buz respecting a peace between 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 departments of France, state, that a courier was dispatched from Antwerp, by the emperor in person to the emperor of Russia, with an important communication, supposed to relate to their mutual designs for the subjugation of the Ottoman empire. From Antwerp we are informed, that by an imperial decree, published there, all colonial produce 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 principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, 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 Elsineur, and that from this time all the measures authorised by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The possession of fort Matagorda, we are happy to state, is not likely to produce that effect in accelerating the surrender of Cadiz, which the inhabitants seemed disposed to apprehend, and the enemy reckoned upon. From a survey made by the principal engineer at Cadiz, it appears that the enemy cannot take up a position on that point from which the town can be bombarded with effect. The distance between Matagorda and the nearest bastion of the fortifications of Cadiz, is 3388 yards, nearly two English miles. Very small shells, discharged from 24 pounders, will barely reach the town. The inhabitants, however, are not under much dread of being annoyed from so distant a position. Cadiz is plentifully supplied with water and provisions; and unless the movements of the enemy be favourable, and supported by traitorous co-operation from within, the siege is likely to become an enterprize of great difficulty.

French papers to the 27th ult. announce the arrival of the Emperor and Empress at Lisle on the 22d. It was their intention to proceed to Boulogne, at which place they were expected on the 24th. They were expected to return to Paris about the 30th of May.

Ferdinand's Court is pretty well kept. He begins the day with hearing mass: he then breakfasts, then hears mass again; then rides out, and returns to dinner; there is sometimes a third mass. There are sometimes concerts. Billiards, and other similar games, serve to fill up the vacancies of a life, which he complains is very tiresome, and by no means suitable to him.—Charles IV. has recovered perfectly from his late indisposition. He amuses himself in the vicinity of Marseilles with his former favorite pursuits of fishing, shooting, &c. His queen Maria Louisa, his daughter, the late queen of Etruria, her son, and the prince of peace, live with him. The pensions guaranteed to them by the treaty of Bayonne, are very irregularly paid; and they suffer much inconvenience in consequence.

The board of trade has granted some indulgences in regard to certain ports of Spain under French administration. In the range of harbors from Dijon to St. Sebastian, it is allowed that neutral ships laden with Spanish produce, may take their departure without molestation.

It was stated by Mr. Percival in a late debate, that the British orders in council, had had the effect of reducing the receipts of the customs in France from 11,100,000 dollars to 2,200,000 dollars, about 4-5ths of the whole amount.

So little attention does the French government pay to its marine, since recent events have done away all probability of its effecting any thing in the present war, that the seamen at Brest have not received any pay for the last twelve months, and that they are as little attended to in other respects.

Ministers expect to be able to prorogue Parliament on the 9th of June.

Friday night the defendants in the action brought by sir Francis Burdett, against the Speaker and Serjeant of the House of Commons, moved by their counsel to amend their pleas.

Three resolutions were passed against the ministers by a majority of 10, in the House of Commons, on the 31st of May. The first resolution was in favour of all practical retrenchments in the financial department, and passed nem. con. The second was for the abolition of all sinecures, and with an amendment in favour of such persons as are connected with his majesty's person, passed 105 to 95.

Another resolution passed "that it is expedient to reduce all offices executed by deputy, to the salary paid for

the actual service, and to require security for the due performance."

The other resolutions of the finance committee were postponed. Thus the parliamentary reformists have begun their work.

Attempt to assassinate his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland.

A valet of his royal highness, named Joseph Seillis, an Italian, who was a confidential servant, and had lived 12 or 14 years with the Duke, concealed himself in a closet in his bed room at St. James's palace, on the night of the 30th of May, for the purpose of assassinating him. He was armed with a broad sword and a razor, and remained quiet till a quarter before 3 o'clock, when he came to the Duke's bed side, who was in a profound sleep, from which he was roused horribly, by two violent blows on the head, which were immediately followed by two others, accompanied by a hissing kind of noise. There was a lamp and taper burning in the chamber, and by its light he perceived a letter, which lay upon his table, completely covered with blood.—This immediately struck him with the idea that there was a murderer in the room, and he accordingly struggled as quickly as he could out of bed. At this moment a naked sabre was dropt upon the floor, and he perceived the figure of a man flying into the yellow room, and escaping on towards the appartment in which Seillis slept. He went down stairs, aroused his page, and gave the alarm thro' the house of murderers. On returning up stairs, he found the sword which had been dropped, was his own regimental sabre, and also found a pair of slippers belonging to Seillis. Seillis was one of his own valets, and had never incurred his displeasure, nor could he imagine any motive likely to prompt him to this extraordinary attempt.

He seems, from the wounds received by his royal highness, to have begun in a most savage manner, to have cut at his royal highness in different parts—for the Duke has the front of his leg cut, a wound in his arm, one on his forehead, and another on the cheek, supposed to have been done by the razor, after he had closed with the assassin. He has also one of his little fingers nearly cut off. It was some time, as the villain cut at him with such quickness, before he could extricate himself from the bed. A sergeant's guard immediately came to the door which was opened quickly by the porter, and the guards rushed up stairs. There they found the Duke faint with loss of blood, which was streaming from his wounds. After having conveyed him to his bed they went in search of the assassin, having taken care to prevent all possibility of his escape.—They searched the duke's chamber and the closets without effect. But it seems as soon as he heard the Duke open the window and call for assistance, he retired to a water-closet and cut his throat with a razor in such a manner as nearly to sever his head from his body. He was quite dead.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

A letter from on board the Implacable 74, states, that baron Kolli has been executed in sight of our shipping in Quiberon Bay, and the body left suspended for two days. This circumstance does not occasion any change in our sentiments, that this baron was an agent employed by the French to entrap and then betray our government—"Dead men tell no tales."

Died, yesterday, Mr. Windham, a distinguished member of the house of commons. His death was occasioned by receiving a blow on the hip, which gave rise to an indolent tumour. His physicians cut out the tumour, which was followed by inflammation, and ended in typhus fever, the fatality of which no power of medicine could baffle.

We have heard it said, that the lords of trade came to a determination on Saturday to permit the exportation of cotton into the ports of France, without enforcing the observance of a late order in council, by which that article can only be landed at specified places, and under particular restrictions.

The following are extracts of two Dublin letters received yesterday.—The first is dated May 19:—"Thursday se'nnight a very serious outrage took place at Kilkenny, between the lower class of the Protestant and Catholic inhabitants. Religious difference appear to have caused the disturbance, which will not, we hope, be permitted to attain any dangerous height. Should the disturbances augment or continue, I will furnish you with the particulars."

"May 21.—It now appears that the disturbances at Kilkenny have been more violent and alarming than was at first reported. The peaceable part of the inhabitants were in great tribulation from the threats of the rioters, who cry out for "gallows to hang all protestants upon!" However, an additional protection has been afforded by the removal of some cavalry to that quarter, who it is supposed will greatly tend to preserve order. The streets are regularly paraded each night by the military. The tumults appear to have commenced by a violent attack by the catholics on several of the protestant houses. Murder and every species of violence had been threatened. One person, (a protestant) in attempting to protect his father's house and life from the outrages of the populace, fired a musket from a window, and killed one of the assailants. This circumstance has increased the public rage; the general cry is BLOOD FOR BLOOD. *Now is our time, boys!* is repeated in every direction through the town.—The animosity seems to have arisen from the following occurrence: on the death of a Catholic priest for whom a general mourning was observed, and in consequence of which all the shops were shut, it is said that some protestants asked whether he had taken to Hell with him the spectacles which he constantly wore *when alive!*"

CHEVALIER D'EON.

In the vast range of biographical history from the earliest period down to the present time, there never perhaps, has been found a combination of events so remarkable—an assumption of character so various, and in many cases directly opposite, as in the life of this extraordinary personage. After having sustained for the first 50 years, and in the most distinguished manner, the characters of a scholar, a soldier and a statesman, we suddenly and unexpectedly find M. D'Eon assuming the dress, and apparently with great reluctance submitting to be taken for a woman; and it is not till upwards of thirty years afterwards, that on his deathbed, are verified beyond the possibility of doubt, his claims to the personal as well as mental distinctions of a man.—As some account of the principal events which have marked the life of this mysterious being, may not be unacceptable to the public, the following brief sketch is submitted, and its authenticity may be relied upon:—

"Charles Genevien Louise Auguste Andree Timothee D'Eon de Beaumont, was born at Tonnere, in Burgandy, on the 27th October, 1727, of an antient family. He received his education at the College Mazarin, at Paris. After the death of his father, he was patronized by the Prince of Conti, and was presented by Louis XV. with a Cornetcy of Dragoons.

"In the year 1755, he was employed under the Chevalier Douglass, in transacting a negociation of a most delicate and important nature at the court of St. Petersburgh, which by their means was reconciled to France.

"The Chevalier at the time of his first coming over to England, was Captain of Dragoons in the French service, and Secretary to the Duke de Nivernois, in which character he behaved so much to the Duke's satisfaction, that that Nobleman, upon his departure for France, got M. D'Eon appointed Minister Plenipotentiary in his room. In this situation he remained until superseded by the Count de Guerchy.

"From this period until the death of Louis XV. M. D'Eon continued to reside in England, destitute it is true of any official character, but honoured with the notice and friendship of the most distinguished persons in this country. And here we enter upon a circumstance of D'Eon's life now rendered as mysterious in it origin, as it is wonderful in its successful concealment for so many years. Some faint rumours had spread at various preceding periods, that M. D'Eon was a woman, and in addition to certain feminine appearances in his voice and person, still stronger surmise was indulged, especially at Petersburgh, on account of the total indifference, and even aversion as to all affairs of gallantry constantly exhibited by D'Eon towards the females of that voluptuous court, where amourous intrigue is well known to have mixed itself on most occasions with political events. Not that the manners or deportment of D'Eon were either harsh or forbidding towards women, but the extreme caution with which he always avoided any private or particular intercourse with them, gave strength to the doubts excited as to his sex. And other circumstances concurring (the detail of which our present limits forbid,) at this time to place the sexual claim of D'Eon, as a woman, on the most absolute footing of proof both in France and England, he assumed the female dress, and from the year 1777 down to his death was universally regarded as a woman. The first few years after this metamorphosis were passed by M. D'Eon in France, where if the merits of the newly established Demoiselle are to be estimated by the reception she met at the Court of Louis XVI. and the expressions of esteem made to her by almost every person in the kingdom—she was deserving of the highest praise.—About the year 1785, M. D'Eon returned to England, where he has resided ever since.

"In the year 1777, we find such strong doubts entertained of his sex as to produce wagers to a large amount, and a curious trial before Lord Mansfield."

It is now evident that the fraud of the Gambling Policies was the result of a direct conspiracy, to which the Chevalier himself *must* have been a party. On the above trial, it was sworn by M. de Morande and M. le Goux, on the testimony of *occular demonstration*, that the Chevalier was a female. He affected to quarrel with M. de Morande for the discovery, but finally acquiesced in the falsehood, and put on the female habit. The verdict on the case tried was afterwards set aside, upon the Act requiring an *interest* in cases of assurance for life. But many thousand pounds were paid by Gentlemen, who considered the debts as *debts of honor*.—It now becomes a question, whether in point of honor, the sums ought not to be refunded, as we presume there is no *prescription* in debts of honor.

Since the year 1778, little has been heard of the Chevalier. The French revolution, fatal to so many establishments, deprived him also of a pension granted by Louis XVth, and confirmed by his successor. For a few subsequent years, the sale of part of his effects, and the profits of a public fencing exhibition in various parts of the United Kingdom, enabled M. D'Eon to subsist with decency, but the increasing weight of age, and infirmities, gradually rendered him incapable of these exertions and for many years past he has been struggling with poverty and distress.

For these two years past M. D'Eon scarcely ever quitted his bed, though it was only within these few months that he has laid aside the pen. His health gradually grew weaker, and at length an extreme state of debility ensued, which terminated in his death on Monday se'nnight, about 10 o'clock. It was not till after his decease that Madame Cole, the old and respected friend of the Chevalier, whose fortunes or rather misfortunes, she had shared for many years, on performing the last sad office to her friend, of laying out the corpse, found it was that of a man. After the first surprise had subsided, the discovery was the next morning communicated to some of the Chevalier's intimate friends, who judged that it would be proper to ascertain all points relative to so singular an occurrence; and accordingly on Wednesday last, in the presence of the Pete Elize, who had attended the Chevalier in his last illness, Mr. Wilson, the professor of anatomy, Mr. Ring, and Mr. Burton, two respectable surgeons, Sir Sidney Smith, the hon. Mr. Littleton, the Hon. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hoskins, a respectable solicitor, Mr. Richardson, book seller, of Corn-hill—the body was examined, and proved beyond a doubt, by the certificate of Mr. T. Copeland, the surgeon, to be a male. That all doubt of the identity of the person might be removed, some persons of the first respectability were called upon who gave their positive testimony that the person then before them was the same who had always passed for the Chevalier D'Eon.

M. D'Eon has left two if not three nephews, of the name of O'Conman, related also, we believe, to the noble family of Thomond, in Ireland.—None of those gentlemen are however in England at this time.

The body of this extraordinary character has undergone not only the anatomical inspection of the whole faculty, but also of many hundreds of the most distinguished of the metropolis. His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and several other persons of distinction, were among the number. It lies in a handsome oak coffin, covered with black cloth, and a black velvet cross on the lid, at the house of Mrs. Cole, in New-Millman-street, to whose benevolent kindness and attention, the Chevalier was indebted for the principal comforts of his latter days. A cast was taken from the face on Friday.—It is proposed to inter the body in St. Pancras-Churchyard the day after to morrow. The Chevalier had completed the 83d year of his age.

The declaration now made of the sex of this generally supposed female character, is likely to give rise to several actions for the recovery of the sums unjustly paid by the various underwriters on the faith given to a certificate, after an examination of surgeons, 33 years ago; several of these duped paymasters being still alive to reclaim such sums, and many of the *payees* also remaining in existence to answer such demands of re-payment. It may be remembered, that immediately after this pecuniary speculation was decided, the Chevalier assumed the female habit; which to keep up the imposture, was worn to the day of his death.

Extract of a private letter from France.

"Bonaparte is so given to passion, that at times he appears mad, and there is no doubt that he will at last turn really mad. In his late journey to Antwerp, he committed himself in such way, that a statute of lunacy would have been taken out against any other person.—When the deputation of commerce and manufacture were introduced, he abused them in the coarsest way, called them "fools, they did not know what commerce was, that they had deceived him with their promises, but to punish them he would build a town on the other side of the river, plant 6000 Dutch families, and give it such important privileges, as would cause it to become more famous than Tyre and Carthage." He stopped the Archbishop of Mechlin who went to compliment him at the head of the clergy, and said to him in a great passion, "How durst he appear before him with such false language—that he knew their hearts, and that they refused to pray for his marriage with Louisa—that if they had their deserts, they ought to have a stone tied to their necks, and be thrown into the Sheldt—but that if it were done they were *aussi betes* as to think they died martyrs."—The above, however strange, may be relied on.

"The situation of Holland is most lamentable—I see nothing but bankruptcy.

"The emperor scarcely ever takes the advice or opinion of his ministers—Like Mahomet, he considers every thing that comes into his head an inspiration. The king of Holland he has used in a barbarous manner, and would have sent him to prison had not his mother interfered. The empress Josephine, is said to be greatly in debt; and she will soon, I have no doubt, be forced to resign the title of empress.

CHARLES-TOWN, August 3.

The rev. Mr. Price will preach in the court house, in this Town, on Sunday the 12th inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. and at Shepherd's Town the same day at half after three, P. M.

Some have supposed that the Duke of Cumberland, one of "his majesty's" sons whose assassination was lately attempted by his own valet, is the same *prince* who was *kicked* by a *democratic tailor* in Vermont some years ago.—This is a mistake. It was his elder brother, the Duke of Kent, who was so *honored* for his impudence. *Balt. Ev. Post.*

The Indians are likely to be troublesome on our frontiers. The prophet has been very busy in his endeavours to stir up the Indians against the whites. The last dates inform us, they were in a measure pacified, but the prophet was to hold another war council, when it is probable we shall know the result of their determination.—The executive of the U. States has ordered a company of regulars to Vincennes, to watch their movements. *Kentucky Pap.*

Marched from the Carlisle Barracks for Pittsburg, on Sunday the 22d ultimo, the 6th regiment, under the command of Col. Constant; they made a handsome, and healthy appearance, and what was singular, left but one man in the hospital. *Register.*

Preparations are making to celebrate at Bennington, in a magnificent style, the anniversary of the 16th of August, 1777—A day on which the British troops were defeated by the undaunted courage of our *Green Mountain Boys*, commanded by the immortal STARK. It is expected that General Stark will take his *post* on the *parade*, and many old soldiers will feel anxious to *embody* and again *present* their *arms* to him on the ground where he once led them to glory. [*Vermont paper.*]

It is suspected, and greatly to be regretted, that captain Trippe was overpowered by the solicitations of some passengers, (who had their wives and children on board the Vixen) and prevented from returning the insolent fire of the Moselle; whose *second* shot unequivocally proved the intention of capt. Boyce. We hope that public vessels will be no longer suffered to carry passengers, whether they be members of congresss or not. The honour of a brave man and of our flag has been tarnished by it. Had capt. Trippe detained the English officer on board, and answered the fire of Boyce with alacrity, he would have been justified in so doing. *Whig.*

Standard for measuring Sincerity.

Jefferon wrote the Declaration of Independence; Washington fought for it: their principles were therefore the same. He is a wolf in sheep's clothing, who screens himself behind the *name* of Washington, to attack the firm, consistent, inflexible Jefferson. Mr. Jefferson's crime is that he has uniformly adhered to the glorious maxims of the Declaration of Independence. *ib.*

We understand that the Secretary of State in consequence of the ill health of Mrs. Smith, has left Baltimore on a short visit to the Berkeley Springs. *Nat. Intel.*

Letters from N. Orleans state that the French corsairs *Le duc de Montebello* and *L'Intrepide* have been condemned in the district court at that place for violating our non-intercourse laws. It is believed also that *La Petit Chance* will share a similar fate. *ib.*

Bonaparte, by a decree dated 7th May, offers a million of francs to the inventor of the best machine for spinning flax.

From the Boston Patriot.

MUCH TRUTH IN A SMALL COMPASS.

The principle of our commercial embarrassment being fully ascertained both in theory and in fact, the particulars are in a national point of view, of very little consequence.

On one side—the utter exclusion from the continent, or, (what is not much better,) vexatious detention, of all that part of American commerce, which is even suspected to have any connection with England—

On the other all the prohibition of all that trade which the continental powers would permit with us, by British blockade and orders of council.

This is fully demonstrated to be the theory and the practice of the great sea and land robbers of Europe.

As it respects us, the policy of both is predicated on the same principles—Our insatiable appetite for *gain*, and our unconquerable digestion of *insults*.

Both will endeavor to manage the matter so as to stimulate this wonderful appetite and wonderful digestion—and what renders our malady still worse in prospect—Our own political quacks, (and I fear too our regular state physicians,) will directly or indirectly do much to aid the destroyers in their pernicious operations.

AN INDEPENDENT AMERICAN.

From the National Intelligencer.

Having observed in the Freeman's Journal of the 21st inst. several extracts from other papers exhibited as proofs of my having been recalled from New Orleans to answer for having detained French vessels, it is a duty I owe to government and myself, to state, that the impression is erroneous. It never has been intimated to me that government disapproved of the measures I adopted to enforce the laws of my country.

My return to the Atlantic states has been, as I am convinced, only in compliance with my repeated applications to the Navy Department for that indulgence, the first of which was as far back as the 26th May, 1809, and if at any time I had entertained an idea that it depended on, or was the result of any disapprobation of my conduct, the manner in which I have been received by the Secretary of the Navy would be quite sufficient to remove any such apprehension.

The vessels I captured were *tried* and *defended* in the district court at Orleans, and if I have not shewn *probable cause* for seizure, I consider myself bound to make good the damages in a *pecuniary way*, and no other.

D. PORTER.

Washington, July 23, 1810.

ALEXANDRIA, July 27.

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, to a gentleman in this place, dated June 30

"A report has just reached town and very generally believed, that the inhabitants of that part of West Florida composing the settlement of Baton Rouge and Bayou Sarah, have come to a determination to declare themselves independent on the 4th of July, and ask the protection of the American government."

Boston, July 23.

Capt. Davis, of the General Johnson, arrived here yesterday from Lisbon, informs, that there had been several skirmishes between the out posts of the combined English and Portuguese, and French armies, but no important battle had taken place though it was hourly expected. No apprehensions were entertained that the French would get possession of Lisbon for the present. Letters received by the above arrival state, "that cargoes of American produce can be sent there to a good market, and with perfect safety, at least, to the end of the present year."—The last accounts received at Lisbon, from Cadiz, mentioned that they were under no apprehension from the French.—Flour was sold at 24 dollars.

New-York July 26.

Capt. Bolen, who arrived at this port yesterday, in 58 days from Cadiz, informs, that about the 26th of May a battle was fought by the English and Portuguese armies against the French, in which the latter were defeated.—The communication between the besieging army of Cadiz and Madrid was cut off. The English troops in Cadiz were preparing on the 2d of June to make a sortie on the French, in consequence of the news of their defeat on the frontiers of Portugal, expecting that the British and Portuguese army would attack the French troops besieging Cadiz.

The bombardment of Matagorda from an opposite fort was so severe, that the French had dismounted their cannon at that place, and the people in Cadiz were in very high spirits, and in full expectation of getting rid of their invaders. Flour was 20 dollars, but the recent arrivals of four American vessels had reduced the price.

Capt. B. further informs that 6000 troops had recently arrived, and that when he sailed 15 transports were beating in.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated July 7.

"The existing stock does not exceed 1500 moys foreign wheat, and 7000 barrels flour. The present harvest bears a most unproductive appearance. The army demand is great; and an apprehension exists of scarcity, unless supplied from the superabundance of the U. States. The government have taken off half the duty on rice that may arrive previous to the 31st of December next."

Baltimore, July 26.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA

Capt. Fairchild, of the schooner Caroline, arrived here yesterday from Port-Rico, reports that it was the intention of the government of that island to send off all the French inhabitants as had been done at Cuba. Many of them were so well convinced of it, that they were making the best preparations they could to meet the catastrophe with the least possible injury. A Spanish ship had arrived there from La Guayra, which had been seized and condemned by the government of the island, which had declared the whole province of Carraccas in a state of rebellion.

By the arrival of the Rising Sun, from Carthagena, (N. S.) we learn, that on the 18th June, a revolution took place there; that the governor was seized and sent off to Havanna; the whole of the business was effected in a few hours. The old governor who had been dismissed by the Junta of Spain, had been re-instated by the revolutionists, to head the present government. No accounts had been received from Santa Fe. The committee were sitting to form new regulations, and the merchants had petitioned to have the duties on imports reduced to 10 per cent. those on exports to be entirely taken off. They profess allegiance to Ferdinand VII. but reject the Spanish Junta.—Coffee House Books.

Philadelphia, July 25.

Capt. Burroughs, of the sloop Fox, who arrived at the Lazaretto yesterday in 11 days from Nassau, (N. P.) says he saw at that place captain Boyce, of the British brig Moselle. Notwithstanding that Boyce made the most humiliating apology for that flagrant act to Captain Trippe, whose determined conduct on that occasion does him much honor, this man with all the insolence imaginable, was making fulsome boast of his own contemptible conduct on that occasion.

ST. LOUIS, (U. L.) July 14.

The remains of *Joseph Kemball* (late a Lieut. in the U. States army) was found in the middle of the big prairie in the Illinois Territory; it is supposed he had been dead five days; the magistrates called a jury, who without hesitation found a verdict, Suicide; his throat was cut from ear to ear, and a knife dyed with blood which was known to belong to him laying open near his body, his friends are hereby advertised, that his coat and pocket book are found, with papers that may be of service; other things are also left here but not of a large amount, all of which can be had by applying to the inquest.

William M'Donald.

Harrisonville, June 9th.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Jefferson, rendered on the 13th day of June, 1810, in a cause wherein Jonah Thompson and Richard Vietch were complainants, and Mary Potts, heir at law of John Potts, dec'd, and others were defendants:

The subscribers appointed by said decree for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the *first day of September next*, a Tract of Land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, supposed to contain 178 acres more or less—the same tract on which the said Potts resided at the time of his death, and is part of a larger tract purchased by him of Thomas Hall and Thomas Hall, jun. and is the same tract which on the 6th day of May, 1803 was mortgaged by the said John Potts to the said Thompson and Vietch.—This land is situate on the main road leading from Charles town to Harper's Ferry, and is about an equal distance from each. There is a good seat for a water grist mill on it, with a sufficient current of water. The sale will be subject to Elizabeth Allstadt's (late Elizabeth Potts,) dower right in the same, and will commence at the dwelling house on the premises, at twelve o'clock on the abovementioned day.

The commissioners will make such deed of conveyance to the purchaser as said court may direct.

JOHN BAKER,
JOHN DIXON, } Com'rs.
WM. TATE,

August 3, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber has several slaves for sale—Some of them are very valuable.

H. S. TURNER.

August 3, 1810.

ALL persons are prohibited from buying, selling, or in any manner dealing with the subscriber's slaves, (unless authorised by special permission in writing) under pain of legal prosecution.

H. S. TURNER.

August 3, 1810.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or open account, are requested to make payment by the 26th instant, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

ELIZABETH DEBOSTON.

August 3, 1810.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD about 14 or 15 years of age would be taken as an apprentice to the Nail-making business. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town.

WILLIAM GORLEY.

August 3, 1810.

More New Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have, and are now receiving another supply of GOODS suitable for the present season, consisting of almost every article called for, among which are a number of FANCY ARTICLES, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, all of which were bought in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore for CASH, and are now offered on as low terms as any goods in this market, for cash, country produce, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

ALSO,

A HANDSOME AND WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

FRESH MEDICINES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Tartar Emetic and Calomel,
Cream, Tartar and Sugar of Lead,
Pulv. Jalap and Rhubarb,
Blue and White Vitriol,
Verdigrease and Liquorice Ball,
Rect. Spirits of Wine and Gum Arabic,
Gum Aloes and Crude Antimony,
Blue Ointment and Borax refined,
Magnesia in lump and Tragacanth,
Cascarilla and Sang Draconis opt.
Laudanum and Manna Flake,
Spanish Flies and Sponge,
Orange Peel and Tamarinds,
Columbia and Pink Roots,
Anise seed and Pearl Barley,
Best Yellow Bark,
Spermaceti and Strengthening Plaster,
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Senna Leaves and Red Sanders,
Liquorice Ball and Sugar Candy,
Shellac and Fennel Seed,
Allicompane Root,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Oil of Pepper Mint,
Do. Lemons and Cloves,
Do. Worm Seed and Anise seed,
Do. Saint John's Wort,
British and Spike Oils,
Red and Black Lead,
Sweet Oil in large and small bottles,
Castor Oil cold press in quart bottles, or the better to suit purchasers, put up in 1 oz. and 2 oz. vials,
And Tooth Ach Drops.

ALSO,

New England Hog Skins,

For saddlers, of the best quality.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, July 31, 1810.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

The Public are earnestly requested to apprehend a finished Villain!

SOME time since, a person who calls himself John Creston, but from some circumstances, it is supposed his real name is Charles D. Walsingham, and it is more than probable he has a number of names, came to the (public) house of Edward B. Tuthell, in the character of a gentleman. He appears to be about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, and clumsy appearance, dark complexion and dark hair, cut short behind, but long on the top of his head, dark eyes; his hands tanned very black, with two scars, one across the back of his hand, and a scar on one of his legs near the ankle; a good set of teeth, which appear to be a little indented. From his conversation, he appears to be a captain of a vessel, or a British officer. He wears a dirk and pocket pistols; drove a bay horse about 16 hands high, stout made, about 8 years old, with bushy mane and tail; his legs and feet very large; has a small white spot on his back, occasioned by the saddle; he rode in a calash-top chair of a light jean colour; the body a dark green, with a red lion on each side; the carriage and wheels a green, with small yellow spots; the left side of the box a little injured; the harness very plain. He had a yellow canvass case which he sometimes wore on his chair box, with a spread eagle behind, and a red lion mounted on a gun and wheels on each side of the box. He had a square travelling trunk on behind, and a small new one before; he has a two barrel gun, which he generally carries with him. He has several thousand dollars in specie with him, most of it in doubloons.

The unprincipled wretch, on the 3d of July inst. absconded with the wife & child of Edward B. Tuthell. She is a slender, delicate made woman, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, and a little freckled; light brown hair, dark grey eyes, short face and prominent cheek bones, her teeth fair and good, and shows them much when she laughs; her name Frances. The child a female, about 7 months old, the hair brown, and dark blue eyes; her name Susan; but they changed it the second day to Mary. They may change their clothes, as they took but very few with them. They started with an intention (as they said) of visiting Mrs. Tuthell's friends, about 8 miles off, but they took the direct road to Easton, in Pennsylvania, where they were seen on the 4th of July; and from there they took a south west direction.

The disconsolate husband offers a reward of 200 dollars to have the villain detected, and will give 100 dollars and all reasonable charges to recover the lost infant. The distressed parents of the deluded woman would be glad to receive any information concerning her, and will at any time be happy to receive their humble and penitent child to their distressed dwelling. All humane people are desired to give all the information they may get of either of them, to EDWARD B. TUTHELL, Postmaster, in the town of Monroe, Orange county, and state of New York.

☞ The Printers of Newspapers in the southern states, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers, and they will much oblige the distressed connexions, and assist to detect a monster running at large.

July 31, 1810.

James Brown

Is now offering for sale, for ready payment only, at his store in the corner part of the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town, a choice collection of

Liquors and Groceries,

Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit.

Old Madeira, Lisbon and Port } *WINES.*
4th proof Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua and New England } *RUM.*
Porter in bottles,
Fine white Havanna, Brown ditto, New Orleans, and Loaf and lump } *SUGARS.*
Imperial, Hyson, Hyson Skin and Bohea } *TEAS.*
Coffee, Chocolate,
Almonds,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Pepper, Mustard,
Allspice, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger,
Allum, Saltpetre,
Copperas, Indigo,
Fig blue,
Cigars,
Chewing & smoking tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Rice,
Candles, Soap,
Cotton,
Shad and Herrings,
Salt, &c. &c.

July 20, 1810.

THE subscriber recommends it strongly to the greater part of those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

The *Globe Tavern* will be in future conducted for *cash* only. No credit will be allowed on letters and newspapers, except to such as have quarterly accounts with him, to whom as usual will be extended the convenience of charging.

JAMES BROWN.

Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of Thomas Austin's property, are informed that their notes will be due on the 28th instant. They are deposited in the hands of the subscriber, and if they are not discharged by the 28th of August next, they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

THOMAS SMALLWOOD.

Charles town, July 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

Who is an excellent house servant. For particulars enquire of the printer.

July 20, 1810.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as a stray, on the 9th instant, *a dark brown mare*, about 14 hands high, six years old, the near hind foot white, a star in the forehead, and a slip off the right ear. Appraised to 45 dollars. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take her away.

JOSEPH BROWN.

Charles town, July 20, 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 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.

TOOTH 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 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. 6t.

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.

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 authorised, 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 Pock 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 Pock 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 J 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 B. BENNET, & Co.

June 15, 1810.

Spinning Cotton
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR SALE, BY
HAMILTON JEFFERSON.

Charles town, June 29, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, AUGUST 10, 1810. [No. 124.

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* 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.*

More New Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have, and are now receiving another supply of GOODS suitable for the present season, consisting of almost every article called for, among which are a number of FANCY ARTICLES, for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, all of which were bought in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore for CASH, and are now off red on as low terms as any goods in this market, for cash, country produce, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

ALSO,
A HANDSOME AND WELL SELECTED SUPPLY OF

FRESH MEDICINES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Tartar Emetic and Calomel,
Cream Tartar and Sugar of Lead,
Pulv. Jalap and Rhubarb,
Blue and White Vitriol,
Verdigrease and Liquorice Ball,
Rect. Spirits of Wine and Gum Arabic,
Gum Aloes and Crude Antimony,
Blue Ointment and Borax refined,
Magnesia in lump and Tragacanth,
Cascarilla and Sang Dragons opt.
Laudanum and Manna Flake,
Spanish Flies and Sponge,
Orange Peel and Tamarinds,
Columbia and Pink Roots,
Anise seed and Pearl Barley,
Best Yellow Bark,
Sperm ceti and Strengthening Plaster,
Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
Senna Leaves and Red Sanders,
Liquorice Ball and Sugar Candy,
Shellac and Fennel Seed,
Allicompane Root,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Oil of Pepper Mint,
Do. Lemons and Cloves,
Do. Worm Seed and Anise seed,
Do. Saint Johns Wort,
British and Spike Oils,
Red and Black Lead,
Sweet Oil in large and small bottles,
Castor Oil cold press in quart bottles, or the better to suit purchasers, put up in 1 oz. and 2 oz. vials,
And Tooth Ach Drops.

ALSO,

New England Hog Skins,

For saddlers—of the best quality.

PRESLEY MARMADUKE & Co.

Shepherd's Town, July 31, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the county court of Jefferson, rendered on the 13th day of June, 1810, in a cause wherein Jonah Thompson and Richard Vietch were complainants, and Mary Potts, heir at law of John Potts, dec'd, and others were defendants:

The subscribers appointed by said decree for the purpose of carrying the same into effect, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, on the *first day of September next*, a Tract of Land, lying in the said county of Jefferson, supposed to contain 178 acres more or less—the same tract on which the said Potts resided at the time of his death, and is part of a larger tract purchased by him of Thomas Hall and Thomas Hall, jun. and is the same tract which on the 6th day of May, 1803 was mortgaged by the said John Potts to the said Thompson and Vietch.—This land is situate on the main road leading from Charles town to Harper's Ferry, and is about an equal distance from each. There is a good seat for a water grist mill on it, with a sufficient current of water. The sale will be subject to Elizabeth Allstadt's (late Elizabeth Potts,) dower right in the same, and will commence at the dwelling house on the premises, at twelve o'clock on the abovementioned day.

The commissioners will make such deed of conveyance to the purchaser as said court may direct.

JOHN BAKER,
JOHN DIXON, } Com'rs.
WM. TATE,

August 3, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber has several slaves for sale—Some of them are very valuable.

H. S. TURNER.

August 3, 1810.

ALL persons are prohibited from buying, selling, or in any manner dealing with the subscriber's slaves, (unless authorised by special permission in writing) under pain of legal prosecution.

H. S. TURNER.

August 3, 1810.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or open account, are requested to make payment by the 26th instant, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.

ELIZABETH DEBOSTON.

August 3, 1810.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD about 14 or 15 years of age would be taken as an apprentice to the Nail-making business. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town.

WILLIAM GORLEY.

August 3, 1810.

300 DOLLARS REWARD.

The Public are earnestly requested to apprehend a finished Villain!

SOME time since, a person who calls himself John Creston, but from some circumstances, it is supposed his real name is Charles D. Walsingham, and it is more than probable he has a number of names, came to the (public) house of Edward B. Tuthell, in the character of a gentleman. He appears to be about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, and clumsy appearance, dark complexion and dark hair, cut short behind, but long on the top of his head, dark eyes; his hands tanned very black, with two scars, one across the back of his hand, and a scar on one of his legs near the ankle; a good set of teeth, which appear to be a little indented. From his conversation, he appears to be a captain of a vessel, or a British officer. He wears a dirk and pocket pistols; drove a bay horse about 16 hands high, stout made, about 8 years old, with bushy mane and tail; his legs and feet very large; has a small white spot on his back, occasioned by the saddle; he rode in a calash-top chair of a light jean colour; the body a dark green, with a red lion on each side; the carriage and wheels a green, with small yellow spots; the left side of the box a little injured; the harness very plain. He had a yellow canvass case which he sometimes wore on his chair box, with a spread eagle behind, and a red lion mounted on a gun and wheels on each side of the box. He had a square travelling trunk on behind, and a small new one on before; he has a two barrel gun, which he generally carries with him. He has several thousand dollars in specie with him, most of it in doubloons.

The unprincipled wretch, on the 3d of July, inst. absconded with the wife & child of Edward B. Tuthell. She is a slender, delicate made woman, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 5 inches high, fair complexion, and a little freckled; light brown hair, dark grey eyes, short face and prominent cheek bones, her teeth fair and good, and shows them much when she laughs; her name Frances. The child a female, about 7 months old, the hair brown, and dark blue eyes; her name Susan; but they changed it the second day to Mary. They may change their clothes, as they took but very few with them. They started with an intention (as they said) of visiting Mrs. Tuthell's friends, about 8 miles off, but they took the direct road to Easton, in Pennsylvania, where they were seen on the 4th of July; and from there they took a south west direction.

The disconsolate husband offers a reward of 200 dollars to have the villain detected, and will give 100 dollars and all reasonable charges to recover the lost infant. The distressed parents of the deluded woman would be glad to receive any information concerning her, and will at any time be happy to receive their humble and penitent child to their distressed dwelling. All humane people are desired to give all the information they may get of either of them, to EDWARD B. TUTHELL, Postmaster, in the town of Monroe, Orange county, and state of New York.

☞ The Printers of Newspapers in the southern states, are requested to give the above a few insertions in their papers, and they will much oblige the distressed connexions, and assist to detect a monster running at large.

July 31, 1810.

Writing Paper
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

POLITICAL.

It is remarkable that the federal papers are extremely shy of expatiating upon the seizure and sequestration of our ships in the ports of Spain and Naples. And it is natural that they may be, since the whole of that loss to our country is the consequence of their own prostituted opposition to the embargo. Their cry was incessantly then, "let the merchants regulate their own concerns, the government ought not to interfere with them;" and this cry aided by a rebellion instigated by their Pinkney's, Quincy's, & Gore's, threw open the highway to our merchants to their own ruin, and they have now no one to blame in their remorse but themselves.

This, however, is not the worst effect of that disastrous movement, procured by the operation of federal ambition and British attachment, upon the selfish spirit of avarice. It is a melancholy reflection, that the very principles and character of republican government have been deeply wounded by it. The enemies of liberty laughed with joy at the time to find all their predictions verified. And it will be forever a stigma on the leaders of the party who with characteristic baseness and hypocrisy called themselves *federal*, that their *disorganizing* and *dividing* conduct at that crisis, has given occasion to the enemies of freedom in Europe to say, with too much appearance of truth, that the experiment of a republican government *had failed in America!** A belief which, however, is congenial with their wishes, and the whole course of their conduct.

Alas! did the heroes & patriots of our revolution, and the framers of our constitution, too fondly flatter themselves, when they thought that the monument of their labors would hold out to mankind a model to admire and imitate to the latest ages! Did the immortal Washington, whose name and effigies are made the masks of treason and shame—did he suppose that a party claiming the exclusive title of *federalists*, assuming to be the only maintainers and asserters of his principles; that they should be the first to give so fatal a stab to every counsel he uttered, and to verify every prediction which he has left us!

Had the embargo produced no other good effect than preserving us at peace, during the ravages of a wide spread war, without compromising our honor, it would deserve the thanks and approbation of every friend to his country. But it did much more, without mentioning its happy effect on the extension of *manufactures*, that calumniated source of public economy; that butt of half fledged politicians and ignorant egotists, who affecting to know so much and feel so much for public liberty, are its most fatal enemies; men who did not know that to it alone we owe the order of the 26th of April, 1809, taking off the infamous and monstrous blockade by the British of *all* the continent of Europe except Sweden? Who do not know that to it we owe, that we can even now trade to Russia and Denmark? That to it we owe the taking off the infamous *tribute*, which has no example since the *tea tax*, which caused our glorious revolution? Or are these plagiary politicians, these *mock Chathams* and *pseudo Aristides*, ready to declare that these things, the gracious proofs of the love that the cabinet of St. James's entertains for us, and that abandoned these established outrages *voluntarily*, when at the very time of their existence, they had nineteen editions of Pickering's letter, telling them "*they had done us no harm*," and a legislative resolve by Mr. Gore, that we ought to *hoist our banner against the standard of their enemy?*

The embargo would have done more, had it not been, to the disgrace of free government, menaced down: as the violation of Mr. Erskine's agreement and the base French seizures fully prove. But alas, it is too late to reflect upon these things.

The opprobrious epithet of *jacobin* now for almost twenty years, lavished on the republicans of America, has been put down by the infallible test of *fact* and *time*. It is a pity that those who deserve it do not wear it. Let any man ask himself if the leaders of the party which has called itself federal have sought a repeal of a law of congress otherwise than by the medium of the voice of the people of the U. S. by their elections. If they have, instead of that republican medium, sought it by *armed insurrection* and by *menace*, let them be called the *genuine jacobins*, for they have earned the trophy and should wear it.

This party which has called itself federal, has, indeed, with more ingenuousness than was to be expected, abandoned that title; but they have taken up another with which their conduct is equally at war; they now call themselves *American republicans;* let us look at their title, they affect great veneration for general *Washington*, let us test their sincerity by his precepts—"excessive partiality" for England, "excessive dislike" of France. Have they not sacrificed American honor and interests to these passions, as general Washington predicted it would be.—And yet all this time they have been abusing a large and increasing majority who have acted upon Washington's precepts. *Aurora.*

* *Lord Milton's speech.*

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, June 7.

An important piece of intelligence has been received from Sweden. The Crown Prince, the intended successor to the usurper of the throne of Gustavus, is dead. He was reviewing some troops in the neighbourhood of Helsingborg, when he suddenly fell from his horse and expired. The Gottenburg papers attribute it to an apoplexy; the reports of private persons assign poison as the cause, and that this was ascertained on an examination of the body after his decease. Men are apt to suppose that when princes die suddenly, their deaths are occasioned by violent means. We find, however, that the Crown prince had been previously unwell, though the Stockholm Gazette of the 25th, four days before his decease, state that he recovered from his indisposition, and was able to continue his journey. Had poison been the cause, his death would have been more lingering. We should not have found him able to review his troops and sit on horseback only the moment before he died. His death has given great confidence to the party that espouses the cause of the son of Gustavus, and a letter from a correspondent mentions an insurrection to have taken place in his favor at Stockholm.

Private Correspondence.

"HARWICH, June 6.

"We have this day had three vessels from Rotterdam, with passengers; and a packet from Gottenburgh with mail and passengers. By the former we learn that the king of Holland and his wife have left that country, and that he has positively abdicated his throne, the consequence whereof, it is considered, will be the immediate annexation of Holland to France. The country therefore is represented as being in the greatest consternation and tumult; and several of the most respectable houses are making up their affairs to quit the country.—The feelings of the Dutch are said to be now worked up to a pitch, that they are ripe for revolt, (but, I fear, any attempt would be but in vain) It is, however, confidently reported in Holland that hostilities are about to commence between France and Russia, whose emperor is stated to be in such complete dislike, that it is expected he will share a similar fate to his predecessor.

"By the Gottenburg packet, we have advices of an insurrection at Stockholm, a strong party having shewn themselves in favour of the son of the dethroned Gustavus; and Frederick of Augustonburg, the declared hereditary prince, has been poisoned! Whilst taking an airing on horseback, he suddenly fell, and expired immediately, and on examining his body, it was found that his death had been occasioned by poison."