

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 31, 1810.

[No. 127.

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

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 dollars.
- 1 . . . 25,000
- 2 . . . 20,000
- 2 . . . 10,000
- 3 . . . 5,000
- 4 . . . 1,000
- 30 . . . 500
- 50 . . . 100

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

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 an 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, inasmuch as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this Lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expense," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter, instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pox has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again inappropriately substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of all dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support the Vaccine Institution 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 exterminating 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, in SHEPHERD'S FERRY by Dr. J. CHARLES BROWN, MESSRS. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BRAWLEY, & Co. June 15, 1810.

While sensibility writes in the recollected anguish of those wounds, aimed at freedom in the patriot's breast, while memory in mournful retrospect reviews the terrors, perils and sufferings of that dread conflict, which emancipated millions from the oppressor's yoke; gratitude will consecrate the voice of wealth, and bind it blooming on the conqueror's brow.

On this auspicious day, valor plucked its most precious gem from Britain's diadem, and broke the despot's sceptre. On this sacred morn, liberty prevailed, and despotic oppression and injured colonies by caprice, sovereign and independent states. Hallowed be the anniversary of Columbia's glory! Let the huzzas of victory greet its main ray; let the acclamations of triumph salute its western beam! Let the shores resound with the song of gladness, and the borders echo the peal of joy for on this day, America was absolved from the curse of British connexion.

The fate of Proserpine was Caledonia's destiny. The sword of England dyed the flowers of Lethan with the blood of her chiefs; the shades of Freedom were purchased by the winds and vultures and ravens gorged on the mountain tops. Rude usurped the Cheviot hills, and far the loud-edged on L. mumar Muir, the fociary of British connexion.

Freedom loved to rove on Snowdon's heights, or loiter in the shades of Penman-mawr, for Gambia was her Paphos.

"Hic illius arma,
"Hic currus fuit."
At Llewellyn's fall liberty and science fled. The bard struck his mournful harp, and raised the song of grief. The weapon reeking with his prince's blood, pierced the heart, where melody had birth, and hushed the voice of tuneful inspiration. British connexion, "Made huge Pinnimmon bow his cloud-capp'd head."
British connexion has blasted the green fields of Erin, and borne the torch of direst ruin to the cabin of her peasantry. It has strangled genius in its cradle, and hunted virtue out of the tomb. British connexion has desolated the delightful plains of Indostan, has crimsoned the wave of the Ganges with gore, and choak'd the Bur-rampooter with the remains of slaughtered inhabitants. But the awful hour of retri-bution will arise, when India's wrongs shall be avenged; when the shamrock shall flourish fair, when the monumental marble shall record Fitzgerald's virtues, and the epiphany of Emmet be inscribed by a freeman's hand; when the denunciation of Merlin shall be accomplished and Talliesin's prophecy fulfilled; when Scotia's hills shall wail in native luxuriance.

The collected wisdom of a ransomed land "ordained and established" a constitution of government, a magna charta of American liberties, which secured by equal laws, the enjoyment of equal rights of every citizen; and torrid by eternal interdiction crown to ambition, and a mitre to fanaticism. Conscience was left uncuffed, as the benevolence of Deity. Here the Mobe may kindle and cherish the sacred flame, the Bramin may explain the mystery of the Vedas, the Imam may expound the precepts of Mahomed, the Levite may declare the ordinances of the Talmud,

"Or the rude Indian, whose untutor'd mind
"Sees God in clouds, or hears him in the wind,"
may offer to the Great Spirit the effusions of superstitious adoration; and the apostle of the blessed Jesus may publish the words of life, and proclaim salvation to the heathen. The church, tabernacle, mosque, pagoda and temple may rise in undisturbed toleration. No tests awe the will, no inquisitorial Synod forges fetters for the mind. Inquiry is free as thought, and opinion unrestrained as the air of Heaven. It is the messenger of truth, the herald of science, the interpreter of letters, the amanuensis of history and the torch of futurity. Like the sun, it illumines the gloom of the Gothic night, irradiates the shades of ignorance, and sheds the light of knowledge on the world. It dilates the perceptions of man, extends his intellectual vision, inspires his heart with sensibility and his mind with thought; and endows him with past and present omniscience. It directs his way to the path of duty, and encounters and instigates the radiant path by angels trod to Zion's holy hill. O! may it continue free, the faithful ward of civil liberty; may the rigid censorship of public opinion preserve its privilege inviolate. The bondage of ignorance is the worst slavery.—Education only can teach mankind to appreciate, to enjoy and secure the blessings we commemorate, as the idiot unwearied of their price will barter jewels for a glittering toy; uninformed posterity will surrender the privileges, purchased with their father's blood, for any spurious imposture. Teach your youth wisdom; teach them the consummation of wisdom—virtue. Instruct them to compute the value of liberty, to estimate the worth of independence; lest artful guile and ambition subject them, and in the bitterness of suffering, they should smite your tombs with their chains; and your illustrious achievements. The measured period of revolving centuries will not limit their renown. The splendor of their names will endure, till the last cycle of concluding time shall close the memory of human greatness.

Like the enchantment of Circe's baneful cup, party spirit has transformed mankind, "unmoulding reason's mintage." It has frozen the current of the heart, and paralyzed the pulses of love. Friendship meets a stranger in forgotten sympathy; fraternity is at the very moment of affection; and parental tenderness petrifies in filial strangement. The demon of party spirit has pervaded even to the penetralia, & converted the altars of the p-nates, while enthroned on the ruins, he triumphs in domestic discord.—Party spirit has invaded places sacred to the sacred and holy; and polluted the judgement seat, and profaned the temples of the most high. History points to her sanguine leaf, the mournful memorial of party rage. See, Marius' spear reeking with gore.—Behold, expiring breath lingers on Sylla's table.—Can the shades of Freedom be numbered with Lucilius' sword? Can the stains be secured from Antonius' helm? Mark the rose dripping with blood; where brother falls beneath a brother's hand; where man is unhumanized, and the savage is fleshed in kindred carnage! Father of mercies! Let not such

ORATION

Pronounced at Boston, the 4th of July, 1810, before the "Bunker Hill Association," BY DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN, COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

TYRANT, beware! Dare not to invade the sacred rights, chartered to nature's children by nature's God! Dare not to provoke the vengeance of val, the indignation of virtue, the anathema of Heaven! Restrain the savage mirth of thy power from the sacrilegious violation of peace, the prostration of law, the destruction of estate, and the sacrifice of life!

Such were the dictates of reason, ere usurping pride trampled on the prerogatives and immunities of freemen. Such were the arguments of justice, ere legislative voracity wrested from the stubborn hand of labor the wages of toilsome industry.—Such were the petitions of loyalty, ere wanton cruelty had caroled the mantling blood of kindred affection; or annulled the hallowed obligation of filial submission.—Such were the intreaties of humanity, ere the ministers of royal barbarity were un-leashed, ere ruin revelled at his harvest home, or death celebrated his carnival.

Was man ordained the enemy of man, the spoiler of his fellow? Was it enjoined by the eternal fiat of the creator, that the parent should become filicide? Was it appointed by the universal legislator's edict, that the immoderation of her offspring be the mother's glory? England! Be thy unnatural policy, accursed! Thy protection of thy western colonies was the oppression of tyranny. The exactions of rapacity were thy fiscal resources, the subjection of thy government was the debasement of slavery.—When patience was exhausted by repeated acquiescence in reiterated aggression; when complaint was answered by insult, and superadded wrongs replied to remonstrance; when endurance became degradation, and submission meanness, our gallant sires dared to vindicate their rights and resist the tyrant's power. But though injury had cancelled the connexion, and outrage had severed the tie of loyal relation, filial attachment continued still dear, and separation was painful as the parting of love.

Dare and portentous as the thunder cloud, fearful and fatal, the Sargian rays of royal vengeance rolled hitherward.—The shores of America recoiled at its approach. The hills trembled with dismay, the forest shades darkened into night, the echoes-shrunk to their caves, all nature shuddered at the monstrous ruin. The story of the events of the revolution need not be recited. You remember, for you have beheld your streets bluish with British barbarity. You have seen the mangled victims of the fifth of March sacrificed to the altar of revenge. You have heard the groans, and watched the lingering decay of the martyred Monk. You were beguiled of your arms by insidious treachery, and betrayed to the insolence of a licentious soldiery. Pestilence entered your homes, and encountered and instigated the radiant path by angels trod to Zion's holy hill. O! may it continue free, the faithful ward of civil liberty; may the rigid censorship of public opinion preserve its privilege inviolate. The bondage of ignorance is the worst slavery.—Education only can teach mankind to appreciate, to enjoy and secure the blessings we commemorate, as the idiot unwearied of their price will barter jewels for a glittering toy; uninformed posterity will surrender the privileges, purchased with their father's blood, for any spurious imposture. Teach your youth wisdom; teach them the consummation of wisdom—virtue. Instruct them to compute the value of liberty, to estimate the worth of independence; lest artful guile and ambition subject them, and in the bitterness of suffering, they should smite your tombs with their chains; and your illustrious achievements. The measured period of revolving centuries will not limit their renown. The splendor of their names will endure, till the last cycle of concluding time shall close the memory of human greatness.

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R. FULTON,

Has just received and offering for sale, for cash only, at his store in the house lately occupied by Doctor Annin, in Charles town,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF

Liquors and Groceries,

CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, TO WIT:

- Madeira, Sherry and Port } WINES,
- 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
- Jamaica SPIRITS,
- Holland GIN,
- Antigua & New England RUM,
- Loaf, lump, and brown SUGARS,
- Imperial, Old Hyson,
- Young Hyson, } TEAS,
- Hyson Skin and Green
- Coffee, Chocolate, and Molasses,
- Almonds and Filberts,
- Box and Keg Raisins,
- Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
- Mace, Allspice, long & black Pepper,
- Mustard, race and ground Ginger,
- Salt Petre, Alum, and Copperas,
- Indigo and Fig Blue,
- Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
- Rice, Powder and Shot,
- Candles, Soap, Tar and Oil,
- Cotton, Shad and Herrings,
- Allum, Ground Allum, & fine Salt,
- Peruvian Bark, &c. &c.

ALSO, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF Stone & Potter's Ware.

August 10, 1810. All persons indebted to the late firm of James and Robert Fulton, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.

ROBERT FULTON. August 10, 1810.

More New Goods. THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have, and are now receiving and offering for sale, a number 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 Boston 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 Liqueurice Ball, Rect. Spirits of Wine and Gum Arabic, Gum Aloes and Crude Antimony, Blue Ointment and Borax refined, Magnesia in lump and Tragacanth, Cascarella and Sang Draconis opt. Luscium and Manna Flake, Spanish Elix and Sponges, Orange Peel and Tamarinds, Columbia and Pink Roots, Anise seed and Pearl Barley, Best Yellow Bark, Sperm. ceti and Strengthening Plaster, Leech's Anti-Bilious Pills, Sena Leaves and Red Sanders, Liqueurice Ball and Sugar Candy, Shellac and Fennel Seed, Alicompane Root, Spirits of Turpentine, Oil of Pepper Mint, Cloves 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—the best quality. PRESLEY MARMADUKE & Co. Shepherd's Town, July 31, 1810.

Public Sale. AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of Frederick Slyth, deceased, there will be sold, on the 31st instant,

A Lot of Land, containing nine acres and forty poles, lying in Jefferson county, about a mile from the Old Furnace. On the premises are a merchant mill, saw mill, distillery, and two dwelling houses, &c. Persons inclined to purchase may view the premises on the day of sale. The terms of payment will be one half in hand, and the other in two annual payments, with bond & approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, on the premises.

MATTHIAS SLYTH, Executors. HENRY SLYTH, August 10, 1810.

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

H. S. TURNER. August 3, 1810.

Charles Town Mill. THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above mill of Mr. Robert Worthington, and will in a few days be ready to receive and manufacture wheat into superfine flour equal to any of his neighbor mills. 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.

Five Dollars Reward. STRAYED on the 23d of July last, from the subscriber living near Smithfield, Jefferson county, A DARK BROWN MARE, about ten or twelve years old, about fifteen hands high, has some white spots on her rump, and shod before with old shoes. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given for bringing her home.

JOHN HEHN. August 10, 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 Hyson 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 to the said John Potts to the said Thompson and Vitch.—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 above mentioned day. The commissioners will make such deed of conveyance to the purchaser as said court may direct.

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

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

H. S. TURNER. August 3, 1810.

A Journeyman Weaver

Will meet with constant employment by applying immediately to the subscriber. He will have an opportunity of learning to weave with the fly shuttle, and the greater part woollen.—None but a sober steady man need apply. WM. MORROW. Charles town, Aug. 10, 1810.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

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

WM. B. PAGE. May 25, 1810.

For Sale, A STOUT & HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

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

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.

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.

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 } WINES,
- Lisbon and Port
- 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Jamaica Spirits,
- Antigua and New England RUM,
- New England } SUGARS,
- Loaf, lump and Porter in bottles,
- Fine white Havanna,
- Brown ditto,
- New Orleans, and Loaf and lump Imperial, } TEAS,
- Hyson,
- Hyson Skin and Bohoa
- Coffee, Chocolate, Almonds,
- Box and Keg Raisins,
- Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Cloves,
- Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allum, Saltpeire, 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.

FOR SALE, A Negro Woman,

Who is an excellent house servant. For particulars enquire of the printer. 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, t. f. May 25, 1810.

Jefferson County, vs. 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.

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LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW YORK, August 17.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Dispatch, from La Rochelle, which port she left on the 20th of June.

Mr. Robert Bailey came home in the Dispatch, and is the bearer of despatches from Gen. Armstrong, to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Bailey informs us, that our affairs with the French government had not met with any favorable change, that the most of the American vessels seized at St. Sebastians, had arrived at Bayonne, and that it was not known what time our minister would leave France for America.

We have seen a letter from Paris, of the 14th of June, which states, that no order for the sale of American vessels and cargoes had at that time been issued by the French government.

The Paris papers contain the particulars of an affair which had excited considerable interest—Gen. Saracen, an officer in the French army at Boulogne, bribed a fisherman at that place to put him on board of an English man of war, at anchor outside the harbor, and succeeded in effecting his escape. Up to the time of his leaving Boulogne, Saracen's conduct had excited no suspicion, & he had regularly corresponded with his commander in chief.

At 6 o'clock this evening our boat came up from the Hook with our news collector, who had boarded the Pacific, captain Staunton, in 40 days from Liverpool. Capt. S. has politely favored us with London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 8th of July. They contain very little news of primary importance.

We learn that Brown, the late collector at New Orleans, was seized in the theatre in London at the instance of Mr. Pinkney, our minister at that place; and that to regain his liberty, he gave up all his bills of exchange and other property, which is now in the hands of Mr. Pinkney in trust for the United States. It was reported that an embargo would be laid on all the vessels in the ports of France on the 4th of July, to continue 6 months.

LONDON, June 29.

Riot.—On Saturday night a very serious riot took place at Liverpool. A man belonging to an American vessel in the harbour, having been impressed, on the ground of his being an Englishman under an American protection, a body of American seamen, taking the opportunity afforded by the people about the docks being absent at dinner, proceeded to the rendezvous house, and being refused admittance by the only one of the gang then in the place they broke open the door, and dragged him on board an American vessel in the dock; they then proceeded to tarring and feathering, and accordingly stripped naked, and rolled him on the deck of the vessel, on which a quantity of tar had been previously poured.—Feathers, however, not being at hand, they shook a cotton bag over him, turned him loose into the town, driving him along the docks, and through Hanover street. The poor fellow, in a most piteous plight, at length found shelter in some of the neighbouring streets. One of the ringleaders has been apprehended and committed for trial.

Orders have been sent to Portsmouth to fit out four ships of the line and six frigates, to sail for Sicily with some troop ships, carrying out reinforcements for that island.

A detachment of the royal waggon train, consisting of 90 men and horses, and 20 waggons, embarked on Thursday at Falmouth, supposed to be for Portugal.

Several entertainments have been given in honour of the marriage of Bonaparte, at which the empress danced. Garnerin, the Aeronaut, attempted to carry the news of one of the fetes to Vienna in a balloon; but he mistook the Moselle for the Rhine, and descended out of his course.

A coldness has taken place between Austria and Russia on the subject of Turkey, which it may be Bonaparte's policy to improve into a war.—Russia has presented a note to the Austrian minister at Petersburg, stating, Wallachia and Moldavia are in future to be considered as Russian provinces, to be governed by Russian laws. She has also put a stop to the exportation of several articles from Wallachia to the Austrian territories, and has deprived the Austrian consul at Bucharest of the influence which he enjoys over the affairs of Austrian subjects in Wallachia. Austria has remonstrated; and has reminded Russia that treaties have for a long time subsisted between Austria and the Porte, by which these matters were fixed and regulated. Hence it is clear, that the court of Vienna is by no means disposed to consider Wallachia and Moldavia as forming part of the Russian empire. No treaty, indeed, has given up those provinces to Russia, and we scarcely believe she has the entire occupation of them. We perfectly well remember, that Bonaparte, in one of his marginal notes in the Moniteur, declared, that he should not object to Russia being possessed of those provinces; but circumstances have changed since that period. He then felt it his interest to flatter and cajole Russia, for Austria had not been thrown completely into his arms. We shall not be at all surprised to hear him

June 30.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

"We Napoleon, &c. taking into consideration the present high price of grain on the northern coast of our dominions, until the quantity thrashed is ascertained, and until the produce of the approaching harvest is determined, do decree, and it is hereby decreed as follows:—

"Art. I. On and after the first of July, of the present year, the exportation of wheat shall be prohibited throughout the whole range of our ports, from the Island of Schowen southward to the harbour of L'Orient, comprehending both these places within the terms of this decree.

"Art. II. On and after the above date of the first of July, within the range of coast above stated, the exportation of oats is also hereby prohibited.

"Given at our Chamber of Commerce, at Paris, June 22, 1810."

July 4.

We have this morning received Spanish papers to the 15th of June, Lisbon to the 17th and German to the 24th.—We have given considerable extracts from these. The Laland Gazette states, that a privateer having been taken off Bornholm by two English fri-

gates, the English hang'd the captain of the privateer. We imagine this intelligence must be unfounded.

Letters by the Gottenburgh mail of yesterday state, that accounts of a general engagement between the Russians and Turks had been received at Stockholm. The former were said to have been defeated with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded, and prisoners. The same report is mentioned in some German papers received this day, but no credit appears to be given to it in these papers.

A gentleman arrived yesterday in town from Paris in the space of 70 hours: he brings no intelligence of importance. Respecting Spain, the chief object of interest at present, but little is known in France—all private letters being destroyed, which contain any personal complaints of hardships sustained, or general statements of complaints of the subjugation of the country. This intentional concealment strengthened the prevalent suspicion, that matters were not so favourable for the French cause as might be wished; and the final result was even held to be matter of doubt.

The Woolwich store ship, which is arrived at Plymouth from Malta and Gibraltar, brings an account of a very severe action in the Mediterranean, between the English frigate the Spartan, and a frigate, corvette, some brigs, and several gun boats of the enemy. The captain of the Spartan was severely wounded, and between 20 and 30 of her men were killed or wounded. The enemy, it is supposed, suffered still more heavily; and we should conclude the English frigate succeeded in driving the enemy's flotilla off, as she captured one brig, and sunk another.—This is probably the same action that spoken of so confusedly in the French papers; and in which the enemy, as usual claims a victory. The account, however, received by the Woolwich, is not sufficiently precise.

Letters to the 29th ult. from Helligoland state, that trade is completely at a stand in that quarter. The French douaniers are so vigilant, that not the most trifling article of merchandize can be introduced into that part of the continent adjacent, by any of the great rivers.

On Monday his royal highness the Duke of Cumberland underwent the operation of having one of the wounds of his head opened, from whence a fracture from the skull was taken.—It was about an inch in length, and a quarter of an inch wide. The operation was performed by Mr. Home.

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now complain of the ambitious projects of Russia against the Porte, and taking the part of the Porte against her; meaning, of course, in the end, to treat Turkey as he treated his ally Spain, Holland, and every country that has been seized by his presence or his arms.

And Russia seems, if the reports in the German papers be true, to have chosen a most unseasonable period for holding this pre-emptory language with respect to Wallachia and Moldavia.—It is said in the German papers, that she has experienced a most signal defeat from the Turks, and has been obliged to retire from Widden.

Courier.

The conditional rule for a trial at bar in the case of Sir F. Burdett vs. the Earl of Moira and the serjeant at arms of the House of Commons, was made absolute this morning in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. serjeant Shephard, on the part of the plaintiff, made no objection, but wished the court to fix a day for the trials. The attorney general wished to have the demurrer in the action against the speaker, to be argued before the trials. The court said, the demurrer was not before them, and they could take no notice of it on that motion. They then fixed Tuesday, the 20th November, for the trials at Bar.

The campaign in Portugal, we fear, must have a different conclusion from what is anticipated. Will lord Wellington be enabled to remain there one moment longer than it shall please Bonaparte to order the march of the French armies? Would lord Wellington trust himself out of the reach of his ships?—When a cause is so evidently desperate, it is really wonderful that any one can be found to attach his reputation to it. Lord Wellington is perhaps the best soldier in the British army.—Why will he attempt the character and reputation of a statesman? It was the decided opinion of sir John Moore that Spain and Portugal were incapable of being effectually defended; that they could only be possessed till France should send one of her principal armies against them.

The Gazette contains the official particulars of the capture of the island of St. Maura, in the Adriatic, in letters from sir John Moore, dated Messina, April 26, and from brigadier general Oswald, commander of the troops in the Ionian Isles. The principal fortress surrendered after a vigorous bombardment of nine days. The garrison consisting of 714 men, were made prisoners of war. Our loss amounted to one field officer, (Major Clarke, of the 33rd regiment) killed, together with a subaltern, and 22 rank and file. There were two field officers, seven captains, two subalterns, and about 120 rank and file wounded.

The prohibition of the export of corn from France, is further confirmed, by letters received from thence. This is not as we had at first reason to believe, a measure adopted from a spirit of hostility to this country, but one arising out of absolute necessity. France, it appears, is not so plentifully supplied with grain as to be able to afford the immense exportation of that article she has lately been in the habit of making. Her stock is said to be barely sufficient for her own consumption. The prohibition is not solely restricted to exports to this country, but extends to Holland, and all places north of the Rhine and Meuse.

Some letters, we understand, were received from Dublin, stating, that a gentleman in a high official situation of the law having detected his wife in company with a noble lord of the same country, under such circumstances as left no doubt of a criminal intercourse between the parties, instantly drew forth a pistol, with which he inflicted a summary and fatal vengeance upon his lordship, and immediately surrendered himself to justice.

July 5.

It is confidently rumoured in the circles connected with government, that ministers have resolved immediately to withdraw the British army from Portugal. Whether this resolution has been adopted in consequence of the increase of the French army being such as to leave us little hope of ultimate success from a prolongation of the struggle, or from what other motive, we know not; but we have reason to believe the present determination of ministers to be as we have stated.

We have this morning received an influx of continental papers. They consist of French to the 21st, Dutch to the 24th, and German to the 20th ult. The most important article they contain is that in which we are informed that, by a treaty of alliance between

France and Austria, the latter power is bound to furnish a contingency of 150,000 troops, to co-operate with the French in the vast projects which still remain to be executed by Napoleon.

The following singular circumstance has occurred at Plymouth.—On Monday evening the Union hoy was sent from the magazine at that port, with 250 barrels of gun-powder and 100 barrels of ball cartridges, to the Defence of 74 guns, in Cawsand Bay; but, as she could not then take it on board, the hoy returned up the harbor, with an intention of proceeding down early the next morning; but, about two o'clock fourteen French prisoners, who had made their escape from one of the ships in the harbor, got on board the powder vessel, secured the man who was watching her, named Gill, and stood out of the harbor unmolested—not was she missed until her crew went to the spot where they moored her, to take her down into the bay. The watchman at the magazine saw the vessel unmolested, but he thought it was by her own crew. The Gleaner ketch and Gambier cutter have sailed in pursuit of her, but as the wind was directly fair at the time, and has continued so ever since, it is probable she has long ere this reached the French coast.

Such is the scantiness of the male population in France, in consequence of the conscriptions requisite to supply the armies in Spain, that a fete lately given at a gentleman's seat near Paris, and at which there were between three and four hundred persons, there were only three unmarried men present.—It was reported on the same occasion, that out of fifty thousand men sent to Spain a few months before, only five thousand were then alive.

The liberation of Mr. Gale Jones from Newgate, was effected in the following manner.—It was announced to Mr. Jones that a person wished to speak with him at the outer door, through which Mr. Jones, somewhat surprised, was conducted; that they could only be possessed till France should send one of her principal armies against them.

An article from Hamburg states, that the scheme of marrying Ferdinand, the VIIth to the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, has been abandoned and that she and her father had returned to Italy.

July 6.

The letters received by this mail state, that general Massena has issued a proclamation, addressed to the Portuguese nation, in which he stills himself "king of Portugal," calling on them to drive out the perfidious English, & submit to his authority—threatening in case of non-compliance, that he will desolate the country with fire and sword.

Some of the letters state that he had also written a letter to lord Wellington, offering to give him permission to retire unmolested from Portugal, if he would depart immediately; but adding, that otherwise, he would drive the British army into the sea in less than three months; and would hang every British officer whom he found in the Portuguese army. The French are said to have 73,000 men between Salamanca and Truxillo—10,000 at Astorga—10,000 at Ciudad Rodrigo—besides 18,000 in small detached parties; and the 4th division of the army of Portugal is said to have entered Spain.

Exchange of Prisoners.—The following paragraph on this subject appeared in the Moniteur of the 21st, in the form of notes upon two articles extracted from the London Journals.—"The assertion that France proposed to the apprehension in the exchange the Russians taken in Poland, and the Swedes taken in the last war, is calumnious & absurd. If the English adopt, as the basis of the exchange, that of including all prisoners who were comprised in the two belligerent masses, there will no longer be any obstacle to the exchange of prisoners, and 110,000 men will return to their country. Observe, that of these 110,000 men, France will send home upwards of 70,000 English, Spaniards and Portuguese. The object of this article is to induce a belief, that the delay which prolongs the sufferings of so many families ought to be attributed to France, and to cast the whole odium upon her; whereas, on the contrary, Mr. Mackenzie has been for a month without an answer to his dispatches, and without instructions. If the negotiation lags, it is the fault of England.

General Sarracen was on duty when Napoleon and his new Empress were at Boulogne. After viewing the fortifications, and every thing interesting in the town, they went to the heights to take a peep at the ocean. The Austrian Princess had a telescope in her hand, and observing a vessel cruising at some distance, she enquired what it was, and was informed that it was an English vessel. Perceiving five others in the harbors, she asked what they were, and was told that they belonged to the Emperor. She then asked why the five vessels did not go and take that belonging to the enemy? At this moment Bonaparte, who had shewn a restless impatience, could restrain his feelings no longer, but snatching the glass out of her hand, exclaimed in the French language, with great impetuosity—"Because the wind is not fair!"

Portsmouth, July 2.

The Venus takes out Mr. Morier, the American ambassador, who is expected here every hour.

BOSTON, August 16.

The following information is from a gentleman of respectability in Lisbon.

Ciudad Rodrigo, which the French are besieging, is a frontier town of Spain, about four leagues from the Portuguese boundary line. On the approach of the French the Spaniards applied to lord Wellington for a reinforcement, which he refused, but granted them a supply of powder and shot; but on the first appearance of the French & while they were at such a distance that shot could not take effect, they began firing, and by the time they were near enough to do execution, their ammunition was nearly expended; they again applied to lord Wellington for ammunition, but it was said he had refused it. It is reported his lordship has resolved not to advance an inch into Spain, which was apparent by his looking quietly on the French before Ciudad Rodrigo. It appears his expectations are not sanguine in being able to defend all Portugal; but his plans appear confined between the rivers Douro and Tagus. His positions are said to be well chosen, and are so strongly fortified that the inhabitants feel themselves perfectly secure, should the French attack him; and it is confidently believed that he will not suffer himself to be drawn-out of his strong holds, having been taught a severe lesson at Talavera. The armies under lord Wellington are estimated to amount to 90,000 men, English and Portuguese, and of which 10,000 are cavalry. The English speak well of those Portuguese soldiers who have British officers: and as fast as the officers acquire the language of the country they are put in to Portuguese regiments to discipline them. The principal strong holds of the combined armies are, Guardo, Almeida, Pinhal, Visea and Castellebracy, all in the provinces of Betra, and not very distant from the frontier."

August 21.

Arrived at Salem on Sunday last, ship Francis, Haskell, 59 days from Naples, which ship was purchased from the Neapolitan government by Mr. Harriet, the American consul, for the purpose of conveying to their country the crews of the American vessels confiscated at that place, as well as at Civita Vecchia. The treatment of the Americans at Naples, was of a nature to excite the indignation of every man not lost to all sense of feeling for his countrymen. Not content with taking vessels and cargoes, they were infamous enough to take possession of the private adventures of masters, mates, and even seamen. In many instances the crews of vessels in the harbor were turned out, without the least notice being given them to shift for themselves, and not even the smallest allowance granted them to subsist upon. Others after their cargoes were taken from them & confiscated, were called upon to pay charges of landing the goods as well as quarantine charges; which, in several instances, amounted to nearly 1000 dollars on each vessel. And to crown the whole, after repeated applications from the American consul at Naples for liberty to purchase some of the vessels to convey the unfortunate sufferers to their own country, they had the barbarity to refuse even selling more than one vessel for that purpose, but crowded into one ship, like so many convicts, upwards of 200 masters, supercargoes, mates and seamen, who were hurried off by the consul as soon as possible, afraid they would retract this fancied indulgence. As a proof of which, several of the masters returned home by the Francis, heard the consul say, after the ship

was under sail from Naples, that the minister of foreign affairs had advised him as a friend to hasten the departure of the ship, as he could not answer even for an hour. And all this after the king of Naples had only a short time previous issued a proclamation inviting the Americans to his ports, and promising them safety and protection.

Repertory.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

On Sunday arrived the brig Growler, capt. Roberts, 31 days from Cadiz.—Capt. R. has favored us with Cadiz papers to the 14th July, which are in the hands of our translator.—Should they contain any thing interesting, it shall be given in our next. Nothing material had occurred in Cadiz or its neighborhood. The allies were busily engaged in augmenting their defensive fortifications. The British held most of the advanced posts.—The battery of the causeway leading from the walls of Cadiz to the island of St. Leon, was nearly completed, and when mounted would contain 70 or 80 pieces of heavy ordnance.—Flour at Cadiz was down to 14 dollars.

We have received, via Cadiz, a report, that about the beginning of July general Crawford, with a body of 6000 troops, having advanced into Portugal, was unexpectedly attacked by a body of French, amounting to 15,000, under Soult. After a long and sanguinary conflict, the British, with the loss of 4000, succeeded in falling back to the main army. This was generally rumoured at Cadiz, and believed.

We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Hayti, that on or about the 24th of July, about 10,000 brigands, under the command of Gen. Gomas, (who is supposed to be in the pay of Christophe) surrendered to the force under General Rigaud, at Jeremie. Rigaud had under him at the time an army of 3000 men. The surrender was by negotiation. Every demonstration of joy was exhibited on the occasion.

NORFOLK, August 20.

Captain Poythress, from Lisbon, whose arrival we mentioned in our last, politely handed us papers of that city to the 27th of June, the day before he sailed. The gentleman who has repeatedly obliged us with translations, says that their contents are uninteresting, being mostly taken up with accounts of trifling skirmishes in different parts of Spain among the armed peasantry and detachments of French troops who are constantly "annoyed and cut to pieces by these brave mountaineers."—That Ciudad Rodrigo still held out, notwithstanding its being invested by 40,000 French troops, and that on the 20th of June the brave garrison made a sortie in which they killed upwards of 1000 of the besiegers. Capt. P. informs, that the advanced guards of the English and French armies were in sight of each other for some weeks before he sailed, and that the general belief in Lisbon was, that the British did not purpose to attack but to act on the defensive; the French appeared nowise desirous of commencing the fight—that deserters from the French army were daily coming in who were in general half starved and ragged. Provisions very scarce in Lisbon—Flour 17 dollars—Corn 3 dollars 50 cents a 4.

RUSSELVILLE, (Ken.) July 27. A late Indian Engagement. A manuscript containing the following statement was handed the Editor on Tuesday by a gentleman from Livingston county, and has heard it confirmed by other authority. If this should be true, we much fear that our red brethren will continue the hostility they have commenced:—As a Mr. Fryer was descending the Ohio river with a boat load of whisky, he was so unfortunate as to get his boat sunk in a violent storm on the 28th ultimo, near Wilkinsonville. When he had by his exertion regained some barrels of his whisky, there came 15 Mohawk Indians and some squaws and children in canoes, who abused Mr. Fryer, and took 12 barrels of whisky, put it in their canoes, and descended the river. Mr. P. then returned to Fort Massack, and informed the commanding officer of the treatment he received. A sergeant and twelve men were despatched with him in pursuit of the Indians, they found them on the bank of the Mississippi, 20 miles above the mouth of Ohio; when the chief discovered Mr. P. he drew his knife and attempted to stab him.—Mr. P. was making the best defence he could, when

the sergent raised his gun and shot his antagonist, and ordered a fire on the rest—they killed four, and wounded as many more—the remainder fled precipitately to the woods. This combat took place on the 13 inst. (July)

CHARLES-TOWN, August 31.

Died, on Saturday the 25th instant, Mrs. Mary Morrow, consort of Col. John Morrow, of this county.

From the Lynchburg Star, Aug. 24.

CRESTON alias WALSHINGHAM, noticed in our last, who carried off Tutchell's wife and child, put an end to his existence in Fincastle jail, on Friday night last, by cutting his own throat, thighs, and face in a most shocking manner with a razor. The desperate resolution of self destruction formed by this unfortunate man was carried into complete effect, as the principal blood vessels, the jugular and femoral arteries were entirely cut through. It is conjectured that the motives which induced him to disfigure his face were to prevent his being readily identified; as he was heard to declare that, he should never appear in any court of justice, and that the principal circumstances of his case should for ever remain a secret.—He was in possession of very large sums of money, of which a considerable portion, report says 16 or 17 thousand dollars was in Bank Notes. These 'tis said he destroyed before he perpetrated his last abominable crime.

Napoleon has issued a very lengthy decree for REGULATING Printers, Booksellers, &c. He allows only sixty printers in Paris, and two in each department—each printer in Paris is to have four presses (and no more) and in the departments but two; and all must "obtain a patent and be sworn." The whole are to be under the immediate direction of certain persons appointed by the Emperor; and the offices, at all times, liable to be inspected by the police officers. The booksellers are also to obtain patents, to be limited in their numbers, &c. &c. The printers permitted to carry on their business, are to indemnify the suppressed.—The whole is a tissue of tyranny, and if carried into effect, will completely destroy the liberty of the press, and do more to bring mankind to a state of barbarism than any thing ever yet attempted. The presses allowed to work will hardly be sufficient to supply the French people even with school books: much less to disseminate the millions of volumes necessary to the general improvement and delight of the mind.

Bonaparte, with his legions of soldiers, trembles at a paper shot. He who would face a hundred cannon, dares not meet a poor printer armed by reason, and supported by types! Let the American people cherish an art, which, tho' it may be abused, is and will for ever remain, the palladium of liberty;—the friend of humanity; and the eternal opponent, of tyrants.

Balt. Eve. Post.

In the immediate vicinity of Wilmington (Del.) on a space of ground about three miles long and from two to three miles broad, there are now more than fifteen hundred sheep, nearly one half of which are different grades of the merino breed—by the next spring, it is said, there will be twice the number.—Mr. Bauduy, who owns a flock of six hundred sheep, has obtained a shepherd from France, and some of the noted shepherd dogs from Spain.

The circumstance is stated from various sources, that British agents are exerting every effort to entice ship-carpenters from this country. In Hudson, N. Y. 30 are said to have been engaged; Catskill 9, and in other places, the number of 1,000, for the purpose of building ships for his majesty. British artificers detected in attempting to emigrate to America, are punished with fine and imprisonment. Ought not American laws to be reciprocal?

Four thousand five hundred bales of Spanish Wool, weighing about 900,000 lbs. sheared from the flock of Joseph Bonaparte in one year, were to be sold at Paris on the 18th of June, and would probably sell for a guinea a pound.

Kentucky Election.—It is reported that Col. Anthony New, Esq. is elected to Congress from the state of Kentucky, in the place of Mathew Lyon, Esq.

Baltimore, August 25. The British Government brig Netley, Lieut Jackson, arrived here this morning from Antigua with dispatches from Admiral Cochrane to Mr. Jackson.

Save the wild Cherries.

This kind of fruit is uncommonly plenty this year; and it ought to be recollected that when put in brandy or other spirits (but brandy is believed to be the best) it makes a cheap, speedy and pleasant cure for the flux, dysentery, and most other complaints of the bowels. It is, besides a very agreeable and wholesome drink for those in health. If a little pains were taken in due season, we need not resort so much to the Apothecary's shop for medicine, nor to foreign countries for liquors.

Trenton Amer.

Cabinet Manufactory.

ABOUT the first of October next, the subscribers intend commencing the above business in Shepherd's-Town, near the market house, in the shop lately occupied by William Eaty.—Strict attention will be paid to the business. They will be prepared with a complete stock of materials necessary for it—and every article that is made of mahogany, cherry, walnut, pine, poplar, oak, &c. may be had on the shortest notice, and on as good terms as they can be had in the country.

SHEPHERD & WOODS. N. B. The shop in Charles town will go on as usual, without being the least affected by the above partnership.

ANDREW WOODS.

August 31, 1810.

Robert C. Lee,

Tenders his professional services as a Lawyer, to those who may wish to procure to employ him. Charles town, August 31, 1810.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Weaver, who understands the woollen work.—A sober steady man of this description will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages. Enquire of the printer. August 31, 1810.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Bernard Linkhart and George Linkhart, for the purpose of indemnifying John Allstadt and John Haynie against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, at John Anderson's tavern, in Charles town, a quantity of wheat and rye, a waggon, three horses and a cow. Also, on the 15th of the same month, at John Smith's tavern, in Smithfield, a house and lot of ground, adjoining Dr. McCaughey's, in said town of Smithfield. The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four months.

JACOB ALLSTADT, Trustee. August 31, 1810.

Jefferson County, &c.

August Court, 1810.

James and John Lane, Jacob D. Williamson—Dall, ex'trix of James Dall, deceased, Robert Lucas, and Samuel Twig and Phoebe his wife, late Phoebe Robinson, and Daniel Morgan, administrator of William Lemon, dec'd, Complainants, against

Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towlerston, William Lemeny, Elizabeth Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vandervier Lemen, & Morgan Lemen, children and legatees of said John Lemen, dec'd, De'f'ts.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Lemen 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: On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant William Lemen, do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk. Aug. 24, 1810.

R. FULTON,
Has just received and offering for sale,
for cash only, at his store in the
house lately occupied by Doctor An-
nin, in Charles town,
A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
Liquors and Groceries,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOW-
ING ARTICLES, TO WIT:

Madeira, } WINES,
Sherry and Port }
4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
Jamaica SPIRITS,
Holland GIN,
Antigua & New England RUM,
Loaf, lump, and brown SUGARS,
Imperial, Old Hyson, } TEAS,
Young Hyson, }
Hyson Skin and Green }
Coffee, Chocolate, and Molasses,
Almonds and Filberts,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Mace, Allspice, long & black Pepper,
Mustard, race and ground Ginger,
Salt Petre, Alum, and Coppers,
Indigo and Fig Blue,
Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
Rice, Powder and Shot,
Candles, Soap, Tar and Oil,
Cotton, Shad and Herrings,
Allum, Ground Allum, & fine Salt,
Peruvian Bark, &c. &c.

ALSO
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Stone & Potter's Ware.
August 10, 1810.

All persons indebted to the late
firm of James and Robert Fulton, are
requested to make immediate payment
to the subscriber.
ROBERT FULTON.
August 10, 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 num-
ber 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 mar-
ket, 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 Liqueur Ball,
Rect. Spirits of Wine and Gum Arabic,
Gum Aloes and Crude Antimony,
Blue Ointment and Borax refined,
Magnesia in lump and Tragacanth,
Cascarella and Sang Dr. con. opt.
Laudanum and Maiana 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,
Alli-comp. Root,
Spirits of Turpentine,
Oil of Pepper Mint,
D. Lemons and Cloves,
Do. Warm Seed and Anise seed,
Do. Saint John's Wort,
British and Spike Oils,
Red and Black Lead,
Sweet Oil in lump 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.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of October
next.
THE house and lot now occupied
by Mr. Grady, in Charles Town.
The house is a commodious frame
building, two stories high, with a
kitchen adjoining, and a well of good
water in the yard. There are also on
said lot a good blacksmith's shop, coal
house, stable, &c. Apply to the sub-
scriber at Harper's Ferry.
ROBERT AVIS.
August 17, 1810.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**FOR SALE,
A Valuable Tan-Yard,**

IN Middleway, Jefferson county, Va.,
fifteen miles from Winchester, fif-
teen from Shepherd's-Town, and seven
from Charles town, with 19 vats in
complete order, mill house, and a large
quantity of bark. There is a never
failing stream of water running through
the yard, so as to be conveyed into ev-
ery vat. On the premises are an excel-
lent dwelling house, kitchen, smoke
house, and stables, with a good garden,
&c. This property will be sold very
low for cash. The terms may be
known by applying to the subscriber
living on the premises.
WM. M'SHERRY,
WHO HAS ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of Leather.

August 17, 1810. t. f.

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.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED on the 23d of July last,
from the subscriber living near
Smithfield, Jefferson county,
A DARK BROWN MARE,
about ten or twelve years old, about
fifteen hands high, has some white
spots on her rump, and shod before
with old shoes. The above reward
and reasonable charges will be given
for bringing her home.
JOHN HEHN.
August 10, 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 dwell-
ing house on the premises, at twelve
o'clock on the above mentioned day.
The commissioners will make such
deed of conveyance to the purchaser as
said court may direct.

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

POTTERY.

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

* * * A boy about 14 or 15 years of
age will be taken as an apprentice to
the above business.
SAMUEL SNAVELY,
Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 1810.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**Potomac & Shenandoah
NAVIGATION LOTTERY.**

(By authority of the state of Maryland.)

Scheme of a Lottery

For improving the navigation of the
Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

First class of 20,000 Tickets.
2 prizes of 25,000 dolls. 50,000
1 do. of 15,000 15,000
2 do. of 10,000 20,000
4 do. of 5,000 20,000
10 do. of 1,000 10,000
18 do. of 500 9,000
50 do. of 100 5,000
100 do. of 30 3,000
197 do. of 20 3,940
2,000 do. of 12 24,000
4,006 do. of 10 payable }
in one ticket each in } 40,060
the 2d class at 12 dol.

6,390 prizes dolls. 200,000
13,610 prizes

20,000 tickets at 10 dolls. 200,000
Deduction of 15 per cent. on cash
prizes.

Stationary Prizes.
1st drawn ticket, 1st day, 1,000
1st do. do. 3d day, 500
1st do. do. 5th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 7th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 9th day, 500
1st do. do. 10th day, 500
1st do. do. 11th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 13th day, 5,000
1st do. do. 15th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 20th day, 500
1st do. do. 25th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 30th day, 500
1st do. do. 35th day, 10,000
1st do. do. 40th day, 25,000

Five hundred tickets to be drawn
each day, and the drawing to com-
mence with the least possible delay.
Purchasers of 100 tickets or more,
to be entitled to a credit of thirty days
after drawing of this class, for notes,
with approved endorsers.

All prizes not demanded within six
months after the drawing of this class,
will be considered as given up for the
benefit of the lottery.

This scheme, it is believed, affords
an equal prospect of gain to adventur-
ers with any other which has been of-
fered to the public. Those who are
interested in the commerce and agricul-
ture of the country, adjacent to the
Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, have
additional inducements to give their
support, as the money to be raised by
the lottery is for their immediate bene-
fit and convenience. It is also hoped
that the patriotic and public spirited
will be disposed to countenance and
encourage a measure which has for its
object the facilitating a ready and con-
venient communication between the
western country and the Atlantic, tend-
ing to connect the interests of the east-
ern and western states, and to perpetu-
ate their union.

CHARLES SIMMS, President,
JONAH THOMPSON, }
JOHN MASON, } Direct'rs.
HENRY FOXALL, }
WM. STEWART, }

If immediate application is made,
tickets may be had at the store of James
S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherd's-
Town, Va.
August 17, 1810. 3m.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and
Testament of Frederick Slyth, de-
ceased, there will be sold, on the 31st
instant,

A Lot of Land,

containing nine acres and forty
poles, lying in Jefferson county, about
a mile from the Old-Furnace. On the
premises are a merchant mill, saw mill,
distillery, and two dwelling houses, &c.
Persons inclined to purchase may view
the premises on the day of sale. The
terms of payment will be one half in
hand, and the other in two annual pay-
ments, with bond & approved security.
The sale to commence at ten o'clock,
on the premises.

MATTHIAS SLYH, } Ex'tors.
HENRY SLYH, }

Spinning Cotton

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

Cash will be given for clean linen
and cotton rags, at this office.

**TO THE
Friends of Improvement.**

There is now at my Farm upon the
AVON, (commonly called Bullskin,
THE THORO' BRED IMPORTED
Merino Ram,
DON CARLOS,

in health and vigour, of the best
cast of Spain; the property of Judge
Cranch and Doctor Thornton, of
Washington City; to be let to Ewes
the present season. Upon the en-
couragement given to him on this ex-
periment, will depend his continuance
in this neighbourhood. It is therefore
hoped that Farmers and others, will
avail themselves of the favorable op-
portunity now offered, of improving
their Flocks, from the most valuable
race of animals that is known; by mak-
ing early engagements of their finest
Ewes; which ought immediately to be
separated from the rest of their flocks,
and sent without delay.

It is generally known that Rams of
this Race sell at very high prices. I
am informed that the prices of all the
degrees of Merino blood still keep up;
that even the half-blooded ewe lambs sell
readily at 25 dollars each! that the first
cross upon almost any ewe makes an
astonishing improvement of the fleece,
and that the animals are hardy and eas-
ily kept fat. Here, then, is every en-
couragement for getting into the breed.
I have only to add, that great care will
be taken of Ewes sent to my Farm;
having disposed of my own flock of
sheep, to make ready for them—and
having now a pasture where they can
run to themselves; but I will not ren-
der myself liable for accidents or es-
capes.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

N. B. Rams very inferior to the
above, stand at 15 dollars and upwards
per ewe, without insurance; but he will
stand at Ten Dollars, and the owners
of the Ram insure the Ewes to be with
lamb, if retained by their owners, and
well treated, till they year. The mon-
ey to be returned, if they do not prove
with lamb.

The most respectable certificates of
the origin and race of the Ram are now
in my possession, properly attested
both in Spain and in America.
August 17, 1810.

James Brown

Is now off ring for sale, for ready pay-
ment 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 ar-
ticles, to wit.

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

We must all be a set of rascals, be-
cause B. B. was one.—Is this the
language of charity or of reason?
"They endeavor to make the people
believe, that they are cheated out of
their money, when they well know that
Bidwell scarce owes any thing to the
county of Berkshire, and has left a
large property behind him. How is
the republican party implicated in his
guilt? Because B. B. called himself
a republican, is every republican a ras-
cal? Because pretended christians lead
an abandoned life, is every christian a
sinner?—Because A. Dexter, junr. a
violent federalist, swindled the people
of New England out of more than ten
times the amount of all other defalcations,
is every federalist a cheat?—
Remember, that the Hon. B. B. was e-
lected the Berkshire Treasurer, when
that county was federal."

What is the true conclusion? That
public officers should be regularly called
upon to settle their accounts—nothing
should be taken upon trust—their re-
sponsibility should be something more
than a name—every one should be pe-
riodically brought to the test, as far as
it is practicable. Congress should act
upon this principle.—Committees
should be raised, each session, to in-
spect the books and vouchers of the de-
partments—and not only to see that the
work has been done, but as far as they
can, to see how it has been done &c.—
For want of this accountability what a
host of mischiefs may accrue? The
officers themselves should wish it.—
Indifference on the part of the employ-
er leads to remissness on that of the agent—remissness leads to fraud—&

Yesterday afternoon, five men de-
serted from the British frigate Venus,
lying at anchor about five miles below
the city, in the following daring man-
ner: A boat that went from the city
was lying along side the frigate, when
five of the crew jumped from the port
holes into the boat and took their oars
and made off. The boats were imme-
diately manned from the ship, and pur-
sued the deserters by fire of musketry.
At the same moment two boats pursued
from the fort at Ellis's Island; but the
fugitives succeeded in landing near
Powles Hook, and made their escape.
Another man jumped from the ship
with the others, but missed the boat
and fell into the river, and was after-
wards taken up and secured.

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 newspa-
pers, 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.

the Constitution, Captain Hull, in the
Delaware Bay; the brig Argus at Bos-
ton; and the schooner Revenge at
Newport, Rhode Island—with orders
to make short cruizes and return occa-
sionally to their respective stations.
The frigate United States, Com-
modore DeCatur, and the frigate Es-
sex, Captain Smith, are stationed at
Hampton Roads; the John Adams,
Capt. Dent, at St. Mary's; the ship
Wasp, Capt. Jones, & the brig Ferret,
Lt. Gadsden, at Charleston, S. Caro-
lina; the brig Siren, Capt. Tarbell, at
Savannah; the brig Nautilus at Wil-
mington, N. C. with similar orders.

The brig Hornet, Capt. Hunt, is on
foreign service; and the brig Vixen,
Lt. Bainbridge, and the schooner En-
terprize, Lt. Read, are stationed at
New Orleans, where there are about
20 gun boats stationed.

The frigate U. States, the Wasp,
the Siren, and the Ferret, are now
cruising near our Southern extremity.
All the British armed vessels lately a-
bout Amelia Island have disappeared
and gone, it is believed, to Halifax.

A DEFAULTER.—According to the
last accounts from Massachusetts, Bar-
nabas Bidwell, the Attorney General
of the State, and for 17 years Treasur-
er of the County of Berkshire, has com-
mitted a fraud upon the fund of the
county, and attempted to conceal that
fraud by a forgery.—In that state, it
seems, there are certain items of ex-
pense, which are discharged, in the
first instance out of the county Treasur-
y, and then repaid to the county Treasur-
er by the Treasury of the Common-
wealth. Such as the costs of prosecu-
tions in the Supreme Courts, main-
tenance of criminals in goal, when it
amounts above a certain sum, &c. Mr. B.
received these dues from the Com-
monwealth, and failed to give credit
to the county. On being called before
the Committee of the Court to settle
his accounts, these omissions were
pointed out to him—and he subse-
quently took care to alter his accounts,
which were filed in the state Treasury,
so as to engrafe these credits upon them
—finding, however, that the Com-
mittee had previously obtained a trans-
cript of these same accounts, he re-
stored them, it is said, to their original
shape—but not until the committee
had procured a second transcript of
them, in the state in which his altera-
tions left them. The variance created
the suspicion, and led to the detection
of the forgery. A warrant was taken
out for his apprehension—but the bird
had flown.

These circumstances strike every
man with disgust—nor is there one
who can hesitate a moment, if they are
true, to abandon Mr. B. to public infam-
y and contempt. But he has been a
democrat—and leader in congress.—
"Aye; there's the rub." For the Fed-
eralists must make a terrible rout about
the matter—and with that liberal and
charitable spirit which becomes them,
are visiting—the sins of one man upon
the whole republican party.

It is reported that Bonaparte has is-
sued an order for imprisoning all the
Americans in France, and sequester-
ing their property. We know not whe-
ther this measure has actually been
adopted, but it is certain that several
citizens of the United States have late-
ly arrived in this country from France,
in consequence of an apprehension that
Bonaparte would resort to some violent
proceedings against them. An Ameri-
can gentleman who arrived in three
days from Paris, was on 'Change yester-
day, and he stated that he had left
the French capital to avoid that deten-
tion which was about to be imposed on
all his countrymen who remained in
France.

On Thursday evening last, during a
severe storm of rain, thunder and light-
ning, three seamen belonging to the
British frigate Venus, effected their es-
cape at the imminent danger of their
lives, by swimming at least three quar-
ters of a mile, to a vessel which lay off
the North River: the captain being al-
armed with the cry of "help, help,"
ran upon deck, lowered his boat, and
picked two of them up. The third
made out to reach a Spanish vessel near
at hand. One of the poor fellows was
impressed—he declares that there are
a number of our impressed countrymen
now on board. They all protest against
the abominable tyranny exercised by
the British officers, and say they would
rather suffer death than go back again.

Yesterday morning, five men de-
serted from the British frigate Venus,
lying at anchor about five miles below
the city, in the following daring man-
ner: A boat that went from the city
was lying along side the frigate, when
five of the crew jumped from the port
holes into the boat and took their oars
and made off. The boats were imme-
diately manned from the ship, and pur-
sued the deserters by fire of musketry.
At the same moment two boats pursued
from the fort at Ellis's Island; but the
fugitives succeeded in landing near
Powles Hook, and made their escape.
Another man jumped from the ship
with the others, but missed the boat
and fell into the river, and was after-
wards taken up and secured.

THE Council of the regency at Cadiz
has issued a proclamation dated at
Cadiz, June 11, calling a meeting of
the Cortes on the island of Leon, in
August. They are convened in the
name of his majesty Ferdinand VII.
Gen. Sarrazin who so singularly
abandoned his post at Boulogne and
went to England, it is said designs
coming out to America.

A compromise is stated in a London
paper of the beginning of July, to have
been permitted between the captors
and owners of American vessels and
their cargoes, in two French ports, (we
think Nantz and Boulogne) by which
the captors get one half, and the re-
minder to be delivered to the suffer-
ing owners.

Capt. Whitney, of the ship Erato,
arrived at N. York from Havannah, in-
forms us, that a Spanish vessel had ar-
rived there from Montevideo, with in-
telligence of that place having declared
itself independent.

Philadelphia, August 30.
LATEST FROM CADIZ.
By the ship Magnet, Myrick, arriv-
ed this morning, advices are received
from Cadiz to the 28th of July, at
which time no occurrence of import-
ance had taken place.

Fifteen thousand of the British and
Spanish troops were encamped beyond
the walls of Cadiz on the Isla.
Nothing is said of the defeat of Gen.
Crawford's division—and the account
of that action, received by a vessel,
which left Cadiz on the 15th of July,
is said to be incorrect. Flour had fal-
len in price to 12 dollars and was of
dull sale.

A distant cannonade and bombard-
ment were continued between the
French and the garrison, but with lit-
tle effect on either side.

FIRE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.
Extract of a letter from an American at
Constantinople, to a gentleman in
Boston, dated April 21, 1810.
"Yesterday a fire broke out in Pera,
one of the divisions of the suburbs, and
to the N. and E. of Constantinople.—
It raged with the greatest degree of ra-
pidity, and presented a truly terrific
sight to the spectators. At 11 o'clock
it extended nearly a mile, and formed
one continual flame: nor was any stop
put to it until sunset, when some stone
buildings stopped in some measure its
progress, and about midnight its rav-
ages were nearly at an end. The dis-
tress of the inhabitants is very great.
It is supposed that 30,000 are now in
the fields with what they were able to
snatch from the destructive element.—
It is supposed that about 8000 build-
ings were entirely consumed."

Lynchburg, Aug. 31.
Creston, alias Walsingham.
A paper, of which the following is a
copy, was found in the jail of Fincastle,
on the same morning that the fate of
that unfortunate man was discovered;
and of whom some notice has already
been taken in our former numbers.

On being brought before a court,
called for the purpose, bail to the amount
of two thousand dollars was de-
manded for his appearance at the next
term. This bail Walsingham obtained
and offered to the court; but we are
told that, on the suggestion of the state's
attorney, the further sum of a thousand
dollars was required. It was then on
the exorbitance of the demand which
he deemed oppressive; that this ill fated
man formed his final desperate deter-
mination. Whatever may have been
his failings or his crimes, the following
cannot be read with indifference by any
man of sense or sensibility.

"The object and end of justice is de-
feated if laws are made a nullity by ir-
regular commitments, and excessive
bail demanded for a bailable offence.
Honor is unsafe in such keeping. I
prefer death to a forced submission,
and indignities consequent on persecu-
tion.

Spare the stranger, for whom alone
my last pulse beat—a knowledge of
what would be to her a scene of honor.
Let it suffice that I die for her.—She
is the innocent, injured victim of cir-
cumstances, which she neither (could)
foresee or avoid—No person can claim
the trifling property left in this room.
Let it be given to some one in charity,
without parade. I have no other es-
tate, I have no family. The spirit that
once animated this mangled body dis-
dains to ask the least grace for it, of
fellow worms—Perhaps the first para-
graph in this note is unjust; if so, let
those whom it concerns be happy—
To err is human. Let no one say too

much or too little has been written.—
The dead cannot reply."

From the American Daily Advertiser.
Mr. Paulson—I wish you to inform
the public, that an ounce of Coloquintida,
boiled half an hour in three pints of
water, is an effectual preventative a-
gainst flies settling upon or biting ani-
mals; if a sponge is dipped in this li-
quid, and the animal is rubbed over
with it, no fly will molest it.

If the Coloquintida, is old, add on-
ly a quart of water to an ounce.
[Coloquintida is also known by the
name of bitter apple.]

NOTICE.
MY fellow citizens who became
purchasers at the sale (on the
30th of Dec. last) of the property of
Mary Ridgway, dec'd, are hereby in-
formed that their obligations became
due and payable on the first inst. All
such as do not tender payment on or
before the 15th instant, may expect
their notes, &c. will be lodged in the
hands of proper officers for collection.
This task, although painful in the ex-
treme, must and will be resorted to, in
every case of delinquency.
GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.
September 7, 1810.

James O. Boyle,
RESPECTFULLY acquaints the
merchants and millers of Jeffers-
on, Frederick and Berkeley counties,
that he has removed from Pughtown
to Market (near Howard) street, Bal-
timore, where he has commenced the
GROCERY BUSINESS, and to pur-
chase and take on storage flour and all
other kinds of country produce, and
solicits the patronage of his friends
and the public. He will give as high
for any kind of country produce as the
market affords—all orders in his line
of business shall be executed with fidelity.
His character as a merchant, and know-
ledge of the market is sufficiently
known to need any professions neces-
sary. Suffice for the present, that on
trial he will be found to execute orders
from the country to the satisfaction of
his employers, with punctuality and
dispatch.
September 7, 1810.

The Printers of the Martins-
burgh Gazette, the Winchester Gaz-
ette, and Republican Constellation are
requested to publish the above three
times, and forward their accounts to
this office.

Land for Sale.
I WILL sell from 600 to 700 acres
of Land, lying in the county of
Loudoun, near the mouth of Broad
Run, and bounded on the Potomac river
and said run. This land is worthy
the attention of purchasers, as the utility
of plaster in that county has been
fully verified.
JESSE MOORE.
September 7, 1810.

Take Notice.
THE subscriber intending to remove
to the western country about the
tenth of October next, requests all per-
sons having claims on him to bring
them in for settlement; and those in-
debted to him to make immediate pay-
ment.
WM. MALIN.
September 7, 1810.

Public Sale.
ON Tuesday September 11, being
the first day of Jefferson court, I
will sell for cash, at public sale,
3 valuable young Horses,
a cart, a variety of geers, plows, one
harrow, and other farming utensils, to-
gether with sundry other articles.—
The sale to commence at my house at
12 o'clock.
FRANCIS TILLET.
Charles-Town, Sept. 7, 1810.

HANNAH M'NIT, administra-
trix of William