

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1810.

[No. 129.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

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

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 informed 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 extreme, must and will be asserted to, in every case of delinquency.

GEO. NORTH, Sheriff. September 7, 1810.

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.

James O. Boyle,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the merchants and millers of Jefferson, Frederick and Berkeley counties, that he has removed from Pughstown to Market (near Howard) street, Baltimore, where he has commenced the GROCERY BUSINESS, and to purchase 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 knowledge of the market is sufficiently known to need any professions necessary. 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 Martinsburgh Gazette, the Winchester Gazette, and Republican Constellation are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the western country about the tenth of October next, requests all persons having claims on him to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

WM. MALIN. September 7, 1810.

HANNAH M'NIT, administratrix of William M'Nit, deceased, take notice, that upon the first Saturday in October next, at the house of Jesse Moore, at the Old Furnace, in the county of Jefferson, I shall take the depositions of witnesses, which I shall offer in evidence in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Jefferson, in which I am complainant, and you are defendant.

JOHN AGER. September 7, 1810.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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.
 - Porter in bottles,
 - Fine white Havanna,
 - Brown ditto,
 - New Orleans, and Loaf and lump } SUGARS.
 - Imperial,
 - Hyson, } TEAS.
 - Hyson Skin and Bohea
 - Coffee, Chocolate, Almonds,
 - Box and Keg Raisins,
 - Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Cloves,
 - Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allum, Saltpetre,
 - Copperas, Indigo, Fig blue,
 - Gigars,
 - 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.

TO THE Friends of Improvement.

There is now at my Farm upon the Avon, (commonly called Bulskin.)

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 encouragement given to him on this experiment, will depend his continuance in this neighbourhood. It is therefore hoped that Farmers and others, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now offered, of improving their flocks, from the most valuable race of animals that is known; by making 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 easily kept fat. Here, then, is every encouragement 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 render myself liable for accidents or escapes.

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 money 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.

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.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tan-Yard,

IN Middleway, Jefferson county, Va. fifteen miles from Winchester, fifteen 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 every vat. On the premises are an excellent 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.

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 dollars. 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 the 2d class at 12 dol. 40,060

6,390 prizes dollars. 200,000 13,610 blanks

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

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn ticket, 1st day, dolls. 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 commence 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 adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture 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 benefit 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 convenient communication between the western country and the Atlantic, tending to connect the interests of the eastern and western states, and to perpetuate their union.

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

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.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Bernard Linkhart and George Linkhart, for the purpose of indemnifying John Alstadt 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 wagon, 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. M'Caughtery'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.

Robert C. Lee,

Tenders his professional services as a Lawyer, to those who may think proper 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.

Jefferson County, oct.

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 Towlerton, William Lemen, Elizabeth Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vandervier Lemen, & Morgan Lemen, children and legatees of said John Lemen, dec'd, Def'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.

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.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

Who is an excellent house servant. For particulars enquire of the printer. July 20, 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 subscriber at Harper's Ferry. ROBERT AVIS. August 17, 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,
- Verdigrise and Liver-Sulphur Ball,
- Rect. Spirits of Wine and Gum Arabic,
- Gum Aloes and Crocus Antimony,
- Blue Ointment and Borax refined,
- Magnesia in lump and Tragacanth,
- Cascarilla and Sang Draconis opt.
- Zincum and Massa Ferri,
- Spanish Filix and Spongia,
- Orange Peel and Tamarinds,
- Columbia and Pink Roots,
- Anise seed and Pearl Barley,
- Best Yellow Bark,
- Spermacei and Strengthening Plaster,
- Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills,
- Senna Leaves and Red Sanders,
- Liquorice Ball and Sugar Candy,
- Shillic and Fennel Seed,
- Allicompane Root,
- Spirits of Turpentine,
- Oil of Pepper Mint,
- Do. Lemons and Cloves,
- Do. Worm Seed and Anise seed,
- Dr. Smit's Jule Liberty,
- 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 Log. 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.

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, } 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, rice and ground Ginger,
- Salt Petre, Allum, 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.

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JACOB ALLSTADT, Trustee. August 31, 1810.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

New-York, Sept. 3.

By the Fanny, from Liverpool we have received London papers to the 15th July, and Liverpool to the 16th. The following articles, extracted from the papers, are interesting. By a paragraph in a paper of the latest date (the 14th) it appears that a secret treaty has been made between Bonaparte and the emperor of Austria, wherein the latter engages to furnish 150,000 men for the service of the former.—A part of this army was to march into Spain, and the main body, under an archduke, is destined to the east—probably to second Bonaparte's views on the grand seignor. Hostilities had been commenced between Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, July 11.

The ramifications of distress, occasioned by the recent great failures, are extensive; upwards of 70 dockets have already been struck in consequence of them, and more are expected to take place. In the course of yesterday, two considerable failures were announced in the city.

July 12.

Admiral sir Richard Keats is appointed to the command of the British squadron in the Bay of Cadiz. He is universally considered one of the best officers in the navy.

A ship arrived yesterday from the French coast, which she left four days ago. According to the advices brought by her, Bonaparte had enacted a law, which inflicted the penalty of death against any subject of France, who should, after a certain period, visit England. The prohibitory decree against the exportation of grain has been extended from L'Orient to Bordeaux. This report, however, does not accord with the recent information received from Mr. M'Kenzie, in France: that gentleman is said to have stated in his letters, that his mission goes on smoothly; that he was every where well received; and that he expected shortly to be called from Morlaix to Paris.

It is reported that Custavus Adolphus, the deposed king of Sweden, has made his escape from Switzerland, leaving his family in the care of his father-in-law, the elector of Baden.—According to one account he has reached the Baltic, and is on board the flag ship of admiral Saumarez. Another version of the rumour is, that he had only got four days start of his pursuers, and is supposed to be on his way to England.

The reported rigorous regulations by the French government, against the very limited personal intercourse that subsists between that country and this, are confirmed by letters from Paris of the 4th inst. They also communicate the following explanation of the decree lately passed, respecting the maritime trade:—

Imperial decree of the 2d July. The prohibition of grain (established by the decree of the 2d July) from the Island of Schowen to L'Orient, extends itself also to vessels provided with licences.

"No grain may be exported between L'Orient and Bordeaux but by French ships, which shall, at the same time, be obliged to take half their cargoes of wine or brandy.

"Foreign vessels provided with licences, which may enter the ports of France, shall not be allowed to make any further use of the same.

The coasting trade is reserved exclusively, according to the old laws, to French vessels; of which the crews must consist of French masters, and three fourths French sailors."

July 13.

The Funds have experienced a considerable fall, in consequence of the late failures in the city; Omnium being down, at the opening of the market, to par, but towards the close it got up an eighth.

The commercial arrangements between this country and Portugal, were yesterday finally concluded, and are expected to be published in the Gazette of to-morrow evening.

A bag of letters arrived this morning from Heligoland—they mention that

intelligence has been received there from Holland, of a battle having been fought between Lord Wellington and Massena, in which the latter was defeated. We shall be most happy to find this intelligence correct—but no official accounts to that effect have reached government.

The French troops are marching from the coast of Holland.

July 16.
Louis Bonaparte and his wife never have lived together—the marriage was forced upon him by his brother. Late-ly when both were at Paris, on the occasion of Bonaparte's marriage, Louis lived at his mother's hotel, and his wife at another. Her children have always been considered as the children of Bonaparte, & not of Louis. Hence Louis, in resigning his crown, says—“I give it up to you, Napoleon Bonaparte, and yours—to your son who passes for mine, and to my wife, by whom you had this son.”

Bonaparte, who loves no one, is himself not the object of affection even in his own family. We see the difference between him and Louis—Lucien has not been upon terms with him for years, and has constantly refused every dignity offered him—Joseph fears him—Jerome is the only one who lives in any intimacy with him—but he is often the object of the coarsest and most violent treatment.

From the Dublin Evening Post.
“The lamentable state of the manufactory in this city was yesterday, for the second time, under the consideration of the privy council. The signal of the present misery, the black fleece, was carried through the streets yesterday.”

“PUBLIC CREDIT.—We understand that a privy council was held yesterday at the Castle, to consider what measures would be proper to adopt, as probable, in some degree to ameliorate the manufacturing classes, who have been deprived of employment, in consequence of the decayed state of business arising, or at least increased by the present condition of Ireland.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, June 30.
A few days ago gen. count Molitor received a courier from Paris, with orders for his whole division to break up from Hamburg and the Hanse Towns and their territory for Spain. In consequence of this order the four battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, composing the garrison of Hamburg, broke up on the 27th, directing their march towards Holland. It is impossible to express what reluctance the French officers and soldiers have for going to Spain; they look upon such a march no better than a march to the other world.

Yesterday five companies of French infantry, coming by forced marches from Travemunde and Sebeck entered Hamburg, and now form its temporary garrison. In the course of next month the whole division of Morand, near 20,000 strong, is expected in the Hanse Towns.

AMSTERDAM July 5.
The French troops, having at their head his excellency marshal the duke of Reggio, arrived yesterday in this city where they were perfectly well received. All is tranquil here.

VIENNA, June 21.
Count Metternich who was to have arrived yesterday, has deferred his journey. The arrangement for supplying 150,000 men, by our government, has not yet been completed, and some further articles are to be inserted in the treaty. It is said that a part of this army is to be employed in Spain; but the main body, under an archduke, is destined to the East. This treaty has delayed the return of the Austrian envoy.

SEMLIN, May 24.
Czerni Georges, commander in chief of the Servians, fearing a scarcity in the country where he commands, has prohibited the exportation of corn, cattle, honey, rice, oil, &c. to the neighbouring countries, and particularly to the Pacha of Nessa. The Pacha of Nessa, irritated with this measure, has written it is said, to Czerni Georges that if he did not immediately revoke this prohibition, he himself would go and seek the forbidden objects.

We remark great preparations for war in Belgrade, Semindria, and Schabatz.

The propositions of the late Russian minister to the Servian Council were, it is reported, of great importance. Russia endeavours to entirely attach the Servians, as they can be of great service to her in her political plan: a plan, the execution of which, says the Gazette of Presburg, will not fail to astonish Europe.

LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday morning arrived at this port, the fast sailing ship Lothair, Capt. Glover, in 34 days from Liverpool. Capt. Glover favored us with Liverpool papers to July 26th, and London to July 28th, inclusive.

A report of a great battle in Portugal had prevailed for several days. Sometimes the result had been declared to be in favor of the British, but the last rumor was that they had been defeated, and that Lord Wellington had been killed. It was not believed. In England, and perhaps rests on the same basis as the report we had from Cadix, July 17, of the French victory over general Crawford. We shall probably soon have an arrival from Lisbon. The battle is supposed to have taken place between the tenth and fifteenth of July. Ciudad Rodrigo had been vigorously besieged, and was ineffectually summoned on the 30th June. The London Courier supposes it surrendered on the 5th of July, and that the great battle soon followed.

The Russians have met with considerable successes in the war with the Turks, and the latter are expected soon to make an humiliating peace with the former.

The existence of Holland as a nation had been destroyed by an imperial decree, & the country incorporated with France.

The Austrian ambassador at Paris had given a splendid fete, to the Emperor and empress. In the midst of the dances the building was discovered to be on fire, and was finally consumed.

The only mode of escape for the imperial, regal and noble guests, was precipitate flight. A distinguished personage perished in the flames; others died subsequently, and several were suffering under severe wounds.

Deputies from the Carraccas had failed in their mission to England, but were treated well. They were to sail for Philadelphia.

The following are among the London mercantile houses under embarrassments: Messrs. Grave, Sharp, Fisher and Fisher, Rowlandson and Bates, Rowlandson, Isaac & Co. Hardy, Outley and Co. They have a much greater amount of property than the sums they owe.

Messrs. Coles and Co. and Messrs. Brickwoods, Rainier and Co. are among the failures in London.

London, July 15. The pecuniary embarrassments of the commercial world at the present juncture are beyond precedent, and almost beyond hopes of alleviation. The devastation is extending far and widely, throughout the country, where every degree of business is stopped, even in public markets. The following is a list of the stoppage of country banking houses communicated to us (Morning Advertiser) yesterday:

Exeter,	Plymouth,
Salisbury, (two)	Shaftsbury,
Totness,	Shrewsbury,
Chester,	

July 18.
Five houses in the Manchester trade stopped payment on Monday, in the city, to the amount it is said, of more than a million.

July 23.
The defaulters who were announced on Saturday in the city, were principally confined to the Stock Exchange, except one Broker for an inconsiderable sum. And although there were 13 or 14 failures in the Stock Exchange declared on Friday or Saturday, the funds rose about 2 per cent. on the latter day.

Mr. Canning, accompanied by his friends Mr. Huskisson and Mr. Ellis, intends to take a trip to Cadiz, and they have been prevailed upon, as it is said, by the Marquis Wellesley, to go up the Mediterranean and to pay a visit to the court of Palermo.

July 27.
Letters have been received in town this morning from Lord Yarmouth, of yesterday's date. They mention the arrival of the Lynx sloop of war, from the Cattetag, who brings intelligence that a convoy of merchantmen, under the protection of the Forward gun brig, had been attacked off the Naze of Norway, by a division of the enemy's gun-boats, and that 42 sail of them were captured.

The Turks have solicited an armistice, which has been refused, except upon the terms of ceding Moldavia and Wallachia, and paying 30 millions of Piastres.

July 26.
There are not yet any official advices from Lord Wellington; and, though a belief continues of a battle having been fought, no certain intelligence has been received to that effect.

The reinforcements going out to Lord Wellington, we understand amount to 10,000 men. It is thought that in the event of the British army being obliged to evacuate Portugal, it will not return to England, but be landed upon some other part of the Peninsula.

Liverpool, July 26.—On Wednesday night last, about 200 American sailors assembled at the Queen's Dock and having armed themselves with staves, proceeded to the rendezvous houses in Cooper's Row and Strand street, and broke the windows and furniture, and liberated some seamen. Mr. Miller, the superintendent of the police, hearing of the riot, went with three constables of Strand-street, accompanied by a Piquet of the Herford Militia, and succeeded in securing two of the ring leaders, of the names of James Wheeler and Richard Hill, who had staves in their hands and were calling to the others to come on. They have been examined before P. W. Brancker, Esq. and committed for trial at next Assizes. On Monday evening another attempt having been made by a body of American seamen, three were apprehended and committed to Lancaster.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.
TO FRANCIS JAMES JACKSON, ESQ. ONCE MINISTER TO THE U. STATES.

SIR—Ere the last light of thy countenance shall beam upon the shores of America, permit us to bid you a final adieu. You have filled too considerable a part in the history of this country, for the last twelve months, to vanish from the stage without some notice.—The stroke of death is not always, however, mournful. When it rids the world of a monster, it becomes a subject of exultation. And when the parting keel cuts us off ever from the missionary of mischief, the heart feels a gush of pleasure, which is impossible to suppress.

For twelve months, sir, your presence has cast a gloom over the feelings of this country. Your appointment was hailed with indignation and distrust. We had seen you in another hemisphere, executing the heinous purposes of robbery and murder—trampling under foot the last vestiges of neutral society, in that region—and covering a generous and unsuspecting nation, with flames and with blood.—So long as a single page of history shall survive, the memory of that outrageous deed will descend to posterity.—Even Europe herself was filled with horror. Those who had been already accustomed to scenes of blood, were startled at the outrageous spectacle.—What then must have been the sentiments of a nation, whose hearts had not been already seared by the spectacle of injustice, and whose neutral interests were the same as those of injured Denmark? What must have been their astonishment, when they heard of the mission to these shores—of him, who had been the diplomatic agent of these crying scenes of injustice; and whose streams of glory were those of blood? Had the minister of England's injustice so suddenly transformed his nature, as to become the minister of peace? Were we to expect the olive from the hand which had wielded a torch at Copenhagen?—These were our questionings.—Such were the suspicious fears of our countrymen.

The American President, Sir, had feelings, because he was a man—but he was the head of the government, and it was his duty to sink the emotions of the man in the duties of the politician. What authority had he to dictate to a foreign nation the choice of its ministers—or what reproach was it to him, that the British nation was degraded in the person of its ambassador? You were received, sir, as the envoy of his majesty—every disposition was expressed for conciliating the differences of the two Countries—and some faint hope was entertained that the man who had probably given a fatal stab to the repose of one nation, might be disposed to pour some balm, into the wounds of another. It would have been, at least, some atonement for the atrocities of his conduct.

But it was soon discovered, that there was no ground for these expecta-

tions—that you were true to your vocation—and that the insolence of your masters would not be otherwise contented, than with the debasement of America. In the very first letter which you addressed to our government, we see the spirit with which you were freighted—you began with complaints which had no foundation, and you ended in a positive and reiterated insult. You charged our government with an infamous collusion with your discarded minister—its denial was not sufficient to silence your temper—for you afterwards charged it with a breach of veracity. The insult was too gross to be endured.

Your next plunge was intended to screen you from the consequences of your misconduct. You pretended to address a letter of instructions to his majesty's consuls—but it was in fact an exculpatory appeal to the people of this country. Who would have believed that a minister of his Britannic majesty would have pursued the footsteps of the arch jacobin, Genet? Yet your defence sunk you lower than ever. It was leechy, and what was worse, it was false. You tried to disguise the plainest facts under the mask of sophistry. How can you escape from this? Did you not state, that you had merely informed our government, that such and such conditions were the only ones which had been laid down to Mr. Erskine? And did you not also know, that you had charged our government with a knowledge that these were the only conditions? The hypocritical evasion is stamped, on the very face of it, with infamy and guilt.

You flew from Washington, when your dignity, it seems, was in danger, and yet you consented to accept of an asylum in New York. Miserable Evader! And is not the one as much within the limits of the Union as the other? If your pride had been of a lofty character, you should have scorned to have been indebted to the hospitality of a country by whose government you had been branded with disgrace. You should rather have flown beyond its limits, to the territories of your own sovereign. You should have flown, sir, to Montreal, whose loyalty would have protected your pride and whose sympathy would have cheered your disappointments.

Six months ago, your sovereign pledged his royal word to Mr. Pinkney to recal you.—We supposed, immediately. For six months, has his royal word been belied. For six months, have his professions of friendship been refuted by the presence of a discarded minister among us. For nine months have you lived in the country upon the mere courtesy of our Executive—with a power hanging over your head, to authorize your expulsion.—But policy has proved superior to a sense of dignity—you were to play the part of a spy, as well as that of a minister—and though our government had deprived you of the one, it left you in free possession of the other. Your own misconduct had given a new weight to this character. Your insolence had excited a spirit of resentment in the bosoms of some of your own party, which it was necessary for you to allay. You had then to rally the prompter's cue—to sound their ramifications in New York—and their dispositions in the Legislature of Massachusetts—you have performed all these duties, and your diary is of course now ready for the eye of your sovereign.

Fly, then, to the Royal presence.—Fly from these shores, which you have too long polluted by your steps—and relieve us from one political monster, at least, which offends our sight. We had nothing to expect from your coming, but insult—you have nothing to expect from us, on your departure, but our contempt. The Danae must curse you—and the Americans despise you.

Fly, sir, and claim of your royal sovereign the recompense which you merit. Tell him, that like his loyal seamen, you have trod the road to distant shores—that like them, you have abused the Americans, and like them, you are entitled to promotion—that it was in his service you have committed all your guilt, and from his hands you must expect your reward.—Yes, sir, seek to bury if you can, in the splendors of a Pension and a Peerage, the murmurs of a wounded conscience.

But, sir, while you are unburthened to the royal car the secrets of your chancel house; while you are pouring forth from your budget the whole force of your “most respectable” party in

this country and the names of these who are most conspicuous for their zeal or corruption—fail not to undeceive him. Tell him, that the great mass of our people are too honest to be corrupted, and duped—that their souls are resolved to assert their rights—that the hosts of his insults and wrongs are not forgotten—that we will perish, to the last man, ere we will submit to his usurpation of a “naval supremacy”—that the day of retribution will yet arrive—the 12th Congress will wipe off the errors of their predecessors—and restore the honor of their country—and that the only means for preventing war, is by respecting the rights of America.

VALERIUS.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 14.

The Rev. Mr. Straith will preach in the court house on Sunday next, at eleven o'clock.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Quis desiderio sit aut pudor aut modus, Iam chari capitis?

The pen of the panegyrist has been too often and too indiscriminately employed in blazoning the characters of those who have suffered the “common lot,” who have paid the debt which all must pay. In every obituary article we see exemplified the generous maxim—*Nihil de mortuis nisi bonum*. In our regret for the loss of departed friends we forget his follies and his faults: we are compelled by an irresistible and no unworthy impulse to mantle his errors with the veil of oblivion, and to enumerate his virtues with a fond partiality.

In noticing the premature and much lamented death of his departed friend Captain JAMES KERNY, junior, the writer of this article has endeavored to divest himself of every such prepossession. But a few days since this truly worthy young man was cut off in the very prime and flower of his age. He had scarcely attained his twenty-eighth year, when he fell a victim to a sudden and violent illness. No long protracted sickness prepared his almost heart broken father for the loss of this staff of his old age, this object of his most ardent affection. Yesterday, in the bloom of manly beauty—to day, a pale and lifeless corpse. His friends, alas! can derive but little consolation from the reflection that a life of undeviating rectitude, adorned by the virtues of liberality, philanthropy and universal benevolence, had smoothed the way to the awful realities of another world.

—*Flebilis obit omnibus, Nulli febiliter quam mihi.*
Light lay the earth upon his much loved breast.

Died, at Lee-Town, in this county, on the 3d instant, in the twenty first year of his age, Miss *Asemath Holmes*. She bore her illness, which was of short duration, but excessively painful, with christian patience and resignation.

A pious and tender mother and three affectionate brothers deplore their irreparable loss. In the blossom of youth she has been called from time to eternity. Society has, in the death of this young lady, been deprived of a valuable member. She had resided nearly a year in Virginia, during which time, she had, by a rectitude and affability of conduct and suavity of disposition, seldom equalled, endeared herself to all her acquaintances.

“Blessed are the pure in heart; for they shall see God.”

Died, suddenly, upon hearing of the death of her uncle, (Capt. J. Kerney,) on Friday last, Miss NANCY WHITE, daughter of Mr. Thomas White, of Shepherd's-Town.

The recall of Mr. JACKSON has been announced to our government in a letter from His Britannic Majesty to the President of the U. States.

The appointment of Mr. MORIER, as His Britannic Majesty's Secretary of Legation to the United States, has been announced in a letter from Lord Wellesley to Mr. Secretary Smith, with the further information that Mr. Morier would act in the character of His Majesty's Charge des Affaires until the appointment of Mr. Jackson's successor.

Nat. Intel.
A valuable bed of Gypsum or Plaster of Paris, has lately been discovered in the town of Sullivan, county of Madison, in the state of New-York, on the

land of Jacob Patrick, esq. It is but a few rods from the Seneca turnpike, and the quantity is said to be inexhaustible.

When Cobett left the United States and arrived in his own country again, he rejoiced that he had returned to a land where moths did not corrupt, nor thieves break in and take 5000 dollars at a time from him, alluding to his fine of 5000 dollars for libelling Dr. Rush. He is now brought up, in that blessed land, to the tune of 4,444 dollars, with accompaniments worse than the tune itself, as pitched by justice *Grosz*. Here his fine was assessed by a regular jury; there he meets with justice in the *gross*, being punished by one of those irresponsible gentlemen so much admired by the sticklers of an independent judiciary. Unless the sturdy rogue is relieved by a pardon or mitigation of his penalty, he will wish himself back to this country again, as bad as he thought it. *Columbian*.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By a vessel arrived at Norfolk from Lisbon we learn that Ciudad Rodrigo had surrendered to the French after a long and brave resistance: that a British officer of distinction had been taken within the French lines, and immediately hanged as a spy. No engagement between the combined armies had been heard of.

From the Baltimore Whig.

An obliging friend has communicated to us the following information from an intimate friend and correspondent in England, whose veracity is unquestionable.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated 13th July, 1810.

“On our detour from London hither (preferring this route to that of Holy-head) we had good opportunity of viewing, as well as hearing how the wheat crops turned out. Our way through Oxford, Gloucester, Worcester, Birmingham, Derby and Manchester, (the finest wheat counties), we had frequent views of the wheat-fields, some cut, and others reaping—and from all we could see and hear, the present crop will not, generally taken, be more than half a crop. It was bad about Gloucester and Worcester, and thence as you went northward.

“I saw very few, if any fields better than what is generally produced in Frederick, Washington, or Montgomery county, although I guess their wheats are heavier. The markets are gradually though slowly rising since the exportation is denied from France, but great supplies are expected from the Baltic. Tobacco, especially coarse Potomac, quite a drug.”

[In addition to the foregoing, the letter contained some advice of a delicate nature, cautioning the gentleman to be wary of consigning tobacco, &c. to such and such persons, many of whom had become bankrupts; and others with whom they were connected, were expected to stop payment.]

St. Louis, August 2.

Information was received here last week that a party of unknown Indians stole a number of horses from the settlement of Luther, in the district of St. Charles, about 70 or 80 miles N. W. of this place. A captain Cole, his brother and five men, pursued the marauders and obtained sight of them near Salt River, where they encamped for the night, intending to continue the pursuit next morning; some time, in the night the Indians returned, attacked their camp, and butchered four of the men, including Coles' brother.—Capt. Coles stabbed two of the villains and made his escape to the settlement much wounded.

Frederick-Town, Sept. 8.

On the 28th ultimo, a Camp Meeting commenced, on the land of Mr. Francis Hoffman, near the Trap, in Frederick county, under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Ministry. The ground appropriated to this purpose, was first enclosed by a fence of one hundred yards in circumference. There was an inner circle, formed by the tents, of sixty yards in circumference. In this circle the preachers stand, altar and seats were erected, together with lamps to illuminate the camp at night. The work of the Lord commenced on the first day and progressed gloriously until the meeting closed. On Sunday the ground contained in the two circles, was covered with immortal souls; and the great God, wise, just and good, was present with power. According to previous arrangement, there was to be preaching in the evening—but so

many souls were dropping under conviction for sin, and so many professors rejoicing with an increase of faith and holiness, that there was nothing to be heard but prayer and praise. “O clap your hands, all ye people: shout unto God with a Voice of triumph: for the Lord most high is terrible: he is a great King over all the earth.” From the best information that can be obtained, there was about one hundred conversions, and many believers were favoured with sanctifying grace. The morning before the meeting rose, there came to the Lord's table, four hundred and seventy-six communicants. Fifteen preachers were present. There were on the ground, seventy three tents and about fifty waggons, carts and carriages. In so great a concourse of people, there never was so good behaviour. The people deserve the thanks of those who conducted the meeting, for the decent respect they paid to the workings of their almighty Father, in the Souls of their fellow mortals. Let the Lord be praised: It is his own work. O! Nero! What did thy spite avail? The holy religion which thou didst endeavour to extinguish, by thy ferocious persecutions, is spreading amongst us, to the advantage of our country and the comfort of our Souls.—The meeting rose September the 2nd.

A METHODIST.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

Traveling anecdote of Bonaparte.—Bonaparte, during his last journey did not allow his new wife more rest than what he himself took; scarcely was she arrived in town, than he compelled her, however tired, to get into a barouche, and to visit with him, fortifications, dock yards, basons, canals, &c. There is hardly any doubt but he will ere long make her leap ditches with him, was she even to break her neck in the exercise, as did general Bertrand. It is thus that man shews his love.—Among other instances, in Dunkirk, where he arrived at one o'clock, P. M. he hastened to get into a barouche with her, and visited, always with her, all the works in the harbor and on the fortifications, till half past six in the evening; she was then compelled to hear part of the speeches of the different authoritaries; and at nine o'clock at night, after allowing her one hour for dinner and dressing, he sent her to assist at a fete which the town had prepared in her honor. Such is nearly every day the life of that young Princess. Napoleon did not assist at the fete prepared for him by the city of Bruges, but, as usual, he sent there the empress, who by the amenity of her manners made the good Flemish people forget her husband's impoliteness. She gave 6000 francs to the poor of the town.—On entering the Cathedral, she could not, although in company with her stern husband, avoid kneeling with the utmost contrition by the mouldering bones of her ancestors, the ancient sovereigns of those countries, whose tombs have been broken by the revolutionists. The fragments have since been gathered in that cathedral, and Bonaparte, no doubt, by way of expiation for the crimes of his former friends, has repaid 12,000 francs to repair those repositories of departed greatness.

Died, in the city of Washington, on the 4th instant, Maj. Hezekiah Rogers, of the War Department, a gallant, meritorious officer in our late revolutionary army, aged 37 years.

Also, at the same place, on the same day, Col. John Whiting, of the fifth regiment of the United States' Infantry, and a distinguished officer of the revolution, aged 54.

“A communication headed ‘important to farmers’ is received, but was too late for publication this week. It will appear in our next.”

THE Federal Republicans of Jefferson county are requested to meet at John Anderson's tavern, in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 18th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of making arrangements for the nomination of a proper person to represent this district in the next Congress.—September 14, 1810.

Stray Shoot.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, sometime in July, 1809, a small Shoot, of a sandy colour, with some black spots—no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away. WM. MCLELLAN, Jefferson county, Sept. 14, 1810.

PRIME LEATHER.

THE subscribers inform their customers and the public in general, that they have now ready for sale

Pine shoe and upper LEATHER, Ditto Kip, C. H. Hog and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low, or exchange for Hides and Skins of every description.

They have also just received, Shoe Thread and Flys, Home-made Twilled Bags and Bagging, Ditto Flax and Tow Lines, Ditto B-I Ticking and Cotton Stripe, Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling, PAIN IS and MEDICINES, Spirits Turpentine and Oil, Bar-Iron and Castings, English and Country Blistered STEEL, Wrought ditto, and Tin Plate Stoves, Wrought and Cut NAILS of all sizes, Brass and Iron Wire, Flax Wheel Irons, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Potter's and Wooden WARE, Together with a large and general assortment of

MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

They have on hand, A large number empty light Liquor Casks. And as usual,

An extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. all which will be sold at cheap rates.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Corner Store, by the Market House, Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810.

P. S. They again earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of JAMES and JOHN LANE, to use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances. And for the convenience of those who have grain to spare, they are hereby informed, we will receive it in payment, and allow the market price for the same.—The partnership expired on the 1st day of January last past—and it is indispensably necessary that every claim should be discharged as speedily as possible, in order that the business may be finally closed.—We hope this notice will be attended to, so as to save both trouble and cost to those concerned, as all delinquents may expect suits.

JAMES S. LANE, JOHN N. LANE.

Darkeville Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill, near Buckles-Town, is now in complete order for the reception of cloth. For the convenience of those living in the neighborhood of Shepherd's-Town, he has fixed a stage at Robert Worthington & Co's store, in Shepherd's-Town, and at Casper Walpert's tavern, for the reception of raw cloth—Persons leaving cloth at either place, will please to be particular in giving direction how they want it dressed. He hopes his long practice in his line of business at Martinsburgh and Buckles-Town, will entitle him to the confidence of the public. Cloth left at L. Price's store, in Martinsburgh, or G. & J. Humphrey's store in Charles-Town, will be dressed and returned as usual. He will also continue carding till the wool season is over.

JONA. WICKERSHAM, September 14, 1810.

Smithfield Races.

TO be run for over a handsome course, near this town, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next,

A purse of Forty Dollars, three mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of racing.

On Thursday the 18th will be run for over the same course, a handsome sweepstake, one mile heats, free as above, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

And on Friday the 19th, will be run for over the same course, a purse of Twenty-five Dollars, two mile heats, free as above, the winning horses the two preceding days excepted. The entrance will be one shilling in the pound, to be entered the day before running, or double at the post. Four horses to start each day or no race.—Proper persons will be appointed to settle any disputes that may arise. No booths to be set up or near the ground without paying ten dollars to the purse.

TH. ENDLSLEY, Manager. September 14, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment, are ordered to attend the Brigade Inspector, at Charles-Town, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of October next, and on the 13th the regimental muster is ordered, at the same place. J. CRANE, Lt. Col. Comd. 55th Reg. Virg. Militia.

Sept. 14.

FOR SALE.

A young Negro Man, well acquainted with farming and waggoning, and is also an excellent waiter. Inquire of the printer.

September 14, 1810.

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 encouragement given to him on this experiment, will depend his continuance in this neighbourhood. It is therefore hoped that Farmers and others, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now offered, of improving their flocks, from the most valuable race of animals that is known; by making 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 easily kept fat. Here, then, is every encouragement for getting into the breed. I have only to add, that great care will be taken of the 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 recede myself liable for accidents or escapes.

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 money 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 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

4th proof Cogniac Brandy,

Holland Gin,

Jamaica Spirits,

Antigua and New England RUM.

Porter in bottles,

Fine white Havana,

Brown ditto,

New Orleans, and

Loaf and lump

Imperial, Hyson,

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.

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.

would resound through these countries? To express it, new epithets would be sought: a crowd of writers, and particularly of poets, would exhaust their eloquent lamentations, provided they could find nothing to fear, there was some to gain. Europeans, reverse the hypothesis, and see what you are!

"During the three last centuries, tygers and panthers are less terrible to Africa, than you. For three centuries, Europe, who calls herself christian and civilized, tortures without pity and without remorse, the people of Africa and America, whom she calls savage and barbarian. To procure indigo, sugar and coffee, she has introduced amongst them drunkenness, desolation, and a forgetfulness of all the sentiments of nature. Africa is not even allowed to breathe when the powers of Europe are combined to tear her to pieces. Yes, I repeat it, there is not a vice, not a species of wickedness, of which Europe is not guilty towards negroes, of which she has not shewn them the example. Avenging God! suspend thy thunder, exhaust thy compassion, in giving her time and courage to repair if possible, these horrors and atrocities."

From the American Citizen.

THEORY: SUBSTANCE OF THE SUN.

Perhaps there is not any subject which has brought forth so great a variety of theories, as the inquiry respecting the substance of which the Orb of Day is composed—that great and wonderful luminary to which we are indebted (immediately) for heat, light, life, and every blessing: and a circumspection which will always render it a theme of ingenious speculation is, that it must ever remain uncertain, and all the most probable conjectures, entitled to no higher or more dignified appellation than mere hypothesis.

The distance at which we are placed from this body, is estimated by the greatest and best modern astronomers, at about 95 millions of miles; & by the transit which the planet Venus made over the sun's disk, in the years 1761 & 1799, at which periods gentlemen of the highest astronomical science were delegated to different parts of the globe by two of the most enlightened courts in Europe, for the purpose of observing the most favorable situations, the transit which was expected at those times. They returned; and the result of their observations established, that the above distance was not wide of the truth. This, therefore, being admitted, suppose the sun composed of a substance of a phosphoreous nature, capable of imparting infinite light, but in its vicinity no heat. I therefore consider the sun composed of a substance not in a state of combustion, (as is by many imagined)—but which cannot be the case, as spots appear and disappear at stated periods.

According to the most approved writers who have investigated the subject, light passes from the sun to the earth in 8 minutes and 13 seconds—a velocity of 164,000 miles every second of time. Now supposing the rays of light to act upon a medium, the whole or greater part of the distance through which they pass, why may not the friction they must of necessity experience from this medium, occasion them to come heated to us?

It may be contended that the atmosphere does not continue to the great height; but this I will not by any means admit: that it continues to become more and more rare to almost inconceivable tenuity, is not to be doubted. My theory, is—first, that the sun imparts light only; secondly, that the rays of light passing with inconceivable velocity, and acting upon a medium, the whole distance, become heated in their passage.

From Simpson's plea for Religion.

"Hardly, who was not a Dissenter, but a most serious, learned and candid churchman, and who wrote nearly fifty years ago, says—'There are many prophecies, which declare the fall of the ecclesiastical powers of the christian world. And tho' each church seems to flatter itself with the hopes of being exempted, yet it is very plain, that the prophetic characters belong to all—they have all left the true, pure, simple religion; and teach for dog-trines the commandments of men. They are all merchants of the earth, and have set up a kingdom of this world, abounding in riches, temporal

and external pomp. They have a dogmatizing spirit, and persecute such as do not receive their own mark, and worship the image which they have set up. It is very true that the church of Rome is Babylon the great, and the mother of harlots, and of the abominations of the earth: But all the rest have followed her example."

"The gospel of Jesus Christ will never have its full and proper effect upon mankind, until it is completely disentangled from every human institution. Leave it to itself; let it have fair play; let it stand or fall by its own intrinsic worth; let neither kings nor bishops lay their officious hands upon it, and then see how it will make its way among men. The greatest possible motive, by which man can be animated, is the salvation of his own soul. If this will not move us, nothing else will be of any avail."

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman by the name of Colt, being provoked by an Irishman, gave him a kick. By St. Patrick, retorted the fellow if you kick so hard while you are a cot, what the d—l will you do when you come to be a horse.

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.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes 'First class of 20,000 Tickets' and 'Stationary Prizes'.

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

Stationary Prizes. 1st drawn ticket, 1st day, dolls. 1,000

Table of stationary prizes: 1st day, 2nd day, 3rd day, 4th day, 5th day, 6th day, 7th day, 8th day, 9th day, 10th day, 11th day, 12th day, 13th day, 14th day, 15th day, 16th day, 17th day, 18th day, 19th day, 20th day, 21st day, 22nd day, 23rd day, 24th day, 25th day, 26th day, 27th day, 28th day, 29th day, 30th day, 31st day, 32nd day, 33rd day, 34th day, 35th day, 36th day, 37th day, 38th day, 39th day, 40th day.

Five hundred tickets to be drawn each day, and the drawing to commence 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 adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture 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 benefit 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 convenient communication between the western country and the Atlantic, tending to connect the interests of the eastern and western states, and to perpetuate their union.

CHARLES SIMMS, President. JOHN THOMPSON, JOHN MANON, HENRY FOXALL, Wm. STEWART, Directors.

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.

Darksville Felling Mill.

THE subscriber's Felling Mill, near Buckles-Town, is now in complete order for the reception of cloth. For the convenience of those living in the neighborhood of Shepherd's-Town, he has fixed a stage at Robert Worthington & Co's store, in Shepherd's-Town, and at Casper Walpert's tavern, for the reception of raw cloth—Persons leaving cloth at either place, will please to be particular in giving direction how they want it dressed. He hopes his long practice in his line of business at Martinsburgh and Buckles-Town, will entitle him to the confidence of the public. Cloth left at L. Price's store, in Martinsburgh, or G. & J. Humphrey's store in Charles-Town, will be dressed and returned as usual. He will also continue carding till the wool season is over.

JONA. WICKERSHAM. September 14, 1810. Smithfield Races.

TO be run for over a handsome course, near this town, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next, a purse of Forty Dollars, three mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of racing.

On Thursday the 18th will be run for over the same course, a handsome sweepstake, one mile heat, free as above, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

And on Friday the 19th, will be run for over the same course, a purse of Twenty-five Dollars, two mile heats, free as above, the winning horses the two preceding days excepted. The entrance will be one shilling in the pound, to be entered the day before running, or double at the post. Four horses to start each day or no race.—Proper persons will be appointed to settle any disputes that may arise. No booties to be set up or near the ground without paying ten dollars to the purse.

TH. ENDLESLEY, Manager. September 14, 1810.

PRIME LEATHER.

THE subscribers inform their customers and the public in general, that they have now ready for sale.

Prime sole and upper LEATHER, Ditto, Kip, Calf, Hog and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low, or exchange for Hides and Skins of every description.

They have also just received, Shoe Thread and Flax, Home-made Twilled Bags and Bagging, Ditto Flax and Tow Linen, Ditto Bed Tick and Cotton Stripes, Cotton Yarn, for Chalk and Filling, PAINTS and MEDICINES, Spirits Turpentine and Oil, Bar-Iron and Castings, English and Country Blistered STEEL, Crowley ditto, and Ten Plate Stoves, Wrought and Cut NAILS of all sizes, Brass and Iron Wire, Flax Wheel Irons, China, Glass, Queens's Stone, Potter's and Wooden WARE, Together with a large and general assortment of

MECHANIC'S TOOLS. They have on hand, A large number empty light Liquor Casks. As usual, An extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. all which will be sold at cheap rates.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Corner Store, bet the Market House, & Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810.

P. S. They again earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of JAMES and JOHN LANE, to use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances. And for the convenience of those who have grain to spare, they are hereby informed we will receive it in payment, and allow the market price for the same.—The partnership expired on the 1st day of January last, and is indisputably necessary, in every claim should be discharged as speedily as possible, in order that the business may be finally closed.—We hope this notice will be attended to, so as to save both trouble and cost to those concerned, as all delinquents may expect suits.

JAMES S. LANE. JOHN N. LANE. FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman, Who is an excellent house servant. For particulars enquire of the printer. July 20, 1810.

ANOTHER FEDERAL OUTRAGE, OR THE REIGN OF TERROR REVIVED.

MR. THOMAS FLETCHER, a native of Great Britain, who left that country in the year 1793, and became naturalized in this was on the 10th inst. PUBLICLY WHIPPED, (without having had a trial) by a rabble in the Town of Providence, headed by the town Sergeant, and acting under orders from the Town Council.

By a law of the State of Rhode Island, it is provided, "that if any person shall reside in any town in that state, not having a legal settlement in that town or state, and shall be likely to become chargeable to the town, or who shall in the opinion of the Town Council of such Town, be a person of bad fame and reputation, and an unsuitable person to become an inhabitant thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the Town Council of such Town, upon complaint of one or more of the Overseers of the Poor of such town, to order such person to depart from and out of such town, within such time as the Council may appoint. And if the person so ordered, shall not depart within the time appointed, or having departed, shall return without leave from the Town Council, such persons shall be fined, not exceeding seven dollars, and in default of paying it, shall be publicly whipped at the discretion of the Town Council."

It appears that William Larned, one of the Overseers of the Poor of the town of Providence, complained to the Town Council, that "Thomas Fletcher having no legal settlement in the town, was likely to become chargeable to it; and that he was, moreover according to information, turbulent and quarrelsome."—He therefore requested the Council to examine said Fletcher, and to order thereon as they might think proper.

Mr. Fletcher was accordingly ordered before the Council for examination:—when it appeared, that he landed in Boston from England in the year 1793, where he married an American woman, by whom he has eight children; that he is by trade a narrow weaver, at which trade he then worked in Providence, and by which he supported his family. After this examination, the council ordered that the said Thomas Fletcher and his family be rejected from the town; and that Boston in Massachusetts is adjudged to be their place of legal settlement. They further resolved, that the said Thomas and family should depart within a fortnight.—Mr. Samuel Ogden then waited upon the Town Council, and requested, in behalf of Mr. Fletcher, that he might be permitted to remain until the fall, upon giving bonds, as he held the lease of a house and garden spot in that town, which would then expire: at which time he would gather in the produce of his garden, and depart. The Council refused this reasonable request, and only granted him a further time of four teen days.—At the expiration of this time, Mr. Fletcher did not depart.—Whereupon the Council issued a warrant to the Town Sergeant to levy and collect the fine of seven dollars; and in default of payment, to seize the person of Mr. Fletcher, and publicly inflict upon his naked back seven stripes; after which to conduct him out of the town. The Town Sergeant accordingly proceeded to lay hand upon Mr. Fletcher; and he not paying the fine in ready cash, the officer did not make a return to the council of the goods and chattels, (as usual) which could be seized to satisfy the fine, but instantly dragged him into the streets, and in the presence of an approving, but infuriated and malignant federal mob, had him publicly whipped; and then removed him out of town from his family!

The disgrace that was intended for Mr. F. fell altogether upon his inhuman and jaacobinical persecutors. The villainous act was detected, and the raggamuffins who planned it, hooted by every man whose opinion was of any consequence. This unprecedented outrage on the right of citizenship, will stamp with indelible infamy, all who were engaged in it; and must call

forth the abhorrence of every friend to the Constitution, and to the inviolability of person.

Mr. F. returned the same day; when he council issued another warrant to the town Sergeant, directing him to bring Thomas Fletcher before the council to answer the crime of returning to the town which contained his family! The officer made return, that he was unable to find him, he having probably secreted himself. The council then ordered the Sergeant to apprehend Mr. F. whenever he could find him, and commit him to Bridewell!

There is exhibited another specimen of that intolerant spirit of persecution which characterized federalism in '98. That malignant spirit, which would not only imprison, whip and banish, but would guillotine and hang all whose disposition led them to support the principles which secure equal & exact rights and justice. Is not this conduct of the Town Council a flagrant violation of the constitution of the U. S.—What article recognizes the right of any corporation or body of men, to order a citizen to be publicly whipped without a regular and legal trial and conviction by jury? The accusation against Mr. F. that he was likely to become chargeable to the town, is wholly without foundation; as he has always supported himself and family with great ease by his trade, at which he could earn between four and five dollars a day. His manufactures were sent to New-York from whence he drew his money, which he spent in Providence to the amount of fifteen dollars a week. It has been said by his enemies in attempting to extenuate their vile conduct towards him, (which, however, if true, would be no extenuation), that he did not treat his family well. This falsehood has been refuted by the father of his wife, a very respectable man who now lives in North Providence, and who has testified in Fletcher's behalf before the District Court. He states that Fletcher provides well for his family, and is a good husband and father; and also that he considered him attached to the Constitution of the U. S.—This latter article is probably the great sin which has brought upon him the full weight of federal persecution. Had he been attached to the British Constitution, and a reviler of our own, he would have stood high in the estimation of these men. Messrs. Jehu Smith, Charles Smith, John Lassell, Caleb Allen, John Merry, Fenner Angel, William Clarke, John Smith, 2d, Eleazer Whipple, Pardon Hawkins, Samuel Ogden, Job Angell, jr. Daniel Brayton, James M. Olney, John Newell, and Francis Newell, inhabitants of Providence, have also testified that "Mr. Fletcher was an industrious, peaceable, quiet citizen; that they had never seen, nor heard of any disturbance or dispute in his family; but on the contrary there always appeared a mutual fondness and good understanding; that in their opinion, he is a useful manufacturer, and does command more ready money for his labor than any one man in the town, or perhaps the State. That he does not make use of foul or profane language, but they have often heard him check those who do;—that they do not believe him to be a riotous or disorderly person; nor that he is likely to become chargeable to this or any other town. That in his intercourse with them, they have always found him honorable and just in his dealings, and prompt in his payments; and they believe him to be an honest man." These are the very words bearing the above mentioned signatures. Other inhabitants of Providence have also testified to his correct and orderly conduct.

The charge of his being a disorderly person, probably arose from the following circumstances.—Mr. F. sometime ago, was committed to Bridewell by Wheeler Martin, against every principle of right or law, for talking loud to a man in the market, whom he supposed cheated his child out of a small sum of money. For this proceeding of Martin, Fletcher had threatened to prosecute him. On the 4th July last, Fletcher was talking about his imprisonment in the bastille, (as he termed it) and

made many observations on the federal party in front of a Mr. Aborn's house. Mr. Aborn ordered him away. Fletcher disputed his authority, alleging that it was the common highway, and he had a right to stand there. Mr. Aborn then pushed and kicked him, and Fletcher in return gave Aborn a blow which knocked him down. Mr. Aborn is the brother in law of Richard Jackson, jr. the federal candidate for representative to Congress, and also of the Council Clerk. The Council Clerk has declared that it was not for this last act that he was proceeded against. It was immediately after this transaction, however, that the Overseer made his complaint, in which Fletcher is said to be, according to information, turbulent and quarrelsome, and Mr. Aborn was examined before the Council, and confessed he was the first that used violence. This however is not stated on the records of the council.

Mr. F. being a man of open disposition would often speak his mind upon public affairs.—This was offensive to the federalists, (those order loving souls) who had long been seeking to broach a quarrel, that they might have a pretence for laying hands upon him. He has always conducted like a good citizen, and no charge was ever exhibited against him for a breach of any social or moral duty. We would ask these "federalists" whether it is not a palpable violation of the Constitution to take a citizen & publicly whip him without a fair trial by jury? If it is not, they may by the same rule, hang a person without trial. If the case had been reversed, we should never have heard the last of the "jaacobinical proceeding." But perhaps federalists in this part of the country think they have an exclusive right to dominate over the Constitution, and to shoot and whip whom they please, not only without trial but without criminality! But, it will be said by many, that Mr. Fletcher must have done something amiss, or he would not have been treated in so barbarous a manner. Yes, he has spoken loudly in behalf of the present administration of the United States, and that is treason and sedition against the would be great and mighty men of Providence, and by no means to be tolerated! Such proceedings although they may be defended by a few of the warmest party men cannot fail to make a deep impression upon the considerate of all parties.—They would not be tolerated in England even against an individual who had become obnoxious to government but the whole community would consider their rights and privileges assailed. And shall an American citizen, because he may have become obnoxious to a few individuals in a town, be fined without law, without a trial, upon the mere suggestion of an overseer, and whipped for refusing to pay it? And will the community look on and see without emotion every thing that is sacred in principle and in law thus prostrated and sacrificed at the shrine of party? If so, let us resign all pretensions to freedom, and submit ourselves to the yoke of one tyrant, who for the privilege of tyrannizing over us himself will protect us against those numerous petty tyrants whose pitiful malice nothing is too insignificant to escape.

We understand that Mr. Fletcher has filed an action in the District Court of the U. States next to be holden at Newport in October ensuing, against the Town Council of Providence, for this unprecedented outrage; and it is expected that he will recover heavy damages. Every friend to the rights of citizenship, and to liberality and toleration, must hope that these petty tyrants will in future be deprived of their power to injure. The friends of Mr. Fletcher in this town, are determined to see him righted: they will pursue the affair, until justice is obtained, and an injured citizen receives some kind of redress for the outrageous and aggravated wrongs which he has suffered.— Boston Chronicle.

We have before us in a R. L. paper, the affidavit of Mr. Fenner Angell, of Providence, sworn to before Samuel Brown, Esq. Justice of Peace in that place wherein he states, that he heard

FROM THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

When shall we two meet again?

IMITATION OF AN ELEGANT MORCEAU.

Ah! how long shall I complain, When shall we two meet again? When shall all my sorrows end, In th' embraces of my friend? What sad moments yet remain, Ere we two shall meet again?

Let me check my swelling soul, Though dividing oceans roll, Twixt my honour'd friend and me, Yet I hope full often we, In delighted fancy's train, Tenderly shall meet again.

Though misfortunes wound my breast, Rob me of a place of rest, If my love thou should'st disown, Leave me friendless and alone, In my heart thou shalt remain, There we oft shall meet again.

When the chilly press of death, Robs me of my fleeting breath, Then I'll beat my spirits up, Cheer'd by the reviving hope, That beyond the reach of pain, We two soon shall meet again.

Yes, in yonder worlds above, Mercv sits enthron'd with love; We must tread the thorny road, Leading to the bright abode, If we're endless pleasures reign, We two wish to meet again.

Now my friend a fond adieu, Think of me as I of you; Let me round thy heart entwine, Only as thou dost round mine, If while we shall remain, We should never meet again.

OTHELLO.

"LITERATURE OF NEGROES."

We have read with no little interest a work written by Bishop GERGORE, and translated by D. B. WARDEN, Secretary to the American Legation at Paris, entitled "An Enquiry concerning the intellectual and moral faculties, and Literature of Negroes; followed with an account of the life and works of fifteen Negroes and Mulattoes, distinguished in Science, Literature and the Arts." Towards the conclusion of the work, the following striking picture of the conduct of the Europeans to the Africans is presented to their view:—

"If ever negroes, bursting their chains, should come, (which Heaven forbid) on the European coast, to drag whites of both sexes from their families; to chain them and conduct them to Africa, and mark them with a hot iron; if whites stolen, sold, purchased by crimes, and placed under the guidance of merciless inspectors, were immediately compelled, by the stroke of the whip, to work in a climate injurious to their health, where at the close of each day they would have no other consolation than that of advancing another step to the tomb—no other perspective than to suffer and to die in all the anguish of despair—if, devoted to misery and ignominy, they were excluded from all the privileges of society, and declared legally incapable of judicial action, their testimony would not have been admitted even against the black class:—if, like the slaves of Batavia, these white slaves in their turn, were not permitted to wear shoes and stockings—if driven from the side walks, they were compelled to mingle with the animals in the middle of the street—if a subscription were made to have them lashed in a mass, and their backs, to prevent gangrene, covered with pepper and with salt—if the forfeit for killing them were but a trifling sum, as at Barbadoes and Surinam—if a reward were offered for apprehending those who escape from slavery—if those who escape were hunted by a pack of hounds, trained to carnage—if, blaspheming the Divinity, the blacks pretended, that by their origin they had permission of heaven to preach passive obedience and resignation to the whites—if greedy birling writers published, that for this reason, just reprisals may be exercised against the rebellious whites, and that white slaves are happy, more happy than the peasants in the bosom of Africa—in a word, if all the arts of cunning and calumny, all the strength and fury of avareice, all the inventions of ferocity were directed against you, by a coalition of dogs, merchants, priests, kings, soldiers and colonists, what cry of horror,