

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1810.

[No. 130.

TO THE Friends of Improvement.

There is now at my Farm upon the AVON, (commonly called Bullskin,) THE THORO' BREED 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, 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 Boha Coffee, Chocolate, Almonds, Box and Keg Raisins, Pepper, Mustard, Allspice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger, Allum, Saltpetre, Copperas, Indigo, Fig blue, Cigars, Cheung & 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 thing 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 between the powers of Europe 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 phosphorescent 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.

"Hartly, 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

Potomac & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

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
4,000 do. of 10 payable in one ticket each in the 2d class at 12 dol.	40,060
6,390 prizes	dolls. 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
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 MANON,
HENRY FOXALL, Directors.
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.

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 Churn and Spinning, PAINIS 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. 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, 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 payments, and allow the market price for the same.—The partnership expired on the 1st day of January last, and is indisputably necessary, as 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 S. 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 infatuated 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 detested, 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 Mr. 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.—
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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,
Yet I hope my honour'd friend and me,
I will full often we,
In delight'd 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,
Mercy sits enthron'd with love;
We must tread the thorny road,
Leading to the bright abode,
If we're wishless pleasures reign,
We two end 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 here 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 avarice, all the inventions of ferocity were directed against you, by a coalition of dogs, merchants, priests, kings, soldiers and colonists, what cry of horror,

Young Seaman, a member of the Town Council of Providence, publicly say in the market place of that town, that there were two hundred of Fletcher's friends in Providence, who deserved whipping ten times as much as he did!"

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

AMSTERDAM, July 14.
The following proclamation was published here yesterday:—

"**DUTCHMEN**—Charged with the provisional government of the kingdom of Holland, we have this day received the order of His Majesty the emperor of the French, king of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine, and mediator of the Swiss Confederation, to notify to you, that his imperial majesty, having taken into consideration the state of affairs in Europe, the geographical position of Holland, and the pretensions of the common enemy, has, by a decree, issued from the palace of Rambouillet, the 9th of July, 1810, resolved, that the kingdom of Holland should be united with the French empire; which decree is of the following tenor:—[See below.]

"In communicating to you the decree, we are also charged by his majesty the emperor to inform you, that his majesty finding himself compelled to put an end to the intermediate governments which for sixteen years have harassed this part of the empire, the inhabitants of Holland shall be the objects of his care, and his imperial majesty will rejoice as much in their prosperity as in that of his good city of Paris; whilst the spacious field, from Rome to Amsterdam, which is laid open to the industry of the inhabitants, may encourage to look to the period of the extension of their mutual commercial relations in those regions, which their ancestors rendered so renowned, and which have carried to so high a pitch the glory of the Batavian and Dutch name.

"We finally notify to you, that the general government will continue on the present footing, until the arrival of his illustrious highness the prince arch-treasurer of the empire, the duke of Placentia.

(Signed) "VAN DER HEIM
"A. J. J. H. VERHEUEN."
According to a proclamation issued on the 12th, every soldier quartered in this city is authorized to demand of the person he is billeted on, the following daily allowance, viz. a gill of Geneva, 24 ounces of bread, two ounces of greens, eight ounces of meat, and a pot of beer.

Extract from the registers of the office of the secretary of state, PALACE OF RAMBOUILLET, JULY 9TH, 1810.

"We, Napoleon, emperor of the French, king of Italy, Protector of the confederation of the Rhine, mediator of the Swiss confederation, &c. have decreed, and hereby decree as follows:—

ART. I. Holland is united to France.
2. The city of Amsterdam shall be the third city of the empire.
3. Holland shall have six senators, 6 deputies to the council of state, twenty-five deputies to the legislative body, and two judges in the court of cassation.

4. The officers by sea and land, of whatever rank, shall be confirmed in their employments, commissions shall be delivered them signed with our hand. The royal guard shall be united to our imperial guard.

TITLE II.—Of the administration for 1810.

5. The duke of Placentia, arch-treasurer of the empire, shall repair to Amsterdam in the capacity of our lieutenant general. He shall preside in the council of ministers, and attend to the dispatch of business. His functions shall cease the 1st of January 1811, the period when the French administration shall commence.

6. All the public functionaries, of whatever rank, are confirmed in their employments.

TITLE III.—Of the finances.
7. The present contributions shall continue to be levied until the 1st of January, 1811, at which period the country shall be eased of that burden, and the imposts put on the same footing as of the rest of the empire.

8. The budget of receipt and disbursements shall be submitted to our approbation before the 1st of August next.

One third of the present amount of interest upon the public debt shall be carried to the account of expenditure for 1810.

The interest of the debt for 1808 and 1809, not yet paid, shall be reduced to one third, and charged on the budget of 1810.

9. The custom houses on the frontier, other than those of France, shall be organized under the superintendance of our lieutenant general of the custom houses. The Dutch custom houses shall be incorporated therewith.

The line of custom houses, now on the French frontier, shall be kept up until the 1st of January, 1811, when it shall be removed, and the communication of Holland with the empire become free.

10. The colonial produce, actually in Holland, shall remain in the hands of the owners, upon paying a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem. A declaration of the amount shall be made before the 1st September, at farthest.

The said merchandise, upon payment of the duties, may be imported into France, and circulated through the whole extent of the empire.

TITLE IV.
11. There shall be at Amsterdam a special administration, presided over by one of our counsellors of state, which shall have the superintendance of, and the necessary funds to provide for the repair of the dikes, polders, and other public works.

TITLE V.
12. In the course of the present month, there shall be nominated, by the legislative body of Holland, a commission of 15 members, to proceed to Paris, in order to constitute a council, whose business it shall be to regulate definitively all that relates to the public and local debts, and to conciliate the principles of the union with the localities and interests of the country.

13. Our ministers are charged with the execution of the present decree.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.
By the emperor.
(Signed)
The minister secretary of state,
H. B. duke of BASSANO.

LONDON, July 19.
One of the American seamen, wounded in a skirmish with some Portuguese, at the east end of the town, on the anniversary of American independence, died in the London hospital on Tuesday, and another on Wednesday.

A forgery to the amount of 3000l. has, it is said, been recently discovered upon the Belfast bank. The person who issued the notes was traced to Lanarkshire, in Scotland; but there the clue was lost, and he is supposed to have gained the sea coast and embarked for America.

Advices from Oporto state, that a proclamation had been issued and placarded in all the conspicuous situations in Oporto and Lisbon, commanding that all males, not in a state of debility from infancy or old age, should proceed immediately to the head quarters of the Portuguese army, to be there inspected, and appointed to the duty that they should be competent to discharge. No profession or occupation was exempted, and manufacturers, and even sailors were required to pay obedience to this mandate.

July 23.
The Russians continue their progress in Turkey and the capture of the strong fortress of Sillistria has opened Bulgaria to their armies—the next province is the province that contains the capital, and if Bonaparte interfere not, and say to his prefect of Petersburg.—"It is my pleasure that you go no further," the Russian arms under the weakest of her monarchs, will realize the desires, and accomplish the policy of Catharine, and the descendants of the barbarous dukes of Russia will sit down upon the throne of Constantine. And this will be congenial with the spirit and events of the times, in which we have seen a Mediterranean mulatto wade his way to the throne of the most polished people upon the continent, and "the sternal city" conquered and added to the dominions of this modern Alaric.

It will surprize us, however, if he suffer Alexander to complete the conquest of Turkey, and make himself master of Constantinople.—From the Bosphorus to the Baltic, he will endeavor to enlarge his empire, & having already extended it over as large a space almost as was occupied by the arms of Charlemagne, he will attempt to effect what Charlemagne could not or did not effect, and add the city of Constantinople to his other possessions.—He or his parasites have fondly bestowed upon him the appellation of the modern Charlemagne—perhaps it may

be ignorance or blindness on our parts, that prevents us from discerning many features of resemblance between them. There is one, however, which is very striking. In drawing the character of Charlemagne, Gibbon says: "the sedentary reader is amazed by the incessant activity of mind and body—and his subjects and enemies were not less astonished at his sudden presence, at the moment when they believed him at the most distant extremity of the empire; neither peace nor war, nor summer nor winter, were a season of repose; and our fancy cannot easily reconcile the annals of his reign with the geography of his expeditions."

VIENNA, July 1.
Letters from Wallachia, state, that the Russians gained another decisive victory, on the 16th of June, over the Turks. Ismael Bey, and prince Kallimachi, with 4,000 men, are said to have been taken prisoners. The Turks besides had 10,000 killed and wounded. The Russian corps that crossed the Danube, some time before, at Hirsowa, make a great progress.

BOSTON, September 10.
Latest from Lisbon.—A letter received last evening from Mr. Low, of Gloucester, to the exchange coffee-house, contains the following information:—Arrived here this morning, brig Augusta, Davis, 36 days from Lisbon, with salt and Merino sheep, to W. Sargent, and others. The sheep are said to be far superior to any imported into this country. Capt. Davis says, a British general, with an army of 4000 men was attacked by the French, and obliged to retreat with considerable loss. The inhabitants of Lisbon were in good spirits, having no fear of the French getting possession of that city at present.

Battle in Portugal.—By the above arrival, we have received a Lisbon paper of the 31st July; which contains the following particulars of an action fought on the Coa, a small river in front of the advanced corps of the English army. At a bridge on that river, gen. Crawford was entrenched with between 4 and 5 thousand troops, with a few pieces of artillery, and two howitzers.—On the 24th July were attacked by gen. Loison, with between 6 and 7 thousand men. The attack was made with great fury, and repulsed with equal constancy. The French thence passed the bridge; and were thrice repulsed at the point of the bayonet. The loss of the French was between 7 and 800; that of the Portuguese and English 377 rank and file, and 25 officers. The allies took several prisoners, and many of the French deserted. The Lisbon paper contains many exhilarating remarks on this repulse of the enemy.—They add, that the great object of the movements and operations of the French army, is to cut off the advanced corps of the allied army under general Crawford; but there is no other account of any army operation, than the above.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13.
The editor of the American Daily Advertiser is indebted to a respectable friend at Carthage, for the following information:—
"Carthage, August 11, 1810.
"As the occurrences in this country are becoming every day more interesting to an American, I send you enclosed a publication of Santa Fe, the capital of the kingdom of Granada, and another of this city by which you may see that *Fueros of Government* have been established in the various provinces; and, in conformity with the general sentiment and opinions, they will soon declare themselves independent of the regency at Cadiz, imitating the example of Carraccas. The vice king at Santa Fe, was first nominated president of the Junta but remained such only for a few hours, for conducting himself in the same manner he had been used to do before, (and which, I suppose, was expected) he and his vice-queen, (an intriguing woman) and his particular counsellors, were made prisoners, and are kept for trial. The vice-king is very odious on account of the arbitrary excesses and oppressions, as well as unjust exactions, he is accused of.

"It is interesting to a person of any observation to see a people which had been tied down for ages, and had been studiously kept in darkness, awakening to liberty: their state fully resembles the state of infancy, trying to stand and being afraid—falling and getting up again—and often disagreeing in opinion about things which are plain and evi-

dent. Still, among the natives are many men of intelligence and good information and genius, and I have heard them complain, that the government here had prohibited instruction in those branches of the law which teach the rights and duties of man and of the community. Most difficult will it be to overcome the bad habits to which they have been accustomed for so long a time, and those prejudices, imbibed from their earliest years. The Inquisition, being obnoxious to the well-informed among the natives it is supposed, will be done away, and this iron rampart of darkness being removed, it is to be hoped, that truth and sound principles will gradually find admittance. America appears more favorable to such reforms than the old European countries—the dictates of nature, are more followed in this wide extended and thinly peopled region; and it appears, that as in the physical world the light progresses from East to West; it has been so disposed by *Divine Providence*, that similar operations and effects will take place in the moral and intellectual world."

NEW-YORK, September 10.
In consequence of the following order, which was issued by the chancery of the Dutchies of Sleswig and Holstein, the Americans are hurrying from Tonningen as fast as possible.—Captain Robinson, who arrived at Philadelphia a few days ago, says it was supposed by many to be a prelude to a general sequestration:—
"For the prevention of all illicit traffic, by any one of the North American flag, between the island of Heligland, which is occupied by the enemy, and the adjacent parts of Husum and Tonningen, his majesty has decreed, that from and after the notification hereof, at Husum or Tonningen, until further orders, no vessels carrying the American flag shall be admitted into the said ports, or allowed to discharge therein, and that all such vessels must depart therefrom without breaking bulk."

The following letter was received by the ship Experiment, capt. Swaine, dated on board the ship Ann, captain Prendergrast, at sea, Sept. 3d, 1810, to the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser.
"I enclose you all the political information in my power to give, and request you will be pleased to insert in your paper, that the ship Ann, Prendergrast, 57 days from France, was spoken in lat. 40, 38, long. 67, 30, with 180 passengers on board, all well, having lost but one man named Wm. Rogers, of a consumption.

We have dispatches for the American government, dated in July, supposed to be of a very unfavourable nature.
"The French government having refused to gen. Armstrong, any one of the sequestered American vessels to carry home their crews, the ship Ann was chartered by Mr. Lee, consul at Bordeaux, for this purpose; the day before she sailed an order was received at the Police office of Bayonne, to prevent all foreigners from leaving France, without special permission from the minister of police at Paris; the Ann being nearly ready for sea, fortunately got under way before this order could be carried into effect at St. Jean de Luz.

His imperial majesty appears to be much incensed at the late accounts from America. As soon as the report of the repeal of the non-intercourse law reached Paris, the Duke of Cadore addressed a note to gen. Armstrong, marked with an unusual degree of anxiety to have ascertained the fact of the repeal, and a few days afterwards the American cargoes sequestered in Spain, were advertised to be sold at auction on the 1st of August; those seized in Holland and the north of France were sold at Antwerp in June. The probable amount of proceeds would exceed eight million of dollars.

A letter from the advocate general of the customs at Paris, stated, the Emperor had decreed on the 26th June, that the compromised vessels who had resumed the American flag, should be re-sequestered; several were on the point of sailing in ballast, not being permitted to take cargoes on board.

It was generally believed that Sweden and Denmark would become one sovereignty, under the present Danish Monarch; and that Holstein, Sleswig and perhaps Swedish Pomerania, would be ceded to France.

Cotton had risen thirty sols per lb. in consequence of an intended prohibition of that article; and colonial pro-

duce had augmented considerably, as all hope of any relaxations in favour of commerce was extinct.

Latest from Cadiz and Gibraltar.
The brig Young Soldier, which arrived at this port yesterday, left Cadiz on the 30th of July, & Gibraltar on the 7th of Aug. It was reported at Cadiz that the British and Portuguese armies had formed a junction, and were marching against the French. The French were casting mortars of a large calibre for the siege of Cadiz. American produce at Gibraltar very dull. Admiral Pettmore had arrived there in the Demaire of 98 guns, on his way to join Sir Charles Cotton off Toulon. All was quiet in the city of Cadiz.

BALTIMORE, September 7.
It having been ascertained, that among the seamen on board the British government brig Netly, now lying in our river, there was a native of Maryland involuntarily detained, the people of Fell's Point prepared themselves to release him. All things being in readiness, two gentlemen waited upon Lieut. Jackson last evening, and demanded the man. The lieutenant made some hesitation as to complying with the requisition, but was given to understand that only one hour was allowed him to deliberate. The sailor was sent to shore within the limited time, and the brig has since moved further down the river. The released American reports he was originally impressed, and has been detained for 16 years in the British service, during which time he made several attempts to escape, and was as often unsuccessful, and severely flogged, &c. He has for 12 years past been accounted as dead by his friends, who reside on the Eastern Shore. It is believed there are several other Americans on board the Netly, but their "protections" being destroyed and their persons unknown, the truth cannot be ascertained. The public irritation has been uncommonly great from a belief that lieutenant Jackson is the man who barbarously and wantonly abused capt. Rider of this port, some time since. But captain R. being absent, and no positive proof of the fact being submitted, the people have very prudently and properly treated Lieut. Jackson and his crew with their accustomed hospitality. Such is the current account of an affair which has afforded much conversation this morning.

CHARLES-TOWN, September 21.
IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
Mr. Printer,
The anonymous letter, published in your Repository of the 7th instant, dated the 23d of the 7th month, relative to the "happy selection of the Humphrey stock of Merino sheep," &c. has doubtless met with the most favorable reception from a liberal public; because of its being "replete with the most valuable information on this important subject." Valuable indeed, since we now clearly perceive that Chancellor Livingston and Col. Humphreys are not the only disinterested farmers, who are ready to supply us with this invaluable animal, at a trifling expence; but that our author too, is willing to accommodate the public at the following reasonable rates, viz. for his half blood ewes from 25 to 60 dollars; three quarter blood ewes from 175 to 250, and full blood from 2000 to 3000 dollars! In addition to this, our bosoms are warmed by the most animating, heart cheering sensations, on reading that he has now for sale the top *Don Quixote* at 1000, and *Nonpareil* at 5000 dollars. All this is certainly as it should be—and those who prefer the Merino to all other sheep, it is presumed, will immediately post off to Connecticut and avail themselves of the favourable opportunity now offered them, of stocking their farms on terms the most easy. But with submission to the better judgment of others, the writer of this letter is of opinion, that we have at this moment, in our own country, a breed of sheep, in comparison of which, the Merino would be no more than *leaden drops to the gold of Ophir*. The breed alluded to, is in the possession of a much respected and worthy friend, who resides in one of the counties adjacent; but whose modesty will not permit him to publish even the naked truth, lest he might be suspected of puffing. But I who am not so scrupulous, where mere matters of fact, only, are to be related, think it the performance of an acceptable duty,

to give to my fellow citizens some account of this wonderful animal.
The public is therefore respectfully informed, that my friend has, in his possession, and is ready to exhibit, the best authenticated documents to prove, that his patriarchal ARABIAN tup, is lineally descended from the very first ram ever mentioned in history, sacred or profane. On inspecting these documents, the most incredulous will readily agree, that they establish all the important facts, that the great progenitor of this tup was no other than the identical ram mentioned in the 22d chap. of Genesis, who came so opportunely to the relief of Isaac, as his father Abraham was about to sacrifice him, as a burnt offering. This ram, it seems, had left the flock, and followed Abraham (unperceived) until he was "caught in a thicket by the horns." Abraham, on his return home, cherished the progeny of this affectionate ram, and when Hagar, the bond woman, was expelled with her son Ismael, a part of the flock followed those exiles into the wilderness of Parah—now Arabia.

It is well known that the Ishmaelites, or Arabians, ever were, and still are a pastoral people, and possess the finest flocks in the known world. From one of those flocks, my friend had the good fortune (through the joint mediation of the Grand Signior and Consul O'Brian) to obtain his incomparable ram MAHOMET, who stands the present season at one of his farms, in this valley, on terms the most liberal.

To describe him fully, Mr. Printer, would be to occupy more of your paper than probably, you might be willing to spare: Suffice it then to say, that he was shorn on the 22d of the last 5th month—and that his fleece (after being washed) weighed 117lbs. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, (more or less) and was sold to Gilbert Gudgeon, of Hager's Town, for 587 dollars and 50 cents—being at the rate of 5 dollars per pound. So much for his fleece—And as to his carcass, it is an acknowledged fact that, for mutton, this breed surpasses all nature. History informs us, that the epicurean Roman emperor Heliogabalus, to gratify his palate, would frequently be at the expence of procuring the brains of 300 ostriches for a single dish. But it appears, from the inscription on a medal found amongst the ruins of Herculaneum, (lately presented to the Royal Society by Sir Joseph Banks) that this gormandizing emperor was handsomely taken in by the knowing ones. His agents in the east, instead of procuring the brains of ostriches, it appears, made him up a *farrago*, or *hash*, of the tail of an Ishmaelish (or Arabian) ram, which, when brought to the imperial table, was devoured with a keenness of appetite, which clearly bespoke the dish to be of the most superlatively savoury and delicate kind.

Purely from patriotic motives, my friend is willing to dispose of several tups of the half blood, at 5000 dollars each, viz. *Plenipo*, *Lucre*, *Plutus* and *Speculator*. It is presumed that each of them will yearly produce a fleece weighing from 115 to 125 lbs. (more or less) which will always meet with a ready market.

Fellow citizen farmers! will not this statement awaken you to a sense of your best interests? Let me entreat every thinking individual, to reflect, that by only laying out the trifling sum of 5000 dollars, he may, without the least personal hazard to himself or family, annually procure, from the back of a single sheep, a quantity of wool surpassing in value that of the famed golden fleece of Colchis, which, with so much toil and peril, was (as every one knows) carried off by Jason and his fellow adventurers of old.

My friend has also, at his home farm a small selected flock, amongst which are two favourite tups, viz. *Cornplanter* and *Arlington*. It was his wish never to have parted with either of them; but the demon of discord seems to have counteracted his intentions. For, with sorrow has he seen

His best "two rams, stirr'd with ambitious pride,
"Fight for the rule of the rich fleeced flock,
"Their horned fronts so fierce on either side
"Do meet, that with the terror of the shock
"Astounded [one] stands senseless as a block."

This being the case, he feels himself compelled to part with one of them; and therefore is willing that any person who shall give him his price (10,000 dollars) for his superb ewe *Cupidity*, may take little *Arlington* into the bargain. It is true that this valuable tup

(since the buffetings given him by *Cornplanter*) has been somewhat rickety; but the public may rest assured that he is a tup of the very first blood.
Lecturn, 10th of the
9th month, 1810. }

Nineteen Merino Rams and fifty-one Ewes are advertised for public sale at Norfolk on the 2d October next, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

Mr. John Gale Jones, since his liberation from the imprisonment to which he was sentenced by the British House of Commons, has been convicted of a libel on Lord Castlereagh.

One hundred and fifty-two Bankruptcies happened in Dublin, during the six months previous to the last July; besides more than double that number of persons who have had compromises with their creditors, some of them as low as 2s. 6d. in the pound.

The following gentlemen will compose the representation of the state of Kentucky in the Twelfth Congress. *Joseph Desha, Henry Clay, Samuel M'Kee, S. Ormsby, A. New, W. T. Barry.* Messrs. *Desha, Clay & M'Kee* were elected without opposition; Mr. *Johnson*, by a majority of 4850 votes over his opponent Mr. *Hunter*; Mr. *New* by a majority, it is stated, of 3100 over Matthew Lyon; and Mr. *Ormsby* by a majority of about 40 over Mr. *Quinton*.

The distribution of the French armies in Spain is stated to be as follows: With Massena, 85,000, consisting of Ney's division, 31,000; of Junot's, 25,000; and of Regnier's, 16,000; together with 13,000, which Massena brought with him from France. With Macdonald, in Catalonia, 17,000; with Victor, at Cadiz, 16,000; with Suchet, in Arragon, 16,000; with Sebastiani, in Grenada, 16,000; with Mortier, in Seville, 8,000; at Madrid, La Mancha, &c. 17,000; making a total of 175,000 men.

The temporary saloon, in which the Austrian ambassador prince Schwarzenberg, gave a grand fete and ball to 1200 persons at Paris, July 1, suddenly caught fire, whilst the emperor and empress of France were making the circuit of the company at the conclusion of the dances—Most of the ladies &c. escaped with safety, though in confusion into the garden. But, the princess Paulina Schwarzenberg being separated from her daughter, ran in wild distraction to regain her, was seen to re-enter the burning saloon, and her disfigured corpse was found the next morning near the place—being recognized by her diamonds and the medalion of her children which she wore suspended from her neck. Her husband and friends had searched for her all the night long.

General Krosenmark, the Prussian ambassador was wounded, prince Kurakin was severely bruised and stunned by falling upon the blazing steps. Several ladies were hurt, and the princess of Leyden has since died.

Nashville, August 24.
Lieutenant Thomas Ramsey, of the United States army, who arrived at this place on the 20th inst. states that the troops from Natchez, composing two rifle companies, commanded by captains Regan and McDonald, under the orders of major Butler, with four lieutenants, two to each company, lieutenants Hays and Ramsey, attached to McDonald's, and lieutenants Redge-way and Hamilton to Regan's, had reached the place pointed out by Gen. Hampton, for a garrison at the mouth of Elk river.

We understand that information had been received, that the whole of the troops at Highwassee, consisting of eighty privates, and all the military stores, &c. were on the way to this garrison, and was expected to arrive about the 5th September, and that the latter place would be entirely evacuated. The object of government in removing the troops to this remote situation, appears to be, by being immediately in the neighborhood, to prevent any intrusions on the Indians, and also to prevent any depredations, being committed by them. Lieut. Ramsey says he was himself sent through the settlement to give notice to those who had settled on Indian lands to remove by the 15th December. The government is confident that a resort to arms will not be necessary, but is determined, if the country is not completely evacuated by that time, by every white within the Indian boundary, force will inevitably be used to compel their compliance.

Mr. DUBOISSON,
DENTIST, FROM PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will reside a few days at Mr. George Hite's Hotel, after Saturday next, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may please to favour him with their patronage.
He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets straight those inclined in any direction, makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets with such care and attention, that they seem natural—he transplants natural teeth, and likewise cures all diseases of the gums, even the fistula, and restores them to their wonted plasticity.
He will, if desired, attend the commands of ladies and gentlemen at their houses.
Charles town, Sept. 21, 1810.

20 Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY on the 18th instant, from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, 5 miles from Charles-Town,
A Negro Woman
named DARKEY, aged about thirty-six or seven years, about five feet two or three inches high—she took away with her one striped linsey habit, one striped cotton ditto, and several calico ditto; a snuff coloured cloth cloak, and a Chambray muslin bonnet—has a down look, and raises her hands to her face or picks her fingers when spoken to. Ten Dollars will be paid to any person that will secure her in the county jail, or deliver her to the subscriber, if taken within the county; if taken out of the county, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid by
JAMES HITE.
September 21, 1810.

Take Notice.
WILL be offered for sale, on Friday the 12th of October next, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, within 3 miles of Shepherd's Town, all kinds of stock—a number of young horses, some fit for present use, horned cattle, hogs, &c. &c. two stails and still tubs, one iron apple mill, farming utensils, and various other articles too tedious to mention. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, when due attendance will be given by
LEVI TAYLOR.
September 21, 1810.

To Rent,
And immediate possession given,
A HOUSE and LOT, on the main street, in Charles-Town, near Mr. Henry Haines' tavern. The house is two stories high, and well finished, and the lot equal to any in the town for a garden. The situation of this house renders it very eligible for any kind of public business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.
ANN FRAME.
September 21, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1810.
Ann Frame, Complainant,
against
Conrad Smith and William Tapsicot, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.
THE defendant Conrad Smith 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 do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the Complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Tapsicot do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Smith, until the further order of this court, 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 the said county of Jefferson.
A copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
Sept. 21.

Wanted Immediately,
ALAD about 15 or 18 years of age, as an apprentice to the Painting Business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.
JAMES WHALEY.
September 20.

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

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

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

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

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the chance of being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The great and good purpose for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every 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 misplaced confidence in the spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pox has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are willing to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

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

Jefferson County, set.

August 30, 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 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 resorted to, in every case of delinquency.
GEO. NORTH, Sheriff.
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.

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 Pughtown 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 the 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.

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. 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.

Writing Paper FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 wagoning, and is also an excellent waiter. Inquire of the printer.
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 desir'd to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
WM. MC'CLELLAN,
Jefferson county, Sept. 14, 1810.

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 40,000
the 2d class at 12 dol. }

6,390 prizes dolls. 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, 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, } Dir'ct'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.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 18½ 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.

Mr. DUBUISSON, DENTIST, FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will reside a few days at Mr. George Hite's Hotel, after Saturday next, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may please to favour him with their patronage.
He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets straight those inclined in any direction, makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets with such care and attention, that they seem natural—he transplants natural teeth, and likewise cures all diseases of the gums, even the fistula, and restores them to their wonted elasticity.
He will, if desired, attend the commands of ladies and gentlemen at their houses.
Charles town, Sept. 21, 1810.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, 5 miles from Charles Town,

A Negro Woman

named DARKEY, aged about thirty-six or seven years, about five feet two or three inches high—she took away with her one striped linsie habit, one striped cotton ditto, and several calico ditto; a snuff coloured cloth cloak; and a Chambray muslin bonnet—has a down look, and raises her hand to her face or picks her fingers when spoken to. Ten Dollars will be paid to any person that will secure her in the county jail, or deliver her to the subscriber, if taken within the county; if taken out of the county, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid by
JAMES HITE.
September 21, 1810.
Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1810.

Ann Frame, Complainant, against Conrad Smith and William Tapsico, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Conrad Smith 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 do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Tapsico do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Smith, until the further order of this court, 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 the said county of Jefferson.
A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.
Sept. 21.

To Rent, And immediate possession given,

A HOUSE and LOT, on the main street, in Charles-Town, near Mr. Henry Haines' tavern. The house is two stories high, and well finished, and the lot equal to any in the town for a garden. The situation of this house renders it very eligible for any kind of public business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.
ANN FRAME.
September 21, 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 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 booths to be set up in or near the ground without paying ten dollars to the purse.
TH. ENDSLEY, Manager.
September 14, 1810.

Darkesville 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 Walper'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.

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, 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, Flax,
Home-made Twilled Bags and Bagging,
Ditto Flax and Tow Linnen,
Ditto Bed Tickling and Cotton Stripe,
Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling,
PAIN'S 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, 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 tight 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, BROTHUR, & Co.
Corner Store, by the Market House, }
Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810. }

FROM THE AURORA.
Decline of credit in Great Britain and Ireland.
Is it necessary to refer our readers to the anticipations of several years past in this paper, on the inevitable effects of the British financial and commercial forcing system—Our readers at least cannot have forgotten the particular essays under the signature of TRAPPENRY. Could any rational mind calculate upon a trade carried on through Heligoland, through Malta, through Sardinia or Algiers, as competent to pay expenses and return profits; or to make returns any way adequate to value? The facility with which credits are given and taken, is proverbial; the difficulty of realizing debts or obtaining payments is still more generally known. This excess of credit begets glutting the markets wherever goods find an illicit access, affects the fair paying dealer; and thus round the circle of commerce all its principles are overstrained and its objects defeated.
The depreciation of the paper money of Great Britain, & the consequent destruction of both public and private credit (events which could not have occurred so long as British commerce engrained in ratio with the augmentation of the circulating medium) are now in rapid progress to their accomplishment, in consequence of the novel system adopted by the powers on the continent of Europe, which by refusing to receive the productions of England, or by receiving them when smuggled, and either confiscating or not paying for them, has paralyzed and rendered her commercial monopoly and the effects of her industry nearly useless to her.
The last arrivals from Great Britain furnish us with accounts of an immense number of failures in the city of London—of failures of the country banks, &c. and in the south of Ireland, where bank notes have had a more extensive circulation than in other sections of that kingdom, there appears to be nearly a general bankruptcy.
The cause is obvious to all, except those who believe that an annual accumulation of debt and taxes, can never produce a national bankruptcy in G. B. merely because fortuitous circumstances in commerce have prevented the occurrence of that catastrophe so soon as was predicted.
In the year 1797, the bank of England became so exhausted of specie, in consequence of having supplied the government with funds to pay the subsidies to the emperor of Germany, the king of Prussia, &c. for the purpose of "blotting France out of the map of Europe," that it became necessary to stop payment, and since that period to the present day the bank has paid no specie to the public, and has liquidated its old debts, only by issuing new notes.
These notes it appears have passed with the British public for the last thirteen years as a circulating medium, the same as if their value had been established by specie of a solid kind, representing them, in the vaults of the bank. The effect was that the bank directors, finding themselves exonerated from meeting their notes with specie, extended their discounts and augmented the emission of their notes from 11 millions, at the period of their defalcation, to nearly if not quite 20 millions sterling in the year 1809; and in the mean time, whatever specie the bank possessed, was at the disposal of the British minister.
A similar system was adopted by the bank of Ireland—and the circulating medium of both countries and mercantile accommodation, were enormously increased. The country banks followed the example of the mother bank, and issued their paper without regard to the amount—thus furnishing the means of speculation to persons of no real capital, who have been shipping largely to the Mediterranean, the Baltic, to Saxony, to Spain, the Brazils, the West Indies, &c. where they have found only ruinous markets; and this is the chief cause why the exports of Great Britain appeared by the budget of last year to be so unusually large, and which afforded cause for so much deceptive exultation to the British minister and the partizans of England.

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 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 booths to be set up in or near the ground without paying ten dollars to the purse.
TH. ENDSLEY, Manager.
September 14, 1810.

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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 Walper'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.

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, 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, Flax,
Home-made Twilled Bags and Bagging,
Ditto Flax and Tow Linnen,
Ditto Bed Tickling and Cotton Stripe,
Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling,
PAIN'S 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, 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 tight 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, BROTHUR, & Co.
Corner Store, by the Market House, }
Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810. }

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PAIN'S 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, 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 tight 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, BROTHUR, & Co.
Corner Store, by the Market House, }
Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 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, 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, Flax,
Home-made Twilled Bags and Bagging,
Ditto Flax and Tow Linnen,
Ditto Bed Tickling and Cotton Stripe,
Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling,
PAIN'S 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, Stone, Potter's and Wooden WARE,
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JAMES S. LANE, BROTH