

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 Republican Constellation are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

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

JESSE MOORE,
September 7, 1810.
Take Notice.
THE subscriber intending to remove to the western country about the tenth of October next, requests all 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 fat. Here, then, is every encouragement for getting into the bred. 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.

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

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. McCLELLAN, 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 50 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 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 } Dirac'trs.
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. Sm.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Robert C. Lec,
Tenders his professional services as a Lawyer, to those who may think proper to employ him.
Charles town, 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.

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 Eay. 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.

WANTED, A Journeymen 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.

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.

HANNAH MCNIT, administratrix of William McNit, 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.

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.

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.

Jefferson County, sc't.
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

Forty Dollars Reward.
ABSCONDED from the subscriber's Farm, near Charles Town, in Jefferson county, Virginia, a few nights ago,
Two Female Slaves,
RACHEL and EMLINE—They are each about 16 or 17 years old.—Rachel is a stout, athletic young woman, of the complexion of the darkest mulatto, or mahogany—she has a large, conspicuous scar on the right cheek, occasioned by a burn, and a deformed leg, in consequence of a violent injury sustained many years since. Emiline is much lighter than the other in colour, with long curling hair, a tall straight person, arched eye brows, flat nose, a black speck on one of her eyes, a dimple in her chin, very large hands and feet, her voice remarkably soft and timid; she is uncommonly sensible, and correct in her language; and took with her a variety of excellent clothing.

THE defendant William Lemon 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 Lemon, 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.

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. The present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.
BEN: BELL,
September 28, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,
A LAD 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.

Jefferson County, sc't.
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.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUNTER, FRERE, Shepherd's Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHOR, & Co.—at Harper's Ferry by D. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS B. BENNET, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

Important News.
New-York, Sept. 23.
Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Magdalen, Capt. Sketchly, in the remarkably short passage of 28 days from Liverpool.
Capt. S. has furnished the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with London papers & Lloyd's lists to the 20th of August inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 23d, from which we have copied the following important articles.
Capt. S. informs us, that it was reported a new Minister was speedily to be sent to this country from the Court of St. James.
LONDON, AUGUST 18.
FRENCH PAPERS.
Paris, Aug. 7.—His majesty issued on the 5th of August, at the Palace of Trianon, the following decree:—
Art. 1. The duties upon the importation of the undermentioned goods and merchandise are settled as follows:—
By the metrical quintal, the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demarara and Georgia, long staple, 300 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 francs; the same by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblenz, Mayence and Strasburgh, 300 fr. cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 fr.; those from Naples, the old duties. Raw sugar, 300 fr.; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 fr.; hyson teas, 900 fr.; green teas, 600 fr.; all other teas, 150 fr.; indigo, 900 fr.; cocoa, 1000 fr.; cochineal, 2000 fr.; white pepper, 600 fr.; black do. 400 fr.; common cinnamon, 1400 fr.; fine do. 2000 fr.; cloves, 600 fr.; nutmegs, 2000 fr.; mahogany, 50 fr.; Pernambuco wood, 120 fr.; Campeachy do. 80 fr.; dye woods ground, 100 fr.

Art. 2. When the custom house officers suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the Director-general of our customs, who is to cause them to be examined by the Commissioners who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the ministry of the interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufacturers or merchants chosen by the minister of the interior.
If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandise shall be seized and confiscated.
Paris, Aug. 9.
Copies of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.
Paris, Aug. 5, 1810.

SIR—I have laid before his majesty the Emperor and king the act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the U. States, which you had transmitted to me. His majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the U. States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.
The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the U. States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least, nothing offensive to her honor. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.
The act of the first of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act, with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorized a trade with Spain, Naples and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in

France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.
At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March.—The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognise the rights of neutrals.
In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the U. States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.
It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans.—Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France.—Since that epoch the emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of America, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire.
August 20.
From the London Courier, Aug. 20.
A conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte is said to have been discovered at Breda, and two of the principal persons engaged in it arrested.

It seems extraordinary that many persons deny that Bonaparte has been the first to condemn his commercial restrictions, and to confess that they have utterly failed in producing the effect he had intended. On one and the same day, he opens his ports for the importation of these commodities which he cannot procure but from the power whose commerce he had sworn to destroy, and with whom he had interdicted every species of intercourse—and he notifies to the American minister, that because America has repealed her non-intercourse act, and opened her ports to French commerce, his Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked—as if these decrees had been the consequence of the offensive measures adopted by America, which measure having been withdrawn, the decrees are also withdrawn.
If he revokes his decrees, our orders consequently upon those decrees will be revoked also; but if he supposes that we shall abandon any part of the old maritime law, he will find himself completely mistaken. He has said, that from and after the 1st November, his decrees are revoked; and our government, taking notice that the enemy has announced his decrees to be no longer in force from and after the 1st November, may notify, that from and after the 1st of November, our orders in council, adopted in consequence of those decrees, will cease.

Some misapprehension seems to have taken place with respect to the decree allowing the importation of certain articles of colonial and East India produce. It was supposed that the second article of the decree, ordering confiscation, if the declarations concerning the species or qualities of goods were false, meant confiscation should be found that the goods were British. The decree as we observed on Saturday might in that case as well have been issued, for the most of the goods allowed to be imported are British. But the meaning of the article of the decree is, that goods are to be confiscated if false declaration be given of their species or qualities:—for instance, if Levant cottons, which are to pay a higher duty, be attempted to be imported as Brazil cotton; or if hyson or green teas which are to pay a tax of nine or six hundred francs, be attempted to be introduced under the name of common teas, which are to pay only 150 francs.

Fish disturbances have broken out in the Tyrol.
Saturday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office. The subject of deliberation was supposed to relate to Bonaparte's late decree.
On the operation of the late French commercial arrangements, we have a few particulars by two ships which arrived on Saturday from Ostend and Dunkirk. The following is an extract from one of the letters:—
Paris, Aug. 11.
"We have a hope of obtaining the release of a great part, if not all of the American property and ships seized in the ports of France."
Another from Dunkirk notices the practical application of the new indulgences of Americans; and announces in a postscript to the letter, that two ships from the United States had been released from sequestration.
London, August 21.—A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning.—However singular it may appear, Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex King of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following account he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.
Leipsic, July 30.—Count Van Gortorp, Gustavus Adolphus, arrived here to-day—he continues his journey by way of Berlin, where he will arrive to-morrow.
By letters from Holland it appears that the Dutch, so far from expecting any relief to the oppressions under which their commerce has so long groined, are apprehensive that the new arrangements so far from ameliorating will increase their sufferings.
No confirmation has yet been received of the battle between the allied army and the French, of which a rumor had reached Corunna before the Nimrod left that port.
Letters received from the Baltic state, that the vessels which were detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released on paying 50 per cent.
A gentleman from Gottenburgh, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states that previous to that time intelligence had been received of an order at Christiansand for the release of all American vessels brought in there which had not been taken when under the guard of a British convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States, with valuable cargoes, had been released, and it was hoped that this concession would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed, that the king of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.
A letter from Rostock gives unfavorable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbor against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.
If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees, there can hardly be any difficulty even in point of etiquette as to the remains of our orders in council. The words of the French minister's letter are—
"In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decree of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the U. States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English."
After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked and shall cease to be in force from the 1st of November, there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation should cease to be in force at the same time