

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1810.

[No. 133.

THE COMMON LOT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Once in the flight of ages past,
There lived a Man: and WHO was he?
Mortal! how'er thy lot be cast,
That man resembled Thee.

Unknown the region of his birth,
The land in which he died unknown;
His name hath peris'd from the earth,
This truth survives alone;

That joy and grief, and hope and fear,
Alternate triumph'd in his breast;
His bliss and woe—a smile, a tear,
Oblivion hides the rest.

The bounding pulse, the languid limb,
The changing spirit's rise and fall;
We know that these were felt by him,
For these are felt by all.

He suffer'd—but his pangs are o'er;
Enjoy'd—but his delights are fled;
Had friends—his friends are now no more;
And foes—his foes are dead.

He lov'd—but whom he lov'd the grave
Hath lost in its unconquering womb:
O she was fair—but nought could save
Her beauty from the tomb.

The rolling seasons, day and night,
Sun, moon and stars, the earth and main,
Erewhile his portion, life and light,
To him exist in vain.

He saw whatever thou hast seen,
Encounter'd all that troubles Thee;
He was—whatever thou has been;
He is—what thou shalt be.

The clouds and sunbeams, o'er his eye
That once their shades & glory threw,
Have left in yonder silent sky
No vestige where they flew.

The annals of the human race,
Their ruins, since the world began,
Of HIM afford no other trace
Than this—THERE LIVED A MAN!

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 or near the ground without paying ten dollars to the purse.

TH. ENDLEY, 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 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.

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. MCLELLAN.
Jefferson county, Sept. 14, 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.

Robert C. Lee,

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 linsy 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.

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.

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.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRIME LEATHER.

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

P.ime sole and upper LEATHER, Ditto Kips, 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 Twill'd Bags and Bagging,
Ditto Flax and Tow Lines,
Ditto Red Ticking and Cotton Stripes,
Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filles,
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 sorts,
Brass and Iron Wire,
Flax Wheel Irons,
China, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Peter's and Wooden WARE,
Together with a large and general assortment of

MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

They have on hand,
A large number empty tial Liquor Casks, And as usual,
An extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.
all which will be sold at cheap rates.

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

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

JAMES S. LANE,
JOHN N. LANE.

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.

TO THE Friends of Improvement.

There is now at my Farm upon the AVON, (commonly called Bulkin),

THE THORO' BRED IMPROVED

Merino Ram, DON CARLOS,

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

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

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

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

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three-fourths of a dollar, and 18 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.

A Choice Parcel OF FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

And are now opening, at the subscriber's store, which have been selected with the greatest care from this Fall's importations,

Among which are a variety of Fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres, Prince's and other Corda, Flannels, and Calicoes, Cambric and Leno Muslins, Irish and German Linens, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES,

All of which have been well bought, and are now offered at cheap rates for cash, or suitable country produce.—Those persons who wish to purchase cheap goods will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, who has also on hand as usual, PATENT and other MEDICINES, BAR-IRON, BLISTERED and CROWLEY'S FEEL, and a general assortment of HARD WARE.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
Charles-Town, October 5.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his former customers for their liberal encouragement, and informs them and the public that he continues to carry on said business in all its various branches, at Carter's Fulling Mill, on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester and near the new Paper-Mill, on the Opeckon; having erected a large and commodious mill house, and being furnished with a sufficient number of good hands, an extensive set of tools, and a good assortment of dye stuffs. With all these advantages, together with his experience and strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be able to bring said business to as high a point of perfection as any other in this part of the country. For the convenience of those living at a distance, Mr. Henry Haine's tavern in Charles-Town, and Anthony Kurtz's store in Winchester, are appointed, where cloth will be received with written directions, & full'd, dyed and dressed as directed, with neatness and dispatch, by

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 5, 1810.

FOR SALE, A STOUT, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

21 years old, and her female child, 9 months old. She is a good washer, and understands plantation work. Apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town.
REBECCA RIDGEWAT.
September 28.

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.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

The legislature of Georgia have established a kind of military schools which might be adopted in this state with the greatest prospect of utility: their object is the instruction of the militia officers in military science. A uniform is prescribed, and the officers are to meet at times and places appointed, prepared to encamp in a regular manner, and continue eight days at each parade. An observance of the rules established for the camp, and a constant attendance, are exacted of all who are permitted to join in the exercise.

A great, and perhaps the primary cause of the ill-accounted and undisciplined state of our militia, is the want of military knowledge in the officers.—But above all the want of some system which can give any ideas of military duties or the use of military exercise. It was at one time dangerous to say anything of the insufficiency of Steuben's tract; that time is now past; the man who would now say it is sufficient would be laughed at, and deservedly. But still something is wanted to supply its place. Ashamed to betray an ignorance of their duty, the great study of militia officers is generally to escape censure and ridicule by performing as little of that duty as possible. Every spark of ambition, if they ever possessed any, gives way to apathy and indifference; the contagion spreads, subordination is not enforced; discipline is neglected; accoutrements are considered as a useless incumbrance, till finally the spirit of one of the most salutary laws of our country, which was designed to protect our liberties from foreign and domestic violence, is completely subverted.—It has long been a maxim in seafaring life, that a man must be a sailor before he is fit to be an officer.—The rule holds equally good on land. A man must be a good soldier before he can instruct soldiers. And whatever may be said to the contrary, the fact has been demonstrated, that such officers can and will enforce the letter and spirit of the law, if their exertions are duly backed by a performance of duty on the part of their superiors. Officers who are adepts in military science, are naturally ambitious to display their talents; and they seldom fail to infuse a portion of their ambition into the soldier, and to excite an emulation in their corps to excel, when their authority and their skill are judiciously applied. The establishment of schools for officers, therefore, would be calculated in our opinion, to advance the respectability of our militia more than any other improvement which has been suggested; and if a certificate declaring the candidate to possess a due knowledge of military science was made an indispensable qualification for office, the effect would be still more salutary.

We do not wish our censure of the conduct of militia officers to be considered as intended to apply indiscriminately.—There are some honorable exceptions to the general character we have drawn; we regret that there are not many. Plebeian.

FROM THE LONDON "SUN."
Mr. Editor—In an article signed "WILLIAM CORBETT," in his Weekly Register of the 2d inst. the writer concludes, "That because there is so much corn in France as to admit of a considerable exportation, the situation of that country must be flourishing, and remarks that if it were not for Bonaparte we should not have bread to eat, and that we must pay him a tax of sixpence per quartern loaf."

It is not long since I left France, where I had resided upwards of eight years.—This has enabled me to collect materials sufficient to give an history of that flourishing country. That work is now in the press. In the mean time I wish to answer some of the above observations.

That the agricultural state of France is flourishing cannot be denied; this proceeds, however, from the effects of the revolution, & from the acquisition of new territories, which always abounded in corn. The waste lands, pleasure grounds and gardens, which were before useless, have been con-

verted into cornfields. Modern France must, for these reasons, produce more corn than it did previously to the revolution. Even before that period grain was so plentiful in France, that the late duke of Orleans was accused of monopolizing it and sending it over to this country.

That a great deal of corn is now on hand in France, is thus to be accounted for. First, there is not now any debauch of that article either to Spain or Portugal, to which countries great quantities had formerly been sent.—Secondly, the armies and the different employes, estimated at about a million of souls, are out of the country, by which the consumption of corn must be considerably less; calculating that every man eats only 2lb. of bread per diem, this makes 500,000 French quartern loaves, equal to 7000 sacks of flour per diem: as 72 such loaves are baked out of one sack, which weighs 200 lb. In this calculation I do not include the cavalry, also out of the country, whose consumption must be great.—Thirdly, the French West India Islands, which were till within these few years, supplied with grain from the mother country, afford no longer a market for its surplus produce.

These are the causes why corn at present is so plentiful in France. It is ridiculous to assert that the country must, for that reason, be in a flourishing situation. If corn finds no débouché, there might as well be as many brambles. An agricultural country must be ruined if the cultivation be beyond the consumption either domestic or foreign.

The reason why Bonaparte is so kind to us as to feed us with his grain, I can easily give—Shortly before I quitted France, which was in June last, the grain had rotted in the barns, and the farmers were unable to pay their land tax. Grain itself is not seized for the payment, but military ruffians are ordered to make a seizure of every moveable found upon the premises. This distress is not confined to cultivators of grain. Those of the vine are in a worse situation. I know that these have suffered their grapes to rot upon the tree, instead of converting them into wine, because they had no sale for it; but they were, nevertheless, obliged to pay their 5 per cent. to the excise in addition to the 5 per cent. land tax, because government would not be the losers. The receivers of taxes for a department, pay a certain sum in advance to the government, as the amount of the taxes which were levied last year, this year they must do the same; if the farmer cannot pay, the receivers must lose it, as they generally make advances to government, some one, two or three years, therefore the receivers take good care not to be losers.

As to "our paying Bonaparte a tax of 6d. per loaf, by way of duty," I can only say, that he has paid us very high duties for our colonial produce, which are exorbitantly high in France, since his insane decrees of Berlin and Milan. Before I left France, lump sugar was 5 livres per lb. 4s. 3d. sterling, and coffee 8 to 9 livres per lb.

Mr. Corbett observes, that "when the people of this country grumble, they are told that every thing is worse in France;—this is only a retort, because the "grumblers" pretend that every thing is better in France than in England, and they even publish their opinions in contradiction to the written statements of well informed persons who have been in that happy country. The writer likewise says "that plenty is a proof of a good government, and what government must that be called where there is a scarcity?" These observations are really so ridiculous, that they scarcely deserve an answer.—Plenty and scarcity, as applied to different countries, are relative terms. Grain is plentiful in Africa and in Turkey, and are the governments of that country good for that reason only? And if those countries, or any other, be plentiful in corn, they have a scarcity in other things, they must exchange their corn for other necessities and commodities—all this depends upon circumstances. Suppose this country could not yield a bushel of corn, would

that be a proof of the badness of its government?

England is not solely an agricultural country. It is too rich to be so. It is a manufacturing and commercial country. Men are better paid in our manufactories, and on board our merchant ships, than by working at the plough. The monied men in this country have a variety of means of laying out their money either in trade, in manufacturing, in canals, in the public funds, in shipping, &c. &c. which are all more profitable than purchasing of lands.—Whereas in France, monied men can find no employment for their money but by laying it out in the purchase of lands. If our government were like Bonaparte's, it might command all gentlemen's pleasure grounds to be converted into cornfields, and all waste lands to be cultivated. It might order all manufacturers to break up their looms and destroy their engines, and order the merchants to cease their speculations, and become farmers; but as there is, thank heaven, no similitude between the two governments, we must be contented with our state of starvation! and, I recommend all those who think that France is better governed and more happy than this country, to make the experiment, which I was silly enough to do.—Where is the man who has been in France during the iron regime of Napoleon Bonaparte, will say that France is more happy than England? I am, sir, yours,
LEWIS GOLDSMITH.
London, June 25, 1810.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.
Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing and regular trading ship Francis, captain Taylor, in the very short passage of 27 days from Greenock, which port she left on the 30th of August.

The arrival of the Francis has furnished the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 25th of August, inclusive, four days later than hitherto received.

It was expected the British orders in council would be repealed, when the Berlin and Milan decrees ceased to be in force.

The harvest in England had turned out much better than was expected, but the demand for the armies abroad kept up the prices.

LONDON, August 22.
A lady has arrived in a cartel from Morlaix, who says that on Friday last a telegraphic message was received there in 11 hours from Paris, by the Prefect of Morlaix, which stated that Bonaparte had on the 15th inst. signed a cartel for the exchange of prisoners.

A Gottenburg mail arrived this morning. To the surprise of the Swedes a competitor for the crown of Sweden has started up in the person of Bernadotte, upon whom the Swedish papers have been lavishing the warmest eulogies, no doubt by order of the French government.

August 23.
We learn that nearly a whole regiment of Swiss soldiers, with most of their officers, amounting to about seven hundred men, have deserted to the English army. Massena is so distrustful of any troops but the French and Italians, that he takes care that the others shall very seldom come within sight of the British cohorts.

Almeida, besieged by Loison, will make a brave resistance. A British garrison has been put in there under general Cox, who is a very brave officer, but not because the Portuguese garrison was distrusted, for they have almost uniformly conducted themselves very gallantly. [English news.]
Letters from Amsterdam to the 4th, announce that the conscription which the French emperor had promised to postpone to the ensuing year, had been actually carried into execution.—The first class was composed of persons between the ages of 15 and 20; the second, of those between 20 and 25; and the third, of such as were ten years older. An article in the papers from

Bohemia, under date of the 28th July, mentions the tour of the king of Holland to be solely for the re-establishment of his health, and that his majesty had condescended to become a boarder in the house of a physician of the name of Ambrosi, residing at Toplitz, who received valetudinarians into his family.

Holland is in a terrible state. The French are taking all the young men for the requisition; the people's houses are also entered by the soldiers in search of British goods. There are not less than thirty thousand French in Amsterdam. [English News.]

It is stated from Copenhagen, under date of Aug. 4, that the condemned ship Amelia, which had been bro't in under American colors was sold for 30,100 rix dollars; and that on the following Monday, another prize-ship, the Minerva, laden with 230 casks of refined sugar, taken from the British, would be exposed to sale. It is added, that at Collunburg three large Americans had been brought in with cargoes, consisting of salt and ammunition.—Ten captures are mentioned of that description.

From Dantzic, information of a contrary nature has been received. Orders had arrived there that all Americans should be treated as friends, and that their ships and cargoes should be respected.

Parliament is further prorogued, with the usual formalities, to the 1st of November. The commissioners are the lord chancellor, earls Bathurst and Liverpool.

After a deliberation of some days, the lords of trade have determined to grant licences for the importation of cargoes from France, consisting of one third wine, and two thirds grain, oil, and seeds, on condition that one third of the cargo exported to France shall be composed of coffee and sugar, or East India manufactured goods. Licences to this effect will be granted as soon as the formulæ for that purpose can be prepared by the printer.

Saturday the partners in the banking firm of Bickwood & Co. passed their third examination at Guildhall. The amount of debts proved was 1,200,000l.

Private letters brought by the Gottenburg Mail of yesterday, state that a great number of privateers are fitting out in the Baltic, and that as soon as the nights by the advance of the year, should have lengthened, serious depredations might be expected in that sea.

Accounts had reached Gottenburg from St. Petersburg to the 26th ult. that the decision respecting the Tene-riff vessels was still in suspense, but that their condemnation was expected. Several American vessels were released, whose papers were under examination about the same time; and from this it was inferred that the Tene-riff vessels would also have been discharged if there were not some strong circumstances to justify their being detained and ultimately condemned.

Through another channel we learn that a large homeward bound convoy had reached Carisshamus.

New Silver Coinage. We are happy to learn, that in addition to ten millions of 5s. bank dollars which are now stamping by Messrs. Watt and Bellon, a new silver coinage of half crowns, shilling and sixpences, is in a state of great forwardness. When these are issued those in circulation are to be received at the bank of England, only according to their weight.

Advices have been received from Holland to the 16th instant. The preparations for receiving Bonaparte in that country, we are informed by a gentleman who left Amsterdam a few days ago, are carried on with extraordinary activity, and on a scale of unbounded expence. Some hundreds of artisans of various kinds have been employed to render the palace, destined for his residence, as magnificent and commodious as possible. Several opulent merchants and others, long established in the neighborhood have received notice to quit their houses, to afford accommodation for the persons of his suite, who must be placed immediately around him, and the Dutch beheld with wonder placards affixed on several houses announcing that the ancient occupiers had removed to make room for such and such an officer of the emperor's household.

Austrian Decree. The prohibitory laws interdicting the admission of colonial produce have not been found sufficient. A new decree has been signed by the emperor, commanding that coffee shall, under no pretence, be received into private

houses, or used for domestic consumption, and penalties are enacted on those who shall dare to transgress that mandate.

It is supposed that some relaxation of this decree will be applicable to cases hereafter, where coffee and other colonial produce shall be obtained through the medium of France.

British army in Portugal. The trading ship George has reached Fal-mouth from Lisbon after a passage of 14 days. A gentleman from that capital has this day favoured us with some acceptable intelligence. The number of British troops, according to the latest returns, appeared to be 28,000 effective men, not including the 7th regiment, which had just arrived from Halifax, and which was composed of remarkably fine, seasoned troops.—The Portuguese regulars, and even the volunteers, were well clothed and made a respectable and soldier-like appearance. With general Hill are several native regiments. Some of the *Hidalgos* who had commanded under him, had been put under arrest, on account of their offensive deportment on one or more occasions, when they manifested less temper and discretion than warmth and courage. The vast embouchure of the Tagus was full of shipping, for the reception and convoy of the army should necessarily require its re-embarkation. The northern bank was lined with batteries, but the southern shore was destitute of a single gun, and there were none mounted even on the ramparts of Almedia, which was constructed to protect the navigation. Just before this person passed the bar a large transport with convalescents was proceeding up the Tagus that they might resume active duty in the camp. By the ship to which we have referred, we are favoured with the following communication:

By letters from Dunkirk of the 18th inst. it appears, that at that date no licences for the importation of colonial produce had been signed by Napoleon, who was about to quit Paris for Amsterdam. It was therefore believed at Dunkirk that no licences will be issued before the 1st of November, the period named for the termination of the Milan and Berlin Decrees, by which date the determination of the British government respecting the orders in council will be known.

Lisbon, August 8.
"News of no later date than the 31st has reached us from our army, though we might have had it later by at least a day. You may easily conceive what anxiety we feel. The letters received here communicate no news, and indeed every one seems very careful in describing particulars relative to our army."

Glasgow, August 28.
Letters from Dunkirk, of the 18th instant, state, that the French government will not grant licences for the importation of colonial produce until the 2d of November, when it will appear what has been the determination of the British government in consequence of the conditional revocation of the Berlin, and Milan decrees; the operation of which will cease (upon the terms specified) to have effect the 1st of the same month.

The Dutch have hitherto had a mild and considerate sovereignty; Bonaparte is now going to Amsterdam to shew them the difference!

NEW-YORK, October 1.
Latest from Portugal.—By the ship Factor, capt. Riddell, from Lisbon, which port he left on the 27th of August, we learn, that lord Wellington's head-quarters were at Celorigue, and the French head-quarters at Almedia, about 30 miles distant.

The French army were suffering for the want of provisions, and the British army with the fever and ague. A general battle was shortly expected. The French commenced bombarding Almedia by night; the garrison of which consisted of 3000 men, undergen. Scott.

Great illuminations & other rejoicings had taken place at Lisbon, which lasted three nights, in consequence of the marriage at the Brazils of a princess of Portugal to a prince of Spain.

Flour at Lisbon 17 and an half dolls. We have received Lisbon papers to the 25th of August, which state, that 3500 infantry and 800 cavalry had arrived near Corunna, from England, and several more troops were daily expected.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated Aug. 23.
"A packet sailed this morning for England with dispatches from lord

Wellington. The news by telegraph states, that the French had commenced the attack on Almedia, and were bombarding it with great spirit, and that it was necessary for lord Wellington to march his army and attack them immediately. The armies were within a few miles of each other. The French about 70,000, and the English about half that number, but receiving reinforcements daily. Most of the people here are trembling for the events of a battle, which is momentarily expected. The English have all things ready to embark, and the French are within 150 miles of this place. All the guns that can be found in Portugal, even the castle and fort guns of Lisbon, have been put on board English ships, together with the property of such of the Portuguese nobility as intend to leave the place should the French succeed."

STATE OF IRELAND.

From the Dublin Evening Post, of August 11, 1810.

The following statement has appeared in a public print, and we feel it a duty to give it insertion; it is with pain we do so, but we wish to place it under the eyes of government. Such a statement requires no commentary; it must command attention; there is no minister who will dare to throw it from him despised or neglected; it calls for inquiry, it challenges investigation; we shall be happy should we find that it has been too highly colored, but nothing short of impartial and solemn enquiry can, or ought, to satisfy the public mind.

Extract of a letter from Enniscorthy, August 5.

"A few days ago, a yeoman of the name of Crumpton concealed a bayonet under his coat (he was in colored clothes) and sallied forth, declaring that he would kill some person or other before he would return—he made this declaration to a young man of the name of Geehan, who was at work at the new mail coach road, near Enniscorthy; Geehan asked him, 'what would you kill a man with?' Crumpton immediately replied, 'I'll soon shew you,' and drawing the bayonet from under his coat, instantly stabbed the unfortunate man in the head, which penetrated his brain, and he has since languished under the wound, without the slightest hope of recovery. The yeomanist immediately exclaimed—'By G—d, if I killed fifty of your sort, not a hair of my head would be touched.' Geehan is a Roman Catholic. A few days before this ebullition of loyalty took place, a shot was fired in the street of Enniscorthy, the ball struck a Quaker lady (a miss Martin) in the mouth, shattered her upper lip dreadfully, and knocked out her front teeth—this was between 10 and 11 o'clock at night, as the lady was returning to her own house on her jaunting car. A very short time ago, some of those preservers of the peace went within a short distance of the house of a gentleman in this county, whose only fault consists in the activity which, in the character of a magistrate, he exercises in defending the peaceable and well disposed inhabitants within his jurisdiction, from the aggression of miscreants who have but too long disgraced the country by their lawless and savage outrages. The nocturnal visitants (it was the dead of night) proceeded to carry off an iron gate; and a few nights after returned and affixed to another gate, within 20 yards of the gentleman's hall door, a notice of which the following is a copy *verbatim et liberatim*—

"Mr. POUNDEN—Sir, we gave you notice some time ago, to quit this country, for you are making a rebellion here—we tell you now again, that if you don't be off directly, by the *Ghost* of William our deliverer, and by the Orange we wear, we will break your carriage in smithereens, and hock your cattle, and burn your house—so mind yourself—you will soon hear again from your friend.

"TRUE BLUE."
"Did you get the gate yet?—Oh, you croppy vagabond—you rebel!"
"The particular act of Mr. Pounden's, which is supposed to have produced this testimonial of the long cherished and implacable resentment, so creditable to him against whom it is directed, was his having received information against some of the persons concerned for assault and battery.—Now if such a note was affixed to the gate of a magistrate, by any of the people called Croppies, it would be said that an insurrection was near at hand, if not actually broken out, and with

justice too. It would require many sheets of paper to detail all the assaults and acts of outrage committed by the lower order of Orangemen, at Enniscorthy—they are the only disturbers of the peace in that town—in fact it is the most lawless part of Ireland."

Grant of 200,000l. to suffering Manufacturers.

We understand that the commissioners appointed by his grace the lord lieutenant, to lend money for the relief of manufacturers and traders have already granted the sum of 50,000l. to eighteen individuals, who employ 4000 persons in different branches, and that many applications are now under consideration.—*Hibernian Journal.*

Distilleries.—The people of this metropolis, and of Ireland in general, should feel truly grateful to those distillers who, we understand, have come to the laudable resolution of stopping until the 29th of September. To so high a price have provisions come, (wheat, three guineas a barrel—flour, forty shillings a 100 weight) that, had those gentlemen not come to this determination, nothing could ensue in these lamentable times but a general starvation.—*Dublin Journal.*

BALTIMORE, October 1.

Captain Austin, of the schr. *Dash*, arrived here on Saturday from La Guyra, in 27 days, informs that in consequence of Santa Fe having declared itself independent, an uncommon expression of rejoicing took place at La Guyra, Caracas and through all the country.—An English vessel arrived at La Guyra, the captain of which informed that all the ports on the Spanish main were declared in a state of blockade by the government of the Spanish islands, and that a number of privateers were fitting out at Porto Rico and city of Santo Domingo, to cruise for all vessels bound to or from those ports, which had been declared independent.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 12.

The President of the United States arrived at the City of Washington on the 6th instant.

Mr. Morier and suite arrived at the City of Washington on Wednesday the 3d instant.

MARYLAND ELECTION.—Returns from 13 counties give a republican increase of seven members in the House of Delegates.

Alexander McKim and Peter Little, Esqrs. are elected to represent the city and county of Baltimore in the 12th Congress.

General Samuel Ringgold, is elected a Representative to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Roger Nelson, Esq.—And for two years commencing from the 4th March next.

John Bowles, Wm. Downey, Tho. B. Hall, and Wm. B. Williams, Esquires, are elected Delegates to the General Assembly of Maryland, without opposition, for Washington county.

They are all staunch Republicans.

A Public Loan.

We understand that a Loan has been obtained by government from the bank of the United States, for 3,750,000 dollars—pursuant to an act of Congress passed the last session, authorising the President to borrow a sum not exceeding \$8,000,000. The money borrowed is to bear an interest of 6 per cent per annum, and to be reimbursed on the 31st day of December, 1811—unless congress shall refuse to grant a charter to the bank of the U. States; in which case the sum loaned is to be reimbursed within three months after the bank shall demand the same!! [Spirit of '76.]

The prints advocating federal principles, consistent only in error, change character and principles with surprising facility. Some of them now boldly inveigh against the administration because it has resorted to a loan in a time of peace. Without referring to the causes which have reduced our revenue, it is sufficient, to check their misrepresentation, to turn their own weapons against them. Let them recollect that it is not to defray the ordinary expences of the government that a loan has become necessary, but to pay the debt contracted by federal rulers in a period of commercial prosperity. It is from the exertion of the re-

publicans for nine years past to rid the nation of that load of debt with which the federal administrations burthened it, that a deficiency now exists, not in the amount necessary to pay the ordinary expences of the government, but in the sum annually appropriated for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted by federalists. The amount of principal and interest of the Public Debt reimbursable during the present year is eight millions of dollars; the sum borrowed is 3,500,000—leaving a balance of four millions five hundred thousand dollars, which the republicans have been able, notwithstanding the diminution of revenue from commercial embarrassment and the extraordinary expences of defensive preparation, to apply to the extinguishment of the debt so prodigally incurred in the good old days of federalism. Its advocates appear to be chagrined that the present administration have been able to extinguish so much of the ruinous public debt with which they oppressed the nation in the short time they held the reins of government. If there be any one thing on which the republicans may peculiarly pride themselves, it is the rapid diminution of the debt with which the nation was clogged, and the proof thus afforded by their acts that they were sincere in their professions of abhorrence of the doctrine "that a public debt is a public blessing."—*Nat. In.*

Impiety and Disaffection.

The New-England clergymen have long been remarkable for "poaching in politics;" but it will astonish the pious reader, to find a reverend divine so lost to all sense of dignity and propriety, to say nothing of religion, as the author of the following blasphemous and tory effusion, which has been miscalled a prayer. The man who could so deliberately insult from the pulpit, the Great Object of Adoration, should have been hurled from it headlong.

Whig.
From the Essex Register.

TEXT.

"We thank thee, O Father, Lord of heaven & earth, that thou hast poured contempt upon the wrath of man, upon the open hostility of France, and the secret grudge and malice of the American government, so overruling the French decrees and American cargoes, devised on purpose for the ruin of Britain, as to render them subservient to the increase of her revenue, and the extension of her commerce." [Dr. Osgood's Fast Sermon.]

COMMENT.

Is there a real American, one who is a true friend to his country, that does not blush at the thought, that the temples reared on the soil which our worthy ancestors fled from the hand of tyranny to cultivate, should be thus degraded.

"Is there a nation in the wilds of Africa, amidst those barren rocks and burning sands"

who would not tremble at the thought of nourishing among them, a citizen of their own country, who has come forward in the face of Almighty God, and denounced measures enforced for the safety of their country; at the same time thanking him that they had enriched that power they were intended to injure!—Blush ye hoary head at the folly and madness of the assertion—will you shrink from the sight of every American. "The hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." But the "violent man enticeth his neighbour, and leadeth him into the way that is not good." A question is asked in the discourse, from which the above-text is taken—"To whom can the farmer, the mechanic, or the tradesman apply for information, with so much confidence as to his minister?" Let us reply, if opposition to our government be recommended, men had better rely on their own judgement, than follow the dictates of "skulls that cannot teach, and will not learn."

The following is an extract of a letter from a very intelligent gentleman, living on the Mississippi, whose sources of information may be relied on:—"West Florida is quiet. The new regulations adopted by the convention, have met the approbation of the governor at Baton Rouge, and tranquillity is restored. Their system approximates, as nearly as possible, to a republican form of government, and they openly avow a wish to become a part of the United States. The name of Ferdinand VII. is still used in the public acts of that province, but the inhabitants hold him in the most sovereign contempt. There is a small Bri-

tish party among them, who are hostile to the government of the U. States, and from the loud clamor they made, were at first thought to be the majority; but they are found to consist only of a few old Tories of the revolution and half pay British officers." [Nat. In.]

Mungo Parke.—A London paper of the 23d of August contains an extract of a letter, dated Senegal, July 6, 1810, which states that the intrepid traveller, Mungo Parke, is still in existence in the interior of Africa.

It appears by the latest accounts from Lisbon, that the English have made ample preparation against another Corunna affair, for which they seem to have not much notion, by providing a few hundred sail of transports to take themselves off in. And in their great regard for the Portuguese, they seem to have taken special care to prevent their being robbed by the French when they come—by doing it first themselves. All the cannon were stated to have been already taken on board the British fleet. No mention is made of the more precious metals. But from an article in a London paper, expressing a strong wish and expectation of a few more millions of bullion from Spain or Portugal, we may guess what will follow without much difficulty. Spanish and Portuguese saints will melt into English guineas and shillings as easily as the images of the French calendar mingled in the crucible at the commencement of their revolution. N. Y. Columbian.

From the Salem Gazette.

TORNADO.

A gentleman, who was on the spot the day after the violent tornado, which happened at Bradford on Friday night the 14th instant, states the effects as greater than ever were before witnessed in this country from the like phenomenon. All are astonished who behold the ruins. Where poor Hardy's house stood, a scene of desolation is exhibited which surpassed not only credibility, but even description. Every thing is laid waste, as though the besom of destruction had passed over the devoted habitation. The house and barn were torn by the fury of the wind into atoms; the splinters and broken fragments are scattered in the direction of the blast four miles.

The whirlwind commenced about 100 rods to the west of this unfortunate man's dwelling, and passed to the northeast, carrying complete destruction in its frightful train. It was short in its duration, and happily in width it did not exceed 5 rods. It was accompanied with torrents of rain, and thunder and lightning. The midnight noise, the tumult and convulsions of the atmosphere, were so tremendous, that the frightened neighbours "thought the day of judgment had arrived." The sills only of the house remained. At the west end, the sleepers as well as the floor, are gone; the chimney is nearly levelled with the surface of the earth. Every article of household stuff is demolished, either frittered to pieces, or blown away and lost. The very stone walls, near where the house stood, are blown down! some large rocks near the foundation are removed, that require the strength of two men to roll them back again.

The family were in bed when the storm commenced, and it appears miraculous that a single life was spared. The children were asleep in the western room, of which there remained not a single vestige the next morning, except the sills. The infant which was killed, was found 15 rods off beyond a stone wall under a large beam. The others were picked up among the shattered ruins within the inclosure, and not much hurt.—The husband and wife found themselves at the opposite end of the house upon the floor among the bricks.

The wife (conceive) was very much bruised, but is rapidly on the recovery. This scene presents objects to the philosopher curious and instructive; and to the philanthropist distressing; and to all woful and impressive.

Bradford, Sept. 25, 1810.

DIVING BELL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Boston, dated September 10.
"Yesterday witnessed the experiment of the diving bell, which to me was a great curiosity. The man went down at India wharf, depth of water from 30 to 40 feet, and went on the bottom from thence to the farther end of Long wharf, a distance I should suppose of 105 rods. He was under the water one hour and 30 minutes. I was very near him when he came up—

he was not in the least exhausted. I also saw him go down. He had no communication whereby any air could get to him from above."

The Dublin Evening Post describes the distress of the south of Ireland in the most affecting manner:—

"Not only have severe individual losses been sustained, but all the floating capital of the country, all disposable property has been swept away, or is locked up by distrust and natural apprehension.

"The price of land has particularly suffered. Indeed this event was long expected, as the rent of lands had notoriously risen to an enormous rate, too high to be endured.

"Good land that brought 4l. last year, will not now bring 50s. per acre from any solvent tenant; and the average fall is already from 15 to 25 shillings per acre. In fact, the number of solvent tenants is diminished by three fourths, and is contracting still more."

TOULON FLEET.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board one of His B. Majesty's ships cruising off Toulon, dated July 9th, 1810.

"Six or seven sail of the enemy's line come out every day, but as soon as our inshore squadron give them chase, they immediately run in again. Seven sail were out to day; our signal was made for a general chase, and had the wind not continued fair for their return for an hour and a half, we should have been able to bring them to action." The letter then adds a list of the fleet in Toulon, which consists of 3 ships of 120 guns, and 1200 men each; 9 seventy fours, with 700 men each; 6 forty fours and 3 frigates of thirty-six. Besides these there are in the inner harbor the Wagram, just launched, of 120; two 80 and one 74. There are likewise a number of small vessels. Admiral Gantheume, who was commander in chief, has gone to Paris.

An Irish Haul!—The Drogheda Journal informs us of the following most singular sport. While a few fishermen were drawing in their net, they pulled in, in one haul, forty-eight salmon, a malitia-man, a large gun, a dead calf, a cask of ball, and a barrel of gun powder.

Died, at Georgetown on the 2d inst. Colonel William A. Washington, aged 53 years. His remains were deposited in the vault at Mount Vernon, near those of his illustrious relative.

For Sale,

ON Friday the 2d day of November next, the whole of the subscribers' stock, without reserve, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.—Also all their farming utensils, wagons, carts, ploughs, &c. &c. A credit of 9 or 12 months will be given.

MARGARET MUSE,

and

BATAILLE MUSE.

October 12, 1810.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will sell on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining John M. Pherson's, containing 135 acres.

M. RANSON,

J. B. HENRY.

October 12, 1810.

Public Vendue.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 18th instant, at the farm known by the name of Rich Willis, near the Rock's Mill, the following property, viz. cattle, sheep, hogs, a good road wagon, farming utensils of every description, household and kitchen furniture, and other articles too tedious to mention. At the same time will be sold sixty or seventy acres of CORN in the field. Six months credit will be given upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARTIN HOWARD,

JOSEPH OFFUTT,

WILLIAM HOWARD.

October 12, 1810.

Night School.

ON Monday night, October 15, 1810, the subscriber will commence night school at his school room, in Charles town.

J. SPEAR.

October 12.

BITTERS

For sale, by Charles G. Richter, Charles-Town.

Shepherd's-Town Races.

ON Tuesday the 23d instant, will be run for over a handsome course, near this town, the *Coll's purse* of one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, free only as stated in the articles of association.

On Wednesday (following) the 24th, will be run for over the same course, a purse of *Seventy Dollars*, four miles and repeat.

And on Thursday (following) the 25th, a purse (including the entrance money of each day) of *Forty Dollars*, three miles and repeat—Four horses to start each day or no race. One shilling in the pound entrance for each horse starting, to be paid the preceding evening to the managers, or double at the pole. The horse winning two clear heats, will entitle the owner or person starting him to the purse.—Proper persons will be appointed as judges, and all disputes will be settled by them at the poles. On the same day after the main race will be run for, a saddle to be worth thirty dollars, one mile and repeat, free for saddle horses only, under the same regulations of the preceding races, to be paid for by those who start their horses for it.—No person will be permitted to sell any kind of liquors on or near the ground, except those that pay ten dollars towards the purse.

DANIEL STALEY,

THOMAS JAMES,

Managers.

October 12, 1810.

HEMP SEED.

The subscriber has for sale 50 bushels good clean Hemp Seed, of this year's growth.

DAVID MILLER.

Bunker's Hill, Berkeley county,

October 12, 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the farm of Mrs. Ann Briscoe, near captain Abel's, the following property, viz.

HORSES, cows, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and a quantity of Indian CORN. A credit of eight months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN BRISCOE, Agent

for Mrs. Ann Briscoe.

October 12.

Mill-Creek Felling Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has taken Adam S. Henshaw's New Felling Mill, situated on Mill-Creek, one mile from the Stone Tavern, where he is provided with hands to go on with the business extensively. For the convenience of those living at a distance, he has fixed upon Mr. John Roberts's store, on Opeckon, and Mr. Willoughby W. Lane's store, in Charles-Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return cloth. Persons are requested to send written directions how they want their cloth dressed. The Carding Machine is in complete order, and will do carding as usual, during the wool season. He still continues to carry on the above business at his own Felling Mill on Green Spring Run, known by the name of Green Spring Felling Mill. All work both fine and coarse, left at either of the above Mills, will be done in the best manner and quick dispatch. With Respect, I am the public's friend,

WILLIAM BAILEY.

October 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, praying that honorable body to pass a law granting the holders of lots in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. longer time to improve the same.

October 12, 1810.

ESTRAY MARE.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on the road leading from Charles-Town to Harper's Ferry, sometime in September last, a brown Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old—no brand or mark. Appraised to 30 dollars.

JACOB ALLSTADT.

October 12, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1810.

[No. 134.]

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office, Shepherd's-Town, Va. on the 1st day of October, 1810, which if not taken out before the 1st day of January, 1811, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

- A. Mrs. Ankrem, William Armstrong.
- B. Michael Burkett, 2; Cleman Banks, Francis Busy, Philip Boyer's, sen. James Banes, 2; Benjamin Boydston.
- C. Vincent Chambers, Jacob Cretzer.
- D. Joseph Davis, John Dicks, John Downs, Peter Dunn, 3.
- E. William Eans.
- H. John Hogan, Joseph Haynes, John Heins, Jacob Haynes, Joseph Hedges, John Harrison.
- L. Henry Linc.
- M. Mary McCann, Joseph Menner, John Miles, David McClay, John McCally, Septha Martin, Loyd Miles.
- O. John Olleboh.
- P. John Phillips, Thomas Pye, George Perry.
- R. George Robinson, George Rapp.
- S. Samuel Swarts, John Stipp, Henry Simunds, Thomas Shaw.
- V. Samuel Vail, 2.
- W. Agnus Williams, Adam Weaver.

List of Letters

In the Post Office, Charles-Town, October 1st, 1810.

- A. James Anderson, Susan Agins.
- B. Walter Baker, Benjamin Beeler, John B. Bentu, Richard Brent, 2; John Berry, Wm. Butler.
- C. Elizabeth Carter, Wm. Clark, Alexander Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland, Fannah Cooper, Mrs. C. Coats, Joseph Crop.
- D. John Davenport, Morris Davis, John Dixon, Edmund Downey.
- E. David Eversole.
- F. James Fulton, Robert Fulton.
- G. William Gardner, Francis D. Gardner, Charles Gough, Isaac Grimm, John Grant, 2; Thomas Griggs, 2.
- H. John Haynie, Henry Haines, William Hannah, William Hickman, James Hite, George Hite, William Hibbens, Mary How, Matthias Hollenback.
- I. Henry Isler.
- J. Sary Jett.
- K. Samuel Kircheval, Thomas Keyes, William King.
- L. George Lay, 2; Doctor Lagrange, Lucy Lee.
- M. Samuel Mendingshall, James M. Macken, William M. Pherson, Richard Morgan, Adam Moudy, Frederick Mozier, John Miner.
- P. John Puckett.
- R. Morris Reas, 2; Andrew Romemus, John Roberts, George Riley.
- S. John Saunders, Mary B. Saunders, Robert Singster, 2; Jacob Shaffer, George Short, Mary Shope, Thomas Smallwood, 2; Smith Slaughter, Seth Smith, Leonard Speckman, John Steel, Alexander Straith, Wm. Stephenson, James Stephenson.
- T. John Talbot, William Tate, Huddy Taylor, E. S. Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Joseph P. Thomas, Pheby Twig, James Triplett.
- W. John War, James Wallingford, Henry Watson, William Wickerly, John Welch, Lucy Williams, Garver Willis, James Wood.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of John Ransburgh's property are informed that their obligations will be due on the 20th instant. They are deposited in the hands of the subscriber, and if not discharged by the 30th instant, they will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JESSE STALL.

October 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of the personal property of the late Geo. S. Washington, dec'd, on the 18th of December last, are hereby notified that their bonds became due on the 1st instant; and if not immediately discharged, they will be put into the hands of William Tate, esq. for collection by suit.

LUCY WASHINGTON, Ex'rix.
October 5, 1810.

30 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Saturday last at Mr. John Anderson's Tavern in Charles-Town, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Notes, the numbers not recollectd, six of the notes are twenty dollars on the Columbia and Potomac banks, the others of five and ten, the bank not remembered. The above reward will be given to any person who may be fortunate enough to find them and return them to the subscriber, and no questions asked.

JOSEPH CRANE.
Jefferson County, Sept. 28, 1810.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the first of July last, from the farm of Joseph Bell, sen. two miles from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va.

A Bright Bay Horse, about fourteen hands high, three years old last spring, dark mane and tail—no brand or mark perceivable. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said horse so that the owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if delivered to Mr. Daniel Fry, in Smithfield.

BEN: BELL.
September 28, 1810.

Jefferson County, set.

August Court, 1810.

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

against Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towleron, 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.

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.

Rags Wanted.

The highest price will be given for clean Linnen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Writing Paper
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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 DARKY, 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 soft 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 secrete any moneys 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.

PRIME LEATHER.

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

Prime sale 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 an Flax, Home-made Twill'd Bagg, Ditto Flax and Tow Linnen, Ditto Bed Ticking and Cotton Stripe, Cotton Yarn, for Glean 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 Who'd Irons, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Patent and Wooden WARE,

Together with a large and general assortment of MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

They have on hand, A large number empty tight Liqueur Casks, And as usual, An extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

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

P. S. They again earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of JAMES and JOHN LANE, to use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances. And for the convenience of those who have grain to spare, they are hereby informed we will receive it on any terms, and allow the market price for the same. The partnership expired on the 14 day of January last past—and is indisputably necessary that every claim should be discharged as speedily as possible, in order that the business may be finally closed. We hope this notice will be attended to, as to save both trouble and cost to those concerned, as all delinquents may expect suits.

JAMES S. LANE.
JOHN N. LANE.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable losses by evil disposed persons breaking down and taking away the fence around the lot which he now occupies, hereby cautions them against future offences, as he is determined to punish them to the utmost extent of the law.

JOHN MILLER.
Charles-Town, Sept. 28, 1810.

Shepherd's-Town Races.

ON Tuesday the 23d instant, will be run for over a handsome course, near this town, the Col's purse of one hundred and twenty bushels of wheat, free only as stated in the articles of association.

On Wednesday (following) the 24th, will be run for over the same course, a purse of Seventy Dollars, four miles and repeat.

And on Thursday (following) the 25th, a purse (including the entrance money of each day) of Forty Dollars, three miles and repeat—Four horses to start each day or no race. One shilling in the pound entrance for each horse starting, to be paid the preceding evening to the managers, or double at the pole. The horse winning two clear heats, will entitle the owner or person starting him to the purse. Proper persons will be appointed as judges, and all disputes will be settled by them at the poles. On the same day after the main race will be run for saddle to be worth thirty dollars, one mile and repeat, free for saddle horses only, under the same regulations of the preceding races, to be paid for by those who start their horses for it. No person will be permitted to sell any kind of liquors on or near the ground, except those that pay ten dollars towards the purse.

DANIEL STALEY,
THOMAS JAMES,
Managers.

October 12, 1810.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on Saturday the 27th instant, at the farm of Mrs. Ann Briscoe, near captain Abel's, the following property, viz.

HORSES, cows, sheep and hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and a quantity of Indian CORN. A credit of eight months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security.

JOHN BRISCOE, Agent
for Mrs. Ann Briscoe.

October 12.

HEMP SEED.

The subscriber has for sale 60 bushels good clean Hemp Seed, of this year's growth.

DAVID MILLER.
Bunker's Hill, Berkeley county,
October 12, 1810.

Mill-Creek Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has taken Adam S. Henshaw's New Fulling Mill, situated on Mill-Creek, one mile from the Stone Tavern, where he is provided with hands to go on with the business extensively. For the convenience of those living at a distance, he has fixed upon Mr. John Roberts' store, on Opeckon, and Mr. Willoughby W. Lane's store, in Charles-Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return cloth. Persons are requested to send written directions how they want their cloth dressed. The Carding Machine is in complete order, and will do carding as usual; during the wool season. He still continues to carry on the above business at his own Fulling Mill on Green Spring Run, known by the name of Green Spring Fulling Mill. All work both fine and coarse, left at either of the above Mills, will be done in the best manner and quick dispatch. With Respect, I am the public's friend,
WILLIAM BAILEY.
Oct. 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, praying that honorable body to pass a law granting the holders of lots in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. longer time to improve the same.
October 12, 1810.

For Sale,

ON Friday the 2d day of November next, the whole of the subscribers' stock, without reserve, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs.—Also all their farming utensils, wagons, carts, ploughs, &c. &c. A credit of 9 or 12 months will be given.

MARGARET MUSE,
and
BATAILLE MUSE.
October 12, 1810.

A Choice Parcel

OF FRESH

FALL & WINTER GOODS
JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening, at the subscriber's store, which have been selected with the greatest care from this Fall's importations,

Among which are a variety of Fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres, Prince's and other Cords, Flannels, and Calicoes, Cambric and Leno Muslins, Irish and German Linens, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

All of which have been well bought, and are now offered at cheap rates for cash, or suitable country produce.—Those persons who wish to purchase cheap goods will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, who has also on hand as usual, PATENT and other MEDICINES, BAR-IRON, BLISTERED and CROWLEY STEEL, and a general assortment of HARD WARE.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
Charles-Town, October 5.

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.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his former customers for their liberal encouragement, and informs them and the public that he continues to carry on said business in all its various branches, at Carter's Fulling Mill, on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester and near the new Paper Mill, on the Opeckon; having erected a large and commodious mill house, and being furnished with a sufficient number of good hands, an extensive set of tools, and a good assortment of dye stuffs. With all these advantages, together with his experience and strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be able to bring said business to as high a point of perfection as any other in this part of the country. For the convenience of those living at a distance, Mr. Henry Haine's tavern in Winchester, and Anthony Kurtz's store in Winchester, are appointed, where cloth will be received with written directions, & fulled, dyed and dressed as directed, with neatness and dispatch.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 5, 1810.

Apprentices Indentures
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE JEWS.

The political talents of the French emperor have not been displayed with greater advantage, than in his arrangements with the Jews. If by their present attachments, their military subordination, and explicit concurrence, they have not fixed a perpetual friendship, they have done every thing which their character required to render them subservient to his views.—We may judge of this success by a comparison between the policy and report of the French administration before the revolution, and the present negotiations and resolutions. When Malouet made his report from the continent of South America respecting the claims of the Portuguese Jews, he represented to the French government, after the statements of local interests, that the government had taken different views of that people, as they viewed them a resource or an obstacle.—When they could profit from their wealth, they granted them privileges; but when this wealth was not at their command they withdrew their favours, they assented an opposition to them by commercialations, and rendered their hopes as a nation very uncertain. We have, says the commissioner, to examine what may be lost by the absence of their industry, and what may be feared from their principles and manners. To gain a population which may increase a wealth secured by national attachment, is a wise measure and a sure blessing. But no nation has succeeded with the Jews. This ancient nation are dispersed over the globe, without a home in any part of it. In tur proscribed and tolerated, but we never see them exercise the arts which attach men to the soil they cultivate. No traveller reports of any spot of earth cultivated by the Jews, or of a manufacture established and maintained by them. In Poland, in which they form a seventh part of the population, and are even protected by the clergy, they employ themselves as much as they can in commerce and usury. They who are obliged to the laborious employments, chuse such as best enable them to conceal the profits of their labours. It is the same in Asia, as in England and Holland, where they have great advantages. The king of Prussia contemplated to fix them in his estates, and to make them citizens; but he was obliged to abandon his design, from the apprehension of multiplying pedlars and usurers.—Many princes of Germany and barons, have invited them into their countries with hopes of advantages to commerce; but their usury soon amassed the specie of these little countries, and impoverished them. Admitted to Jamaica, they became brokers, and the half of the colony groaned under their yoke. So in all places and at all times they have adopted the same plan, and have regarded as enemies all people on earth, and have lived among them with fear and dissimulation. They see in their posterity the rulers of the earth; and by commanding their wealth, they hope to accelerate their conquests. What then can any society hope from a nation that will not, and wishes not to incorporate itself with any other; and that has not for eighteen centuries furnished to the human race a single labourer or artisan; that follows gold as the needle does the magnet; and has no interest in the productions of the earth which supports them? What have we gained by all our connections with them? If we put them under contributions, that is unjust; to incorporate them with the nation has been impossible, upon their principles. The case of the Protestants in France, has been very different from that of the Jews. In Protestants we are deprived of those united to us by the dearest interests. The same is true of all other sects but the Jews. The adopted, become a state within a state. The increase of their wealth and population is a danger to the people which protects them.—The danger is increased by their correspondence in all parts of Europe, directed only to the benefit of their sect and interest. What then can be security for their fidelity? We must however admit that it is rare to find the Jews in any conspiracies, or any poli-

tical intrigues or parties. They generally submit to the policy of the country they inhabit, though they have a separate interest from the country which protects them. Upon these considerations, says the commissioner, we do not regard as useful the extension of their privileges. We are not disposed for the indulgencies or injuries of our fathers. In vain do the Portuguese Jews pretend that they are distinct from other tribes, and are particularly devoted to France: their principles are the same. It may be wise to refuse their general privileges and to confer particular favours upon such as merit from the government—while it will be necessary to drive away from the colonies the vagabonds who multiply in our settlements & who multiply the fraudulent practices of commerce. In this affair we should be instructed by the conduct of Jamaica and Surinam. We should forbid them our colonies, as we have a sufficient number of merchants belonging to the French nation. We cannot omit the notice of an extraordinary Jew mentioned by Malouet as at once a singular proof of talents, & of national manners. Isaac Nasci, says he, is an extraordinary man, if we consider that he has never been out of Surinam, the place in which he was born, is 30 years of age, without any other aid than his genius, and has risen above the errors of his sect; has a full acquaintance with history; has studied methodically Arabic, Chaldean and Rabinal Hebrew, and most of the modern languages, which he speaks and writes with purity. And this man, who passes eight hours every day in his studies, who has a correspondence with celebrated men in Europe, is still employed, as the meanest of his brethren, in selling old clothes. Such is the power of education, which is every where overlooked. Nasci has made a dictionary of the Indian Calabi language, and even thinks all its roots to be Hebrew. But the emperor of France has not refused the attempt to conquer these prejudices. He has begun with the military character; and by obliging them to defend the country in which they dwell, he hopes to subdue their other prejudices. By refusing no rational hope, he has encouraged their concurrence in the prosperity of France: and from Bordeaux, where the concession of the French kings in favor of the Portuguese Jews were registered, and where this people were most highly favoured, he has obtained a President who has calmed the spirit of the nation, and obtained greater concessions from their prejudices, than has ever been obtained since their dispersion. The fears of Malouet dissipate, and this experiment is the boldest ever made in the religious world.

[Salem Register.]

SLAVE TRADE.

Before the English Lords Commissioners of Appeal in prize causes, lately came on the case of the Almedie, James Johnson, master. This vessel under American colours, was returning from the African coast in December 1807 with negroes, when she was captured by a British cruiser and carried into Tortola—condemned there, and the slaves turned loose.—The claimant had pretended that the vessel was bound to Charleston, the trade not having been interdicted by act of congress until January 1, 1807; but the real destination appeared to be Cuba, which was an unlawful one under our laws. The claimant appealed from the first decision; the cause was argued before the court of appeals in March, and in August last the judges affirmed the judgment; on the ground, that the English and American abolition laws being now the same, the trade is *prima facie* illegal; that the burden of proof is thus thrown on the claimants, who must show by the authority of their country's laws, that they have a right to property of which they had been dispossessed: but in this case, there appeared no right to restitution. We are gratified at this decision, as we understand that several other cases depended on similar principles. The British islands being overstocked with