

# 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 Creztor.
  - 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 Line.
  - 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.
- JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
October 2, 1810.

### 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 Gought, 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.
- JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
October 2, 1810.

### 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,

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.

T. H. 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 Tapsicoat, 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 Tapsicoat 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, and Bagg, Ditto Flax and Tow Linnen, Ditto Bed Ticking and Cotton Stripe, Cotton Yarn, for Glean and Filling, PAINS and MEDICINES, Spirits Turpentine and Oil, Bar-Iron and Castings, English and Common 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 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.

### 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 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.

### 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,

### 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 assiduously opposed to them by commercial prohibitions, 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 Rabinnal 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



black slaves, it became necessary to the safety of the whites and the preservation of the colonies, to forbid farther importation. Britain deserves no praise for her abolition acts.—When was she actuated by motives of humanity?—She! who has carried chains, rapine and murder over half the globe!

But if any of our avaricious and infamous American man-stealers be disappointed of their prey, by British cruisers and prize courts, we shall sincerely exult at the event.

Whig.

From the Aurora.

#### SHEEP.

Great Britain, with a population of ten millions, is stated to have 25 millions of sheep. The United States, with 7 millions of persons, ought to have 17 millions of sheep, to preserve the same proportion; but as wool is not much used to the Southward, I am inclined to believe that the quantity of sheep in the U. States does not exceed 10 or 12 millions, notwithstanding their great increase within the last two or three years.

The war in Spain having destroyed many of the Merino sheep, Great Britain, which used to import from 7 to 8 millions of pounds annually, at about 6 shillings sterling, now purchases it at 25 shillings; and her fine cloths exported have in consequence very much risen. The duty also, upon exports, and the heavy duty upon imports here, and high freight and insurance have also operated to augment the price.

Suppose the ten millions of sheep in the United States doubled in four years, and their produce to be 4lb. per sheep, there will be an increase of 40 millions of pounds; and suppose that the other ten millions of sheep, by improvements in their fleeces give each one pound more, there will be an addition of ten millions of pounds.—The total, fifty millions.

The woollen manufactures of G. B. amount to about 25 millions sterling—and these about 7 millions are exported. The U. States will export wool, raw and manufactured; the greater portion of our population require warm clothing all the year round; the rest will be supplied with cotton, or a mixture of both for the warm season.

America, with a benignant countenance, and peace smiling by her side, welcomes the arts and sciences resorting to her shores—and points to her extensive territories where Merinos may graze unalarmed by the roar of cannon, or by hordes of ferocious soldiers.

#### SOUTH AMERICA.

The following is a hasty translation of a Decree of the New Government at Carracas, which we have just received. It would seem from this decree that the English government, while it is contending in Europe for the authority of the Regency at Cadiz, is endeavoring in America not only to profit by the revolutions taking place in the Spanish colonies in this quarter of the globe, but is actually tempting them to deviate from the orders of that Regency whose authority it professes to support.

Nat. Intel.

#### THE SUPREME JUNTA.

Conservative of the rights of Sr. Don Ferdinand VII. in the provinces of Venezuela.

If the sacrifices which the generous British nation has made in the service of the unhappy monarch, whose rights Venezuela defends and preserves are entitled to the consideration of every good Spaniard; Carracas has, over and above these sacred obligations, others very immediate and imperious to prove the sincerity with which it has asked, and has a right to hope for, that protection from G. B. which may insure its political existence without directly or indirectly influencing its domestic institutions. Agriculture and commerce are the two pillars of our prosperity; but the political system of the other hemisphere, where our productions must be consumed, has given to Great Britain an influence over mercantile relations as powerful in general as the duties which our gratitude to her, our geographical position, our political youth, and our industry, discouraged by the oppression we have thrown off, impose on us in particular. So many obstacles to our prosperity cannot be overcome without assistance, and this cannot be obtained without a reciprocity of sacrifice. In vain we shall open our ports to the other nations when this one alone possesses the trident of Neptune: in vain we shall cultivate the rich territory we possess,

when she alone can carry to or permit our productions to arrive at the markets of Europe: and in vain we should arm ourselves to defend our fire-shields from French rapacity, when she alone can shield from all foreign aggression our immense extent of coast.

A commercial distinction in favor of a nation who possesses such power and who so much desires to favor our efforts, is what may now secure such requisite and various services—and the government, when it agrees to this sacrifice, does it for no other purpose but the better to entitle American Spain to sacrifices on the part of Great Britain equal to those she has made in favor of European Spain.

Our liberality cannot be mistaken when it is seen that we deviate, in favor of this respectable ally, from the orders by which the regency, prohibiting our foreign commerce, would have ultimately deprived even Great Britain of the advantages which we offer her, to compensate for the benefit we promise ourselves from her protection, and to recompense her for what she has done for our valiant countrymen in Europe. Our own liberty is to be theegis of our preservation; as our patriotic indignation will be the rock on which will be wrecked all the projects which do not correspond with the liberality of our designs, if as we ought not to expect, attempts should be made to take advantage of our situation.—Under the incontrovertible principles of civil liberty, of moderation, of dignity—and subjecting to the sanction of the body conservative of the rights of Sr. Don Ferdinand the 7th which is about to be installed, and what our commissioners to His Britannic Majesty may have directly stipulated, the provisional measures which circumstances may have required—the junta for the present has acceded to the proposition which, in the name of His Britannic Majesty and in consequence of dispatches sent to the government of Curacao from London on the 29th of June last, has been made by Col. Robertson, Secretary of the government granting in favor of the British nation a reduction of one fourth part of the duties which are now received from foreigners on their importations or exportations through our Custom Houses—assured that in the respectable personal qualities of Col. Robertson and in his beneficent and decided sentiments in favor of our stability, Venezuela has a guarantee in addition to those which the high respectable origin of his mission insure to it.

Having agreed on its measures, the supreme junta has demanded that in the English colonies there should be as to us, that reciprocal correspondence, which the generosity of our conduct dictates.

Our vessels must enjoy in the British ports of the Antilles the same privileges and tariff of duties, that the English do, and under our flag, from the publication of this decree, any thing purchased in our territory may be introduced there, although it is not the production of our country, provided that it is not prohibited in British vessels.

These equitable conditions have been accepted by Col. Robertson, authorized by his government to do so—and the Junta is satisfied that the generosity, with which it has wished to exceed itself, in favor of British commerce, must immediately obtain for us in the island of Curacao those exemptions which several individuals have obtained by conduct less liberal than ours, until that sanction shall arrive from London, of which our proceeding and the favorable opinion of the commissioner assures us. Let this be understood in the Department of the Treasury and communicated to those to whom it belongs to act on it. Given at the palace of the government at Carracas on the 3rd of September, 1810.

Signed

TOVAR PONTE, President.  
LOPEZ MENDEZ, Vice-Prest.

From the Aurora.

The vast amount of the losses sustained by the French armies in Spain and Portugal, may be tolerably estimated by the following fact:—

A gentleman lately returned from Paris, saw the 8th corps of the French army, (one of those granted to Massena to make up the 70,000 additional troops required by that general, previous to his taking the command of what is called by the French the army of Portugal,) pass in review before Bonaparte. It passed in at one gate of the Thuilleries, where Bonaparte was, and out at the opposite one. It formed a complete army of 40,000 men, of which

10,000 were cavalry. There were two divisions of infantry of 15,000 each, with all the adjuncts of a train of artillery, pontoons, bread-waggons, and those various troops of sappers, artificers, &c. invariably attached to the French armies.

Bonaparte was so minute in his inspection, that when a particular pontoon came up, drawn only by four horses, the rest, fourteen in all, being drawn by six, with led horses to each, he immediately halted the corps, and asked the cause of this deficiency.—He was told that one horse had got lame, and that his companion had been taken away with him. Then said Bonaparte, "let the deficiency be supplied from the led horses; that is the use of them." This was accordingly done, and the march was resumed till the whole passed under the eye of the emperor.

Within two months, however, this corps, thus full and complete in every particular, had suffered so much by want, fatigue, sickness, and desertion in the bare march into Spain, that in the first return sent to the war office at Paris from the frontiers of Portugal its effective strength was stated only at 31,000; making a deficiency of 9000; and subsequently, when it maneuvered between lord Wellington's army and Ciudad Rodrigo, it was rated only at 26,000.

Allowing a reasonable deduction for detachments, &c. (though this being a fighting corps intended for field service, it would of course be as little as possible diminished in that way) there would be a reduction of a full fourth from the original strength. Allowing, however, that the return of convalescents may make up a considerable portion of this deficiency, yet, when we consider that this corps had left Paris only three months before in a perfect state, and had not fought a battle, the instance presents a portion of a mass of loss, not less astonishing than true. The French soldiers do not hesitate to avow, that they consider Spain as a grave; their march to that country is looked upon by them as a procession to execution.

Sir Francis Burdett has had a dinner given to him at the Crown and Anchor, at which time he made an elaborate speech, and avowed a determined opposition to earl Grey, (the leader of the *Monarchical Whigs*; in the house of lords.)

The emperor Francis has made an addition of one fourth to the salaries of all military and civil officers in his service.

Admiral Truguet, has been recalled by Napoleon, and has the command of the Rochefort squadron.

The corps of the duke of Brunswick Oels, quartered at Malloy and Ferry, have received orders to embark immediately at Cork for Portugal.

From the New-Hampshire Patriot.

#### INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

Bennington, July 25, 1810.

Respected Sir,

Once more the season has arrived for the celebration of that auspicious day, when you, sir, at the head of our brave yeomanry, under the benevolent hand of a superintending Providence, led our troops to victory on the memorable hills of Walloomsack. The people of the adjacent counties have resolved to celebrate it on the consecrated ground. For this purpose they have chosen a large and respectable committee from the surrounding towns. The Governors of the states of New-York and Vermont will be invited, and probably attend. Hundreds of your fellow citizens who fought by your side, and thousands of other republicans will be present on the pleasing occasion.—Nothing, sir, can be wanting to make our joys complete but the presence of our venerable friend and commander, whom with American pride we style the *Hero of Bennington*.

In your patriotic address to us of last year we regret that you tell us that the oil is almost extinguished in the lamp, and that age has rendered it impossible for you to attend; although we are again pressed by your fellow citizens to give you an invitation to come and join in the festivities of the day. The toast, sir, which you sent us in 1809, will continue to vibrate with unceasing pleasure in our ears: *Live free or die—Death is not the greatest of evils*.

Never—never, sir, shall we cease

to recollect with the most ardent affection the man who made the arrangement, and who at the hazard of his life, executed the plan with such decision and success. And while your sword was waving on the high places of the field, the cries of thousands of our distressed fellow citizens like a cloud rolled before the Eternal. Heaven heard, and led you and your brave fellow citizens to glory and to victory.

Accept, dear general, the expression of our warmest gratitude, and of our highest esteem, and believe us to be your cordial friends.

Jonathan Robinson,  
Eleazer Hawks, } Committee.  
David Fay, }

The hon. Gen. JOHN STARK.

#### ANSWER.

Derryfield, 20th Sept. 1810.

My friends,

Yours of the 25th of July is but just received, inviting me again to partake of the joys of your festival. Had not your letter been stopped in its passage to me, it could have made no difference—for it is now 82 years that I have been in wear, and I am worn beyond all hopes of repair. The disease and pain attending this last stage of life render many of the surrounding objects, that I once delighted in, indifferent to me. But if any thing could have excited my pleasure, it would have been the being with you on the 16th of August. A scene like that must have brought to my recollection the principal events of my life. I could not but remember how British tyranny arose, and how it yielded to the untutored bravery of democracy: and particularly, to be upon that fortunate spot with so many of the brave men who taught the tyrant's tools the *hard lesson*.

In your letter you praise me extremely for being the fortunate commander of valiant men. To merit the praise of my country, has been a leading motive of my life—for unmerited praise is but satire. Therefore we should be careful not to bestow too much praise unless we mean to satirize.

You mention being pleased with the toast I gave you last year. I have the best of evidence that the people of your rugged country do sincerely accord with such sentiments—for in '77 you displayed evidence by practice. And I have no doubt, if we had a *Congress* now who had the resolution to express the will of the nation, you would be found as ready as you were then.

Be assured of my friendship for yourselves and the rest of the inhabitants of the Green Mountains, and accept my thanks for your respect.

JOHN STARK.

Hon. Jona. Robinson, Eleazer Hawks and David Fay.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 19.

Government, we understand, has received dispatches from Gen. Armstrong, by the ship Sally, arrived at Baltimore; but they are of a date anterior to that of the letter from Champany to our minister at Paris relative to the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees.

We understand that Mr. William Brown, the late collector at New Orleans, who became a public defaulter, absented himself from the country whilst he held in his possession large sums of the public money, is now in this city.

Captain Harrison, of the schr. Hazard, arrived yesterday from Kingston, (Jam.) informs that all the prisoners taken on Miranda's expedition, and who had not been previously liberated, were set at liberty by the new government of the Spanish Main, and that six of them had arrived at Jamaica. All others imprisoned under the old government were likewise discharged.

#### FROM THE ARGUS.

Seasonable advice to Tories. Mr. Grattan, in his celebrated letter to the people of Dublin, takes this occasion to speak of the American war, and of the American loyalist, or in other words of the American Tory: he says,

"The British government was not equal to the task (that is of conquering the U. S.) even in the plenitude of empire, supported by different governments of the provinces, and by the aid of apostasy of the hapless loyalist; that loyalist, is a lesson to rich and great to stand by their country in all situations—and that in a contest with a remote

court the first post of safety is to stand by the country, and the second post of safety is to stand by the country, and the third post of safety is to stand by the country."

The following gentlemen are elected representatives to the twelfth Congress from the state of Maryland: Messrs. Montgomery, Brown, M-Kim, Little, Kent and Ringgold, republican, and Messrs. Key, Stewart and Goldsborough, federal. The political character of the representation will be the same as that of the present Congress.

A duel was fought on the 23rd ult. between Stephen A. Hopkins, Esq. of La Foudre, and Philip Grymes, Esq. attorney General of Orleans territory. On the third fire Mr. Grymes received a ball between the right ribs. The wound is said to be mortal.

A duel was fought recently near Francisville, West Florida, between Francis Triplett and James Turner, Esqrs. attorneys at law, at Point Coupee. The first fire Mr. Triplett received his antagonist's ball directly through the heart, and expired instantly.

James Warren Oliver, late a mail stage driver between Santee & Georgetown, S. Carolina, was committed to jail at Charleston, S. C. on the 29th ult. for the robbery of the mails. Upon his apprehension he confessed the fact to the post-master at Fayetteville.—Between 600 and 700 dollars, a part of this plunder, was found on him at the time of his apprehension. He was brought from Raleigh, N. C. to Charleston in irons.

It is confidently stated, that the hon. J. Q. Adams, our minister at the court of Russia, has expressed his decided opinion in favor of a treaty with Great Britain, provided it could be obtained upon any thing like equal terms of reciprocity. It is remarked by him how dangerous the French influence in the court of St. Petersburg has become, pervading every artery of the body politic; there is not a nobleman's palace but has some minion of France within it. He considers the safety of this country and Great Britain so nearly connected, that we, as well as they, must find a paramount duty in opposing French influence and power.

St. Petersburg is the most extravagant court in Europe; the establishment of the French minister is almost unlimited in point of expense. He lives at a rate infinitely more luxurious than the Emperor Alexander, or any nobleman of his court. As an instance of his profusion, he gave a public gala some time ago, at which all the public ministers, the nobility, gentry and strangers were invited. The number of guests was immense, and every person on his entrance was presented with a lottery ticket, which was drawn during the evening. Every ticket was a prize which entitled the bearer to a pair of gloves, an elegant fan, a valuable sword, watch or some other article.—So that in this particular alone many thousand pounds were expended.

Alexander is said to be completely infatuated with the glory and success, as well as the personal attractions of Napoleon; so that his influence at the court of St. Petersburg, is in no chance of becoming diminished; especially whilst it is extended by bribery, splendor and universal diffusion of expense.—*Boston Gazette*.

#### DIVING BELL.

The Proprietor of the Diving Bell, will, to-morrow morning, (wind and weather permitting,) make a submarine excursion from Hancock's wharf to Fort Independence. He will descend at 8 A. M. and proceed to the Fort, where he will rise and take some refreshments. After which he will immerge, and return as he went, on the bottom of the Channel, reaching Boston about 2 P. M. A distinguished gentleman, residing in town, has proposed to accompany him. The reward to the Proprietor of this ingenious and important invention, and his assistants, will depend on voluntary liberality. Subscription papers will be left at the Custom-House, and at the respective Insurance Offices. By this invention, any thing can, at any time, be obtained from the bottom of a bay, harbor or river.

Boston Gaz.

#### THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

There have for some time been two parties in this place, the one ostensibly for Ferdinand; but governed in fact by a British faction—the other for independence. We have what appears to be

very direct and authentic information, that the party for independence has become predominant, and is treading in the steps of the inhabitants of the Floridas. We shall, in all probability, hear more and be able to give particulars. This must be good news for America. In every great national point of view, we have much to anticipate & nothing to apprehend from the independence of our neighbors in this western hemisphere.—*Patriot*.

#### IMPRESSMENT.

There is a class of beings in this country, who think the conscription of France a cruel thing—though it only compels citizens to serve their own country. This party however think very lightly of every species of impressment by Britain!

Whig.

From the N. York Columbian.

The following article is published for the information of the friends of the unfortunate victims of British naval rapacity. We understand it is copied from a journal kept on board the brig Fredonia, capt. Adams, arrived here from Dublin the 1st instant.

"September 8, in lat. 43, long. 47, the Fredonia was boarded by the British frigate Melampus, capt. Hauker, who detained the Fredonia 5 hours, compelled every male cabin and steerage passenger, except four, to go on board the frigate, and impressed 11, whose names, occupations and ages are as follow—

Samuel Little, farmer, 29.  
John Fearburn, a child, coming to this country to reside with his uncle.  
James Suluff, farrier, 22.  
Charles Ruley, clerk, 24.  
Daniel Ledger, 20.  
Thomas Fitzpatrick, 24.  
William Ballard, 26.  
Peter Flinn, 20.  
Thomas Kinsela, 26.  
Mathias Kinsela, 20.  
John Railey, a boy; all of whom were examined at the different offices in Dublin, and allowed to depart from their country.

The officer that boarded the Fredonia demanded of captain Adams 35 guineas, alleging he would receive that sum for passage money, paid by the passengers impressed. (This demand captain A. refused, as he only found the passengers ship room, and they all furnished their own stores.—Those servants of tyranny, after behaving with this insolence, departed with their prey.

A dreadful hurricane was experienced in the island of Trinidad on the 12th of August. It lasted about three hours, and raged with such fury, that vessels in the harbours and rivers were driven on shore, and some sunk; plantations laid waste, houses blown down, and the stoutest trees of the forest prostrated to the ground.

New-York, Oct. 9.

#### FROM HAVLI.

Captain Mariner of the schr. Syren arrived yesterday informs that a battle was fought at Cape Nichola-Mole, on the 24th of August, between Christophe & Pétion's armies. Christophe commenced an attack on the town early in the morning, and continued the attack till 8, when he was totally defeated by Pétion. Christophe's force consisted of 2500. 600 of the former were killed and two marshals (Bagge & Manne) 2 other marshals were wounded. Pétion lost about 60 men.

Early in Sept. 5 of Christophe's barges were taken off the Mole, by a squadron of Pétion's boats.

Baltimore, October 13.

Captain Dowson, who arrived this morning from Carthage, reports that there were disturbances in the interior of the Spanish provinces. He is unacquainted with particulars—being only informed that a partial engagement had taken place, in which the "independents" of Santa Fe had repulsed an advanced detachment of the "loyal" Mexicans. Both armies marshal ostensibly under the banners of Ferdinand VII.

Capt. D. brought three (one white, 2 black) of Miranda's men.

Alexandria, Oct. 11.

By captain Dodge, from Lisbon, we are verbally informed that at the time of his sailing, the two armies in Portugal were very near each other, their outposts within each others call; but it was very doubtful whether an engagement would take place this season. If it should the fate of Portugal would be decided. The Portuguese and English were in good spirits. Provisions

among the French troops extremely scarce; and deserts not unrequent. It was reported that a part of the French had left Cadiz to join the army in Portugal. Flour \$16 25 when he left Lisbon.

#### Singular Combat with a Bear.

On Friday the 21st instant, [September] two lads by the name of David and Samuel Morse, of Concord, Vt. one of whom was aged 13 years, the other 16 went for the purpose of helping to kill a bear, which was caught in a trap.—When within a short distance of the bear, it extricated itself from the trap, and closed in with the oldest lad, who brought the bear under him as he fell. The other youth with that true courage which characterises the "Green Mountain Boys," willing to share the danger with his brother, caught the bear's head and confined it to the ground with his hands, having no weapon about him. This alarming scene being in sight of Mr. Morse's house, the mother of the lads flew to their assistance, caught the trap, which in her cool moments she would have been totally unable to manage, and with the first blow beat out the bear's eye, and then drove the spring of the trap into his mouth, and held it in that position until Mr. Carruth and Mr. Hamilton arrived and dispatched him. In the wrestle with the bear, he caught the youth's right hand in his mouth, which very considerably wounded him. No other injury was sustained. So striking an instance of preservation, by the judicious effort of true courage, probably has not occurred since the settlement of this state.

N. Star.

#### EXECUTION.

A London paper of August 23, says, the four unhappy men left for execution at the late Lincoln Assizes, suffered the dreadful penalty attached to their crimes on Friday last. Atkinson gave to Mr. Merryweather, the governor of the jail, bills to the amount of 35l. to be sent to Messrs. Gee and Clarke, of Boston, whose right he declared it was, and lamented that it was all the restitution he was able to make. At 11 o'clock the four men were brought forth from the prison into the castle yard, and placed in a cart. The awful procession then advanced to the usual place of execution, a little north of Lincoln. Marshal first ascended the scaffold, Sawyer the next, Wakelin was third, and Atkinson last. They successively addressed a few words to the surrounding multitude, hoping that their unhappy situation would serve as a warning to all—sabbath breaking, bad women, and idle company, have brought me to this untimely end; but I have made my peace with the Almighty, and shall soon get rid of this wicked world. He spoke with great firmness, and seemed perfectly resigned. The others were much more depressed by their miserable condition.

Just before the moment of the scaffold falling, Atkinson turned to shake hands with Wakelin, and said a few words.—To this exertion is attributed one of the most shocking circumstances which succeeded, that we ever heard of. Marshal, Sawyer, and Wakelin seemed to be dead in two minutes after they were turned off; but, at that time, to the inconceivable horror of all around, Atkinson cried out—"Oh God! Oh God! I cannot die! lift me up!" Immediately a soldier of the 59th regiment went to him, lifted him up a little, and then by hanging at the body; put the poor wretch out of his misery.

#### Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting hereafter; and I also forewarn all persons from harbouring her in any manner whatever, as I shall put the law in force to the utmost extent.

HENRY PULSE.

October 6, 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.

#### Rags Wanted.

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

#### FOR SALE, A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 359 acres, situate in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tan yard, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherdstown, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW.

October 19, 1810.

#### Estray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on the road leading from Charlestown 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.

#### 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
80 . . . . .	500
50 . . . . .	100

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

ALSO,

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,

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

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, inasmuch as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period.

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself, The great and good purpose for which this Lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expense," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pox has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pox or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUME, Messrs. Shepherdstown by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & C. and ROBERT WASHINGTON, and C.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co.

June 15, 1810.



# FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1810.

[No. 135.]

## 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.

## FOR SALE, A valuable tract of Land,

Containing 359 acres, situated in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tannery, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW.  
October 19, 1810.

## Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting hereafter; and I also forewarn all persons from harbouring her in any manner whatever, as I shall put the law in force to the utmost extent.

HENRY PULSE.  
October 6, 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 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 Opeken, 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.

JAMES S. LANE.  
JOHN N. LANE.

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 secrete 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, 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 linsey habit, one striped cotton ditto, and several calico ditto; a snuff coloured cloth coat, 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.

## 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.

## PRIME LEATHER.

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

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

They have also just received,  
Shoe Thread and Flax,  
Home-made Twill'd Bags and Baggins,  
Ditto Flax and Tow Linen,  
Ditto Red Ticking and Cotton Stripe,  
Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling,  
PAIN IS and MEDICINES,  
Spirits Turpentine and Oil,  
Bar-Iron and Castings,  
English and Country Blistered STEELS,  
Crowley ditto, and Ten Plate Stoves,  
Wrought and Cut NAILS of all sizes,  
Brass and Iron Wire,  
Flax Wheel of Irons,  
China, Glass, Queens', Stone, P. Steer's and Wooten WARE,  
Together with a large and general assortment of

## MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

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

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

P. S. They again earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of JAMES and JOHN LANE, to use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances. And for the convenience of those who have grain to spare, they are hereby informed, they 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 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, so as to save both trouble and cost to those concerned, as all delinquents may expect suits.

JAMES S. LANE.  
JOHN N. LANE.

## 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. Williams—Dall, ex'trix of James Dall, deceased, Robert Lucas, and Samuel Twig and Phæbe his wife, late Phæbe Robinson, and Daniel Morgan, administrator of William Lemon, dec'd, Complainants,  
against  
Jant Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towler-ton, 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.

## 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.

## 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.

## 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 RIDGEWAY.  
September 28.

## FOR SALE,

## A young Negro Man,

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

September 14, 1810.

## Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## 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. Aukrem, William Armstrong.

B.  
Michael Burkett, 2; Cleman Banks, Francis Busy, Philip Boyers, sen. James Banes, 2; Benjamin Boydston.

C.  
Vincent Chambers, Jacob Crezzer.

D.  
Joseph Davis, John Dicks, John Downs, Peter Dunn, 3.

E.  
William Evans.

H.  
John Hogan, Joseph Haynes, John Hens, Jacob Haynes, Joseph Hedges, John Harrison.

L.  
Henry Line.

M.  
Mary M'Can, Joseph Menner, John Miles, David M'Clay, John M'Call, Septha Martin, Loyd Miles.

O.  
John Olleboh.

P.  
John Philips, 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.

JAMES BROWN, P. M.  
October 2, 1810.

## List of Letters

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

A.  
James Anderson, Susan Agin.

B.  
Walter Baker, Benjamin Beeler, John B. Bently, Richard Brent, 2; John Berry, Wm. Butler.

C.  
Elizabeth Carter, Wm. Clark, Alexander Cleveland, Elijah Cleveland, Jonah 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 Gought, Isaac Grimm, John Grant, 2; Thomas Griggs, 2.

H.  
John Hagnie, Henry Haines, William Hannah, William Hickman, James Hite, George Hite, William Hobbins, 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 Mendinghall, James M'Maken, William M'Pherson, Richard Morgan, Adam Moudy, Frederick Mozier, John Miner.

P.  
John Packett.

R.  
Morris Reas, 2; Andrew Renemus, John Roberts, George Riley.

S.  
John Saunders, Mary B. Saunders, Robert Sangster, 2; Jacob Shafer, George Short, Mary Shope, Thomas Smallwood, 2; Smith Slaughter, Seth Smith, Leonard Speakman, John Steel, Alexander Straith, Wm. Stephenson, James Stephenson.

T.  
John Talbot, William Tate, Huddy Taylor, E. S. Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Joseph P. Thomas, Phæbe Twig, James Triplett.

W.  
John War, James Wallingford, Henry Watson, William Wickerly, John Walsh, Lucy Williams, Curver Willis, James Wood.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.  
October 2, 1810.

## Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

## From the National Intelligencer.

## MIDNIGHT.

At this lonely pensive Hour  
Weary nature sinks to sleep,  
Yielding to the balmy pow'r  
Which bids wretches cease to weep;  
Whilst softly rests the moon's pale beams,  
And Fancy's empire reigns in dreams.

Some beneath inclement skies  
Suffer winter's pinching frown,  
(Life thus held too poor to prize,)  
Whilst others press the couch of down;  
And pleasure waits at Princely portals—  
Such the varied lot of mortals.

Many wake by woe oppress'd;  
Many sink beneath the wave,  
Tempest-toss'd, they sink to rest,  
And find a deep and trackless grave;  
Whilst sad survivors pine and languish,  
A prey to grief and bitter anguish.

There, they hold the midnight revel,  
Riot, and his madd'ning train:  
Here, pale poverty and evil  
Are of happiness the bane;  
VICE triumphant rends the vaulted skies,  
Suffering VIRTUE pines and dies.

Such is the award of Heav'n,  
Modest merit suffers here;  
Whilst rewards to vice are given  
In this low and earthly sphere;  
But this sordid trying scene once o'er,  
Virtue will to endless regions soar.

See across th' Atlantic wave,  
WAR's wild demones rush to death!  
Thousands never find a grave,  
But lie bleaching on the heath;  
For fancied wrongs the sword they wield,  
When mad Ambition knows not how to yield.

Iron carnage stalking round  
(Trampling over heaps of slain)  
Points the deep and deadly wound,  
On the blood-drench'd blasted plain;  
Horror crowds the gates of murky night,  
And Cynthia's beams but aid the fight.

GOD OF VENGEANCE! are they men,  
Who thus wage the bloody strife?  
Mark the tyger from his den;  
He seeks not a Tyger's life!  
Man alone his wretched species rends;  
MAN ALONE is leagu'd with fiends!

JULIANA.

## 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.

## 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 recollected, six of the notes are of 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.

## 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'trix.  
October 5, 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.

## LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15.

By the ship Ceres the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received a London paper of the 27th of August, two days later than our previous advices; but it contains very few articles of interest either to the merchant or politician. The following is the best specimen of them:

London, August 27.—For some time we have had several accounts relative to the progress of the late unfortunate King of Sweden, through different parts of Germany; and some persons went so far as to speculate on his restoration to the throne of his ancestors. A late account, brought from the vicinity of the Elbe, but for the authenticity of which we cannot vouch, mentions, that Gustavus, in consequence of having ventured to the shores of the Baltic, was seized by order of the tyrant, and put into a state of imprisonment.—Whether this account is true or not, we have no hesitation in saying, that the idea of his being sent back to rule over Sweden is absurd, and inconsistent with every principle of policy on which Bonaparte has uniformly acted.

The Neue Zeitung brought by a vessel from Heligoland, confidently asserts, that the treaty recently concluded between Bonaparte and the Emperor Francis obliges the latter to place at the disposal of his son-in-law, a body of troops not exceeding 50,000 men, which may be employed in any part of the continent, as the exigencies of the war may require.

On board the Mediterranean fleet, which are about to sail from Portsmouth, there is about 6000 troops, destined as reinforcements for the Peninsula, Sicily, &c.  
The failure of the Banking-house at the west end of the town, caused a run of the different ones in the neighborhood to an extent before unknown, in consequence of which they now limit their discounts. A house, well known for its liberality in accommodation, lately refused to discount an acceptance of one of the oldest and most respectable banking houses in London.

The importation into Liverpool of flour, from America, and particularly of wheat from the Baltic, still continues very considerable. This, with the promising aspect of the harvest, is likely to produce a speedy reduction in the price of grain.

The preparations for receiving Bonaparte in Holland, we are informed by a gentleman who left that country a few days ago, are carried on with extraordinary activity, and on a scale of expense that will bear heavily on the inhabitants. Some hundreds of artisans of various kinds were employed to render the place appointed for his residence as magnificent and commodious as possible. Several houses had been razed for the purpose of enlarging and improving the view from thence. The accommodation and satisfaction of Bonaparte were not alone consulted; but care was also taken to provide for the personal convenience of those who may accompany him in his journey. Bills were affixed to several houses belonging to persons of the first consideration, stating, "that their former occupiers had been obliged to remove, for the purpose of accommodating the Emperor's suit!"

## NEW-YORK, October 18.

Yesterday, the schooner Laura-Ann, Capt. Chase, arrived at this port in 39 days from London, bringing London papers to the evening of the 6th ult. These papers however contain nothing of political or commercial importance.

The United States' sloop of war Hornet had arrived off Falmouth, and Lieut. Spencer had reached London with the despatches from our government.

The brig Tammahmah, Capt. Storey, had also arrived in London, in the remarkable passage of 16 days from New York.  
We have seen a letter, per the Laura-Ann, dated Aug. 30, the postscript to which acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Paris of the 24th of August, stating that Bonaparte had released all

## HEMP SEED.

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

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

## For Sale,

ON Friday the 3d 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 has 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 Cordes, Flannels, and Calicoes, Cambric and Leno Muslins, Irish and German Linens, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

## 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 SLEEL, and a general assortment of HARD WARE.

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

## ON THE REVOCATION OF THE MILAN & BERLIN DECREES,

From Bell's Messenger, of Aug. 20.

The measure of commercial exclusion was such a favorite policy of Bonaparte, and to confess the truth, had produced such serious effects on the mercantile interest of England, that it is impossible to think that he would have departed from it without some of the strongest possible reasons. This reason is not to be found in the relative commercial distressed state of France and England. In England and in France the distress affected two very different bodies, and was totally of a different nature. In England the merchants suffer red and thereby the monied interest; the source of revenue, and the fund of national and individual incomes. In England, moreover, the distress was palpable, positive and visible—It filled our gazettes, it raised its voice in our streets, it struck the docket against our banking houses, and shut up the warehouses of our merchants.

In France, on the other hand, the distress was barely a privation, a privation of luxuries—There was no visible, positive appearance of distress. Instead of tea and coffee, fruits and wines occupied the table for the morning and evening-repast. The repeal, therefore, has not been caused by the relative distressed state of France and England. How little, therefore, have our ministers any cause of self-satisfaction, that their measures have thus reduced France to submission, that England has indeed been hard set, but that France is starved. The submission of the French cabinet is not to be imputed to the distressed state of the people or country. France indeed wants colonial produce, but the want of this is not distress; neither has the want of it produced that measure.

In what, therefore, is the reason of this change of system to be sought?

Why, in a very few words it is to be sought in Bonaparte's want of a little ready money. Hence the enormity of the duties under which alone the importation is to be admitted. Those who want colonial produce, tea, coffee and sugar, and cottons, will be willing to pay a high price for it; their appetites are sharpened by a long want of it, and they are as able as willing to pay—The demand, therefore, for some time, will be incredible, and the supplies of the French treasury proportionably plentiful. Bonaparte, in fact, goes nearly halves in the price of the supply. He takes ten pence per pound on raw sugar. Surely such a measure can have but one purpose, a momentary supply of his own exchequer, by availing himself of the demands of the rich and great, & of the eager speculations of the manufacturers. And how great will be that supply? If this be concession or submission, we have hitherto had a very inadequate notion of the meaning and general acceptance of these terms.

The short period for which, according to the private letters, the measure is to operate, is another material feature in it. It proves, in the first place that the cause above assigned was the real source of this submission. If Bonaparte sought the supply of his people, why should he limit it to this short interval, in which it is impossible that they should supply themselves in any sufficiency? But the most important point of consideration is, how will this limitation affect the English mercantile interest? Briefly, then, it will render impossible a large importation, and, therefore, will totally prevent the measure from having any effect towards diminishing those immense stores of commodities which are perishing in the British warehouses. It is draining the ocean in buckets. The importations will be eager and hurried—a good price will be given, and the purpose of the merchants will as well, and perhaps better, be answered, by importing a small quantity than a larger one.—They will indemnify themselves on the smallness of the quantity by the enormity of the profits, and the state of the Continent will enable them to act upon this principle.

There will only be so much in the market; you must pay such a price, or go without—If you will not another will—There are plenty of buyers, and the half dozen of us whom you see are the only sellers—We have only this small quantity—it is a close market, and necessarily a monopoly.—The emperor has half—You pay three franks a pound for this sugar—How is it? Why the emperor has one frank; the commodity and the freight cost us another; and our own profit, &c. is the third frank. Is this unreasonable?—Such will be the language of the French merchants. England, therefore, will sell very little under this decree—The French merchants want but little, and by the narrow line allowed them, they cannot by any possibility import more than that little.