

# 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 arrears 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 Opecken, 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.

### 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.

### 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, 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 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 suffered 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?

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 thirty-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, PAINTS 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.

### 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 wagoning, and is also an excellent waiter. Inquire of the printer.

September 14, 1810.

### Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

### 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 wagoning, 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 Heins, 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.

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

R. 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 leagued 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.



the American property that was under sequestration.

Accounts from Basque Roads, received in London, state that 12,000 French troops and 600 deserters are at Isle d'Aix, ready to embark for South America. Three ships of the line were at Charante, and in Aix roads three frigates, gun-brigs, &c.

The regency of Spain has published an order, declaring the Carraccas in consequence of the revolution there, in a state of blockade. This order, however, comprehends only a part of Carraccas. Two Spanish sail of the line have been sent out to enforce the blockade.

A Gottenburg mail brought an account, that Servia is to be united to Austria.

London, Sept. 6.

A treaty of commerce has been arranged with the Deputies from the Carraccas, in the 4th article of which, we understand that G. B. on her part engages to protect the trade of those settlements against any hostile attempts that may be made to destroy it; a singular embarrassment thus arises from the late blockading proclamation of the regency of Spain.

The fall in the price of English cloth is perhaps the greatest ever known.—The finer sorts from Wiltshire, which last year were sold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 28s. and at some of the late sales at the auction mart, some of the best Yorkshire cloths did not fetch above 4s. per yard; so beneficial has been the late importation of Spanish wool.—[Indeed?]

At a late court circle of Bonaparte's General Armstrong introduced several American gentlemen, one of whom being understood by the Emperor to have just returned from England, his majesty addressed him to the following purport: "Do you think the British will permit your vessels to sail the ocean—you see that I have removed their apologies for obstructing your commerce. To be a great nation you should sustain your flag and sustain it by your cannon." This our informant states to be a literal translation of Bonaparte's words, as well as he could collect them from his accustomed rapid delivery. The last sentence Bonaparte pronounced with that peculiar emphasis which marks the decision of his tone and manner; and it serves to demonstrate the real character of his late commercial decree, which was evidently issued with a view to conciliate America towards France, and to irritate her against England. Bonaparte asked Gen. Armstrong, whether he was not going home, and when Congress meet; and then passed on to another part of the circle. The empress was present at this circle, and our informant states that her pregnancy is quite apparent. Her figure he describes rather as approaching to the *embonne point* than to the slender and delicate, as we have before understood. Her demeanor is quite remarkable for that superciliousness, or, as the sycophants would call it, dignity, which is so generally learned in the German school of royalty. Although so very young, there is something very decided and commanding in the whole manner of Maria Louisa. She appears to be a woman who, according to the common phrase—"has a will of her own." Bonaparte is and has been, ever since his marriage, more engaged in pleasure, and much less in closet, than at any former period of his life. All his leisure hours are spent with the empress in reading, in rural amusements, and at the theatres. His corpulence increases considerably, but still he appears capable of the utmost activity.—Our informant describes the French court to be far more splendid in every respect than any he had ever seen, heard or read of.

Hamburg, Aug. 3.—Since the union of Holland, the magazines of Heli-goland find no longer any vent, and are quite choked up. The quantity of merchandise which is lost is inconceivable. Every moment we see new magazines formed, but all are full, and most of the bales remain unpacked.—This example is singular, and shews to what a degree the distress of England extends. Under this point of view it cannot be doubted but that the union of Holland is a terrible blow to the commerce of England; and it remains to be asked, why that measure has been so long delayed? It is evident that if Holland had been formerly united, England would have sooner experienced the horrible crisis in which her commerce is now placed. Bankruptcies succeed each other in London.—Her exchange loses 40 per cent. and her bank paper has ceased to possess

the character proper to that kind of paper: It is now only a paper money, which is every day further discredited. Constantinople, July 3.—The account of the success of the Russians have thrown the inhabitants of this city into the greatest consternation. It was the less expected, as the highest confidence was reposed in the talents of Penlivan Aga. The Sultan, however, is not dejected, but makes every possible effort to reinforce the army of the Grand Vizier. New commissaries have been sent off to procure new supplies of provisions for it: The fleet, which consists of 16 sail of the line, has received orders to proceed, with all possible dispatch, to take on board the troops that are coming from Asia.

Vienna, Aug. 8.—We learn by letters from Constantinople, that the standard of Mahomet has been raised there—that the Grand Seignor has declared, that the empire was in danger; that it was the duty of every Mussulman to take arms in its defence; and that he would put himself at the head of his brave and faithful subjects.—The people, on this, pledged themselves to shed their last drop of blood in defence of the ancient glory of the empire. The intelligence was received there, that the Russians had raised the siege of Wara.

Extract of a letter from Odessa, July 6.

"We are inclined to think that there will shortly be concluded a treaty between the Russians and the Turks, by means of the cession which the last power will make of the country situated on the left bank of the Danube.—The Porte must it says, be convinced that it never can, notwithstanding all its efforts, reconquer Moldavia."

Orrebro, (Sweden,) Aug. 21. The important object for which the diet was convoked has this day been happily accomplished by the nomination of a Crown Prince. His serene highness the prince of Ponte Corvo, who has been chosen to fill that exalted station, was proposed by his majesty, and unanimously elected; so perfect was the harmony which has prevailed on this occasion, that not more than half an hour was occupied in the deliberations. Immediately after the decision, Count Morner was directed to proceed to Paris, to announce the event to the Emperor and the Prince.

From a London Paper. Having lately seen Lord Elgin censured for removing what remained of ancient Athens, a simple narrative of facts may tend, perhaps, to elucidate the matter, and not, I hope, be wholly uninteresting to the readers of your paper.

When Lord Elgin was appointed ambassador at Constantinople, he conceived that by procuring moulds and drawings of the basso-reliefs and other parts, on the temples at Athens, the student would be enabled to form a more exact notion of Grecian Grandeur and simplicity, than from the mere measurements he already possessed; impressed with the value of such a conception, if it could be accomplished, he waited on government, but they declined using the public money. Unwilling to relinquish his plan, Lord Elgin endeavored to procure artists to accompany him, at his own expence, but with no better success; and almost without hope, he sailed to Palermo; here the proposal was enthusiastically received; artists were procured from Rome. Lord Elgin proceeded to Constantinople, and they under the direction of his secretary to Athens. I should think that Lord Elgin would not have had artists to draw and mould for three years, if he had at first intended to bring off the originals.—They had no sooner commenced than they found the prejudices of the people tormenting in the extreme. If they erected scaffolds, it was merely an excuse to look in at their women—if they examined any fragment with an appearance of attention, it contained gold, and some Turk would slyly creep up and dash it in pieces before their face, in hopes of finding the supposed treasure. About this time Lord Elgin came down to Athens, and found the people more reconciled from habit. The temples being in a ruinous state, it was likely that by excavating near them, something might be found worth moulding; he therefore bought the house that stood under the Pantheon, pulled it down, and in digging to the rock discovered the fragments of Jupiter and Minerva; but at the other end, where many figures had evidently fallen down, (at the time, perhaps, the temple was stat-

tered, when the Venetians threw in a bomb and blew up the magazine the Turks had formed there) he was not equally successful. On enquiring of the man to whom the house belonged, if he recollected any figures on that spot? With the greatest coldness he answered, he could have saved them their trouble, for that he had himself pounded them into lime, for mortar to build his house with, as they were excellent marble, and at the greatest part of the citadel was procured in this manner. From this moment it was incumbent on Lord Elgin to save what remained. With such an example of barbarity before him, would he not have deserved the curse of his country, had he neglected to save them? Why should they have met with a better fate than their companions? What a moment of execrating anxiety! Such an opportunity might never occur again.—Yes; but then he would be stripping Athens of all that rendered her yet interesting. Certainly—but was he, for fear of the few who might be enabled to visit Athens, the little time these exquisite things would be suffered to exist, to neglect the power he now had of placing them in security forever—of placing them too, where by their beauty they might renovate art to its lost purity and grandeur? With a decision for ever to be applauded, he ordered the moulding instantly to cease, and began shipping them as quickly as they could be removed without injury. To this energetic resolution is England indebted for these exquisite productions. Behold then, after endless anxiety, his Secretary embarked with the reward of his toil.

"Vela dabant tacti" but scarcely had they left the Grecian shores when the ship struck on a hidden rock, heeled, sunk, and down went in a moment the labor of years; and all that remained of the once beautiful Athens was "in the deep bosom of the ocean buried." This was enough to damp men of ordinary minds; but to men of energy difficulties are stimulants. Without a moment's hesitation, Lord Elgin began again, and after two additional years of labor, anxiety and perseverance, all that were wrecked were once more rescued from destruction. Where is there another man who would have conquered so many obstacles? The mere conception of moving such ponderous monuments require a vigor of mind few men possess. Posterity will do Lord Elgin ample justice, for their beauties will by that time be perceptible: He deserves, indeed, well of his country, and instead of affectively lamenting that he stripped Athens of what remained, we should rather lament he was not there to strip it sooner and then perhaps some of the most beautiful productions in the world would not have been pounded down for mortar.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 26.

From the National Intelligencer. LONDON. Sir, Lord Wellesley sent me, yesterday, his answer to my note of the 25th ult. respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees.

I hasten to transmit a copy of it.—A copy shall be sent without delay to General Armstrong. I have the honor to be, &c. WM. PINKNEY. Hon. Robt. Smith, Sec. &c. &c.

(COPY.) Mr. Pinkney's Letter to Lord Wellesley. Great Cumberland Place, August 23, 1810.

My Lord, I have the honor to state to your Lordship that I have received from General Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Paris, a letter, bearing date the 6th instant, in which he informs me that the government of France has revoked the decrees of Berlin and Milan, and that he has received a written and official notice of that fact, in the following words:—"Je suis autorise a vous declarer, monsieur, que les Decrets de Berlin et de Milan sont revokes, et qu'a dater du ler. Novembre ils cessent d'avoir leur effet."

I take for granted that the revocation of the British Orders in Council of January and November 1807, and

"I am authorized to declare to you, sir, that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that at the date of the 1st of Nov. they will cease to have their effect."

April 1809, and of all other orders dependent upon, analogous to, or in execution of them, will follow of course; and I shall hope to be enabled to present Lordship, with a little delay, a title, to announce to my government that such revocation has taken place. I have the honor to be, with high consideration, My Lord, Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant, (Signed) WM. PINKNEY. The most noble The Marquis Wellesley, Sec. &c. &c.

(COPY.) Lord Wellesley to Mr. Pinkney. Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter under date the 25th instant.

On the 23d of February, 1808, His Majesty's minister in America declared to the government of the U. States, "his majesty's earnest desire to see the commerce of the world restored to that freedom which is necessary for its prosperity, and his readiness to abandon the system, which had been forced upon him, whenever the enemy should retract the principles which had rendered it necessary."

I am commanded by his majesty to repeat that declaration, and to assure you that whenever the repeal of the French decrees shall have actually taken effect, and the commerce of neutral nations shall have been restored to the condition in which it stood previously to the promulgation of those decrees, his majesty will feel the highest satisfaction in relinquishing a system, which the conduct of the enemy compelled him to adopt.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant, (Signed) WELLESLEY.

DREADFUL FIRE! On Sunday the 7th inst. at Charleston, (S. C.) about 11 o'clock at night, a fire broke out in Church street, between St. Philip's church and Amen street, and spread to the adjoining houses, all wooden buildings; it swept the houses along Church street and Amen street to Motte street, thence, by change of wind to Queen, Union, and Broad streets.

About 9 o'clock in the morning in progress of the fire was in a great measure arrested. About 2 o'clock a large store on the Bay was burnt, but the further spreading of the fire prevented. Many houses were pulled down, and many blown up, by which means the fire was arrested in several directions. The whole number of houses burnt, pulled down and blown up, is about two hundred and fifty. The amount of property destroyed not less than half a million. The bones of one female were found after the fire; many persons were injured but no other life lost.

The representation in the next Maryland Legislature will consist of 48 republicans and 32 federalists—Republican majority 16.

The state of New-Jersey continues firm in its republican principles. There was no opposition to the republican ticket for Congress.

Battle at N. Orleans.—The case of Livingston vs. Jefferson (says the Richmond Enquirer) will not come on, at the next Federal Court (November) it may come on at the next May term. It is said that Mr. J. has prepared a Sketch of his Defence for the use of his counsel (Messrs. Hay, Wirt and Tazewell) in which he not only touches on but exhausts every point in the case; and which is a brilliant monument of his acuteness, his legal erudition and his extensive researches.

JOHN PERROT, a quaker, travelled to Rome in the year 1655, for the purpose of attempting the conversion of the Pope. His project, however, was rendered abortive by the "holy inquisition," who soon made him their prisoner; but after many examinations, considering him a madman, he was released; and after his return home published a book, entitled "Battering Rams against Rome." [Lon. paper.

Indian Treaties.—Some time past Mr. Harrison, governor of the Indiana territory, negotiated a cession of lands from the Indians, inhabiting the Wabash. This cession is made the cause or pretext of an hostile spirit which is propagated by the celebrated prophet, & which may, not improbably, eventuate in another Indian war. The prophet has engaged a number of tribes in a confederacy, which protests against

the cession as void, & maintains that all the Indians of the continent compose but one nation, that the Great Spirit gave the lands to all, and that, consequently, they can be alienated only by common consent. This new position in the law of nations, is at variance with all the titles heretofore acquired from the Indians, to establish which, the concurrence of the actual occupants has been considered sufficient. The other principle would, in fact, render any Indian purchase impracticable, because the consent of the numerous tribes distant, dispersed and unknown, as many of them are, could never be obtained. The rule which has formed the basis of public contracts, is not only just but humane.—The settlement of the whites have extended more and more upon the Indian lands, ever since the discovery of the continent, and that they should continue to advance in the law of nature in this hemisphere.—Hence, if titles cannot be procured by contract and purchase, possession will nevertheless be obtained by force, to the destruction of the Indians, instead of promoting their comfort and happiness by the gradual introduction of the arts of civil life. Balt. Fed. Rep.

A letter from the public minister of Joseph Bonaparte, at Paris, to Joseph's secretary of foreign affairs at Madrid, has been intercepted, and published in the Lisbon papers. The editor of the Norfolk Ledger has procured a translation. By this letter, detailing a conversation the minister had with Cadore; it appears that 400,000 men have been sent into Spain, and upwards of 200,000 sent into France, by which the treasury of France was nearly exhausted. Bonaparte complained that Joseph had not robbed the churches to the extent he might and ought to have done, nor levied contributions, nor plundered, to pay his army, as he [Napoleon] had ever done; he complained, that there was a great deal of specie in Spain, but that Joseph had not possessed the art nor used the force to obtain it; and that it was useless to send more armies there on account of the war. Joseph's minister tried to persuade Napoleon that they had robbed all the churches; plundered all the cash they could find, levied contributions, &c. and that desertions were not now so frequent as they had been. On the whole, it appears from the letter that Bonaparte is quite dissatisfied with his brother; and seems almost hopeless of the reduction of Spain. From the ill success his armies, have hitherto had; from the impossibility of ever gaining the affection or securing the obedience of the Spanish people; from the exhausted state of the French treasury; from the frequent desertions; from the loss of all hopes respecting Spanish South America; we think it highly probable that an end will soon be put to the Spanish war, by some arrangement to which the Spanish will agree; which must be on terms little advantageous to the French. Many suppose that the empress has an ascendency over him, and that her influence has occasioned his relaxing his rigor towards Spain. The opposition the French his met with in Spain, so great, so long, so obstinate, has disturbed the empress. He is fighting a people truly "a knowing how to yield." To have subdued a part is no security for the retention of command over them. Fear may cause a temporary quiet, but secret and unobscured hatred will seek the first opportunity for revolt. If the whole country were at this moment subdued, a vast French army would be constantly required to keep it in subjection, such an army as must keep Napoleon, with all his men and resources, miserably poor. The Spanish mind, roused by injury, has a ferocious, gallant, invincible, revengeful determination. Towards the French, however, no conduct can be deemed atrocious, no revenge unjustifiable. Their commerce fettered, their specie out of circulation, the plunderers find but empty coffers. They must eat, and the Spanish take no pleasure in eating food for their destroyers. And the French troops, especially those who are so dissatisfied with their situation, half clothed, hungry and unpaid, that desertion takes place as often as it can with safety. Notwithstanding the despotism of a very relative to Spain, we still entertain hopes, even a belief, that the French will never subdue them.

ALX. G. Z. By a decree of the 18th June, eighteen of thirty two bishoprics of Rome and Trassimene are suppressed, as are also all the abbays in the said departments. Among the reasons alleged in the preamble of this measure, it is stated that seventeen of the bishops had put themselves out of the Emperor's protection by refusing to take the oaths to his majesty, and that only 14 of them performed that first of duties recommended by Jesus Christ, namely, submission to the established powers. Lon. paper.

Norfolk, Oct. 15. Arrived yesterday schooner Zebra, Capt. Minns, in 18 days from St. Barts. and 25 from Martinique. Capt. M. informs that a misunderstanding had taken place between the Judge (who commands the troops) and the militia, or the inhabitants of the island, which terminated in a refusal, on the part of the latter to obey him, and compelling him to leave the island, in consequence of which, the judge was to sail next day in the brig Betsey, and for Salem. Flour at Barbados and St. Vincents, 30 dollars per barrel; Martinique, 24 dollars; St. Bartholomews, 22 dollars. All vessels arriving at St. Bartholomews, with flour in part of their cargoes, were compelled to land it.

Philadelphia, Oct. 19. REVOLUTION AT ST. BARTS. Capt. Keith, of the brig Betsey who arrived at Salem on Sunday last in 18 days from St. Barts. informs, that there had been a revolution at St. Barts.—the person now in power there, is a Mr. Cremona; the former lieutenant-governor came passenger in the above vessel.

New-York, October 9. A case of impressment from a vessel lately arrived at this port, is mentioned to us as peculiarly hard. A man and wife, with two children, were passengers to this country. The man was taken on board the ship of war, and the woman left with her children to seek her bread, friendless and heart broken, in a strange land. It was cruel thus to part man and wife: it is a piece of inhumanity often complained of by members of the British parliament in illustrating the savage treatment of blacks and horrors of slavery. Perhaps, though it is supposed that white people, especially natives of Ireland, are not possessed of so fine feelings and social affections as blacks! But the press-gang should have taken the wife and children along with the husband. It is wrong to take from families the staff of their support, and throw helpless women and children upon open shores for public maintenance. We recollect the impressment of a man by the name of Rufus King, a number of years ago, whose wife and six small children were compelled to apply to the town for assistance, and the man has never found his way back yet.—Thus is the impressment of individuals a public injury.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL. The ship Cincinnati, Capt. Conklin, arrived below last evening in the remarkably short passage of 22 days from Lisbon. Captain Conklin informed that no event of importance had occurred since the battle of Almcida, except that a corps of 10,000 French troops had obliged the Junta of Badajoz to remove to Elves, in Portugal. Both the English and French armies were strongly fortified in their entrenchments—and both, seemingly afraid, of risking an action. But the opinion in Lisbon was, that Lord Wellington's army was perilously situated. If he should venture to retreat from his strong hold, there was a chance of the French being able to cut off his retreat—and if he should attack the French, all would depend upon a single battle. The Portuguese were sending to the army all who were capable of bearing arms, and troops were daily arriving at Lisbon from Cadiz. At the latter there was left only a sufficient number of men to garrison the town. The French army was also greatly reinforced.

From the Natchez Weekly Chronicle. [EXTRA.] Natchez, Wednesday Morning, September 26, 1810. At a late hour last night we received the subjoined extract of a letter, which we lose no time in laying before our readers. From this it will be seen that the Florida Convention have been compelled to have recourse to military force, and that the fort of Baton Rouge, and gov. Delassne is in the power of the Patriots. We are informed that a few days since the Convention received intelligence that they were betrayed, and that gov. Polch had a galley at Galvestown, in which he meant to embark the Convention for Pensacola, and that he himself was in the eastern part of the province alarming and sowing dissention among the people. In this dilemma, prompt and vigorous measures became absolutely necessary, and the result is here related.

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"Pinkneyville, Sept. 25, 1810. "We have information directly from Baton Rouge, that on Saturday night about 150 men, under the command of Gen. Thomas, entered the fort of Baton Rouge. Young Grand Pre, who commanded, gallantly attempted to defend it, and received a severe wound in his neck, with a broad sword. One of the guard fired on the assailants,

and was immediately shot down by one of captain Johnson's dragoons—another of the Spanish guard was wounded, no damage received by the troops of the Convention. Having quitted every thing in the fort, they proceeded to the house of his excellency, dragged him out, and carried him to the Fort with two boxes of money found in his room, and loaded him with irons—but not without having to knock him down with the butt end of a musket. The Convention had about 250 men in the place when the messenger left it and every thing was quiet."

From the New York Public Advertiser. A weekly paper is about to be published in this city, by Mr. Edward Gillespy, entitled the SHAMROCK OR HIBERNIAN CHRONICLE. This publication will be almost exclusively devoted to the affairs of Ireland, and of course will be particularly interesting to the natives of that country. Mr. Gillespy disclaims the idea of taking any part in local politics, at the same time the principles avowed and advocated will be decidedly republican, and friendly to the constitution and government of the U. States.

Winchester, Oct. 16. SPORTS OF THE TURF. On Tuesday last the races commenced near this place, with the Colts Sweepstakes, for 420 bushels Wheat, 5 colts starting, which was won by Mr. William McCormick's Colt, in two heats. Col. Parker's elegant colt, in the 2d round of the 2d heat, from some cause, which we are not competent to judge of, (but was supposed to have been produced by a separation of the loins,) fell and died instantly—the rider escaped unhurt.

On Wednesday the Jockey Club Purse of 220 dollars was run for by John Snapp's Catch-Penny, 1 1/2 W. Snickers' Vanguard, 2 2/3 W. Traylor's Cincinnati, 3 dis. N. Gray's Spot, 4 dr. I. Swearingen's Zebra, 5 dr. H. Turner's Lilly of the Valley, 6 dr.

THURSDAY. W. Snickers' Vanguard, 1 1/2 W. Traylor's grey Billy, 2 dr. P. McCormick's b. g. Hare, 3 dr. FRIDAY. The Town Purse was won by H. Turner's Lilly of the Valley, beating four others. A match race, the single two miles, was run on Friday, between Mr. Snapp's grey gelden Catch-penny and Col. Tyler's Cincinnati, the former carrying 128 and the latter a catch.—The immense odds given by the owner of Catch-Penny was deemed by the knowing ones extremely unspportsmanlike, and was proof positive that Mr. S. was a green horn on the turf. It was reduced to mathematical demonstration that victory would result in favour of Cincinnati, and bets to the amount of probably 1000 dollars a side were taken up with an avidity seldom equalled on any former occasion. The result justified the confidence exhibited by the owner of Catch-penny, and satisfactorily proved the uncertainty of employing mathematical calculations to determine the result of a horse race. Cincinnati was beaten with great ease! Catch-penny was immediately purchased by Messrs. Edwards and Wells at 1000 dollars cash.

On Saturday Catch-penny (now Victor) was doomed again to exhibit his superiority on the turf, in opposition to Mr. Snickers' Vanguard, (hitherto a veteran,) in a match race, single two miles. Vanguard carried 100 and Victor 128. The friends of Cincinnati marshalled themselves in favor of Vanguard, and by the aid of figures it was discovered that he would not disgrace his name—the fates however decreed otherwise. Notwithstanding the weight of baggage was materially in his favor, and the orders of those interested, to make a forced march, he was unable to keep time with his file leader—he fell back and broke off into common time, and came up in the rear guard—making, however, a better march than did his fellow soldier Cincinnati.—Bets 4 to 3 in favor of Victor, and it is supposed that not less than 800 to 1000 dollars a side were put up.

What intentions has Bonaparte respecting the Pope? It was the emperor himself who restored the Catholic religion in France. Is there any truth in the following anecdote. We have heard it, but do not recollect ever having read it. When Bonaparte held a consultation with his cabinet folks and others, Volney was asked his opinion on the public re-establishment of the Catholic religion in France; Bonaparte observing to him that four fifths of the nation wished it. "Sir," said Volney, "that circumstance ought not to direct you: four fifths of the people in secret wish to see one of the house of Bourbon on the throne." "Out, traitor," said Napoleon, laying his hand on his sword. Volney, frightened, stepped back, stumbled, fell and fractured his skull, became insane and was confined to a mad house.

Charles-Town Races. THERE will be run for, at Charles Town, on Wednesday the 7th of November, a purse of Eighty Dollars. On Thursday a purse of Fifty Dollars, and on Friday a handsome Sweepstake. The race will be conducted according to the rules of the late Charles-Town Jockey Club. The managers will collect all the cash they can, but will be responsible for no deficiency. The subscribers are men of reputation, and will certainly pay. No money will be paid until the last day of the race, when John Anderson, who is the collector, will make a just dividend of all the cash received, and deliver the names of the delinquent subscribers to each winning horse, in an equal ratio. Four horses must start each day or no race. The managers wish it to be distinctly understood that they will admit of no combination to destroy the sport of the different days.

JOHN ANDERSON, GEORGE HITE, Managers. October 26. Public Sale. ON Monday the 19th of November next, will be offered for sale, the whole of the subscriber's stock, consisting of horses, milch cows, dry cattle, hogs, and sheep of the broad tail species—Also, one plantation wagon. A credit of 9 or 12 months will be given—the purchasers to give bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the subscriber's residence, about one mile and a half from Charles-Town. JOHN ALSTADT. October 26, 1810.

Houses and Lot for Sale. I WILL sell the two houses and lot I at present occupy—a great bargain for cash, or I will give a credit on some part. If not before disposed of I will on Friday, November 9, sell them at public sale to the highest bidder. I will also sell, at the same time, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c. the produce of a garden, and a number of other articles. A credit of three months will be given on the furniture—the purchasers giving bond with approved security. FRANCIS TILLET. Charles-Town, October 26.

Distillers Attend. WELL qualified to take the superintendance of a Distillery, near Leesburg. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to one who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety, on application to JOHN MCCORMICK. Leesburg, October 23, 1810.

Deed of Trust. BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Francis Tillet, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due by said Tillet to Theophilus Buckmaster, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, A LOT OF GROUND, on which are erected two dwelling houses, situated on Lawrence street, in Charl's Town. The sale to take place on the premises, at 11 o'clock. THOMAS GRIGGS, jr. October 26.



**MISFORTUNE.**

Sweet are the uses of Adversity;  
Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.  
SHAKESPEARE.

'Tis thine, dread power to tame the heart,  
And bid the tear of sorrow flow;  
The troubled soul, pierc'd by thy dart,  
We learn to "feel another's woe."

Inform'd by thee, th' immortal mind,  
In holy contemplation roves,  
Her views "outripe the fleeting wind,"  
And soar where angels tell their loves.

The manly breast will meet thy blast,  
And proudly stem thy rudest shock;  
'Twill never sigh for pleasures past,  
But build on Heav'n's eternal rock.

Yes!—'tis Religion's soothing power,  
Which bids us bear Misfortune's frowns,  
'Tis that which cheers the gloomy hour,  
When grief the fainting spirit drowns.

Religion, like the brilliant bow,  
Shines through Adversity's dark cloud;  
She reads the sable weeds of woe,  
Which oft our highest prospects shroud.

Weak mortals, then, no more repine,  
Nor dare dispute th' Eternal's will;  
Faith points to realms of light divine,  
And bids the doubting soul be still.

THEODORE.

**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, oct.**

August Court, 1810.

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

Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towler, 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. Teate,

Aug. 24, 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.

**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.

**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.

**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. Teate,

Sept. 21.

**PRIME LEATHER.**

THE subscribers inform their customers and the public in general, that they have now ready for sale Prime sole and upper LEATHER, Duro, 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 Twine Bags and Bagging, Ditto Flax and Tow Linen, Ditto Bed Ticking and Cotton Stripes, Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling, PAINTS and MEDICINES, Spirits Turpentine and Oil, Bar-Iron and Castings, English and Country Blistered STEEL, Crowley ditto, and Ten Plate Stoves, Wrought and Cut NAILS, of all sizes, Brass and Iron Wire, Flax Wheel Irons, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Potter's and Wooden WARE.

Together with a large and general assortment of MECHANIC'S TOOLS. They have on hand, A large number empty tight Liquor Casks. And as usual, An extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. all which will be sold at cheap rates.

JAMES S. LANE, 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 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 S. LANE.

**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, & fulled, dyed and dressed as directed, with neatness and dispatch, by

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

October 5, 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 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.

**NOTICE.**

APETITION 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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Blank Deeds**

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

**CAPITAL PRIZES:**

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

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

ALSO,

**EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.**

By drawing either of which 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 five thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to receive 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 the 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 authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of any expense, ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in a spurious matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the King of Prussia has been obliged to discontinue 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 King Pox or wish to avoid the dangers and difficulties which 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 impure 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. CRANE, MESSRS. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by MESSRS. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harpers Ferry by D. CHARLES BROWN, MESSRS. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. HENNET, & Co.  
June 15, 1810.

**Stray 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.

**Land for Sale.**

THE subscribers will sell on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining John McPherson's, containing 150 acres.  
M. RANSON,  
J. B. HENRY.

October 12, 1810.

**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.

**Rags Wanted.**

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

**Apprentices Indentured**  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**FARMER'S REPOSITORY.**

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1810.

[No. 136.]

**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 arrearsages 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.

**Charles-Town Races.**

THERE will be run for, at Charles Town, on Wednesday the 7th of November, a purse of Eighty Dollars. On Thursday a purse of Fifty Dollars, and on Friday a handsome Sweepstake. The race will be conducted according to the rules of the late Charles-Town Jockey Club. The managers will collect all the cash they can, but will be responsible for no deficiency. The subscribers are men of reputation, and will certainly pay. No money will be paid until the last day's race, when John Anderson, who is the collector, will make a just dividend of all the cash received, and deliver the names of the delinquent subscribers to each winning horse, in an equal ratio. Four horses must start each day or no race. The managers wish it to be distinctly understood that they will admit of no combination to destroy the sport of the different days.

JOHN ANDERSON,  
GEORGE HITE,  
Managers.

October 26.

**Public Sale.**

ON Monday the 19th of November next, will be offered for sale, the whole of the subscriber's stock, consisting of horses, milch cows, dry cattle, hogs, and sheep of the broad tail species—Also, one plantation wagon. A credit of 9 or 12 months will be given—the purchasers to give bond with approved security.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, at the subscriber's residence, about one mile and a half from Charles-Town.  
JOHN ALSTADT.  
October 26, 1810.

**Houses and Lot for Sale.**

I WILL sell the two houses and lot I at present occupy—a great bargain for cash, or I will give a credit on some part. If not before disposed of I will on Friday, November 9, sell them at public sale to the highest bidder.

I will also sell, at the same time, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds, chairs, tables, &c. the produce of a garden, and a number of other articles.—A credit of three months will be given on the furniture—the purchasers giving bond with approved security.  
FRANCIS TILLET.  
Charles-Town, October 26.

**Distillers Attend.**

WANTED immediately, a person well qualified to take the superintendance of a Distillery, near Leesburg. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to one who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety, on application to JOHN McCORMICK.  
Leesburg, October 23, 1810.

**Rags Wanted.**

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

**LETTER**

From John G. Jackson, Esq. to his Constituents.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

It is known to you that my situation last winter almost entirely deprived you of any voice in the deliberations of Congress; the causes which produced it are not so well known, and had they not had the effect of forcing me now to resign my seat in Congress, I should not have troubled you or myself with their development.

Some time in the month of June, 1809, a proposition was submitted to Congress to vote money for the liberation of certain American prisoners, who in violation of our laws had joined general Miranda in an expedition hostile to its intentions against some of the Spanish settlements in South America, and were taken by the Spaniards, and sentenced some to eight and others to ten years imprisonment. This proposition was opposed on various grounds; it was contended that men who were dissatisfied with the freedom they enjoyed here, & ventured into foreign territories on a crusade in favor of liberty, to wage war, did not deserve the commiseration or protection of the government. That if foreigners came here in arms and made war on us, to force a change in our government more congenial to their notions of the rights of man, and were disclaimed by their nation, we would feel indignant at an attempt to free them from the punishment due to their crimes. But above all, that we should be just to our revolutionary soldiers, who fought our battles and are now enduring the accumulated rigors of wounds, old age and poverty; when the money justly due them for their revolutionary services is withheld under the statute of limitations; before we rescued adventurers, who violated our laws, endangered our peace, and made war upon the undefending people of another nation. I was one of the number who adopted this opinion. To repel its influence, Mr. Pearson, a member from North Carolina, said, "That impressions did exist, and I confess, (said he) the impression is not altogether eradicated from my mind that some of the principal officers of this government did connive at" the expedition. "This impression arose I presume from a variety of circumstances, among which may be mentioned the apparent good understanding, if not intimacy between general Miranda and some of the officers of government, the respect shown Miranda by the President, at whose table I am informed he was a guest." &c. Such was the charge in its most mitigated sense, as admitted in a letter from Mr. Pearson, out of which it is extracted, though I did not understand him to be less circumspet in his implication of Mr. Jefferson, to whom he alluded.—Mr. Smilie at the time animadverted upon the accusation of Mr. Pearson, which induced that gentleman to make an explanation, in which he said "nothing was further from my intention than to make any positive charge of criminality," which, instead of extenuating, certainly aggravated the offence he had committed; for in as much as he only excepted a positive charge, according to the soundest rules of construction he admitted that he did intend to make some charge of criminality less than positive, else he would disavowed the intention of making any charge of criminality whatever. Adhering then to a course from which I have never deviated, to dare utter what I dare believe, & to vindicate the innocent from charges made in a sanctuary where they are not at liberty to vindicate themselves, I spoke of the propriety of enquiring into the conduct of the officers referred to, and that the gentleman from North Carolina might be called to the bar of the House as a witness, to substantiate his charges. Mr. Pearson on the succeeding day took occasion to express in very harsh terms his dissatisfaction with my observations, and after remarking that what he said "was not an assertion of their (the President's, &c.) participation in bis (Miranda's) plans; but an inference deducible from facts and circumstances

before the public. He concluded with saying, "That not only the call of his country should be obeyed, but also any private call which it may be honorable to meet." I meant no improper reflection upon Mr. Pearson in speaking of calling upon him as a witness to substantiate his charges at the bar of the House; for it is the only place in which a witness can give testimony to the House; but I did mean by challenging a production of the evidence of guilt, to express my disbelief of the crime imputed by Mr. Pearson, and my indignation at the unwarranted imputation. In noticing Mr. Pearson's reply to me, I stated I did at first suppose it was proper to take some step in relation to his charges, but a moment's reflection satisfied me they were unworthy of notice; and I had no hesitation to affirm that they were unfounded and groundless, or words to that effect.

Nothing more occurred between Mr. Pearson and myself during the session: some time after its close, a report of the debate was given in the "National Intelligencer," which I did not revise or correct, and with which I was dissatisfied, because it did not use my language, and because it was evident the remarks of other gentlemen were corrected by them. On the 7th of Aug. Mr. Pearson wrote me from North Carolina, quoting the report of my speech which ascribed to me the assertion that "the charge was groundless and slanderous," expressions which he affirmed I did not use. He enquired whether I claimed them as correct, and if so, regretted he had been so long deceived. If I did not, he required me to direct the misstatement to be corrected, and added this sentence: "your answer, which I hope early to receive, will determine the course which a man of honor is bound to pursue." Mr. Pearson concluded his letter with stating, that he understood me to say, I would oppose or repel any "unfounded, defamatory, or unworthy charges" made against the late administration. The sentence in Mr. Pearson's letter, which I have quoted, contains a direct threat which precluded me from conceding any thing if I had conceived it due; a threat the more offensive from his affirming that I did not use the exceptionable expression, at the same time that he demanded of me its withdrawal. No man of honor would succumb to such a menace, and no man of honor ought to demand it of another.—Mr. Pearson thought otherwise, I presume, or sought a pretext which could not fail him to satiate his rage with my blood. I replied, that I never saw the remarks attributed to me before their publication, that the words which I used were not recollected, and that I could not distinguish between the meaning of the words ascribed to me, viz. a groundless and slanderous charge, and a determination, as he and his friends understood me "to oppose unfounded, defamatory, or unworthy charges" produced by his remarks, and therefore, if his letter were conceived in a less offensive stile, I could not ask any correction by the Editor. Mr. Pearson before receiving my letter wrote a circular to his constituents, in which he says "it will be his business to have the affair satisfactorily explained by Mr. Jackson; and a copy of this letter, which certainly shut the door to explanation, preceded his arrival here with his friend. The demand to withdraw the word slanderous, was reiterated, accompanied by a written challenge.—The latter was accepted, and the result is known to you. This statement, I repeat it, would not have been given by me, although attempts have been made to put me entirely in the wrong, were I not compelled by my ill state of health to resign the station with which you have honored me, and I am unwilling to carry with me into retirement the blame of any good man which would be withdrawn on the knowledge of the truth.

In dissolving the political connection which has so long subsisted between us, my mind naturally carries me back to the various stages of my legislative duties—the part I have taken in them and your continual approbation of it by successive re-elections with increased majorities. In regard to the first I know that I always acted with a view to the good of my country; and now, even after time has applied the infallible touchstone of experience, I believe that in no instance has it been committed by the course I have taken. In many instances I advocated more energetic measures than Congress thought fit to pursue, and I more than believe we have lost much by temporising too long. Yet in a government of the people, no man can justly calculate upon the adoption of his opinions—all should be canvassed with candor and liberality, and that course which a majority adopted should be pursued without murmuring. Majorities in a free government rarely go wrong by mistake—never intentionally—and those who differ from them should recollect, that they too are involved in the mischievous consequences of erroneous opinions, and from thence draw the charitable conclusion that they believe their measures are wise and proper. If they err, it is the fate of all human wisdom. In referring to the last, I cannot give utterance to the feelings of my heart, it is filled with sensations indescribable—and when I forget the obligations I owe you, may my name be forgotten among men, and may the malediction of offended Heaven be superadded as just punishment for the inexpressible sin of ingratitude.—Most of you know that it was my good fortune (or misfortune) to be elected for the state legislature in 1798, by the almost unanimous vote of my county: a time, when the party dissensions first began to rear asunder all the ties of friendship—then I was very young, and had never permitted myself to take any part in the politics of the country, and when called upon I contented myself to vote as my judgment approved, without presuming to enter the list of discussion. But even that course could not exempt me from the rage of offended enemies, and every effort was made (to use the language of one of the worst of them) "to pull me down;" yet, regardless of it, you elected me to Congress the moment I was eligible, and by your suffrages affixed the stamp of falsehood to their accusations.

For four successive elections, the same malevolence has pursued me; and four successive times, when the appeal has been made to you, your award of increasing confidence has stood for all the abuse that the tongues, pens and presses of unprincipled enemies could suggest, to "pull me down" to a level with themselves.—I have therefore much cause for grateful feeling, in retrospecting my connection with you; and of deep regret at the necessity of acceding to its termination; more especially at terminating it in times like the present—when the convulsions of the old world portend more awful catastrophes every day, and their influence is felt in every quarter of the new. They embarrass all our external relations, and almost annihilate our trade—and in consequence of our great reliance upon foreign commerce, the private concerns of many of our citizens have materially suffered. These have given rise to much clamor and abuse of the administration; and many honest men have been misled by the specious arguments of a party in opposition, drawn from a comparison of our situation now, and a few years past.—But they conceal the vast difference in the condition of the world then and now, and the monstrous system of warfare to which the belligerents have resorted to retaliate on each other through neutral nations. We ought therefore rather to wonder, not that our situation is bad, but that it is not worse—not that our peace is disturbed and our rights invaded, but that we have any peace or any rights remaining—so far as they depend upon our connection with the rest of the world.

Other nations, more populous than ours, have been engulfed in the wide vortex of European despotism, and at one shock have been erased from the list of nations. Our astonishment will be increased inobservably, when we observe the efforts of our own citizens to divide the people, and alienate them from those who administer the government, and see that the measures of our