James O. Boyle,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the merchants and millers of Jefferson, Frederick and Berkeley counties, that he has removed from Pughtown to Market (near Howard) street, Baltimore, where he has commenced the *GROCERY BUSINESS*, and to purchase and take on storage flour and all other kinds of country produce, and solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. He will give as high for any kind of country produce as the market affords—all orders in his line of business shall be executed with fidelity. His character as a merchant, and knowledge of the market is sufficiently known to need any professions necessary. Suffice for the present, that on trial he will be found to execute orders from the country to the satisfaction of his employers, with punctuality and dispatch.

September 7, 1810.

☞ The Printers of the Martinsburgh Gazette, the Winchester Gazette, and Republican Constellation are requested to publish the above three times, and forward their accounts to this office.

Land for Sale.

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

JESSE MOORE.

September 7, 1810.

Take Notice.

THE subscriber intending to remove to the western country about the tenth of October next, requests all persons having claims on him to bring them in for settlement; and those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

WM. MALIN.

September 7, 1810.

TO THE

Friends of Improvement.

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

THE THORO' BRED IMPORTED

Merino Ram,

DON CARLOS,

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

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

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

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

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

August 17, 1810.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Man,

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

September 14, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment, are ordered to attend the Brigade Inspector, at Charles town, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of October next, and on the 13th the regimental muster is ordered, at the same place.

J. CRANE, *Lt. Col. Com.*
55th Reg. Virg. Militia.

Sept. 14.

Stray Shoot.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, sometime in July, 1809, a small Shoot, of a sandy colour, with some black spots—no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. M'CLELLAN.

Jefferson county, Sept. 14, 1810.

Potomac & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(By authority of the state of Maryland.)

Scheme of a Lottery

For improving the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

First class of 20,000 Tickets.

2 prizes of 25,000 dolls.	50,000
1 do. of 15,000	15,000
2 do. of 10,000	20.000
4 do. of 5,000	20,000
10 do. of 1,000	10.000
18 do. of 500	9.000
50 do. of 100	5.000
100 do. of 30	3,000
197 do. of 20	3,940
2,000 do. of 12	24,000
4,006 do. of 10 payable in one ticket each in the 2d class at 12 dol.	40,060
6,390 prizes	dolls. 200,000
13,610 blanks	
20,000 tickets at 10 dolls.	200,000

Deduction of 15 per cent. on cash prizes.

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn ticket,	1st day,	dolls.	1,000
1st do.	do. 3d day,		500
1st do.	do. 5th day,		1,000
1st do.	do. 7th day,		1,000
1st do.	do. 9th day,		500
1st do.	do. 10th day,		500
1st do.	do. 11th day,		1,000
1st do.	do. 13th day,		5,000
1st do.	do. 15th day,		1,000
1st do.	do. 20th day,		500
1st do.	do. 25th day,		1,000
1st do.	do. 30th day,		500
1st do.	do. 35th day,		10,000
1st do.	do. 40th day,		25,000

Five hundred tickets to be drawn each day, and the drawing to commence with the least possible delay.

Purchasers of 100 tickets or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after drawing of this class, for notes, with approved endorsers.

All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing of this class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the lottery.

This scheme, it is believed, affords an equal prospect of gain to adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture of the country, adjacent to the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, have additional inducements to give their support, as the money to be raised by the lottery is for their immediate benefit and convenience. It is also hoped that the patriotic and public spirited will be disposed to countenance and encourage a measure which has for its object the facilitating a ready and convenient communication between the western country and the Atlantic, tending to connect the interests of the eastern and western states, and to perpetuate their union.

CHARLES SIMMS President.
JONAH THOMPSON, JOHN MASON, HENRY FOXALL, WM. STEWART, } Direc'trs.

☞ If immediate application is made, tickets may be had at the store of *James S. Lane, Brother & Co.* Shepherd's-Town, Va.

August 17, 1810. 3m.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Robert C. Lee,

Tenders his professional services as a Lawyer, to those who may think proper to employ him.

Charles town, August 31, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tan-Yard,

IN Middleway, Jefferson county, Va. fifteen miles from Winchester, fifteen from Shepherd's-Town, and seven from Charles town, with 19 vats in complete order, mill house, and a large quantity of bark. There is a never failing stream of water running through the yard, so as to be conveyed into every vat. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, with a good garden, &c. This property will be sold very low for cash. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. M'SHERRY.

WHO HAS ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of Leather.

August 17, 1810. t. f.

Cabinet Manufactory.

ABOUT the first of October next, the subscribers intend commencing the above business in Shepherd'-Town, near the market house, in the shop lately occupied by William Eaty.—Strict attention will be paid to the business. They will be prepared with a complete stock of materials necessary for it—and every article that is made of mahogany, cherry, walnut, pine, poplar, oak, &c. may be had on the shortest notice, and on as good terms as they can be had in the country.

SHEPHERD & WOODS.

N. B. The shop in Charles town will go on as usual, without being the least affected by the above partnership.

ANDREW WOODS.

August 31, 1810.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Weaver,

who understands the woollen work.—A sober steady man of this description will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages. Enquire of the printer.

August 31, 1810.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD about 14 or 15 years of age would be taken as an apprentice to the Nail-making business. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town.

WILLIAM GORLEY.

August 3, 1810.

HANNAH M'NIT, administratrix of William M'Nit, deceased, take notice, that upon the first Saturday in October next, at the house of Jesse Moore, at the Old Furnace, in the county of Jefferson, I shall take the depositions of witnesses, which I shall offer in evidence in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Jefferson, in which I am complainant, and you are defendant.

JOHN AGER.

September 7, 1810.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of October next,

THE house and lot now occupied by Mr. Grady, in Charles Town. The house is a commodious Frame building, two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water in the yard. There are also on said lot a good blacksmith's shop, coal house, stable, &c. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

August 17, 1810.

NOTICE.

MY fellow citizens who became purchasers at the sale (on the 30th of Dec. last) of the property of Mary Ridgway, dec'd, are hereby informed that their obligations became due and payable on the first inst. All such as do not tender payment on or before the 15th instant, may expect their notes, &c. will be lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection.

This task, although painful in the extreme, must and will be resorted to, in every case of delinquency.

GEO. NORTH, *Sheriff.*

September 7, 1810.

Jefferson County, sct.

August Court, 1810.

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

against

Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towlerton, William Lemen, Elizabeth Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vandervier Lemen, & Morgan Lemen, children and legatees of said John Lemen, dec'd, *Def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Lemen not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant William Lemen, do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Aug. 24, 1810.

IN THE

Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

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

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

ALSO,

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,

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

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

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The *great and good purpose* for which this lottery has been authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," 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 *spurious* matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock 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 Pock 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 HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNETT, & Co.

June 15, 1810.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1810. [No. 132.

Forty Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber's Farm, near Charles-Town, in Jefferson county, Virginia, a few nights ago,

Two Female Slaves,

RACHEL and EMILINE—They are each about 16 or 17 years old.—Rachel is a stout, athletic young woman, of the complexion of the darkest mulatto, or mahogany—she has a large conspicuous scar on the right cheek, occasioned by a burn, and a deformed leg, in consequence of a violent injury sustained many years since. Emiline is much lighter than the other in colour, with long curling hair, a tall straight person, arched eye brows, flat nose, a black speck on one of her eyes, a dimple in her chin, very large hands and feet, her voice remarkably soft and timid; she is uncommonly sensible, and correct in her language; and took with her a variety of excellent clothing.

I will give the above reward for them if taken twenty miles from this place and brought home, or one half for either—or twenty dollars if taken within twenty miles, or ten for either.

HENRY S. TURNER.

Wheatland, Sept. 26, 1810.

P. S. From their going off without any known cause; from the great number of clothes taken with them, and from other circumstances, it is believed that these people will endeavour to escape in waggons to Alexandria or Baltimore, and pass as free.

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.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD about 15 or 18 years of age, as an apprentice to the Painting Business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JAMES WHALEY.

September 20.

Jefferson County, sct.

August Court, 1810.

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

against

Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towlerton, William Lemen, Elizabeth Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vandervier Lemen, & Morgan Lemen, children and legatees of said John Lemen, dec'd, *Def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Lemen not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth: On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, It is ordered that the said defendant William Lemen, do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Aug. 24, 1810.

Important News.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 23.

Last evening arrived at this port, the ship Magdalen, Capt. Sketchly, in the remarkably short passage of 28 days from Liverpool.

Capt. S. has furnished the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with London papers & Lloyd's lists to the 20th of August inclusive, and Liverpool papers to the 23d, from which we have copied the following important articles.

Capt. S. informs us, that it was reported a new Minister was speedily to be sent to this country from the Court of St. James.

LONDON, AUGUST 18.

FRENCH PAPERS.

Paris, Aug. 7.—His majesty issued on the 5th of August, at the Palace of Trianon, the following decree:—

Art. 1. The duties upon the importation of the undermentioned goods and merchandize are settled as follows:—

By the metrical quintal, the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demarara and Georgia, long staple, 300 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 francs; the same by land, through the offices at Cologne, Coblentz, Mavence and Strasburgh, 300 fr. cottons from all other places, those from Naples executed, 600 fr.; those from Naples, the old duties. Raw sugar, 300 fr.; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 fr.; hyson teas, 900 fr.; green teas, 600 fr.; all other teas, 150 fr.; indigo, 900 fr.; cocoa, 1000 fr.; cochineal, 2000 fr.; white pepper, 600 fr.; black do. 400 fr.; common cinnamon, 1400 fr.; fine do. 2000 fr.; cloves, 600 fr.; nutmegs, 2000 fr.; mahogany, 50 fr.; Pernambuco wood, 120 fr.; Campeachy do. 80 fr.; dye woods ground, 100 fr.

Art. 2. When the custom house officers suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the Director-general of our customs, who is to cause them to be examined by Commissioners who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the ministry of the interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufacturers or merchants chosen by the minister of the interior.

"If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandize shall be seized and confiscated."

Paris, Aug. 9.

Copy of a letter from the Minister of Foreign Relations to Mr. Armstrong.

"*Paris, Aug. 5*, 1810.

"SIR—I have laid before his majesty the Emperor and king the act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the U. States, which you had transmitted to me. His majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the U. States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him.

"The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the U. States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained at least, nothing offensive to her honor. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants.

"The act of the first of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act, with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France was the necessary result of the measure taken by Congress.

"At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March.—The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognise the rights of neutrals.

"In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the U. States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English.

"It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans.—Their prosperity, and their commerce enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France.—Since that epoch the emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of America, will be regarded by the Emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire."

August 20.

From the London Courier, Aug. 20.

A conspiracy against the life of Bonaparte is said to have been discovered at Breda, and two of the principal persons engaged in it arrested.

It seems extraordinary that many persons deny that Bonaparte has been the first to condemn his commercial restrictions, and to confess that they have utterly failed in producing the effect he had intended. On one and the same day, he opens his ports for the importation of these commodities which he cannot procure but from the power whose commerce he had sworn to destroy, and with whom he had interdicted every species of intercourse—and he notifies to the American minister, that because America has repealed her non-intercourse act, and opened her ports to French commerce, his Berlin and Milan decrees are revoked—as if these decrees had been the consequence of the offensive measures adopted by America, which measure having been withdrawn, the decrees are also withdrawn.

If he revokes his decrees, our orders consequent upon those decrees will be revoked also; but if he supposes that we shall abandon any part of the old maritime law, he will find himself completely mistaken. He has said, that from and after the 1st November, his decrees are revoked; and our government, taking notice that the enemy has announced his decrees to be no longer in force from and after the 1st November, may notify, that from and after the 1st of November, our orders in council, adopted in consequence of those decrees, will cease.

Some misapprehension seems to have taken place with respect to the decree allowing the importation of certain articles of colonial and East India produce. It was supposed that the second article of the decree, ordering confiscation, if the declarations concerning the species or qualities of goods were false, meant confiscation should it be found that the goods were British. The decree as we observed on Saturday might in that case as well not have been issued, for the most of the goods allowed to be imported are British. But the meaning of the article of the decree is, that goods are to be confiscated if false declaration be given of their species or qualities:—for instance, if Levant cottons, which are to pay a higher duty, be attempted to be imported as Brazil cotton; or if hyson or green teas which are to pay a tax of nine or six hundred francs, be attempted to be introduced under the name of common teas, which are to pay only 150 francs.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in the Tyrol.

Saturday a cabinet council was held at the foreign office. The subject of deliberation was supposed to relate to Bonaparte's late decree.

On the operation of the late French commercial arrangements, we have a few particulars by two ships which arrived on Saturday from Ostend and Dunkirk. The following is an extract from one of the letters:—

"Paris, Aug. 11.

"We have a hope of obtaining the release of a great part, if not all of the American property and ships seized in the ports of France."

Another from Dunkirk notices the practical application of the new indulgencies of Americans; and announces in a postscript to the letter, that two ships from the United States had been released from sequestration.

London, August 21.—A Gottenburgh mail arrived this morning.—However singular it may appear, Gustavus Adolphus, the Ex King of Sweden, seems to have offered himself as a candidate to fill the throne of that kingdom once more. By the following account he seems to be on his way from his late retirement to the North of Europe.

—"*Leipsic, July* 30.—Count Van Gottorp, Gustavus Adolphus, arrived here to-day—he continues his journey by way of Berlin, where he will arrive to-morrow."

By letters from Holland it appears that the Dutch, so far from expecting any relief to the oppressions under which their commerce has so long groaned, are apprehensive that the new arrangements so far from ameliorating will increase their sufferings.

No confirmation has yet been received of the battle between the allied army and the French, of which a rumor had reached Corunna before the Nimrod left that port.

Letters received from the Baltic state, that the vessels which were detained in the ports of Prussia, on suspicion of being laden with English property, are likely to be released on paying 50 per cent.

A gentleman from Gottenburgh, who quitted that port on the 8th of the present month, states that previous to that time intelligence had been received of an order at Christiansand for the release of all American vessels brought in there which had not been taken when under the guard of a British convoy. In consequence of that regulation three ships of the United States, with valuable cargoes, had been released, and it was hoped that this concession would be made throughout all the ports of Norway. An opinion generally prevailed, that the king of Denmark would be the successful candidate for the succession to the Swedish throne.

A letter from Rostock gives unfavorable accounts of the state of affairs at that port. It appears that measures of great severity had been resorted to in that harbor against all American ships, and that none of them were permitted to land any part of their cargoes.

If Napoleon adheres to his declaration respecting the Berlin and Milan decrees, there can hardly be any difficulty even in point of etiquette as to the remains of our orders in council. The words of the French minister's letter are—

"In this new state of things, I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decree of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of November they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the U. States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English."

After this declaration on the part of the French government that their decrees are revoked and shall cease to be in force from the 1st of November, there is nothing that can reasonably prevent a declaration on our part, that measures adopted by us, expressly on the principle of retaliation should cease to be in force at the same time

with the obnoxious decrees. From the concluding member of the sentence, it indeed appears that the decrees are to be revoked at any rate, provided the Americans cause their rights to be respected by the English. Any backwardness on our parts, therefore, must embroil us with the Americans, whom Napoleon now addresses in that tone of fulsome flattery which he so readily assumes towards those whom he wishes to bend to his purposes.

Repeal of the Union.—The Right Hon. Henry Grattan, and the Hon. Mr. R. Shaw, the two members for the city of Dublin, are to be delegated to present the petition to the King, praying for a Repeal of the Act of Union, and a restoration of the Parliament of Ireland.

There was an import into Liverpool last week of 22,336 bushels of wheat, and 11,299 barrels of flour.

From the Liverpool Courier, of Aug. 22.

France.—We have inserted in another place, the new commercial decree of Bonaparte, by which colonial and other produce, heretofore prohibited, are under certain restrictions, permitted to be imported into France.

On the constructions, intent, and motives of this decree, we perceive our contemporaries to be much at variance, some consider it as a tacit abandonment of the restrictive system of Bonaparte, others as leaving that system in full force, and as amounting to just nothing. We have given the subject some consideration, but we cannot fully acquiesce in either opinions.—That it will go to relieve our intercourse with the continent can be but partially admitted after the scale of duties has been minutely examined.—The wants of the continent, say some, will create a demand, and the tariff is rated so high to supply the demand of the French treasury. That the wants of the continent are pressing enough we doubt not; but it is also to be remembered, that the continent is sunk in poverty, that industry cannot have been so long impeded, the sources of national wealth so seriously impaired, but that the power of obtaining luxuries must be lessened in proportion, and that when the produce of the land is rotting on the hands of the holders, and when consequently the value of land and the price of labor has rapidly diminished, there is no such superfluity of means as to enable the people very extensively to purchase the articles specified in the decree.

Nor yet is the decree to be considered as amounting to nothing. This is not the character of French proceedings. They are never neutral, they produce either much good or much mischief; they either aim directly at some great object, or insidiously adapt themselves to effect some great latent intention. Of the latter character we conceive this new decree will be found, and connected as it is with the letter to gen. Armstrong, bearing date on the very same day, it is surprising that the whole has not been discovered to be a trick to draw the bonds between America and France closer, and to induce the former to declare against England.

Let us for a moment look at the contents of this letter. The embargo is praised, and the non-intercourse condemned. It was offensive to France because it interdicted French vessels from entering the harbors of the U. S. and his sequestration of American property is justified as a measure of reprisal, a matter of *right*. Well but this act is revoked and the ports of America are opened to French commerce, and therefore "in this new state of things," says the French minister, "I am authorised to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin, and Milan are revoked, and that from the 1st of Nov. they will cease to be in force, *it being understood* that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their orders in council, and renounce their new principles of blockade, or that the U. States, conformably to the act you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English." Then follows a fulsome declaration how much the emperor "loves the Americans, and that their prosperity and their commerce enter into the views of his policy." A style so different from that he usually assumes, so opposite to true dignity, that it betrays the true object of the letter, which is to spirit up the French party in America. This is the true intent of his fawning professions. He confesses his inability to effect the ruin of England, even with the aid of the whole continent, and now in fact supplicates the assistance of America, and changes the growl of the tyger into the obsequious grinning of the ape.

Let us now connect this letter with the decree. Suppose the Milan and Berlin decrees, and the British government, out of fear lest the American non-intercourse acts should be revived against this country, rescind their orders in council, France gains this advantage, that she enjoys the commerce of America. The American staples are brought into France, and a part at least of the produce and industry of France go to America. Thus France will partially relieve herself from her present pressures, and we accordingly find that the American staples are almost entirely left out of the list of imports, and no doubt designedly. They will not be saddled with those exorbitant duties. The articles specified are the produce chiefly of the British colonies or her allies.

By this scheme, too, the ground of the quarrel between this country and America will be changed and become more complex. France will evade the charge of violating the rights of neutrals, by effecting her purpose by a municipal regulation. The British orders in council will lose their justification as being measures of necessity founded upon the unjust decrees of France. America will tell us that we have nothing to do with the municipal acts of France, and thus it is attempted, *perhaps by a concert between both these powers*, to reduce us to this dilemma, either to maintain our orders in council when the show of justice is taken away from them, or to suffer the commerce of the enemy to be relieved, and to give up the power of retaliating on him the evils of the war. The artifice is deep but it may be met & turned.

Nothing is said in this decree or letter respecting the release of American ships and cargoes under sequestration. Perhaps the sequestration is held over the heads of the Americans *in terrorem*. We are curious to learn how the French party in America will manage the masterly piece of logic in the letter to gen. Armstrong, when it is argued that because America, by her non-intercourse act, forbade the entry of French vessels into her harbours, the confiscation of all American vessels *already* in the harbors of France or her allies, was a *just reprisal*—"*a matter of right.*"

From the Natchez Weekly Chronicle.

WEST FLORIDA.

One of the Editors of this paper has just returned from attending a meeting of the West Florida Convention, which adjourned on the 29th ultimo, to meet again at St. John's Plains, on the first Monday in November next. Before adjourning, the Governor had sanctioned all their proceedings, which was announced by the following proclamation:—

"*To the inhabitants of the Jurisdiction of Baton Rouge.*

"His excellency Charles Dehault Delassus, Colonel of the Royal Armies, and Governor Civil and Military of the Place and Jurisdiction of Baton Rouge, with the representatives of the people of the said Jurisdiction in Convention assembled, announce that the measures proposed to be adopted for the public safety, and for the better administration of Justice within the said jurisdiction, are sanctioned and established as ordinances, to have the force and authority of law, within the several districts of this jurisdiction, until the same be submitted to the Captain General of the Island of Cuba, and until his decision thereon shall be known—the said ordinances will be made known in each district, with all possible dispatch, and in the mean time all the good people of this jurisdiction are required to preserve good order, and avoid every movement which may disturb the public tranquility; it being the only wish both of the Governor and the Representatives, to consult the best interests of the inhabitants. And although it is not intended to mark with severity the authors of the disorder, which has appeared in several parts of the country for some time past, yet all such persons as may be found offending in that manner, after this date, will be punished with the severity which the law prescribes, and which their offences may deserve.

"Baton Rouge, August 22d, 1810.

"Wm. Spiller, John Mills, Jos. Thomas, John Morgan, John W. Leonard, Benjamin O. Williams, Edmd. Hawes, Philip Hicky, Manuel Lopez, Thomas Lilley, John H. Johnson, Wm. Borrow.

"CARLOS DEHAULT DELASSUS,
"JOHN RHEA, *Pres. of Conv.*"

The utmost harmony appeared to exist between the Governor and Convention, and it was believed by the most enlightened part of the community, that the new arrangements would have a salutary effect in preserving tranquility and promoting the prosperity of the Province. One wise measure is the authorising a Printing Office at Baton Rouge, under the sanction of a Superior Court.

We offer the following resolution, which will shew that the Convention have had some regard for the welfare of their constituents, in guarding them against the abominable curse of empiricism:—

"*Resolved*, That all the physicians and surgeons now residing and exercising their professions, with the permission of government, within this jurisdiction, be formed into a *Medical Society*, with permission to assemble, from time to time, for the purpose of debating on subjects relative to their professions, and of communicating to each other such interesting cases as may occur in practice. The said society shall hold their first meeting at St. Francisville on the first day of October next, any six or more of them to form a Society at the said first meeting; and they shall meet afterwards on their own adjournments. They shall have power to form such bye-laws for the government of the society as to them may seem fit and expedient, not inconsistent with any of the general laws of the country; and they shall form a bill of rates for medical and surgical services, which they shall make public without unnecessary delay; and the same shall thereafter be recognised by the tribunals of justice within this jurisdiction as the established rules of the country for such services.

"*Resolved*, That the said Medical Society be authorised, and required to choose annually three or more of their members to form a committee for the purpose of examining all persons who may hereafter come within this jurisdiction, with a view of exercising the profession of Medicine or Surgery, or any branch thereof, and of granting licences to such as they may find sufficiently skilled in the profession which they may propose to exercise as aforesaid; who shall thereafter be members of the said Medical Society; and any person who shall be found exercising either of the professions within this jurisdiction, after this present year, not now exercising the same with the permission of government, or duly licenced by the committee of the Medical Society aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for each offence a fine not less than one hundred dollars, nor more than five hundred, at the discretion of any of the district courts of this jurisdiction; one half of such fine to be paid to any person who shall sue for the same, and the other half to the civil commandant of the district."

CHARLES-TOWN, October 5.

At a meeting of a number of Federalists of the county of Jefferson, convened at the house of John Anderson, (Charles town) on the 18th day of September, 1810, for the purpose of making arrangements preparatory to the nomination of a person as a candidate for this district at the next election for members of Congress—Whereupon, Joseph Crane was appointed Chairman, and Thomas Griggs, jun. Secretary.

On deliberation,

Resolved, That a committee of conference be appointed to confer with the committees of Berkeley and Hampshire, on the subject of said nomination, and that that committee consist of *Joseph Swearingen, John Tates, Henry S. Turner, Francis Whiting and Thomas Griggs, jun.*

Resolved, Also, That a committee of correspondence be appointed, and that any two of said committee have the right of corresponding with the aforesaid committees on the subject of the approaching election, and that that committee consist of W. W. Lane, Tho. Likens, Samuel Wright, John Grove, James S. Lane, John Kearsley, John Abel, John Banks, Mathew Frame, Charles Conner, Philip Richereek, John Matheny, John Moore, Stephen Cromwell, Thomas Hammond, John Briscoe, John Davenport, John Wingard, Jacob Haines, John Anderson, Zach. Buckmaster, Giles Cook, Van Bennet, Wm. Vestal, Daniel Collett, Wm. Little, John Sinclaire, John Melven, George Reynalds, jun. James Glen, Conrad Leichliter, Rich Willis, Wm. McPherson, Wm. Stephenson, Sebastian Eaty, and Jacob Allstadt.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charles Town newspaper.

J. CRANE, *Chairman*,
T. GRIGGS, jun. *Sec'ry.*

We understand that no information of the late decree, &c. of the Emperor of France, has reached the seat of government, other than that received through the English papers. *Nat. In.*

FOREIGN COMMERCE.

In consequence of the revocal of the Milan and Berlin decrees, as officially announced to the minister of the United States at the court of France, and official intelligence of which may be daily expected by our Executive from gen. Armstrong, it will appear that the essential provisions of the *Non-Intercourse Law* will be revived against Great Britain, unless (which we have not a doubt will be the case) prevented by her repeal of the orders in council. The following section of an Act of Congress, passed on the 18th of May last, points out the course to be pursued on this subject.

"*Sec. 4. And be it further enacted*, That in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the president of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, *fifth*, sixth seventh eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States, and great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions colonies and dependencies, of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall from the date of such proclamation, cease, and be discontinued in relation *to the nation* revoking or modifying her decrees in the manner aforesaid."

The poor devils in England seem to anticipate as much benefit to arise to them from the late magnanimous conduct of the emperor in revoking his decrees of Berlin and Milan, as we do ourselves. But after all they may find themselves egregiously mistaken, for it appears that the final revocation of these decrees depends upon the conduct which we shall exhibit towards Great Britain, provided her Orders in Council, and her piratical system of blockade are still adhered to after the period prescribed for the expiration of the French decrees.

The London Courier of the 7th August, a most violent ministerial paper, and therefore supposed to speak the sentiments of the government, in animadverting on the abrogation of the French decrees, has the following: "If he (Bonaparte) revoke his decrees, our orders consequent upon those decrees will be revoked also; but if he suppose that we shall abandon any part of the old maritime law, he will find himself completely mistaken." Now if this should be the determination of the British government, that is, if they are resolved to stick to the old maritime law of Kidd and Blackbeard,* and we are also determined as heretofore to sit still and be kicked and cuffed, why then the revocation of the French decrees will not take effect, and all our present joy and gladness will end in sorrow and disappointment.

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* Two notorious pirates, who paid a certain yearly tribute to the English king for their licence to plunder at sea.

(Public Ad.)

The first settlement of Chillicothe (says the Independent Republican) was in the year 1796, when it was a perfect wilderness inhabited only by the aborigines of America. By the census taken this year, the number of persons of all descriptions in the town, are thirteen hundred and sixty-four; an increase of population very rarely equalled, and for the time, exceeded by very few of the inland towns in the United States—The number of houses in the town are estimated at between four and five hundred.

A Belfast paper mentions, that within these few weeks past there have been no less than 1660 boxes of linen of 80 pieces each, shipped from Dublin for America; or about 100,000 pieces of 25 yards each, being two millions five hundred thousand yards, which at the average of 2s. 6d. per yard, amount to more than 250,000*l.* sterling.

A whole family was lately poisoned at Dresden, by some Hemlock, which the servant cooked, under the idea of its being Parsley. The husband and wife died in the greatest angony in 24 hours after.

The infamous and profligate abuse of the people and institutions of this country, by Cobbett, in his Porcupine's Gazette, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. For this he has generally been considered as in the pay of the British ministry. The fact, however, has not hitherto been substantiated. That an attempt was made to bribe him is now put beyond doubt by the confession, which we lay before the public in his own words from an address from Newgate Jail, to the readers of his *Political Register*.

"From my outset as a writer, to the present hour, I have always preferred principle to gain. In America, the king's minister made, and not at all improperly, offers of service to me, on the part of the ministry at home. The offer was put, as of service to any relations that I might have in England, and my answer was, that if I could earn any thing myself wherewith to assist my relations, I should assist them, but that, I would not be the cause of their receiving any thing out of the public purse. Mr. Liston, then our minister in America, can bear testimony to the truth of this statement."

What the British ministry volunteered doing when Cobbett was in America, they would not hesitate to do now. Is there not strong reason to believe that the very gold that was proffered him is at this moment in the pockets of some of those whose vocation consists in decrying every thing American, in traducing the character of every eminent man who resits the tyranny and injustice of England? Is there any other mode of accounting for their systematic contempt of all that ought to be held sacred in this country? *Nat Intel.*

Alexandria, Sept. 26.

DISTRESSING FIRE!

The evening before last, about 10 o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed with the cry of fire: It began in a cooper's shop near the wharves adjoining Union street. A workman, leaving a candle burning in the shop, went out for a handful of staves—On his return he discovered that the candle had fallen among some shavings. The cry of fire was immediately circulated, but the adjacent materials were of so combustible a nature it was found impossible to stop the progress of the fire; which raged till nearly two o'clock, before the inhabitants were able to controul it. Every building was burnt in the square, lying on Union street and extending from Duke to Prince streets, bordering on the river. The houses west of Union street several times caught fire, but by the great and imminently dangerous exertions of several inhabitants it was extinguished, and the destruction of perhaps an hundred houses prevented.—There was no wind till after 12 o'clock, when a breeze sprang up bearing the flames to the river.

The following is a list of the buildings and a rough calculation of the property destroyed:

Col. Geo. Gilpin, 2 wooden houses,	2,000
John G. Ladd, 1 large warehouse full of goods,*	100,000
George Slacum, 1 warehouse,	15 000
Anthony P. Gover, 1 warehouse,	2,000
Jacob Leap, 1 store and dwelling house,	3,000
James Lawrason and Lawrason & Fowle, 1 brick and frame warehouses,	20,000
Harper & Davis, lumber-yard and ship chandlery,	12,000
Joseph Dean, wooden warehouse,	3,000
Mordecai Miller, wooden warehouse,	1,500
Thomas Preston, 2 brick, 3 wooden houses and lumber-yard,	6,000
George Coryell, 1 dwelling house,	500
Thomas White, blacksmith's shop and grocery,	500
Rickets & Newton, wooden warehouse,	1,500
Benj. Rickets, bake house,	3 000
J. & T. Gilpin, old stone house,	1,000
Lawrence Hill, cooper's shop,	300

We pretend not to exactness in these calculations. Probably the estimations are underrated; and the loss little short of $200,000. Very little of the property was insured.

A report that one of the stores contained a large quantity of powder, tho' erroneous, prevented the saving of considerable property, and considerably checked the exertions of the citizens for some time. No lives were lost, and little personal injury received.

* By far the greater portion of the merchandise consumed in the warehouse of Mr. Ladd, consisted of consignments.

Staunton, Sept. 19.

We are just informed that a person passed through Stannardsville, on last Thursday evening the 13th inst. with three horses, supposed to be stolen; information of him had just been received by capt. Sandford, from the sulphur springs, a few minutes before; on his passing through he was pursued by several gentlemen with guns, &c. and overtaken about four miles from Stannardsville, on discovering his pursuers he jumped off the horse he rode and ran into the woods, leaving his three horses, with a saddle and bridle behind him. On the same evening he stole a mare from the pasture of Mr. Abner Porter, and was taken up at a Mr. Reuben Hawkins, 40 miles below Stannardsville, with Mr. Porter's mare in his possession, and he is now secured in Orange county jail. His trial for stealing this mare comes on Friday next at a call court.

This man passes by the name of William Anderson or Walker, but his real name is John Keys, and has a brother living in Kentucky; he had been in Orange county before, and married a Miss Hawkins, a daughter of the man where he was taken at, he left that neighbourhood about the first of June last. He is believed to have committed murder in Kenawha county, and has made his escape from the Sheriff.

The three horses are at Stannardsville, they are two sorrels and a bay, and of elegant figures, and carriage; they are supposed to be stolen, and can be had by the owner or owners, on coming forward, proving property and paying expences of keeping.

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.

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.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, for *Cash*, on Friday the twelfth of the present month, at the house of the subscriber, near Charles-Town, about eight or nine acres of corn, in the field, one bed and bedstead, and other things unnecessary to particularize.

JOSEPH STROTHER.

October 5.

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.

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,
Cambrick and Leno Muslins,
Irish and German Linens,
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,
With a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

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

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.

Charles-Town, October 5.

List of Letters

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

A.

James Anderson, Susan Agins.

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 Grantt, 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 Mendinghall, James M'Maken, William M'Pherson, Richard Morgan, Adam Moudy, Frederick Mozier, John Miner.

P.

John Packett.

R.

Morris Reas, 2; Andrew Ronemus, 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, Leonord Speckman, John Steel, Alexander Straith, Wm. Stephenson, James Stephenson.

T.

John Talbot, William Tate, Huldy Taylor, E. S. Thomas, Joseph Thomas, Joseph P. Thomas, Pheby Twig, James Triplett.

W.

John War, James Wallingford, Henry Watson, William Wickerly, John Welsh, Lucy Williams, Carver Willis, James Wood.

JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.

October 2, 1810.

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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.

Rational Amusement.

ON Monday evening, October 8, the subscriber, if he meets with sufficient encouragement, will commence a series of RATIONAL AMUSEMENT, INSTRUCTIVE AND ENTERTAINING, in which the principles of Numbers and Natural Philosophy will be elucidated by a variety of easy, entertaining and interesting experiments—Also a number of others depending on dexterous manoeuvre and chymical transmutations.

His principal object being to render useful knowledge easy and entertaining, he has for some years employed much of leisure time in selecting these experiments from different writers, on what may be termed Recreative Philosophy, and combined with as much perspicuity and concision, and digested them in a manner as regular as the nature of the subject will admit; without the aparatus necessary for some part of them.

The principles of each science will be laid down by a few plain aphorisms such as require little previous knowledge, and very little attention to comprehend; so that the student or spectator at the same time that he admires the Phenomena will easily discover the source from whence they proceed, and learn that so far from being marvelous or incomprehensible, they are the regular and necessary effects of the laws of nature.

The terms of subscribing may be known by applying.

FRANCIS TILLETT.

October 5, 1810.

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 Armstong.

B.

Michael Burkett, 2; Clemant Banks, Francis Busy, Philip Boyer's, sen. James Banes, 2; Benjamin Boydston.

C.

Vincent Chambers, Jacob Cretzer.

D.

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

E.

William 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'Cally, 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.

Take Notice.

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

LEVI TAYLOR.

P. S. At the same time will be sold, an Elegant GIG and HARNESS.

September 21, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE.

UNDER the powers vested in me by the late firm of Thompson and Veitch, I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday the 10th day of October, on the premises, that *valuable Corner Lot*, situate on the principal street in Charles-Town, leading from Winchester to Harper's Ferry, containing about three fourths of an acre. On the lot are erected an excellent two story dwelling house of brick, with a brick kitchen and smoke house, and other improvements—now in the occupation of John Dixon, esq. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

R. I. TAYLOR.

September 28, 1810.

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

THE COMMON LOT.

BY JAMES MONTGOMERY.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Smithfield Races.

TO be run for over a handsome course, near this town, on Wednesday the 17th day of October next,

A purse of Forty Dollars,

three mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, carrying weight agreeably to the rules of racing.

On Thursday the 18th will be run for over the same course, *a handsome sweepstake*, one mile heat, free as above, the winning horse the preceding day excepted.

And on Friday the 19th, will be run for over the same course, a purse of *Twenty-five Dollars*, two mile heats, free as above, the winning horses the two preceding days excepted. The entrance will be one shilling in the pound, to be entered the day before running, or double at the post. Four horses to start each day or no race.—Proper persons will be appointed to settle any disputes that may arise. No booths to be set up in or near the ground without paying ten dollars to the purse.

TH. ENDSLEY, *Manager*.

September 14, 1810.

Darkesville Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill, near Buckles-Town, is now in complete order for the reception of cloth. For the convenience of those living in the neighborhood of Shepherd's-Town, he has fixed a stage at Robert Worthington & Co's store, in Shepherd's-Town, and at Casper Walpert's tavern, for the reception of raw cloth—Persons leaving cloth at either place, will please to be particular in giving direction how they want it dressed. He hopes his long practice in his line of business at Martinsburgh and Buckles-Town, will entitle him to the confidence of the public. Cloth left at L. Price's store, in Martinsburgh, or G. & J. Humphrey's store in Charles-Town, will be dressed and returned as usual. He will also continue carding till the wool season is over.

JONA: WICKERSHAM.

September 14, 1810.

Stray Shoot.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, sometime in July, 1809, a small Shoot, of a sandy colour, with some black spots—no ear mark. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

WM. M'CLELLAN.

Jefferson county, Sept. 14, 1810.

Cabinet Manufactory.

ABOUT the first of October next, the subscribers intend commencing the above business in Shepherd'-Town, near the market house, in the shop lately occupied by William Eaty.—Strict attention will be paid to the business. They will be prepared with a complete stock of materials necessary for it—and every article that is made of mahogany, cherry, walnut, pine, poplar, oak, &c. may be had on the shortest notice, and on as good terms as they can be had in the country.

SHEPHERD & WOODS.

N. B. The shop in Charles town will go on as usual, without being the least affected by the above partnership.

ANDREW WOODS.

August 31, 1810.

Robert C. Lee,

Tenders his professional services as a Lawyer, to those who may think proper to employ him.

Charles town, August 31, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tan-Yard,

IN Middleway, Jefferson county, Va. fifteen miles from Winchester, fifteen from Shepherd's-Town, and seven from Charles town, with 19 vats in complete order, mill house, and a large quantity of bark. There is a never failing stream of water running through the yard, so as to be conveyed into every vat. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, with a good garden, &c. This property will be sold very low for cash. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. M'SHERRY.

WHO HAS ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of Leather.

August 17, 1810. t. f.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD about 14 or 15 years of age would be taken as an apprentice to the Nail-making business. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town.

WILLIAM GORLEY.

August 3, 1810.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Weaver,

who understands the woollen work.—A sober steady man of this description will meet with constant employ, and liberal wages. Enquire of the printer.

August 31, 1810.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of October next,

THE house and lot now occupied by Mr. Grady, in Charles Town. The house is a commodious Frame building, two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water in the yard. There are also on said lot a good blacksmith's shop, coal house, stable, &c. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

August 17, 1810.

NOTICE.

MY fellow citizens who became purchasers at the sale (on the 30th of Dec. last) of the property of Mary Ridgway, dec'd, are hereby informed that their obligations became due and payable on the first inst. All such as do not tender payment on or before the 15th instant, may expect their notes, &c. will be lodged in the hands of proper officers for collection.

This task, although painful in the extreme, must and will be resorted to, in every case of delinquency.

GEO. NORTH, *Sheriff*.

September 7, 1810.

HANNAH M'NIT, administratrix of William M'Nit, deceased, take notice, that upon the first Saturday in October next, at the house of Jesse Moore, at the Old Furnace, in the county of Jefferson, I shall take the depositions of witnesses, which I shall offer in evidence in a suit in chancery, depending in the county court of Jefferson, in which I am complainant, and you are defendant.

JOHN AGER.

September 7, 1810.

Mr. DUBUISSON,

DENTIST, FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he will reside a few days at Mr. *George Hite's* Hotel, after Saturday next, where he will be happy to receive the commands of those who may please to favour him with their patronage.

He cleans, separates, files, plugs, and extracts teeth; sets straight those inclined in any direction, makes and places artificial ones, whole set or sets with such care and attention, that they seem natural—he transplants natural teeth, and likewise cures all diseases of the gums, even the fistula, and restores them to their wonted elasticity.

He will, if desired, attend the commands of ladies and gentlemen at their houses.

Charles town, Sept. 21, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1810.

Ann Frame, *Complainant,*
against
Conrad Smith and William Tapsicot,
Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Conrad Smith not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered, that he do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Tapsicot do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Smith, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

Sept. 21.

FOR SALE,

A young Negro Man,

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

September 14, 1810.

20 Dollars Reward.

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

A Negro Woman

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

JAMES HITE.

September 21, 1810.

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

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

ANN FRAME.

September 21, 1810.

Land for Sale.

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

JESSE MOORE.

September 7, 1810.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PRIME LEATHER.

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

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 Bagging,
Ditto Flax and Tow Linen,
Ditto Bed 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 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 indispensibly 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.

Regimental Orders.

THE officers composing the 55th Regiment, are ordered to attend the Brigade Inspector, at Charles town, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th days of October next, and on the 13th the regimental muster is ordered, at the same place.

J. CRANE, *Lt. Col. Com.*
55th Reg. Virg. Militia.

Sept. 14.

TO THE

Friends of Improvement.

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

THE THORO' BRED IMPORTED

Merino Ram,

DON CARLOS,

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

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

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

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

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

August 17, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1810. [No. 133.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

☞ *Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for* three fourths *of a dollar, and* 18½ *cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of* one dollar *per square, and* 25 *cents for each publication after that time.*

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,
Cambrick and Leno Muslins,
Irish and German Linens,
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

With a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

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

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.

Charles-Town, October 5.

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.

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.

MILITARY SCHOOLS.

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

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

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

Plebeian.

FROM THE LONDON "SUN."

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

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

That the agricultural state of France is flourishing cannot be denied; this proceeds, however, from the effects of the revolution, & from the acquisition of new territories, which always abounded in corn. The waste lands, pleasure grounds and gardens, which were before useless, have been converted into cornfields. Modern France must, for these reasons, produce more corn than it did previously to the revolution. Even before that period grain was so plentiful in France, that the late duke of Orleans was accused of monopolizing it and sending it over to this country.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Cobbett observes, that "when the people of this country grumble, they are told that every thing is worse in France;" this is only a retort, because the "grumblers" pretend that every thing is better in France than in England, and they even publish their opinions in contradiction to the written statements of well informed persons who have been in that happy country.

The writer likewise says "that plenty is a proof of a good government, and what government must that be called where there is a scarcity?" These observations are really so ridiculous, that they scarcely deserve an answer.—Plenty and scarcity, as applied to different countries, are relative terms. Grain is plentiful in Africa and in Turkey, and are the governments of that country good for that reason only? And if those countries, or any other, be plentiful in corn, they have a scarcity in other things, they must exchange their corn for other necessaries and commodities—all this depends upon circumstances. Suppose this country could not yield a bushel of corn, would that be a proof of the badness of its government?

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

I am, sir, your's,

LEWIS GOLDSMITH.

London, June 25, 1810.

FOREIGN NEWS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 29.

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

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

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

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

LONDON, August 22.

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

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

August 23.

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

Almedia, beseiged by Loison, will make a brave resistance. A British garrison has been put in there under general Cox, who is a very brave officer, but not because the Portuguese garrison was distrusted, for they have almost uniformly conducted themselves very gallantly.

[*English news.*]

Letters from Amsterdam to the 4th, announce that the conscription which the French emperor had promised to postpone to the ensuing year, had been actually carried into execution.—The first class was composed of persons between the ages of 15 and 20; the second, of those between 20 and 25; and the third, of such as were ten years older. An article in the papers from