

# THE ALEXANDRIA HERALD.

PRINTED BY J. CORSE & W. ROUNSAFELL, ON MONDAYS & THURSDAYS, NEAR THE MARKET.

[Vol. I.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1811.

[No. 37.]

## CONDITIONS OF THE HERALD.

The subscription is Four Dollars per annum—payable by town subscribers half yearly in advance.

Country subscribers (from the difficulty of collecting at a distance) will be expected to pay the whole year in advance or the time for which they subscribe, or give a responsible friend in town.

No subscription taken for less than six months. Communications, orders, &c. to be post paid. Arrearages must be paid off on discontinuance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square inserted three times for one dollar and 25 cents for each succeeding insertion.

A liberal allowance made to those who advertise by the year. June 13, 1810.

## FOR LISBON,

*The elegant new ship*  
**MARMION,**  
ELIAS DAVIS, *John* Master; has one half her freight ready to go on board, and will commence loading as soon as three-fourths are engaged, which will be taken on very moderate terms. Apply to—

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

August 26.

## FOR FREIGHT,

*The ship*  
**MANDARIN,**

ELISHA DUNBAR, *Master*, Burthen about 3800 barrels, in complete order, for the reception of a cargo.—Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE.

September 5

## FOR FREIGHT,

*The brig* **LEO,**

J. RUTHERFORD, *Master*; Burthen 1600 barrels, is nearly a new vessel, in complete order, and will take a freight to the south of Europe, West-Indies, or an eastern port. Apply to

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

who have for sale, Said brig's cargo of Plaster Paris, and Liverpool coarse Salt.

Also, The Cargo of brig Trim, captain Cleveland, being 100 tons Plaster Paris. Sept. 16.

## AN EVENING SCHOOL.

VERY respectfully, the subscriber informs the inhabitants of Alexandria that he proposes to open an EVENING SCHOOL on Monday evening the 30th of the present month. Hours of attendance and terms as heretofore.

JOHN PARADISE.

September 19.

THE subscribers have received by the late arrivals from Philadelphia, a large supply of seasonable

## DRY GOODS,

which they will sell by the piece or smaller quantity, on very reasonable terms, for cash.

SAMUEL MARK & Co.

September 30.

244w

Mr. Wm. Parkinson's Trial.

THE public may now be gratified with the perusal of one of the most extraordinary Trials that perhaps ever appeared, viz: The Trial of Mr. WILLIAM PARKINSON, Pastor of the First Baptist Church in the city of New York, for an Assault & Battery on Mrs. Eliza Wainwright, one of the members of his church.—Taken in short hand by W. Sampson, Esq.

For sale by

COTTON & STEWART.

Sept. 30.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court for the Richmond District, pronounced at February term, 1811, in a suit then therein depending, wherein Benjamin Day, executor of Charles Yates, was plaintiff, and the representatives of Samuel Luckett were defendants; we shall on the 15th day of October next, before the front door of the Court House of Prince William county, sell at public auction, for ready money, the TRACT OF LAND lying in the said county on Quantico creek, containing about 500 acres, which was conveyed by deeds of lease and release from Samuel Luckett to the said Yates, bearing date the 12th and 13th of February, 1768, and recorded in Prince William Court by an order dated 7th November, 1769.

BENJ. BOTTS,

W. A. C. DADE,

P. HARRISON.

Sept. 13—[19]

244w.

## PORT WINE.

EXCELLENT PORT WINE, for sale by JOSEPH H. MANDEVILLE. September 16. 3w.

THE Finder of an Amethyst Breast Pin, set with pearl—marked on the back A. C. to G. N. R. will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this Office. September 16. 3t.

## ALMANACS FOR 1812,

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE BY

COTTON & STEWART,

Where country merchants will be supplied with them and every thing in their line, on very reasonable terms, September 30. 3t.

## THIS DAY LANDING

From the schr. Hazard, and for sale, Tanners' Oil, W. I. Rum, Malaga Wine, Brandy, Coffee, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Soap, &c.

## IN STORE,

Domestic Linen, coarse and fine Shoes, yellow and blue Nankens, Calicoes, sewing Cotton, straw and chip Bonnets, Gunpowder Teas, retailing & low-price Sugar, N. E. Rum, Copperas, Pepper, Allspice, Glauber Salts, Felt Hats, &c.

SAMUEL CRAM.

September 30.

24w

WANTED, for the next year (or immediately if not engaged) A MANAGER for a valuable estate on James River, a few miles above Richmond.—A person from Loudon county, who is well acquainted with the clover husbandry, and can come highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, industry and skill in farming, would be preferred. Application by letter, post-paid, to the Editor of the Virginia Argus will be attended to. September 23. 3t.

## JUST RECEIVED,

ROBERT SMITH'S ADDRESS, to the PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES. (Price 35 Cents.) ROBERT GRAY.

July 1.

## THIS DAY LANDING,

From the schr. Hazard, capt. Lucé, from Boston, and for sale by

LAWRASON & FOWLE,

2200 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt, 54 barrels prime Beef, 60 barrels Mackerel, 100 boxes Cod Fish, 100 boxes Mould Candles, 150 boxes yellow Soap, 250 reams Wrapping Paper.

## IN STORE,

30 hhd's. } N. E. RUM, 30 barrels, 10 puncheons Antigua do, 20,000 lbs. Green Coffee, 300 boxes mould and dip Candles, 100 boxes Soap, 6 tons St. Petersburg clean Hemp, 300 pieces Rayona Duck, 20 pieces Russia Duck, 80 pieces Russia Sheetings, 2 tons Cordage, 1000 reams Writing & Wrapping Paper, Cases Nutmegs and Cloves, Imperial and Hyson Tea, A quantity of Sial Leather, 2000 bushels Liverpool coarse Salt. September 30. 24w

AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 25th of this month, a Negro Man by the name of SAM (who calls himself SAM STURLEY); he is about 20 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, straight made, light complexion, large forehead, wool ridged, has a hoarse low voice, down look, and when spoken to appears rather simple in his manner, & has a visible scar on one of his hands between his thumb and finger—his clothing uncertain, as he changes them at pleasure—he is artful and roguish, and will perhaps obtain some forged papers and pass for a free man—he has no trade, but has been striker in a smith's shop.—Whoever will apprehend the said runaway and secure him so that I get him again, shall receive FORTY DOLLARS if taken out of the state or District of Columbia, and if taken in this state or district aforesaid TEN DOLLARS, and all reasonable charges if brought home.

I forewarn all masters of vessels and other persons from harboring or conveying off said runaway at their peril.

G. SUMMERS.

Fairfax county, Va. Sept. 30, 1811. if

## INDIAN NEWS.

### ALARM DISSIPATED,

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LIBERTY HALL. Piqua, Miami county, Ohio, Aug. 27.

SIRs—Finding that a considerable number of the frontier inhabitants, were alarmed at the prospect of Indian hostility growing out of the outrages lately committed in the Illinois country, I felt it incumbent on me to take such measures as would have a tendency to quiet the fears of our citizens in this quarter. I accordingly invited the Shawanoes & Wyandotts to a public council at this place. A deputation from each of these tribes, with a chief of the Senecas in all 50 persons reached here on the 22d instant. The conference began on the 23d in the morning, and ended on the 24th at night.—The result is as satisfactory as could be wished. I feel no hesitation in assuring the public, that at present there is not the smallest danger to be apprehended from the Shawanoes, Wyandotts, Delawares, or Miamies, and it is believed that many of the Puttawamies may be considered as the true friends of the United States. The general government ever attentive to the safety of our citizens, are taking measures to procure satisfaction for the outrages already committed, and security for the future good conduct of the Indians.

I request the favor of you to publish, for the satisfaction of the people at large, this letter, together with the two following speeches, which were answers to my address to the deputation.

I am your obedient servant,

JOHN JOHNSON,

Indian Agent.

Speech of Capt. Lewis, chief of the Shawano village of Stony Creek, to John Johnson and a large number of the citizens of Miami county, assembled at Piqua Town, on the 24th of August 1811.

My friends listen to my words.—We have come here this day, to declare our good wishes to the whites, to ratify all the treaties that has been made between us. God has appointed this day for the purpose. We request that the President of the U. States may know these our sentiments. What I now say is from the mouths of us all. Although the Delawares, Ottoways & Mingoes are not here, what I say stands good for all. I feel great pleasure and satisfaction to stand here as a messenger of peace—all what we say is for peace and friendship with the whites.—I have no more to say.

The Black Hoof, the Speaker of the Shawano nation, spoke as follows:

My Friends—I have not much to say.—The Great Spirit commands us all to live in harmony and peace; he has given us this pipe of peace & this tobacco to smoke (here he handed the pipe of peace to the Agent and principal speakers to smoke). About this time yesterday we met on this ground, and listened to your words all day.—We have all paid attention to them. We have gathered here according to your desire. Our council fire is kindled at Fort Wayne, and we have come here to show our good will one to another. I feel happy and great satisfaction at standing here this day in the garment of peace. We feel happy and well satisfied at what was said yesterday—all our young men feel satisfied at the prospect of enjoying peace. I feel sorry to relate some things I am about to relate at this time—you are acquainted with what I am about to say. The Prophet's usual place of abode was at Greenville.—It was there he first told the Indians that God Almighty had spoke to him—it was there he gathered the Indians around him. Since he has removed from Greenville, and seated himself on the Wabash, it has been his usual practice, and it is his study to gather the Indians about him for bad purposes; and I believe he will continue to do so. It is him that has been the principal cause of all the mischief that has been done. It is his practice to gather all the bad Indians he can—he goes about among them to poison their minds—that war is the object of his pursuit you know. All you have related about the Prophet taking the salt, is a stubborn truth. In the purchase of land you made of the Indians at Fort Wayne, two years ago, we know you used no deception in it; it was a fair purchase; & that all you have related on that subject was the truth: we paid attention to what you said respecting the purchase, and it was through the Prophet's influence the Indians refused to receive the annuities due for their land. All that you

told us about the different treaties, from the treaty of Muskingum down to the present time is true; it is also true what you have told us about the Quakers.—Now pay attention to what we say.—We acknowledge the justice of your address concerning agriculture; we know the necessity of it; we consider ourselves as one man on that head. It is hard and difficult for us to manage our bad people—we have no power over the Prophet to do any thing with him—we have done our best with him, and all to no purpose; we have no intercourse or connexion with him. You know you cannot manage your bad people. You know he has turned a deaf ear to all the President of the United States has said to him. It is therefore utterly out of our power to do any thing with him.

We are determined to pay no regard to anything but the study of peace; that we will pursue, and have pity on our women and children, to clothe, feed, and take care of them. The Delawares, Ottoways, Wyandotts, Senecas and Miamies are of the same mind with us. It is not in the heart or mind of one of us to pursue any thing but peace with the whites, for the good of our women and children. When we take into consideration our rising generation, we are satisfied that nothing but peace will make them prosperous and happy. We are standing here; and view ourselves as one man with the whites—the treaties have always considered us as Americans, and that we look upon ourselves to be such now—we are dropped on one island, and that we ought to be bound in the ties of friendship. Your interest and ours is inseparable; it would be duplicity in us to hide or conceal any thing that is coming on you, and we thank you for that part of your speech to us yesterday. The advice of the Americans to us for a long time has been good, but never was brought into effect until now.—You may depend upon it, if we know of any mischief coming on you, we will give you early information of it, as we consider your interest and ours the same. At the same time, some distant Indians might injure you without us knowing it—if we have only the smallest prospect of danger, even like the whistle of a bird against you, you may depend on receiving information of it. We feel determined on living at the place we now reside at—we have not at this time the most distant idea of going any where else. The Wyandotts are the same with us, we are all one man. They have determined on residing at their habitation—we are near neighbors, close together, and that ought to be the strongest motive for us to live in the ties of friendship.

We are sitting here together with you; and the British are at a great distance; and that is a great reason that friendship should continue between you and us. As the treaty entered into at Greenville gives us the liberty of hunting on these lands, we are glad you mentioned that to us yesterday, and we wish to use that privilege as friends and neighbors. The young men will hunt while there is any game, and it is right for them to come among you as friends—and we request you to publish this for the information of our white brethren. We are sorry, and our feelings have often been hurt at the whites ordering us not to hunt on their lands, although we behaved ourselves peaceably. Game will not be plenty long, and then our young men will be doing coming among you. We expect when our young men come in they will be as brothers, not as strangers; and that when they are in want, provisions will be given to them. You must not be suspicious of any of us coming in among you, or the Miamies; we speak for them as well as for ourselves.

In your speech of yesterday, you told us the President of the United States expended more money on us than on his white children, and that he had our happiness next to his heart; and that the Quakers wished to assist us. What you said to us concerning the Quakers yesterday, we believe is entirely true, and we want them to come on and assist us as soon as possible; we request you to inform them of this immediately. You informed us yesterday that the President would enable us to have our children educated, if we were so inclined. It is a truth that God has made us all. There is one Great Father, and there is no difference in his eyes respecting the color of skins. The Great Spirit has made our frames, and at the same time has given us organs to praise him with; so has he done with the whites; as God has so made us, and that you are so far superior in information to us, it appears to be your wish that

should partake of the same knowledge and learning that you have. We do not feel to have the least objections to it, we feel entirely willing that our children should be educated. By this means we shall all grow into one solid branch, and our friendship will become more united, until we all land in heaven together.

For a long time we have not taken into view our bad acts, and the evil that whiskey was doing among us. The President of the United States and yourself have often cautioned us against this evil, we never took it to heart before. We have had a consultation respecting this evil, and we are now all of one mind, men, women and children, and are determined to knock in the heads of all the kags brought to our towns. The trade has been carried on by smuggling, we will now make our people tell the names of the persons and the places where they get the whiskey, in order that they may be known among the whites: it is the sole desire of all the chiefs here present, that you and all the white people, would do your best endeavors to stop our people from getting any whiskey in future. We will do our endeavors with you to stop all the roads, that whiskey may not reach us. We are now opening our eyes, from the evil, we still have the treaty of Greenville in our minds, and have the paper in our hands. When we were at the Federal City, we took the President by the hand, never to be separated; he never was to draw his hand out of ours nor ours out of his, that our friendship never was to cease, and if we drew our hands out of his it was a final separation, and never to be united again. The President desired us to take no thought for any thing but peace, never to give our minds up to war or destroying our fellow creatures; he told us to pay no attention to any bad men on their advice, to be industrious and live in peace. This advice was to the Wyandots, and all the Indians. These papers were given to us, and we were directed to pay the strictest attention to what they contained. Here the speaker handed the agent sundry letters and speeches from the President of the United States and the secretary of war, written at different periods, recommending to the Indians peace and friendship, and to cultivate the ground for a support, and offering to assist them in learning such of the domestic arts as were suited to their present condition.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.  
CASE OF JAMES MCCLURE.

The Case of this man has made a good deal of stir in the U. S. and has lately been revived by a letter, from a Mr. John Rodman, dated Paris, 4th July 1811, and addressed to the Editor of the "United States Gazette." The facts appear to be these:

James McClure was born in the U. S. on the 21st of April 1785—some months after his birth, (that is on the 20th Feb. 1786) his father was duly naturalized, under the laws of the State of South Carolina. The son remained in the U. S. until the year 1795 when he was sent to England for his education. He has not since returned to this country; but resided for some years in England; and then made a trip to Holland and other parts of the continent. His father also has left the U. S. and returned to his country; G. Britain. Some time in the year 1807, Mr. James McClure dispatched from England, the famous ship *Horizon*, destined to Lima; which was wrecked on the rocks of Morlaix, and as is generally known, was the very first case in which the Berlin Decree was put into execution against the U. S.—Mr. McC. went to France, to reclaim the property of the ship; carrying with him a Passport from the American Minister in London, confessing him to be a native citizen of the U. S. On the 12th April 1810, an order was issued by the Minister of War, directing, "that in consequence of information to (him) from the minister of general police, and which he has received from the Minister plenipotentiary of the U. States" Mr. J. McC. should be detained in France "as an English prisoner of France." Accordingly he was arrested at L'Orient—sent under parole, and placed under surveillance at Tours. Gen. Armstrong would not interfere in his behalf—on the 16th March, 1810 he writes him that the certificates of his father's naturalization, and of his own birth and baptism, were not sufficient; they only prove that his father is an American Citizen, and that he himself was born in the U. S. and that "the evidence that will reach the case & substantiate (his) claim, is a certificate copy of the act of S. Carolina, naturalizing (his) father, provided that an act naturalizes also the children of (his) father born before his own date." Mr. Rodman afterwards met with Mr. McClure at Tours, and being touched with his situation, determined to intercede with Gen. A. on his return to Paris. The general was however about to leave France—and Mr. R. thought fit to address himself to Mr. Russell, Charge d'affaires at Paris. In reply, Mr. R. tells him that "Mr. McC. must

claim to be a citizen of the United States either under a law thereof, or under a law of the state of S. Carolina; that Gen. A. not considering the law of the U. S. to embrace the case of Mr. McC. required that he should show himself to be within the provisions of the state statute: that the words *if dwelling in the U. S.* appear to occasion the whole difficulty in deciding on the rights of Mr. McC. "Is this dwelling (continues Mr. R.) to be at the time of the naturalization of the father; or after passing the law, or the time of claiming to be considered a citizen? Gen. Armstrong, it seems, decided against the first, and the two last are conclusive against Mr. McClure. As a fact under Gen. A. in this legation, it is not competent in me to admit appeals from his judgment." Mr. Rodman also applied to Mr. McKear, our consul in Paris, to whose department the granting of passports had been transferred—their correspondence went off upon a subordinate point, which it is not necessary to state—it is certain, these applications did no good to Mr. McC. who yet remains perhaps under surveillance at Tours.

In my judgment, however, our minister has erred in his decision—and Mr. McClure ought to have been held as a citizen of the United States. Mark! We are not considering what the law ought to be; but what it is.—If the case of Mr. McClure comes within any of the U. S. Acts, it is the 4th section of the Act of April, 1802—which is in these words:

"The children of persons duly naturalized under any of the laws of the United States, or who previous to the passing of any law on that subject, by the government of the U. S. may have become citizens of any one of the said states, under the laws thereof, being under the age of twenty-one years, at the time of their parent's being so naturalized, or admitted to the rights of citizenship, shall, *if dwelling in the U. S.* be considered as Citizens of the United States; and the children of persons who now are, or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the U. S. be considered as citizens of the U. States." Provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never resided within the U. States, &c. &c."

And now, what is the case of James McC.?

His father was a citizen of the state of S. Carolina, before any act was passed by the United States "on that subject." James McC. is then the child of a naturalized citizen—he was "under the age of 21, at the time of his naturalization." So far, his case is within the law. The only doubt is, as Mr. Russell says, as to the expression "*if dwelling in the United States.*" When must he have dwelt in the United States? To what period of time, does the section point to?—If to the time, of "passing the law," the expression would not have been so vague—Congress would have put in some definite phrase, as "at this time," or "now," as they do immediately after in the same section.—If to the "time of claiming to be considered a citizen," then is the party both a citizen and not a citizen; a citizen in the United States, but not one *out*—in which case, the citizen father has greater rights than his citizen son, because the father has all the rights of one, both within the United States and elsewhere.—By the same rule it is, that if a man were to be naturalized for 20 years, and then to marry and have a child, that child could not dwell in a foreign country without an absolute forfeiture of his rights. It is doubtful whether the legislature of the United States have ever contemplated such a state of things—for, by this rule, thousands who are now considered as citizens would really cease to be such.

To my eye, the spirit of the act appears to be this—that the child should be with the parent, dwelling in the United States with him at the time of his naturalization—thus distinguishing between those children who are with him at that time, and those whom he has left behind him in his native country. The law naturalizes the former with him by saying *grace once over them*, as Dr. Franklin said; *presuming* that as they are here at that time, they will remain here for life; but the same grace does not extend to those who have remained behind.

Mr. Rodman hints, that it would have been sufficient for James McClure to have been born in the United States—he is mistaken. The law of the United States recognizes no such claim. The law of Virginia, of 1792, does—for, "all free persons born within the territory of this commonwealth," is deemed a citizen. The law of Virginia considers him as a son of the soil. An alien, as well as a citizen, may beget a citizen—but the U. States' act does not go so far. A man must be naturalized to make his children such.

If it be said that the law is defective, we shall not dispute the point. We shall not say, but that it ought to deprive every naturalized foreigner of the privileges with which it had clothed him, provided he re-

turns for a certain series of years to that native domicile he had abandoned.—And again, might there not be an United States' expatriation law? for, as we permit a man to enjoy the rights of a freeman to move from his country at the call of his own interests, we ought also to permit him to snap the ties which bind him to that country. Thus, if found in arms against us, would he not be treated as a rebel, instead of a prisoner of war?

These ideas are suggested with a considerable diffidence.—The case of James McClure is clearly a nice one—and even, if I had not the best reasons to ascribe the purest motives to general Armstrong in this transaction, still there is that dubious complexion in the case which might lead me to think, that a very honest and enlightened man might honestly differ with me on the occasion.

PUBLIUS.  
INTERESTING SELECTIONS  
From late London papers.

SUNDREY OF MADAGASCAR.  
From Gov. Farquhar to Ld. Liverpool, dated "Isle of France, April 2, 1811."

"The Eclipse, capt. Lynne, has returned after taking possession of the French port of Tamolovi, in Madagascar, on the 18th February and landed detachments from the 22d regiment, and Bourbon rifle corps, to form the garrison. The French commandant accepted without opposition the terms upon which the isle of France capitulated. The result of this service has freed these seas from the last French flag, and secured to us unimpeded traffic with the fruitful and abundant island of Madagascar."

We hear from India, that General Sir S. Achmuty embarked at Madras, 12th March, with his expedition against Java.

Twenty-six English regiments have sailed for Ireland; and an equal number of Irish are to embark for England. They are to remain two years; and are accompanied by their wives and children. The Duke of York by a general order, has directed, that all the soldiers who are Catholics shall not be compelled to attend protestant service or prayers.

The prince regent of Portugal has conferred on lord Wellington, the title of Lord Vimeira, with a pension of 20,000 crusadoes [about 11,000 dollars] per ann. which last he has declined to accept. He has also relinquished his pay as marshal-general of Portugal, which amounts to more than \$30,000 a year.

The late cabinet council was held by earl Camden, Mr. Percival, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Ryder, marquis Wellesley, earl of Liverpool, and viscount Melville.

A letter from capt. Codrington, commanding the *Blake* of 74 guns, off *Tarragona*, after mentioning the assault of that devoted city, gives the following account of the extraordinary panic which struck a party of the garrison which had for many weeks exhibited so many fine specimens of heroism and constancy. Well may he cry Loth, what is man. "A large mass of people," says the captain, "armed, with muskets and some without, then pressed forward along the road suffering themselves to be fired upon by about 20 French, who continued running beside them at only a few yards distance. At length they were stopped entirely by a volley of fire from one small party of the enemy, who had stretched themselves at the turn of the road, supported by a second a little higher up, who opened a masked battery of two field pieces. A horrible butchery then ensued; and shortly afterwards the remainder of these poor wretches, amounting to above three thousand tamely submitted to be led away prisoners by less than as many hundred French."

"All the boats of the squadron and transports were sent to assist those who were swimming or concealed under the rocks; and, notwithstanding a heavy fire of musquetry and field pieces which was warmly and successfully returned by the launches and gull boats, from five to six hundred were then brought off to the shipping, many of them badly wounded."

The China fleet, has all safely arrived in the river. They have on board nearly five millions of dollars for the service of the company.

Three per cents 62 to 63.

THE COIN OF THE REALM.

The following is a copy of a letter recently sent by a noble peer to his tenants. It is, we understand, the notice alluded to by Earl Stanhope, on motion, in the house of lords:

Copy of a letter from lord King to his tenants.  
By lease, dated 1802, you have agreed to pay the annual rent of —, in good and lawful money of Great Britain. In consequence of the late depreciation of paper money, I can no longer accept any bank notes at their nominal value in payment or satisfaction of an old contract. I must therefore desire you provide for the payment of your legal coin of the realm; at the same time having no other object than to receive payment of the real intrinsic value

of the sum stipulated by agreement, and not being desirous of giving you unnecessary trouble, I shall be willing to receive payment in either of the manners following, according to your own option.

1st. By payment in guineas.

2d. If guineas cannot be procured by a payment in Portugal gold coin, equal in weight to the number of guineas requisite to discharge the debt.

3d. By a payment in Bank paper of a sum sufficient to purchase, at the present market price, the weight of standard gold requisite to discharge the rent. The alteration of the value of paper money is estimated in this manner.

The price of gold in 1802, the year of our agreement, was 4l. per oz.; the present market price is 4l. 14s. arising from the diminished value of paper—in that proportion, an addition of 17l. 10s. per cent. will be required as the equivalent for the payment of the rent in paper.

(Signed) KING.

N. B. A power of re-entry and ejectment is reserved by deed, in case of non payment of rent due. No draft will be received.

Madame Blanchard in one of her late ascents from Paris in a balloon, was caught in a storm of hail and rain, but notwithstanding ascended so high, that she was lost in the clouds and whirl winds, and did not alight from her balloon near Vincennes, till between six and seven in the morning, the day after she arose from Paris. In consequence of the prodigious height the balloon ascended, Madame Blanchard fainted, and continued insensible for some time. Her ascension occupied fourteen hours and an half.

ALEXANDRIA PRICE CURRENT.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.			
	per	D. C.	D. C.
Coffee,	lb.	16	18
Duck, Russia,	bol.	23	25
—Ravens,	13	15	
Fruit, Raisins,	keg,	9	10
—box,	4	50	5 50
Indigo, Spanish (Soi.)	lb.	2	2 25
Molasses,	gal.	50	55
Salt, coarse,	bus.	70	75
—fine,		90	1 00
Spices, Nutmegs,	lb.	4 00	5 00
—Beyher,		18	20
—Pimento,		18	22
Spirits, Brandy Fr. 4th fl.	gal.	2 25	2 50
—Gm. Holland,		11 80	2
—Rum Jamaica, 4th fl.		1 25	1 33
—Antigua, 3d		1 10	1 15
—Whisky 2d & 3d		1	1 10
Sugars, 1st quality,	cwt.	12	14
—2d & 3d		10	11
Teas, Imperial,	lb.	1 25	1 45
—Hyson,		95	1 00
—Young Hyson,		1	1 05
—Hyson Skib,		60	65
Wines, Madeira,	gal.	2 50	3 50
—Port,		2	2 50
—Lisbon,		1 75	1 80
—Malaga,		1 18	1 20

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per	D. C.	D. C.
Bacon,	lb.	12	13 00
Beef, Mess,	bol.	12	13
—Prime,		12	
Bread, Cracked,		100	7 50
—Pilot,		7	
—Ship,		5	
Butter,	lb.	17	20
Candles, Mould,	lb.	19	20
—Dipt,		17	18
Cheese,		10	15
Cotton, Upland,		13	16
Fish, Mackerel,	bol.	7 50	8
—Shad,		7 50	8
—Herrings,		4	5 60
Flour, superfine,		8	0 00
Grain, Wheat,	bus.	4 45	0 00
—Corn,		75	80
—Oats,		38	40
Flaxseed,		75	00
Glass, window, 8 by 10,	bol.	16	
Gunpowder, keg,	25lb.	13	17
Hemp,	cwt.	9 50	10
Iron, bar,	ton	120	125
Pork, Mess,	bol.	18	
—Prime,		15	
Spirits, N. E. Rum,	gal.	63	65
—Whiskey,	do.	45	48
Sugar, New Orleans,	100 lbs.	12	13
—Loaf,	lb.	21	25
—Lump,		19	20
Tobacco, Maryland,	cwt.	2	5 50
—Potomac,		2	3 00

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	200 00
Potomac do.	110 00
Farmers do	55 54 00
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington Bridge	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do.	par.
Exchange on London, 15 per cent. below par.	

PRINTING

Of every description handsomely executed at this office.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1811.

The President of the U. States and the heads of the different departments are now at Washington.

The U. States sloop of war *HORNET* dropped down here on Friday on her way for a cruise. She is allowed to be, by those who have visited her, in the most complete order.

The Hon. GEORGE M. TROUP, Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, has resigned his seat.

The Hon. JEREMY WHITESIDE, a member of the Senate of the U. States, from Tennessee, has resigned his seat.

**Fast Sailing.**—The ship *South Carolina*, arrived at Charleston, from Philadelphia, in the remarkable short passage of 75 hours! Gen. Charles C. Pinckney & his two daughters were passengers.—*Jackson's Register.*

The schr. *Shadow*, capt. Matthews, was at Marcus Hook last evening, having been released after 8 days detention at Halifax. Left there on the 20th ultimo, the Thomas Wilson, blown off for this port, from Tonningen, on Tial; brig Doan, set in on her passage from Belfast for New York having too many passengers on board. A clump, built, yellow-sided American ship was going in as the *Shadow* came out, supposed a prize. On Sunday last off the Capes of Delaware, the *Shadow* was boarded by the emulous British frigate. *Ibid.*

Admiral Sir Joseph Yorke, has returned to England with his squadron.

The ship *Traveller* belonging to Richard Crowninshield of New York, formerly of this town, with a valuable cargo from Bordeaux, for New York, has been captured by the British sloop of war *Little Belt*, on her passage from Halifax for England. What a pity 'tis that Rodgers had not given her another broadside.—*Sal. Reg.*

We learn from New Orleans, that the ship *Fame*, Jacobs, of this port, and cargo, confiscated in France, have been restored by a special decree of the emperor. In April last, in consideration of the captain's friendly aid to some of the French colonists expelled out of Cuba.—*Balt. Amer.*

Ship Francis Haskell, arrived at Salem yesterday from Calcutta. Also, schr. Columbia, 42 days from Isle of May.

The *Francis* had 130 days passage, to the west of Georges' Bank, was boarded by his Britannic majesty's ship *Guerrier*, and was informed that he had recently received orders to capture all American vessels from Russia, and in consequence had the day before captured a brig from Archangel, for Boston or Salem.—*Boston Ex. C. H. B.*

By order of his excellency the governor a death warrant was issued on the 2d ult; for the execution of Edward Brookes, condemned by Anne Arundel county court, to suffer death for a rape committed on the body of Elizabeth Roberts. Execution to take place on Friday the 11th of October, at 12 o'clock.—*Maryland Republican.*

*Extract of a letter, dated Archangel, July 24, 1811.*

"So many vessels have arrived since open water is to reduce the markets materially. I have no expectation of getting away before next spring. In the winter I expect to be at Moscow with the bulk of the cargo."

"Annexed you have the price of some of the leading articles. Havana white sugar 33 rubles per good brown do. 22 do; Indigo 500 do; dye woods in abundance, nominal. The only article which has succeeded as shipment to this place, is an invoice of sarsaparilla, shipped by a house in Philadelphia, which has yielded a profit it is supposed of from 3 to 400 per cent."

Exchange on London at Petersburg 13 1-4 dis.

**Depreciation of English Paper Money.**—In one of the late debates in the English parliament upon the coin and bank notes, &c. Mr. Giddy said that as large quantities of specie were every year sent out of the country to carry on the war, it was worth considering whether at the rate they had gone on for some years past there would be any bullion left to send after two or three years.

Sir Francis Burdett said, if any view of things were suited to create despondency, it was that of identifying the power and safety of the country, with its paper system. He was now disposed to believe that the evil of the paper system was absolutely beyond remedy: this system was like a step into Dante's hell, on whose gates was inscribed, "who enters here leaves hope behind." On an average of fourteen years' before the restriction of the bank payments, the price of the quarter loaf was 7d: the average of the fourteen years succeeding the price was 12d, this was demonstration of the lowered value of the currency. If we were asked for the remedy of all this, he confessed he could offer none: the disease appeared irremediable, he could not

save the patient dying of a mortal disease. All the present pressure was the natural result of the funding system. [The enormous increase of bank notes, and the disappearance of specie, after paper was made a legal tender.]

This picture of embarrassment reminds us of a well applied quotation in Mr. Enos's remarks on venal parliaments, in his work "respecting the legislative union between England and Ireland"—"While, Blessed paper credit, last and best supply, That lends Corruption lighter wings to fly; Gold imp's by thee can compass hardest things,"

Can packet states, can fetch and carry kings.

A single leaf shall waft an army o'er Or ship off scudates to a distant shore!

## NEWPORT, Sept. 28.

Arrived on Tuesday, ship *Miscr*, Smith, 50 days from Lisbon, August 7, one hundred and fifty miles west of the Rock of Lisbon, fell in with the wreck of a deep waisted brig, with yellow sides and no name on her stern. Sept. 13, was boarded by the sloop of war *Indian*; the boarding officer informed that they had taken 4 American vessels and sent them to Halifax, three of which were from France. The above wreck was loaded, with square pine timber, and had been stripped of every thing.

## AUGUSTA, (Geo.) Sept. 12.

In the afternoon of Sunday last, Mr. WILLIAM FAIRCLOTH, was killed in the village of Springfield. The following circumstances attending his death have been related to us. Some persons on Saturday evening went to the house of Mr. Faircloth, abused him, and turned him out of doors, for which he had then taken next morning by a warrant from a magistrate, and for a want of securities they were committed to jail; but having afterwards obtained security, they were released—and threatening vengeance against Mr. Faircloth, they went to his house to carry their purpose into effect—one of the party called him out, and another gave him the blow which terminated his existence. An inquest was held over the body on Monday, and the following verdict returned, "that William Faircloth came to his death by a blow given him on the head, by John Amos, with a large stick or billet of wood, and they further say on their oaths, that William Bell and John McLean were accessories to said murder." The parties charged we understand are in confinement in the jail at this place; their trials will take place in Oct.

The fast sailing ship *Robert Walsh*, capt. Page, arrived at Philadelphia on the 2d instant, in 36 days from Liverpool, bringing London dates to the 21st August, inclusive; they furnish nothing interesting. We copy the following.

## THE KING.

"The Queen's council met on Saturday. Only three of the members attended—the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Montrose and the Earl of Aylesford. They examined the Physicians, together with Dr. Simmons, and Dr. John Willis, whose advice have been recently taken. The result we understand, is, that no perceptible amendment has taken place in his majesty's complaint—and it appears evident that the malady is confirmed by an effusion having taken place on the brain, because the king receives no other benefit from sleep than that refreshment of his bodily powers which makes his mental disorder more violent. But we are sorry to say that within the space of the last week his majesty has most sensibly declined in strength. He is carried from his bed to his chair, and from his chair to bed. His head droops on his chest; and though he submits with reluctance to take food, it is with the utmost difficulty that the physicians can by medical means, assist the digestive powers. The physicians have now given up all hopes of his recovery."

## WINDSOR, AUG. 17.

"His majesty's disorder has rather increased than abated, although he enjoyed four hours sleep last night, and appeared rather more composed. In the early part of this morning he eat a very hearty breakfast; shortly after which he became worse; and it is now the opinion of those conversant with the nature of his complaint, that his malady is confirmed; and from his advanced age, very little hopes are entertained of his recovery."

"The Queen's Council assembled as usual, and the physicians, particularly Dr. Willis, underwent an examination; the result of which, we regret to state, fully confirms the above statement. It is reported, that his majesty is to be placed under the care of Drs. Willis & Simmons only, and the other Physicians will only pay occasional visits."

The following are the Bulletins issued since our last:

## WINDSOR CASTLE, AUG. 18.

"There is no alteration in his majesty's symptoms to-day."

"WINDSOR CASTLE, AUG. 19.  
"His majesty has passed a sleepless night, and is not quite so well this morning."  
(Signed as usual.)  
AUGUST 21.

**The King.**—The accounts from Windsor last night were of the most melancholy character. His majesty's sufferings were stated to have arrived at a stage which not only precluded any hopes of his recovery, but induced the most serious apprehensions of fast approaching dissolution. We are happy, however, to find by the accounts received this morning, that there is some alteration for the better.

## WINDSOR, AUG. 21.

The following is the bulletin issued this morning:

"His majesty has slept throughout the night, appears refreshed this morning."

[Signed by the Physicians.]

The funds this morning, with the exception of omnium, experienced a rise.

We do not deem it proper to mention the circumstance to which we hear it attributed.

## LONDON, August 16.

The Paris Monitor of the 23d July states that the Russian prohibitory decree respecting the importation of foreign merchandise in Russia, will be revoked, or experience great modifications.

In Koningsburg, Dantzic, and Warsaw, and their vicinity, there are 100,000 troops subject to the orders of Bonaparte; and ready to take the field at a week's notice.

Last night's Gazette announces the prorogation of parliament to the 4th of October.

## PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

**ENTERED.**—Schr. *Polly & Sally*, Steilly, Baltimore—Ball and winter goods—for merchants of the District.

**CLEARED.**—Brig *George Washington*, Sheldon, Providence—by the master. *Betsy*, Stanton, Porto-Rico—the master. *Schr. Emily*, Spilman, Bermuda—Yeaton & Conway.

Arrived at Philadelphia, Oct. 1, brig *Wm. and Henry*, Adlington, in 8 days from Alexandria; *Elizabeth*, Towles, do. do.; sloop *Phenix*, Fowler, from do. in 7 days; brig *Union*, Summers, from Richmond, in 13 days; schr. *Delight*, Phillips, *Fredericksburg*, 6 days. Sailed, sloop *Dove*, Stillman, for Alexandria, and several vessels belonging to Richmond.

At New York, Oct. 2, ship *Maria Theresa*, Backus, cleared for Alexandria. Arrived at Boston, Sept. 30, schr. *Melinda*, Norris, Alexandria. Same day, cleared *Federal George*, Field, for do.; schr. *North Carolina*, Andrews, do.; *Cordelia*, Kelly, *Fredericksburg*.

**NOTICE.**—The CO-PARTNERSHIP of *SANSTER & JENNINGS*, was this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent: All persons having claims against the said concern, will please exhibit them; and all indebted will make immediate payment to THOMAS SANSTER, who is duly authorised to settle all the business of said concern.

THOMAS O. JENNINGS.

October 3. [7] 3w

## JOHN GAITHER.

Corner of Prince and Fairfax streets.

AS just received from Philadelphia, New Ark, and New York, a handsome assortment of Pearl, Topaz, and Cornelian JEWELLERY, Watch Chains, Seals and Keys.—Also, a handsome assortment of SILVER PLATE and PLATED WARE, which will be sold at a reduced price.

N. B. The highest price given for old Gold and Silver.

October 7. 2aw

## R. GRAY'S LIST OF PRIZES

IN THE Potomac & Shenandoah Navigation Lottery,

31st Day's Drawing, Oct. 4, 1811.

Nos. 6129 9879 14106 19780 19634 19982

prizes of 30 dollars each.

Nos. 829 9825 19976, prizes of \$20 each.

Nos. 411 731 817 1620 2826 2292 2458

3950 3168 4664 4430 3985 5747 6717 7545

7096 7316 7315 8168 8279 9277 9380 10137

11918 11607 11896 12214 12385 13091—

13898 18612 13748 13432 14718 14797—

15496 15891 16178 17338 17246 17269—

18967 18103 18336 18396 19365 19127—

19944 prizes of 12 dollars, and 118 prizes

of 10 dollars each.

Gain of the wheel this day, \$-3004

Former gain 14300

Total gain, \$ 17304

Three day's drawing next week, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. Present

price of tickets 17 dollars; and will advance on Tuesday morning next to \$15.

Tickets for sale by

R. GRAY, Alexandria.

October 7.

## BANK OF POTOMAC.

OCTOBER 4, 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockholders of the Bank of Potomac, that an election will be held at the Court-House in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday of November next, for twelve Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,

C. PAGE, CASHIER.

The following extract is made from the lay of Congress incorporating said Bank for the information of Stockholders not residents of the town of Alexandria:—

"And in the choice of Directors, every Stockholder shall vote in person, (except those who shall reside out of the town of Alexandria) who may vote either in person or by a written ballot by him or her subscribed, with his or her name, and duly acknowledged before a judge of a court, a justice of the peace, or a notary public; a certificate whereof shall be made on said ballot, by the said judge, justice of the peace, or notary public; before whom such acknowledgment shall be made; and said ballot shall be by him sealed up, and addressed to the cashier of the bank; and being transmitted to said cashier before the time of the election of directors, said ballot shall be received and counted in the choice of directors."

October 7.

2aw

## A LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office Alexandria, D. C. September 30, 1811.

A.—Mary B. Alexander; John W. Ashton; Nathan Armstrong; Joseph Alexander; S. Robert Alexander; John Allin.

B.—Noble Beverage, Lovely Beverly; Boaz Bell; J. John Geo. Baxter; 2; Walter D. Brooke; Betold & Dittes; Peter R. Beverly; Thomas Beale; John Bitchney; Grace Bixby; 2; John Brown; Richard C. Bowles; Washington Bowie; Rolling H. Bates, Col. Backus; Mary-Boyd; Robert Bell; 2; Silas Butler; Otway Bumes; Seth Burk; Anne Brooke; Daniel Bixby; James Bloxham; William Battison; Hezekiah Buey.

C.—James Collone; Colin Campbell; David Chiles; John Correllum; Peter Clark; James Crowdhill; 2; John T. Child; Jr. 2; Charles Carr; James Carter; Mary Anne Clarke; Gilbert Church; Owen Conner; Mrs. Curtis.

D.—Edward Day, Rev. Thomas Davis; Barney Dully; Wm. S. Douglass; Susan Douglass; Jane Dade; James Duff; Geo. R. Drake; 2; Frances Pata Dallour; Sally Duling; Florence G. Dawsett; John D.; Robert F. Dogge; James Douglass.

F.—Wm. Freeman; Robt. Fannieroy; Lucea Frazer; Daniel Forgie; John Fenwick; Richard Fitzhugh; John Field; Tellithur French.

G.—Geo. Grimes; John W. Gill; Tho's Green; Saml G. Griffith; Mary A. Gantt;

Humphrey Gwynn; Anne Gregory; Eleanor Gedley; Rolla Green; John Gavis; Geo. A. Hewes; Anthony Hinks; John Henderson;

Mark Hanson; Francis Haor; Lieut. Harrison; Samuel Hughes; Andrew Hipkins.

J.—Jane Jackson; Alexander Jink.

K.—James Kell; Betsey Kig; Philip B. Key; Francis Keen; Buret Kaywood.

L.—Theoderick Lee; Harriet Layman;

Tho's L. Leakin; Tho's Lindsey; William Lewis; John Lea; Lucy Lee; Caroline Hite Lee; Chas. S. Love.

M.—Mr. Moffat; John Marshall; Geo. Marrial; Randell H. Morle; Lend. Manning; Charlotte Minter; Mrs. Minchin;

James Morrison; Robert Monroe; Thomas L. C. Matthews; M. Moore; Martha Ann May; Wm. McAlverson; Lucy Myers; 2;

James Miller; Thomas McMillen; Wm. M. Manadier; Ann H. Mooney; Mary Maxwell; Samuel McCreary.

N.—Joseph Novit; John O'Neil.

P.—Sally Parsons; Catharine D. Parker;

Hethy Potter; Eliza Peck; Joseph Pollard;

Mary Potts; Anson Potter; Humphrey Pennimon; Amos Pearson; Lewis Perry;

R.—Peter Roberts; Jun'r. James Rickis;

Wm. Ramsay.

S.—Wm. Silver; Jonas M. Speake; 3;

Isaac Shreve; Henry Sturges; Mr. Letour;

2; Robt. T. Stevens; Wm. Spense; William Swink; Erastus Smith; Wm. Sippson; G. Seyond; Francis Simpson; Isaac Smith.

T.—Mrs. H. B. Terratt; Henry Tausell;

Toussen & Dounbar; Benj. G. Thornton;

James Torsen; Philip Tiptcombson; Henry Tompkins; Geo. H. Terratt.

W.—Wm. H. Washington; Rich'd Wal-

luck; James Wigginton; 4; Walter Williams;

3; Robt. P. M. Washington; John Williams;

John Wright; Rich'd Willis;

Wm. Whitehead; Charles F. Washington;

Williamfred Wigginton; Woods, Denison;

& Co. Richard Wilson; 2; Elijah Williams;

John Wren; Henry Williams; Wm. H. Watson;

Francis Wheat; John Weaver.

Y.—Geo. Jenny; 2; Henry Yeates.

GEORGE GILPIN, P. M.

October 7.

FOR SALE, an elegant GOLD WATCH

(and Seal), suitable for a Lady's wear;

Apply at this office:

August 19.

"Short that wrinkled care derides,  
And Laughter holding both his sides."

Comical Revenge.

Philip Thicknesse, Esq. Governor of Landguard fort; and author of the celebrated travels through France and Spain, had the misfortune to have a natural son (in other respects very unnatural) who affects to slight and be ashamed of his father.—This son, who in the maternal right has assumed the name and title of George Touchet, Baron Audley, and enjoys a very considerable estate in England has upon all occasions, manifested the greatest contempt for his father, and frequently passes him in the street mounted in his carriage, without paying the least compliment or attention to the old gentleman on foot. The last time Mr. Thicknesse returned from Spain, being as usual, quite out of cash and in great necessity, he applied to the son for relief, which he peremptorily and brutally refused. In this emergency he instantly hired a little stall in one of the most public streets of London, and put up a sign over the door, with a boot and shoe painted thereon and the following words in large gilt letters: "Boots and shoes mended here by Philip Thicknesse, father to Lord Audley." It had not hung there twelve hours before a billet was sent, inclosing a bank note for a hundred guineas, requesting that in consideration thereof the sign might be instantly taken down and burnt.

Military Courtship.

The method which King Sagar took to gain the affection of Avilda, daughter of the king of Gothland, was somewhat uncommon. This lady, contrary to the manner and disposition of her sex, exercised the profession of piracy, and scouring the seas with a powerful fleet while a sovereign was offering sacrifices to her beauty at the shrine of love. Perceiving this masculine lady was not to be gained by the usual arts of lovers, Sagar took the extraordinary resolution of addressing her in a mode more agreeable to her humor; he fitted out a fleet, went in quest of her, and engaged her in a furious battle which continued two days without intermission, thus gaining possession of a heart to be conquered only by valor.

Kindred Words.

A certain learned Frenchman proposed to Dr. John Willis, the underwritten four French verses composed on purpose; boasting of the great facility of his French language, which expressed kindred senses, by kindred words; complaining at the same time of our language, as very often expressing kindred senses by words conjoined by no relation:

Quand un cordier, cordant, vault corder  
corde;  
Pour sa corde corder, trois cordons il accorde;  
Mais, si lui, des cordons de la corde descorde,  
Le cordon, descordant fait descorder la corde.

Without making choice of fresh matter the Doctor translated verbally, the same four verses into English, retaining the same turn of words; only substituting the word *twine* purely English, for the exotic word *cord*, which he expected would have been used—

When a twister, a twisting, will twist him a twist,  
For the twisting, his twist, he three twines doth untwist;  
But if one of the twines of the twist does untwist,  
The twine that untwisteth, untwisteth the twist.

And to them these four others—  
Untwisting the twine that untwisted betwixen  
He twists with his twister the two in a twine;  
Then twice having twisted the twines of the twine,  
He twisted the twine he had twined in twain.

And these—  
The twain that in twining before in the twine,  
As, twines were untwisted, he now doth untwine:  
Twist twain intertwisting a twine more between,  
He, twisting his twister, makes a twist of the twine.

MERINO SHEEP.

I HAVE FOUR EWES and FOUR RAMS, selected from the best breed in Spain, which I would sell on very accommodating terms.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

FOR SALE by the subscriber, opposite the Washington Tavern,  
100 pieces Sannhas,  
170 do. Gurrabs,  
20 do. Baftas,  
16 do. Burlaps,  
25 barrels brown Sugar,  
30 do. Whiskey  
300 bushels ground alum Salt,  
3 boxes Capers, Fruit, Olives, Cucumbers, &c.  
CH<sup>r</sup> NEALE.  
October 3.

NOW LANDING,

From on board the schr. Federalist, captain Trifethen, and for sale by  
YEATON & CONWAY,  
2000 bushels coarse Liverpool Salt  
50 barrels Muscovado Sugar  
40 boxes white clayed ditto  
6000 yards of Tow Cloth  
20 pieces Russia Duck  
20 ditto Ravens ditto  
20 ditto Russia Sheetting  
10 boxes Isle Shoals Dun Fish  
30 kegs Tongues and Sounds  
20 barrels Mackerel  
1 bale English Seine Twine  
1 do. do. Sewing do.  
10 boxes Bristol Window Glass 8 by 10  
1 ton Iron Hoops  
2 quarter casks Madeira Wine  
350 first quality South America Hides  
2 tons assorted Cordage  
A few barrels Tanners' Oil  
10 kegs Butter, and  
3 crates Phials.  
October 3. 2aw

FOR SALE

A TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE on Washington street, built within the last two years, well calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family. The situation is excellent by none; it is in the occupancy of Nathaniel S. Wise, esq. adjoining the residence of the subscriber. One half the purchase money will be taken in groceries at wholesale price; the residue on a liberal credit. Possession may be had, if required on giving three months notice.

Also for sale—On 6<sup>th</sup> 12 and 18 months credit, two lots of ground on Washington street, 48 feet front, nearly opposite the 3 story brick house now erecting at the intersection of King and Washington streets.  
RICHARD LEWIS.  
Sept. 25. tf

TO BE LET

On ground rent for ever with the privilege of extinguishing the greater part of the same,  
FIFTY ONE feet front on King street, by 100 feet deep to a 10 feet alley, which is paved; distant from the intersection of King and Washington streets 70 feet. The situation and value of this property requires no comment. No applications need be made unless the person will convenient to build good substantial brick buildings on the same. Apply to  
WILLIAM MYERS, or  
RICHARD LEWIS.

September 23

SPANISH HIDES.

RECEIVED per the brig Mount Vernon, capt. Smith, from Amelia Island, and for sale on a liberal credit to suit purchasers;  
3885 large Spanish Hides,  
In fine order.  
For JOHN TUCKER.

July 18.

JOHN GIRD.  
2aw

HAT MANUFACTORY.

EDWARD LANGLEY,

TAKES this method to return his thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal support he has received since he commenced business in this place, and respectfully informs them he has purchased the HATTING ESTABLISHMENT formerly belonging to Mr. William H. S. Paw, together with a large assortment of HATS, which he will sell at the most reduced prices, wholesale or retail. He intends in future carrying on the business at the stand lately occupied by Mr. Paw, opposite the Indian Queen Tavern, King-street; where he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may please to favor him with their commands.  
September 2. 10w

T. W. PEYTON  
OFFERS FOR SALE

Havanna Sugar in boxes  
Antigua and Jamaica Rum  
Holland and New-York Anchor Gin  
Old Madeira Wine in bottles & half pipes  
London Particular Tenerife ditto  
Spanish Hides—Cotton  
Green Coffee, Imperial & Y. Hyson Tea  
200 barrels Shad and Herrings  
200 Sacks Liverpool Salt  
10000 bushels ditto  
300 tons Plaster of Paris.  
10 hds. Muscovado Sugar.  
August 26.

FOR SALE—A NEW LIGHT CART.  
For terms apply to  
JOSEPH RINKER,  
Corner of Wolfe & Columbus streets,  
Sept. 30.

WILLIAM MOORE,  
TIN-PLATE WORKER, in Fairfax-st.



Has for sale, a handsome assortment of TIN WARE. A good allowance made to Ship Chandlers who buy to sell again.—Back country merchants who deal in this line may be supplied with any quantity at the old wholesale prices. He has also for sale, double block tin ware Stoves and Pipes, and iron Pans for vessels. He will give a good draft to Chimneys that smoke and prevent hail or rain from descending them. Gutters and pipes made at a very low price.

N. B. Cash given for OLD PEWTER, LEAD, &c.  
August 5. 11t.

BOOT MANUFACTORY.



THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few doors above the Indian Queen Tavern, BEGS leave to inform his acquaintance and the public in general, that he has it now in his power to Manufacture BOOTS of all descriptions equal to any that are made in this or any other place—and solicits a share of their custom—assuring them that the strictest attention shall be paid to all orders, both in neatness and dispatch. Gentlemen at a distance may be supplied on the shortest notice by sending their measures, as follows—take a strip of paper with which take, the length of the leg, as long as they wish their Boots, then measure taught over the joints of the toes and notch the middle of the foot—then around the heel and instep and round the thickest part of the calf—the length of the foot may be taken on a separate piece.

ON HAND—IS USUALLY  
A general assortment of Mens' and Womens' light leather SHOES—also, strong Shoes of all sizes suitable for labouring men and boys and house servants—Being all of his own manufacture and warranted by the public's humble servant,  
JAMES BOYD.  
September 5. tf.

JOSEPH SPERR,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the CABINET BUSINESS in all its various branches, nearly opposite the Vendue-Store, Prince-street.—He also makes and repairs all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, such as Piano-Fortes, Bass-Viols, Violins, Guitars, &c.—And will also furnish Mallogany COFFEYS for grown persons at fifteen dollars.—He hopes the goodness of his materials, the soundness of his work, and the strict attention he intends paying to his business, will ensure him encouragement from a generous public.—All of the above branches of business will be executed at the shortest notice.  
June 20. tf.

FOR SALE,

ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS,  
A PARCEL OF GROUND, containing nearly half a square, situated north of the Theatre and on the same square with it, bounded generally with Royal, Queen and Pitt streets, on which is a good Brick House, at present occupied by Joseph Myers, with several other small houses and other conveniences.—This property is very convenient and near to the market. A small part of the purchase-money will be expected in hand, the remainder may remain in the hands of purchasers, on interest so long as may suit their convenience. Joseph Myers will show the premises, and Philip G. Marsteller or the Editors of the Herald will make known the terms of sale.  
June 10.

REMOVAL.

P. JACOBS, TAYLOR, respectfully informs the public generally and his friends in particular, that he has removed his shop to the south side of King street, next door to Mr. Withers's Store, where he intends carrying on the business, in his line.—He will also keep on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, such as are in most common use.  
September 26. 3ts

S. & D. REED

Have just received, per schr. Eagle, A large assortment of SHOES & HATS, ON HAND,  
BONNETS and Domestic Cloth, as usual.  
September 23. 2aw

FOR SALE—100 boxes whole and 50 1-10 boxes SPANISH SEGARS, part of which are of a most excellent quality.—Also, PICKLED LOBSTERS in kegs.  
CHR. NEALE,  
Opposite the Washington Tavern, King, st.  
Sept. 19. 2aw

Crackers made of new Wheat Flour.

HAVING again commenced the BAKING and BUSINESS under the direction of William Mills, the public are respectfully informed that they can be supplied with almost any quantity of Pilot, Navy and Ship Bread and Crackers; the latter is kept at my store, for the accommodation of private families, and are not inferior to any ever baked in Alexandria, and will be sold in such quantities as they may want.

Also, Superfine FLOUR made of new Wheat, for family use.—With an assortment of GROCERIES, as usual.  
Apply to  
MORDECAI MILLER  
July 18. 2aw  
A few barrels Pineapples, which will be sold low.

Scythes, Reap Hooks & Cotton Cards,

THE SUBSCRIBERS expect daily, by the William Eaton, from New-York, a quantity of Grain and Farm Scythes, Reap Hooks, Cotton Cards, Dutch and Patent Straw Knives, &c.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,  
Two tons of English Patent Shot, assorted, Crayley Steel, Tin-Plate in boxes, Sheet Iron, Shovels and Spades.—They keep as usual Bar Iron, Blistered Steel, Nail Rods, Castings, Window Glass, by the box or pane, Cut and Nought Nails.  
LIBBY & CARNE.  
June 20. tf.

JUST PUBLISHED,

FOR SALE BY ROBERT GRAY,  
An account of Expeditions to the sources of the Mississippi, and through the western parts of Louisiana, to the source of the Arkansas, Kans La Platte, & Pierre Jean Rivers—performed by order of the government of the United States during the years 1805, 1806, and 1807—

And a Tour through the interior parts of New Spain, when conducted through these Provinces by order of the Captain General, in the year 1807—by Major Z. M. Pike—illustrated with Maps and Charts.

Price with the Plates separate, \$ 3 75  
Ditto with the Plates bound in c<sup>t</sup>. 3 50  
Ditto in boards, 3 00  
Subscribers will please call for their copies.

ISAAC KELL,  
COPPER-SMITH, PLUMBER AND TIN-PLATE WORKMAN,

CONTINUES to carry on the above branches of business, on the south side of Prince-street, two doors above the Farmers' Bank. While thankful for past favors and solicitous for a continuation, he will endeavor to merit the future.

N. B. The most correct price in cash, or exchange, given for OLD COPPER, BRASS, PEWTER and LEAD.  
July 18. 2aw

LEWIS HICKINS,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced business in the HARDWARE LINE, on King-street, four doors below Washington-street—where he intends keeping a constant supply of such articles, in his line, as are in general demand—and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage. Among his assortment are—building materials, saddlery, cutlery—japanned wares, cabinet and other brass wares, anvils, vices, files and rasps, frying pans, flat irons, scythes, reap hooks, pot metal, cut and wrought nails; brads and tacks, sheet and hoop iron, nail rods, German, crawley, and blistered steel, looking glasses of various kinds, English patent shot assorted BB to No. 10, Whitmore & Co's. wool and cotton cards, shovels and spades, tea kettles, Brandywine and other gunpowders, window glass, ivory, and horn combs, bar iron and plough plates.—With many other articles too numerous to mention.  
June 10.