

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 54. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

The following is an Epitome of several laws, which were passed at the late Session of the Virginia Legislature. 14. Concerning the service of Warrants for small Debts. No Sheriff, or deputy, shall serve any warrant issued by, and cognizable before a single justice, for debt, detinue or trover; but such warrant shall be directed to and served by some constable, as provided by the second section of the act. To amend the act concerning constables, passed the 10th of January 1807. On the death, resignation, removal, or refusal to act, of any constable assigned to a particular district, any other constable of the county may perform the duties of the office, within such district. All executions or judgments rendered by any justice, for debt, detinue, or trover, shall be directed to some constable of the county, who shall levy, and return the same agreeably to the provision of the above act. (To commence the first of May next.)

15. Concerning the jurisdiction of county and corporation courts, in certain cases. This act declares, that hereafter the monthly and quarterly courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction in reviving probate of deeds and wills, and in granting letters of administration, and letters testamentary. In all questions which may arise in any court, touching the probate of wills, granting letters of administration heretofore at a quarterly court, it shall be deemed as sufficient as if done at a monthly court. Proof of, and recording deeds at a quarterly court heretofore, shall be deemed as good as at a monthly court, as against the grantor, bargainor or lessor, his heirs and devisees; and as against all subsequent purchasers who shall become so after the passing of this act, or who, heretofore became so, with notice, and also as against all those claiming under future or former purchasers with notice.

16. To amend the penal laws of this Commonwealth. If a person shall, wilfully, &c. purpose to defraud or conceal the last will and testament or codicil thereto, or any decedent, or wilfully aid or assist therein, with intent to prevent the probate thereof, or to defraud any devisee or legatee therein, he shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction, be confined in the penitentiary for not less than one, nor more than ten years.

When a presentment shall be made, by a superior court having criminal jurisdiction, of a felony committed, and the person charged would be entitled to a trial before an examining court, the judge presiding shall issue his warrant to any sheriff or constable for apprehending the person charged, and committing him to the jail of the county where the offence was committed. The jailer shall immediately notify some justice of the commitment, who shall issue his warrant for summoning an examining court, as heretofore. The sheriff shall summon the witnesses who gave evidence when the presentment was made; (as well as any other;) and a list of their names is to be endorsed on the warrant by the judge, at the time of issuing it. (To commence from the passing.)

### Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clare, living in the neighborhood of Bullskin, received a feather bed from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour-store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that the doer does belong to the person above-mentioned. There was a white man with a waggon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his waggon. Any person giving information of said bed or negro, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD WILLIAMS, Charlestown, March 10, 1809.

### Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the west side of the Warm Spring road, within one mile of Capt. Walpert's tavern, five miles from Shepherdstown, six from Martinsburgh and six from Lee town, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres of the first rate limestone land—the soils not exceeded in a high state of cultivation, the residue clothed with excellent timber. There are on the premises a large and convenient frame dwelling house two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining it, an excellent smoke house, barn and other out houses, and a good well of never failing water—Also an excellent orchard of apple trees and a number of cherry trees. Any person inclining to purchase, is requested to call on the subscriber, who will at any time show the premises, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN WATSON, March 10, 1809.

### JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Coverlet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and solicits a share of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce. Charles-Town, March 8, 1809.

### A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled. M. RANSON, Adm'or. February 17, 1809.

### BOATING

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co. Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1809.

### Estray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last.

### A SORREL STUD COLT.

three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the hock joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAMS S. DANDRIDGE, Bower Plantation, Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1809.

### A TEACHER,

WHO has been employed for several years in teaching the Languages, Geography, Mathematics, &c. wishes to engage in that capacity at any time between this and April. A private situation is preferred. A line directed to H. H. and lodged in the post office at Charlestown in Virginia, shall be duly attended to. February 24, 1809.

### House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county; and the public in general, that she has opened a House of Entertainment in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the stand formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, and good stables, a careful and sober hostler, &c. she humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG, Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

### A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue round about, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor. Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

### PREMIUMS,

AT ARLINGTON, On the 29th of April, 1809.

FOR the Finest Tup Lamb of one year old—Silver Cup or Sixty Dollars. For the two Finest Ewe Lambs—Silver Cup or Forty Dollars.

To him (being a native American) who shall clip a Fleece in the best manner after the English fashion, by shearing round the body—Five Dollars.

MANUFACTURES. For the best five yards of Cotton Cloth mixed with Silk, provided the Silk shall be derived from articles of dress which have been worn out, or from old umbrellas, &c.—Cloth to be yard wide—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best five yards of Flannel, yard wide, to have been spun on a wheel and woven in a family—Fifteen Dollars.

For the best Blanket, two yards long and yard and a half wide—Ten Dollars.

For the best pair of Knit Woollen Stockings, large size and colored—Five Dollars.

For a ball of Wool weighing one pound, and spun to the greatest fineness on a wheel, the quality to be ascertained by weighing any ten yards in the ball—Five Dollars.

The adjudgment of a premium will in all cases constitute a purchase.—The materials must be of the growth or produce of the U. States, and the manufacturers exclusively American.

Four judges will be appointed, two on behalf of the parties at large, and two by the proprietor.

The Show will commence on the 29th of April, at 12 o'clock, if fair; if not, the first of May.

The Exhibition will continue four hours, during which time a fair will be held for the sale of such articles as may be refused a premium, if agreeable to the candidates.

Gentlemen who received tickets to the last meeting, are expected to attend, with such others as may be desirous of promoting or assisting the objects of the institution.

All persons who may attend, are particularly requested to appear attired, in some article of DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, however small. Arlington, 8th Feb. 1809.

### Three cents per pound,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

### THE FULL-BRED HORSE ARAB,

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charlestown. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

PEDIGREE. "I do hereby certify that the colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1804, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grandam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. dam by James, g. g. g. g. dam, was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1806. WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season beginning the 15th of this month, and ending the 31st of July. Ten Dollars cash each, or note for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.—Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES, Jefferson County, March 8, 1809.

### KING JOE,

ONE of the finest Jack Asses in America, will stand at Shannon-Hill this season, to commence from the date hereof, and end the 15th of August. He is of the flock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.—Particulars of pedigree and terms will be made known hereafter.

In the mean time, suffice it to observe, that mules, even of ordinary size, are capable of more labour than the largest horses, the time of service is generally three times that of a horse; and they are kept in good order upon food of ordinary and cheap quality; in short, none who have tried them fairly, would ever wish to be without them.

N. B. My well known horse Hybernus, will also stand this season, at my said farm. Terms hereafter. March 17, 1809.

### Recantation.

WHEREAS in consequence of various supposed provocations, I have been induced at sundry times to utter and publish severe and unmerited threats on the conduct and character of my late partner Mr. John Lisle, of this city—I now feel myself called upon, in justice to that gentleman, and in conformity with the advice of my friends, thus to avow my regret at having been instrumental to the injury of his feelings or character.

### MACALL MEDFORD.

Witness GEORGE RUNDLE. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

IN consequence of the above recantation, and the solemn declaration of Macall Medford that he is unable to discharge the monies I claim of him, I have agreed to discontinue the prosecution of said claims and my intention of prosecuting him for a libel.

JOHN LISLE, late JOHN LISLE, jun. Philadelphia, Jan. 28, 1809.

### BLANK DEEDS For sale at this office.

An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

### Take Notice.

AN ELECTION will be held at the court-house of Jefferson county, on the second Tuesday in next month, for the purpose of choosing a person to represent the district composed of the counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, and Jefferson, in the Congress of the United States. Also, two persons, to represent the County of Jefferson, in the next General Assembly. All persons entitled to vote are desired to attend. J. BRISCOE, Sheriff. March 24, 1809.

### TELEMACHUS,

WILL stand the ensuing season (now commenced, and to expire the first day August) at my stable on Bullskin, four miles from Charlestown, and be let to mares at four dollars the single leap, to be paid in cash, or ten dollars the season, and half a dollar to the groom in every case, which may be discharged by the payment of eight dollars within the season.—Sixteen dollars to insure a colt; but if the owner parts with the mare the insurance is forfeited. Good pasture and well enclosed at the very low price of twenty five cents per week, and the greatest attention paid, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising five years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity. He won the first day's Sockey Club at Winchester last fall, and the second day at Leesburgh, beating several fine horses.

TELEMACHUS was got by the imported horse Diomedes, who has produced more good running horses than any stud in Virginia; his dam by the imported horse Dare Devil, his grandam by Connotation, his great grandam by Damon, his g. g. grandam by old Partner, out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare, generally known by the name of the Mule, whose form, blood and performances as a runner, rendered her equal to any mare in her day—it is sufficient to say of her that she was the original bred of the true Spanish race. BEVERLY WHITING. March 31, 1809.

### Young Billy Duane,

WILL stand this season at the subscriber's stable, at Hall's mill, and will be let to mares at the moderate price of four dollars the season, payable the first day of October next; but may be discharged by the payment of three dollars if paid by the 1st day of Aug. next, one dollar and a half the single leap, to be paid when the mare is brought, and six dollars to insure with foal, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance. Any kind of grain will be taken at the market price, in lieu of money. The season has commenced and will end the first day of July.

YOUNG BILLY DUANE, is rising six years old, is a beautiful dapple grey, sixteen hands high, well calculated for either saddle or draught; he was got by capt. Richard Baylor's noted horse Old Billy Duane, his dam was got by Old Paul Jones; Old Billy Duane was got by Americas, out of capt. Baylor's noted running mare Betsey Baker. Mares brought from a distance may be furnished with good pasture at twenty five cents per week. Due attendance will be given, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes. JACOB ALLSTAT. March 31, 1809.

### Three cents per pound,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

### PHILADELPHIA, March 18.

Extract from the log book of the ship Union, James Girdon, master, under the orders of the American government, on her passage from France to England.

December 14th, 1808. At 6 P. M. was brought to by a shot from an English frigate, the Ruby. The Sandwich lugger and a gun-boat in company, was hailed nearly at the same moment by the frigate and lugger, and ordered to heave to, which was complied with: soon after was boarded by a lieutenant from the frigate, and immediately after, by the commander of the lugger himself. The usual enquiries, what and where the ship was from, &c. having been gone through on deck, the lieutenant from the frigate required of captain Girdon to see the papers of the ship, and to know if there was a messenger of dispatches on board; when he was invited to the cabin, where, on being introduced to Mr. Purviance, as bearer of dispatches, and after a strict examination of the ship's passports and other papers, together with the log book, he required to take them on board the frigate, the lieutenant adding at the same time that captain Girdon must go with him; also the messenger with the dispatches; that such were the orders of his commander, commodore Thicknesse.

Mr. Purviance refused to go, and likewise desired captain Girdon not to leave the ship himself, nor to suffer his papers, left any accident should happen, informing captain Girdon that he was persuaded the commodore would not insist on it, when the lieutenant should go on board and make his report. At this the lieutenant flew into a rage, and made an attempt to pull the ship's papers out of captain Girdon's hands, in which he in part succeeded. They were, however, recovered again by captain Girdon. Both the lieutenant of the frigate, and the commander of the lugger, (who being also then present) threatened captain Girdon and Mr. Purviance, if they did not go with them on board the frigate, they would be obliged to use force. On being again refused, the officers went on deck and hailed the frigate, acquainting the commodore with what had taken place, who immediately ordered his officers to bring captain Girdon with his papers; at the same time another boat full of officers and men was sent from the frigate, who jumped on board and absolutely took command of the Union, compelling the man at the helm to steer after the frigate.

Captain Girdon finding himself thus situated, went on board, insinuating however, to carry his own papers. Whilst captain Girdon was stepping into the boat, the officers were heard consulting what was best to be done about Mr. Purviance going on board. The commander of the lugger advised the lieutenant to desist from forcing Mr. Purviance until the commodore had seen captain Girdon and the ship's papers. The lieutenant then, addressing himself to the captain of the lugger, said he would again demand Mr. Purviance to go on board also, which if he positively refused, he would then go on board for further orders. The lieutenant returned to the cabin, accompanied by a string of officers from the second boat of the frigate, and addressed himself to Mr. Purviance in a very menacing tone, in these words:

"Well sir! Do you positively refuse going on board the frigate without being forced?" On being answered by Mr. Purviance that he was "determined neither to leave the ship, or to suffer the dispatches to be taken unless by force, and that at the risk of his life." The officers then left the cabin, saying, he (Mr. Purviance) should see he would be compelled to go.—That

he would return and not only take him, but every passenger on board. On which Mr. Purviance reminded the officer, that this was not a ship in the merchant service, but a vessel sailing under the special orders of the American government, not only for the protection of its citizens, and that there were no passengers on board who were not citizens of the U. States.

Mr. Purviance added, that it would become them to be more circumspect in their conduct to both, as perhaps they might find it a more serious business than they were aware of; since he should be obliged to make a report of it, not only to the American minister at London, but also to the American government. To which the lieutenant replied, "he neither knew nor cared for the American government; that he was executing the orders of his commander, and that he should do the same if he was a king's vessel." Mr. Purviance observed that "this vessel, in her present capacity, was more sacred, perhaps, than a king's vessel or an armed vessel of any nation—as she was not only protected specially by the American government, but also by the British minister, and every other minister residing in America."

The officers finding Mr. Purviance determined not to give way, then assented to take captain Girdon alone, who after being detained upwards of an hour on board the frigate, returned with the commander of the lugger, and some of the officers of the second boat, leaving behind them the lieutenant, that made the first visit.

The officers then proceeded to examine the ship's hold, which they did minutely, by opening some of the passengers' baggage; and also to ascertain if there was any merchandise on board. After which they returned to the cabin to take leave, and saying they were satisfied, went off.

The only apology offered for this strange proceeding, was, that the boarding officer supposed Mr. Purviance, (bearer of the dispatches) from his name might be a Frenchman, and that the possession of the dispatches was assumed as a cover for him. And that when they hailed the ship before boarding, they understood captain Girdon to answer, that the ship was called the Ganges instead of the Union.

### BOSTON. PRESIDENT ADAM'S LETTER.

Office of the Anti-Monarchist, March 20, 1809.

The following is the letter of the late president of the United States, the venerable patriot John Adams, addressed to Daniel Wright and Erastus Lyman, esqrs. of Northampton, Massachusetts, in answer to a letter, dated March 3, 1809, which they addressed to him, at the desire of the republicans of that town, requesting him to express his opinion respecting the present circumstances of the nation, with regard to foreign powers, and domestic parties. Mr. Adams's letter was dated Quincy, March 13, and has the post-mark of the Quincy post office, and franked by Mr. Adams. The original is left at the post office, for the inspection of those who may wish to see it.

Quincy, March 13, 1809.

"GENTLEMEN—I have received your very civil letter of the 3d of this month with emotions very similar to those which I felt many years ago upon the following occasion.

Returning from Holland to Paris in seventeen hundred and eighty four, I was invited to dine, with my wife and daughter, by the baron de Stael, ambassador from Sweden. As I was the first of the corps diplomatique who arrived, the ambassador was shewing me a fine portrait of the king of Sweden,

his master, when the count Deodat, ambassador from the elector of Saxony, came in. After compliments to De Stael, Deodat turned to me, whom he had known several years before, and the following dialogue ensued.

Deodati. Very well! Mr. Adams! You are a republican I suppose?

Adams. You are in the right Mr. ambassador, I have the honor to be a republican.

Deodati. And your countrymen are republicans, and your government is republican?

Adams. Certainly, My countrymen are republicans, and our government is republican.

Deodati. And you have made your countrymen and government republican?

Adams. Not at all, sir, my country and its government have been republican from the origin, and long before I was born. Deodati. Very well! You at least have made your country very celebrated. You have made it independent. You have made an astonishing treaty with Holland. You have made a marvellous peace with England. You have made her acknowledge your independence, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I beg your pardon, sir, you are too polite—You do me too much honor, I have no pretensions to have performed all those great achievements. I have acted a part in some of these affairs, but—

Deodati. But—Very well—I will now tell you the recompence you will receive for all that you have done.

Adams. I shall be very glad to hear your prognostications concerning my destiny.

Deodati. Your fortune will be that of all the republicans—Of Aristides, of Phocion, of Miltiades, of Scipio, &c. &c. &c.

Adams. I believe it. Deodati. You believe it?

Deodati. Yes. Deodati. You will experience all the ingratitude, all the injustice of the ancient republicans.

Adams. I expect it and always have expected it.

Deodati. You will be ill treated, hated, despised and persecuted.

Adams. I have no doubt of all that. It is in the ordinary nature and course of things.

Deodati. Your virtue must be very heroic or your philosophy Stoical, to undertake all these adventures, with your eyes open for such a reward.

So much for Deodati and his warning voice, and so much for my well grounded anticipations.

This is no fabulous dialogue of the dead—but strict historical truth.

A curious coalition of French and English emissaries with federal and republican libellers have so completely fulfilled the prophecy of Deodat and my own forebodings, so totally destroyed my reputation by their calumnies, that I have now neither power nor influence to do any thing for my country, to assist her present distresses, or guard her against future calamities.

Nothing now remains to me but the right of private judgment, and that I exercise freely, and communicate my sentiments as freely to those who wish to know them.

I am, *totus viribus*, (with my whole strength,) against any division of the union, by the North River; or by Delaware River, or by the Potomac, or any other river, or by any chain of mountains. I am for maintaining the independence of the nation at all events.

I am no advocate for Mr. Gore's declaration of war against France—Knowing, as I do, from personal experience, the mutually friendly dispositions between the people of France and the people of America, (Bonaparte

out of the question, I should be very sorry to see them converted into ill-will, and our old English prejudices revived. Lating injuries and misfortunes would arise to this country from such a change.

I am avers also to war with England, and wish to maintain our neutrality as long as possible, without conceding important principles.—If either of the belligerent powers force us into a war, I am for fighting that power, whichever it may be.

I always consider the whole nation as my children—but they have almost all proved unfaithful to me.—You two gentlemen are almost the only ones out of my own house, who have for a long time, and I thank you for it, expressed a filial affection for,

JOHN ADAMS.

From the Philadelphia True American of March 27.

On Friday last, the judge of the district court of the U. States for the Pennsylvania district, in obedience to the peremptory mandamus from the supreme court of the U. S. in the case of Olmstead and others against the representatives of the late David Rittenhouse, esq. directed an attachment to issue against the daughters of Mr. Rittenhouse, who are executrices of his estate, to compel them to perform the decree made against them some years ago.

On the morning of that day a detachment of Pennsylvania militia, under the direction of Gen. Bright, who had previous orders from the governor of this state to that effect, paraded in front of the dwellings of the ladies above mentioned, at the corner of Arch and Seventh streets, for the purpose of resisting the marshal of the U. S. in the execution of his process against them. A house in the neighborhood was hired as a guard house for the use of the men, and sentinels were placed before the dwellings occupied by the ladies. The guards were regularly relieved during that day and night, and the morning of Saturday.

On Saturday morning about 12 o'clock, John Smith, esq. marshal of this district, having received the process above mentioned, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Sergeant, one of the ladies, attended by his two deputies, to execute it. When he was within 10 or 15 feet of the door, the sentinel presented his bayonet at the marshal's breast and ordered him to proceed no further. The marshal asked him if he knew who he was. The sentinel replied—I cannot know any man; my duty is to prevent any person from going into that house, and I will do my duty Mr. Smith told him that he was the marshal of the U. S. come to execute process. By this time the officer of the guard, with a file of men came up, cleared the pavement of all except the marshal and a few who were in his company. The marshal, who had never moved from the spot in which he had halted when the sentinel first presented his bayonet, and had behaved with great coolness, and firmness, now addressed the officer and told him who he was, and that he had come to execute process, which he would do at the risk of his life. He then attempted to make towards the door, but was prevented by the men who were ordered to charge bayonet and resist him. The marshal finding that he was opposed by a body of men in military array, demanded of the officer then present, the name of his superior officer, and was informed that it was Gen. Bright, who was sent for.—In the mean time, the marshal caused the names of all the men who were in uniform, and had then, with hostile weapons, opposed the execution of the laws, to be taken down to be reported to the proper tribunal.

In about half an hour, Gen. Bright appeared and immediately ordered the men who were then at a shoulder, to charge bayonet. The marshal against whose breast the bayonets were charged and who could not have advanced six inches without danger to his life, demanded of Gen. Bright, if he knew that he was marshal of the U. S. of this district.—Gen. Bright replied yes. The marshal then read aloud his writ and declared he would execute it at the peril of his life, at the same time made an attempt to move forward.—Bright said, "at the peril of your life

do it," and immediately a bayonet was charged at him so close as to touch his breast.

The marshal then read aloud to the soldiers and people his commission as marshal of the U. S. for this district, and addressed them in the following words, as nearly as we can remember them.

"Fellow Citizens—

"Imperious duty commands my attendance at this time and place, in order to execute the process now in my hand, and which has been issued by virtue of a mandate from the highest judicial tribunal of our country. In the performance of my duty, I shall be governed by prudence and discretion, and withal by that firmness which should at all times influence those who are intrusted officially with the execution of the laws. It is with painful regret I view the collision existing between the late & the paramount authority of the U. S. and it will become the serious consideration of those of my fellow-citizens who now appear in military array, how far they may consider themselves authorized or justified in resisting the laws of the land. The love of country and a due sense of duty, I hope will induce those who I now more particularly address, to withdraw themselves from the opposition now made to the performance of my public duty—for be it known to you, that the constitution and laws of the U. S. consider an opposition to the execution of the laws by military force as TREASON, and any forcible opposition to the execution of judicial process, as a high misdemeanor. The situation in which you are placed is a serious one, and should excite reflection and deliberation; for deliberation time is necessary, which if you require, will be granted. For I now solemnly declare my intention of eventually executing the process in this case, which has excited so much serious apprehension for the peace and welfare of our common country. My duty will require of me the raising of the posse of the district, if the opposition is not withdrawn, of which power I shall avail myself, if necessary, in enforcing the mandate of the laws."

The marshal then asked general Bright, if he wanted time to deliberate. He replied no I am ready and determined to resist. In the name and by the authority of the U. S. said the marshal, addressing the soldiers, I command you to lay down your arms, and permit me to proceed. In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist him, replied Gen. Bright, in which he was obeyed. The marshal finding it impossible to serve his process at this place, proceeded to the house of Mrs. Waters, where he again attempted to serve it, but was again resisted and compelled to retire. Troops are still stationed there, and we learn that the Philadelphia Legion has been ordered out to oppose the marshal whenever he shall again attempt to serve his process, which we understand he will do with a posse unless the money is paid.

Had there been any wisdom or foresight in our legislature, this disgraceful scene might have been avoided and we do hope, that even yet, justice may be done to Olmstead, and the honor of the state preserved from complete disgrace.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.

By the Spanish schooner Deloces, 27 days from Porto Rico, it is reported, that accounts from Spain, as late as February 3, had been received there, which announced the defeat of the French by the combined Spanish and British armies.—We have seen no letters that notice this intelligence—and therefore cannot vouch for its authenticity.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated January 28, 1809.

"No regular couriers have been received by the government from general Romana, but it has information from Madrid dated to about the 19th instant, which puts beyond doubt that there has been a general and very severe action between the grand corps of the French army and the united Spanish and British; this took place on the beginning of the month and continued at intervals through several days—on

the 2d and 4th of the month, on the 2d more particularly, the contest was very bloody; finally, the emperor having received a large reinforcement, general Romana found it proper to retire, first to the mountains of Leon, and since then he has taken good positions on the borders of Galicia and Asturias: the loss on either side in these engagements, is estimated at from 6 to 8000 men; on the side of the French Marshal Lefebvre was killed, and as is believed, three or four other generals wounded or prisoners. The Emperor's plan seems to have been at once to cut off the communication of the British with the sea & to separate their army from the Spanish—the operation has so far failed.

"The reports from Madrid are of the most disagreeable kind—it is represented to be in a most frightful situation of contumelation and disorder, that there has been another movement of the people against the French, in which a great number on either side were killed—all the shops remain shut, many of them as well as private houses have been seceded—all the convents of men and women, (as well as in Castile generally) have been abandoned by the religious—assassinations in the streets take place every night—in fine that it is a place full of horrors. Monitor.

CHARLES TOWN, April 7.

The friends of the republican interest in a certain part of this county, not two miles distant from the White House, are respectfully cautioned, to guard against the artful insinuations of a certain deputy sheriff, who once resided amongst them, and who has lately visited them, under the pretext of doing his official duties; but in truth, to infill poison into their minds, which he does, with a slyness peculiar to himself. Whilst this gentleman appears to slide quietly among his fellow-men, scarcely opening his mouth, except, to 'ax a little favor,' he is notwithstanding, among the most active, tho' the least suspected agents of federalism.

More Long Faces.

The following is a statement of the polls at the close of the election in Frederick county, on Monday last.

Congress.	
J. Smith, Rep.	523
R. Page, Fed.	168
Assembly.	
C. Brent, Rep.	452
Wm. Cattleman, Rep.	434
E. Smith, Fed.	294
J. Milton, Fed.	283

This augurs well for Tuesday next—we shall have a quiet Town for three days at least.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, (which we are advised is likely to become a law) the effect of which will be to insure a present compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court of the U. States in the case of Olmstead by an appropriation to indemnify the Executrices of David Rittenhouse. The principal reasons assigned in the preamble for this bill are, that "all embarrassments may be removed," and that "the firm attachment which Pennsylvania has always displayed towards the federal union requires that an unseasonable conflict with the constituted authorities of the federal government should, if possible, be avoided, more especially at the present moment of internal as well as external peril."

Nat. Intel.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

Were men's words the only key to their hearts, how impenetrable would the darkness of that organ be? But, fortunately, however thick the veil of words may be, which men try to draw over their principles and designs, their actions never fail to turn it completely aside. We do not in the moral, any more than in the natural world, gather grapes from the thorn, or figs from the thistle. The moral tree produces, with equal uniformity as the natural, its own peculiar fruit: and the field of history, as well as daily observation, presents genuine specimens of almost every sort. Attending to their several

productions, we are enabled to make important distinctions, to discriminate the spurious from the real. When men pretend to virtues which they possess not, to be actuated by principles which inhabit not their breasts, we have only to compare their actions with the genuine effects of the virtues, to detect the imposition (stands detected at once. To this simple but infallible test, your interest, your duty, your safety, require you, my fellow citizens, on this occasion, to bring the political exertions which agitate the community. There are but two or three principles to which they can be ascribed. They must arise from genuine patriotism, from self aggrandizement, or deadly hatred to opponents. From which of these sources, they do really spring, can safely and satisfactorily be described, only by comparing the quality & the quantity of the exertions made, with the fruits of the principles from which they must proceed. Genuine patriotism, a disinterested concern for the welfare of one's country, has, in all ages, been accompanied by modesty, candor, liberality of sentiment, a disposition to do justice to men of opposite opinions, an ardent desire of public tranquility, a strict regard to truth, an abhorrence of misrepresentation, and even a certain diffidence of self-capacity. A disinterested regard for the happiness of one's country, never fails to inspire the man, in whom it resides, with more or less reluctance to draw the awful responsibility of its interests on his hands. When the famous Spartan engaged the defence of Thermopylae, it was not, till after an honest and diligent search for a better man. Instead therefore of laboring to thrust others out of office, it will be the unanimous employment of the genuine patriot, to lend all the aid and counsel in his power, to render their official toils successful.—True patriotism, like true charity, of which it is indeed an eminent branch, suffereth long, and is kind; enviaeth not; vaunteth not itself; is not puffed up; doth not behave itself unseemly; seeketh not its own; is not easily provoked; thinketh not evil; rejoiceth not in iniquity; but rejoiceth in the truth; beareth all things; hopeth in all things; endureth all things. Whilst the patriotism of the ringleaders of the Federal party, will stand approved, or condemned, when tried by this plain test, it is for you, fellow citizens, to decide. It is yours to weigh their modestly, their candor, their liberality of sentiment, their disposition to do justice to their opponents, their desire and their endeavor to preserve the public tranquility, to support truth, discourage misrepresentation, and decently to disfranchise their own capacities. It is yours to compare these genuine fruits of real patriotism, with the qualities of their exertion, and to determine, whether their exertions ought to be regarded as the fruit of that noble flock, or the genuine offspring of self-aggrandizement and bitter envy. Their conduct, both in and out of congress, is before you. It is yours, seriously and deliberately to enquire, by whose influence have the measures of your government been defeated, by whom have its unity and peace been threatened; and to whose agency ought all the consequences, which may ensue the defeat of governmental measures, to be ascribed: If war, with all its horrors, should result from the defeat of the peaceable measures adopted for the procurement of redress of wrongs, who, in truth, ought to be held responsible for it? Certainly that party who have left no stone unturned, to defeat those measures. But fellow citizens, should truth, upon a fair comparison of federal exertions with the characters of genuine patriotism (and this comparison most of you have it in your power to make, the means employed to seduce you to support their cause being well known to each of you) compel you to refer them, not to your country, but to rancorous passions, and sordid self interests, it becomes you to pause and enquire, whether men, actuated by the gratification of their passions, and promotion of their interest, in their attempt to climb into office, can be expected to abandon these principles, and become genuine patriots, when raised to power. This is an important enquiry indeed: for should no such intricate supereve, it

A FARMER,

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

It was my intention to have remained a silent spectator during the struggle for political ascendancy in this county and district; but being a witness to, in some instances, and correctly informed in others, of the improper conduct of some of the Federalists of this county, whose wealth and standing in society as men is well calculated to impose upon the good citizens of this district, I think it advisable to exhibit to the public view in their true dress, what their fellow citizens may have an opportunity of determining who is most deserving of their confidence, the Republican or Federalist. I very well know that if I do not make truth my guide, my end cannot be accomplished; I am therefore fully prepared to put to silence the efforts, false assertions and ribaldry contained in a publication in the Berkeley and Jefferson Intelligencer of the 24th ultimo, signed a Federalist. That Federalist has given an unworthy statement of the conversation which passed between Mr. H. S. Turner and Mr. B. Taylor, at Anderson's tavern. I must believe, or I must entirely discredit the certificate herewith appended. However *impenetrable* the private reputation of the friend of Federalist may be, *"to the shafts of calumny"* and however deeply rooted his hatred to the republican party—Federalist in his zeal for his friend has disgraced himself by his feeble effort to heap unprovoked abuse on the heads of innocent individuals. No democratic magistrates were present at the federal meeting at Anderson's. Abram Davenport and Geo. North were in the house, and were invited to attend the meeting by Daniel Collett, but they did not enter the room where the caucus was held, much less did they "indecently intrude" themselves with a view to frustrate the object of the meeting." It is equally unfounded in fact that the aid of a non-resident citizen was solicited, and refused to effect resolutions at the meeting when Col. Morrow was nominated as the republican candidate for congress—"a task to which the concentrated talents of democracy were unequal" in the estimation of Federalist. But if any member of that meeting has been vain enough to believe that he was the only person present who was capable of such an Herculean task, & has been so indiscreet as to make any such communication to Federalist, he is welcome to all the exquisite sensations which his vanity can afford him, while writing under the detection of the want of truth, and Federalist to all the pleasure of relating a falsehood.—For it is asserted most positively that no such aid was offered to, or solicited by that meeting. Let Federalists let the citizens of the county and district review the resolutions which emanated from that meeting, and which were drawn up by a gentleman who is not vain of his talents, and see if they will not gain by a comparison with the verbose still of Federalist or his friend. Federalist is vain, he is arrogant, and puts down more to the account of his understanding than his neighbors are willing to give him credit for—he had better beware least from the height to which his vanity has raised him; he may be precipitated with a velocity that will crush him. What he has said with respect to Mr. Taylor and his intrigue in the passage of the general ticket law is a tale for which we have only the assertion of Federalist.—But that the law in question was produced by the conduct of the eastern states is an undeniable fact. In Massachusetts and Connecticut, two of the largest eastern states, the electors to choose a President and Vice President were either chosen by the legislature or by a general

ticket, and a majority of the citizens of those states being federal, the electors were uniformly of the same political character, so that the whole weight of the republican interest was swallowed up by Federal intrigue. Virginia elected her electors by districts. Political opinions in this state being considerably diversified, some of the districts chose Federal electors. It followed then by the conduct of her sister states, (where the majority were in favor of Federalism) that she lost in the electoral college, the weight to which her rank in the union entitled her; nor was it possible for her to regain her influence but by resorting to the measures practised by her confederates. Thus was the general ticket law brought into existence, whereby Virginia being decidedly a republican state, her electors will be republican and to that law are we considerably indebted for a republican President.

As for the secretary of the Shepherds' own resolutions, he has not denied that he is a monarchist—nor dare he do it, because he is aware that it can be proven upon him. That he is worse than a monarchist, every lover of his country must admit who will read the certificate of Philip Engle, herewith annexed. The secretary has endeavored to bolster his military fame by a certificate from Major Posey; but he has chosen a most unfortunate prop. That certificate proves that at a time which "tried men's souls," which put to the test the patriotism of every American, he thought it advisable to solicit leave to retire as a supernumerary officer of the Virginia line. The history of that transaction is simply this—Mr. Shepherd, as was stated by Citizen, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, in 76. He left New York on p. role; and in 79 on his return to N. York, at Middlebrook, he understood that he was exchanging, and that some of the officers of the Virginia line were about to be deranged. He well knew that the derangement would fall on the younger officers in each grade, yet he being the oldest captain, being the commander in chief to let him go home. I was young at that time, yet I well recollect, that it was a source of great mortification to every deranged officer, Mr. Shepherd excepted.—And had his soul been lighted up with a torch from the altar of liberty, he would not at a time when his country was most in want of the aid of her best and ablest support her, have snaked into the back ground. If Mr. Engle speaks truth, his hatred to republican liberty is still more fully depicted. He saw (and must have seen with regret) the growing influence of republicanism, and therefore sought to put at the first, though even distant prospect of its overthrow—"Mr. Burr is right," because the good old maxim is "divide & conquer." If Gen. Washington was a monarchist, if he was a favourer of a division of the unit, a friend to insurrection, and opposition to the laws of the United States, then are Mr. Shepherd and his adherents imitators of him—but in my estimation they are his basest calumniators.

PHILO CITIZEN.

In November 1808, I rept into Mr. J. Anderson's tavern, in Charlestown, where I found Mr. B. Taylor and H. S. Turner engaged in a political conversation, which drew my attention, knowing them both to be federalists. H. S. Turner said the Federalists of Virginia were right in supporting Munroe, in order to aid the election of the federal candidate for President. Mr. B. Taylor said he never wished to see his party rise by intrigue. H. S. Turner replied that the prevailing party (Republicans) could not be put down except by intrigue, and that he would join in any that would aid the federal cause. Mr. B. Taylor said he call'd himself a federalist, & he would be sorry to see his party rise except by fair and honorable means.

JAMES HITE.

In presence of GEO. NORTH, Charlestown, March 27th, 1809.

We do certify that the above statement of the conversation that happened between Mr. B. Taylor and H. S. Turner, contains in substance the truth so far as we know and believe.

Thomas Smallwood, Cyrus Saunders,

In presence of GEO. NORTH, Charlestown, March 27th, 1809.

Philip Engle says, in presence of Geo. North, that in April, 1807, when coming to the election in company with Abraham Shepherd, he the said Shepherd, said that Col. Burr was right—that the United States was too large. Certified this 22d day of March, 1809.

PHILIP ENGLE.

Sailed from New-York, on the 24th ult. in the afternoon, with a fair wind the Dispatch ships Pacific and Mentor, for Falmouth and L'Orient.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at this place, which if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.	L.
John Anderson,	George Lyons,
James Anderson,	Christian Lower,
Jose Adams,	John Lock, Sen.
Isaac Allen,	Christian Leonard.
B.	M.
Weldron Brinton,	Jesse Moore, 2.
John Bell,	John M'Intosh,
J. & D. Brown,	John Malony,
Geo. Bayor,	James Milton,
Nelly Berry,	William Malin.
Zachariah Buckmaster,	Samuel Oflatt,
Joseph Brown,	James M. Oflatt,
Thos. Blackburn,	Robert Pyle,
C.	P.
John Clemens,	David Pussy,
Isaac Cary,	Col. James Perry.
Richard Cherry,	R.
Benj. Crutchwell,	Drusilla Rutherford,
Alexander Crawford,	Thomas Riley,
William Connell,	S.
Barnehart Collier,	John Sweeney,
Mrs. H. Christian,	Godfrey Shephard, 2.
Mrs. Eliza C. Craghill,	Abram Sellar, jr.
Elij. Chamberlin,	Robert Shirley, 2.
D.	H.
Thos. Dennison,	Henry E. Skaggs,
John Davenport,	John Saunders,
E.	North and Smallwood, 3.
Jacob Eversole,	Benj. R. Saunders,
John Evans,	John Spangler.
Jacob Eles, 2.	T.
F.	Francis Tillett,
Isaac Freeman,	William Tate, 2.
G.	Robert Tabb, 2.
William Gibson,	Miss Lucy Talberd,
Gabriel Greenfield	John Throckmorton.
James Glenn,	V.
H.	William Vestal.
James Hite, 4.	W.
Joseph Hite,	John W. Ware, 2.
John Hanie, 9.	Samuel Washington, 2.
Nathan Haines jr.	Mrs. Lydia Williams, 2.
Jehu Hale,	Adam Weaver,
James Hurst,	James Wallingsford,
George Hite,	John Wood,
Eleanor J. Hunter,	Thomas Wood,
I.	George Wood,
Mrs. Mary Inglish,	Thomas White,
John Inglish,	George Work,
Miss Mary Johnson,	Topson Williams,
Reuben Jourdan,	Benjamin Wilson,
William Jeans,	Carver Willis,
Cornelius Johnston,	William Wallace.
K.	JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M.
James King,	Charlestown, April 7, 1809.
Thomas Keyes,	MONTEZUMA,

A remarkable fine Jack Ass, descended from the Knight of Malta, and bred by General Washington, of Mount Vernon, will stand the present season at my stable, and be let to mares at Five Dollars, and twenty-five cents to the groom; (a lower price than any Jack of his value in Virginia ever covered at) but if any persons within a few miles will to put mares, to whom it might be inconvenient to send from home, the Jack for their accommodation shall occasionally, and at proper intervals attend at their houses.—In point of size, and docility of temper and disposition his mules are unsurpassed. As a sure foal getter there is no horse that deserves to rank higher, for proof of which I refer to Beverly Whiting and William Byrd Page, Esqrs. and to Alexander Cleveland and my overseer, who have known him for two years, as well as to the subjoined certificate.—If there are those who entertain a different impression, their opinions are founded on disappointments arising from the abuse and mismanagement of their mares, and not from any defect or fault of the Jack.

H. S. TURNER.

Wheatland, March 30, 1809.

June 3, 1806.

We have seen mules gotten by the Jack Montezuma, lately sold by Thomas Turner to Henry S. Turner, and do certify that they are in every respect uncommonly promising.

Turner Dixon, Thomas Miller, John T. Lomax, Robert G. Kabb.

Notice.

THE lovers of Sacred Music are informed that Mr. Lacy will open a Vocal Music School, on Saturday the 22d instant, at the Court House in Charlestown, which he will attend thirteen evenings from two o'clock till six, each day, to the quarter. Terms of tuition two dollars per quarter, for each scholar.

Charlestown, April 7, 1809.

The Celebrated Imported Horse,

NORTH STAR,

WILL stand the ensuing season, at Mr. John Anderson's stable in Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia, from the first of April until the first of July, and cover mares at Ten Dollars the season, payable on the first day of September next; Six Dollars (cash) the single leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure a colt, to be paid as soon as the mare is known to be with foal, the owner parting with the mare or removing her forfeits the insurance money; and in all cases Half a Dollar to the Groom; to be paid when the mare is put to the horse. The colts of this horse are all so very promising that they will fully recommend him, wherever they are known. He is a beautiful dark bay, rising 12 years, and in size, make, muscle, bone, and correct movement, equal, if not superior to any horse on the continent of America. He is allowed by the first judges, to be better formed for the improvement of the American breed of horses, than any horse ever imported; seventeen hands high, elegantly proportioned, of great strength, and moves uncommonly light, and with speed in all his gaits. His sire was Sir John Penniman's renowned horse, North Star, who was got by Sir William Middleton's Match'em, out of Col. Hawe's famous mare, Lass of the Mill. The dam of North Star was got by the Duke of Grafton's Florizel, out of a Yorkhire mare.

Great care will be taken of mares sent, but no responsibility for accidents.

GEORGE BELTZHOOPER.

March 27, 1809.

This is to certify, that I purchased the horse, North Star, of Mr. Moorcroft, Oxford Street, London, in the summer of the year 1801.—That I thipt him, with the horse Goldfinder, now at Frederick, in Maryland, on board the ship Juno, Capt. Stevens, bound to New-York, where he was landed in November, 1801. North Star was only four years old when I purchased him.

JOHN COLES.

New-London, (Conn.) May 5, 1803.

The subscribers hereby certify, that they have seen several of the North Star colts, and are of opinion that they are excelled by none in this neighborhood, for muscle, bone and movement. We have known some of them to sell at three years old, for 600 dollars, and 800 dollars have been refused for one of that age.

John Bear, Andrew Graff, Jacob Graff, Adam Raigart, jun.

March 1, 1806.

I do hereby certify that John T. Mason, Esq. sent two mares last season to North Star, each foaled a horse colt, which in my opinion is not excelled in point of size, figure and form by any colts of their age on the continent. I have also seen several others of his colts, all of which confirm North Star to be a superior foal getter.

M. BAXLEY, Agent for John T. Mason, Esq. Washington county, Maryland.

April 10, 1808.

Public Sale.

ON Tuesday the 11th of April next (being the 1st day of court) will positively be offered for sale, at John Anderson's tavern, in Charlestown, several good FEATHER BEDS, a number of BOOKS, and several other articles, on a credit of nine months—bonds with approved security will be required. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock. TH. HAMMOND.

March 24, 1809.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 55.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the EASTERN ARGUS.

AN ODE,  
FOR THE VOLUNTEERS OF 1869.  
Awake! awake! the bugles sound!  
The drum and trumpet repeat th' alarms,  
The hills and valleys echo round,  
To arms! Columbia's Sons to arms!

From eastern realms a lawless band,  
Assail our rights, invade our shore;  
No sacred ties restrain their hand,  
Or check their cannon's murdering roar.

And shall we shrink at Britain's frown,  
Or bend to haughty France the knee?  
Their lordly mandates meekly own,  
Which drive our flag from every sea?

Forbid it pride—forbid it heaven!  
Forbid it every patriot tie!  
Our country's rights by God were given;  
With them we'll live—for them we'll die.

Where are our fathers, once so brave,  
Who boldly fac'd war's dread alarms;  
Impetuous rush'd, our land to save,  
And check'd the tyrant's bristling arms?

Alas, they're gone! the green grass  
Plays  
Above the mansions of the dead;  
Waves when the morn expands her  
rays,  
And flakes the dew-drop on their head.

But WE survive, their valiant race,  
To meet the invader's proud array;  
With foreign blood our path to trace,  
When conquering standards point the way.

And let them come! our eagles dire,  
Which furl ere now a valiant foe;  
With fury thrall our troops inspire,  
To lay the bold assailants low.

Then blow the war note, join the ring,  
Let fear and care be absent here;  
Let banners float on curling wing,  
And all our ranks in arms appear.

And raise the helmet, point the lance,  
Let stern vindictive valor glow;  
Circle our stripes in myric dance,  
And breathe this patriotic vow—

"No foreign lord shall rule our land,  
No foreign yoke shall load our clime;  
WE swear it by the sainted band,  
Who died, defending freedom's shrine!"

Awake! awake! the bugles sound;  
The drum & trumpet repeat th' alarms;  
The hills and valleys echo round,  
To arms! Columbia's Sons, to arms!

Prize Medal—The Medical Society of Philadelphia being desirous to promote the cultivation of experimental medicine, and conceiving that their views in this respect may be best effected by holding out as an incentive to individual enterprise some token of distinction, have resolved to offer a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars, for such an essay as may meet with their approbation on the following question:

What is the process which nature employs to nourish the Fetus in Utero?

The Society, in order to prevent any mistake or perplexity, now explicitly state the regulations which they have adopted, and mean strictly to observe,

First—That the essays for the medal must be inquiries into the subject, conducted by experiments, pertinently devised and accurately executed.

Second—That the essays must be written in the English language.

Third—That the essays must be transmitted post paid, to either of the corresponding secretaries of the Society, Dr. Joseph Klapp, or Dr. Samuel Benezet, in time to be received on or before the first day of December next.

Fourth—That with each essay the name of the author must be sent in a separate enclosure, not to be opened by the Society unless the medal shall be awarded to the essay.

Fifth—That in case the author of

one of the essays shall disclose, or cause his name to be disclosed, the Society deeming his pretensions to the medal to be thereby forfeited, will discard his essay from their adjudication.  
JAMES SMITH,  
Recording Secretary.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 20, 1869.  
Such printers in the U. States as are friendly to science, are requested to insert the above in their papers.

## THE FULL-BRED HORSE ARAB;

WILL stand again the ensuing season at my farm near Charles-Town. He is an elegant Bay, and handsomely marked, in form and action exceeded by no horse, and fully sixteen hands high.

### PEDIGREE.

"I do hereby certify that the bay colt (Arab) was foaled my property, on the 9th of June, 1864, that he was out of my Shark mare Betsy Lewis, by the celebrated imported horse Bedford, Betsy Lewis by the noted imported horse Shark, her dam (bred by Gen. Spotswood) by Lindsey's Arabian, grandam by Mark Anthony, g. g. dam by Silver Eye, g. g. g. dam by Crawford, g. g. g. g. dam by Janus, g. g. g. g. g. dam was an imported mare. Given under my hand, this 5th day of December, 1866.

WILLIAM HERNDON."

The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season beginning the 15th of this month, and ending the 31st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars for those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind.—Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, March 8, 1869.

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has opened a House of Entertainment in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the stand formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, as also good tables, a careful and sober hollier, &c. the humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1869.

## The Embargo is off, NOW FOR A BARGAIN.

The subscriber wishes to sell his House and Lot, in this place, situated in the most central part of the town, between Mr. John Anderson's tavern and the Market house, and adjacent to both. He will take a black boy or girl slave in part, and will give a bargain of his property.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK.

Charlestown, March 17, 1869.

## Stray Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, some time in May or June last.

A SORREL STUD COLT, three years old next spring, flaxen mane and tail, a small star and snip on his nose, and a black spot on the near hind leg above the ham joint. Appraised to 15 dollars.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.

Bower Plantation,  
Jefferson Co. Feb. 17, 1869.

## Look Here.

Some time in the month of January last, a negro man, who said he belonged to James Clare, living in the neighborhood of Bullsken, received a feather bed from the subscriber, for the purpose of conveying it to Alexandria, to which place the negro was then going with a load of flour—he was directed to deliver the bed at Jas. Anderson's flour store, in Alexandria, but which he never did, and on enquiry I find that he does not belong to the person above-mentioned. There was a white man with a waggon and team in company with the negro when he received the bed, and assisted him in putting it in his waggon. Any person giving information of said bed or negro, shall be handsomely rewarded.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.  
Charlestown, March 10, 1869.

## Land for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell the farm whereon he now lives, lying on the west side of the Warm Spring road, within one mile of capt. Walpert's tavern, five miles from Shepherdstown, six from Martinsburgh and six from Lee town, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres of the first rate limestone land—the soil is not exceeded by any in the state of Virginia.—About one half of said farm is cleared and in a high state of cultivation, the residue clothed with excellent timber. There are on the premises a large and convenient frame dwelling house two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining it, an excellent smoke house, barn and other out houses, and a good well of never failing water—Also an excellent orchard of apple trees and a number of cherry trees. Any person inclining to purchase, is requested to call on the subscriber, who will at any time show the premises, and make known the terms of sale.

JOHN WATSON.

March 10, 1869.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscriber as soon as possible, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly proven, as it is necessary that the affairs of the estate should be settled.  
M. RANSON, Adm'or.  
February 17, 1869.

## JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that in addition to plain work he has commenced the Carpet, Carpet and Counterpane weaving, on the back street near Mr. Matthew Frame's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favor him with their custom. He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for past favors, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him. Work will be done on reasonable terms for cash or country produce.  
Charles-Town, March 3, 1869.

## A SMART BOY,

About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

## BOATING

FROM HARPER'S FERRY. THE subscribers having made arrangements for boating flour and other produce, are now ready to receive and forward immediately any articles intended for Georgetown, City of Washington or Alexandria. They have determined to use every exertion to have flour delivered in as nice order as when wagoned. The freight to Alexandria, including all charges, will be 95 cents per barrel—to Georgetown or the Commercial Company in the City of Washington, 86 cents, payable on delivery of the produce. As the price of flour is now up, and the river in good order for boating, gentlemen having flour ready would do well to send it on immediately.

JOHN WAGER, & Co.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 15, 1869.

## An Apprentice wanted AT THIS OFFICE.

March 29, 1869.

## HIBERNUS

WILL stand this season at Shannon Hill, at Eight Dollars the season, (dischargeable with Six Dollars if paid before the first day of September next.) Three dollars the leap, ready cash, if cash be not paid down, the leap to be considered for the season, and Twelve Dollars for insurance of a mare, retained by the owner, till it can be ascertained whether or not she is in foal.—The season to end the 15th of August.

This horse is in the highest vigour, and is a capital foal getter of the most useful horses; his colts are remarkably strong and handsome, and I have understood that some of them have sold for very great prices.

He was gotten by the famous imported horse Paymaster, one of the most valuable and best bred horses ever brought to this country; and from the most respectable information, I have reason to believe his dam also was thorough bred; but not having yet been furnished with her pedigree, I cannot put Hibernus at the price of a thorough bred horse. He therefore now stands cheaper than any horse of his value ever did, in this valley.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, March 24, 1869.

## KING JOE,

ONE of the finest Jack Asses in America, will stand at Shannon-Hill this season, to commence from the date hereof, and end the 15th of Aug. next. He is of the flock of Mount Vernon, thorough bred, and large of his age.

King Joe was gotten by Mr. Cuthbert's Columbus, (which was bred by the late Gen. Washington, and gotten by the Knight of Malta; his dam, the full sister of Compaund, gotten by the Royal Gift out of the Maltese Jenny.) The dam of King Joe was gotten by the Knight of Malta, out of the Maltese Jenny, both imported from Malta, and presented to the late General Washington, by the Marquis de la Fayette.—The Royal Gift was sent as a present from the King of Spain to Gen. Washington.

His terms are Ten Dollars a mare the season, (none by the leap) dischargeable with eight if paid within the season, and Fifty Dollars for the season of a Jenny; and double these sums respectively, for insurance.

F. FAIRFAX.

March 17, 1869.

## Public Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale, at the house of Mrs. Martha Flagg, in Charlestown, on Saturday the 8th day of April next, one negro woman, one riding horse, one table, one barrel plough, a quantity of oats, and some other articles belonging to the estate of Thomas Flagg, deceased. A credit will be given until the 1st day of January next, on all sums above five dollars, the purchasers giving bond with approved security.

M. RANSON, Adm'or.

March 24, 1869.

## YOUNG SOPUS

WILL stand this season at the following places, viz. at Mr. B. Beeler's mill, two miles from Charlestown, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Conway's tavern, near Hall's old mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays, and at Shutt's tavern in Shepherdstown, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at the low price of five dollars the season, dischargeable with four if paid within the season, two dollars the single leap, ready cash, and eight dollars for insurance, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with a mare insured, will forfeit the insurance. The season to commence the first of April, and end the first of July.

YOUNG SOPUS is a beautiful bay, sixteen hands three inches high, five years old, and noted for a good draught horse, he was got by the well known draught horse Sopus, near Chambersburg; (Penn.) out of a Chester Ball mare. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree any further, as his size and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge. Due attendance will be given at the above mentioned stands, except on public days, and the greatest care taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

JOHN CARLISLE.

March 29, 1869.

## List of Letters.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the post office at this place, which if not taken up on or before the first day of July next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A. John Anderson, James Anderson, Jose Adams, Isaac Allen,  
B. Weldon Brinton, John Bell, J. & D. Brown, Geo. Bayor, Nelly Berry, Zachariah Buckmaster, Joseph Brown, Thos. Blackburn,  
C. John Clemens, Isaac Cary, Richard Cherry, Benj. Crutchwell, Alexander Crawford, William Connell, Barnheart Cobler, Mrs. H. Christian, Mrs. Eliza C. Craghill, Elij. Chamberlin,  
D. Thos. Dennison, John Davenport,  
E. Jacob Eversole, John Evans, Jacob Eles,  
F. Isaac Freeman,  
G. William Gibson, Gabriel Greenfield, James Glenn,  
H. James Hite, 4, Joseph Hite, John Hanie, 9, Nathan Haines, Nathan Haines jr., Jehu Hite, James Hurff, George Hitz, Elenor J. Hunter,  
I. Miss Mary Johnson, Reuben Jourdan, William Jeans, Cornelius Johnson,  
K. James King, Thomas Keyes.

L. George Lyons, Christian Lower, John Lock, Sen. Christian Leonard,  
M. Jesse Moore, 2, John M'Intoch, John Malony, James Milton, William Malin,  
O. Samuel Offutt, James M. Offutt,  
P. Robert Pyle, David Pusay, Col. James Perry,  
R. Drusilla Rutherford, Thomas Riley,  
S. John Sweeney, Godfrey Shepherd, 2, Abram Sells, jr., Robert Shirley, 2, Henry E. Skaggs, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, 3, Benj. R. Saunders, John Spangler,  
T. Francis Tillet, William Tate, 2, Robert Tabb, 2, Miss Lucy Talberd, John Throckmorton,  
V. William Vestal,  
W. John W. Ware, 2, Samuel Washington, 2, Mrs. Lydia Williams, 2, Adam Weyer, James Wallingsford, John Wood, Thomas Wood, George Wood, Thomas White, George Williams, Tompson Williams, Benjamin Wilson, Carver Willis, William Wallace.

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met by Borgella and his troops, and placed themselves in ambush in the environs of Abricot. This maneuver proved successful; and at 9 in the morning of the 13th, Gommaud & his band were drawn up in order of review on the parade of Abricot.—The signal agreed on by Bellefleur, was, waving a white handkerchief and firing a cannon—at the moment he meant to cry out "Long Live Christophe," the better to deceive Gommaud. Unfortunately the last column of the Brigands, taking two soldiers prisoners, suspected the plot; and communicated their fears to their commander in chief, who accused Bellefleur of infidelity and treachery—called for fire to burn the place, and demanded possession of the Fort. Bellefleur, surrounded as he was with 500 enemies, and consequently placed in a most critical situation, succeeded, in dissuading Gommaud from a belief of his guilt, exclaiming that he was an officer of honor, and would rather blow his brains out than be suspected; and finally feigned to acquiesce in his demands. When on the point of putting the troops in possession of the Fort, he fired the fatal signal for massacre.—Francisque and Borgella, rushed upon them most furiously; but, the situation of Abricot not allowing the cavalry to be placed near enough in ambush, Gommaud, who began to show signs of uneasiness, with about 40 of his followers, escaped by the high road before the body of horse had time to come up, and cut them off. The remainder of the Brigands, to the number of 450 men, were massacred, among whom were his adjutant general Larouge, and 3 colonels. There were 428 muskets taken. The loss on the part of Gen. Francisque was 3 soldiers killed and 7 wounded, Larouge's head was brought on here, and fixed on a pole in the market-place, where it remains in terror for such of the cultivators as may come to town to market next Sunday morning.—The troops are still in pursuit of Gommaud.

"In the North, in consequence of a few days' indisposition of General Lamarre, Christophe had retaken all the Potts and laid siege to the Mole itself; but on the first of April, Lamarre made a sortie upon him, routed, and pursued his army for several leagues, retook his different posts, and 500 muskets. Christophe experienced a severe loss in these actions, in which Gen. Pierre Toussaint, governor of St. Marks, was materially wounded.

"To the East of Camp Marchand, Gilbert revolted, and cut his way thro' Port-au Prince, where he demanded succour. Gen. Bergerac Triche, at the head of a detachment of 350 men, was sent out with Gilbert, and they have since taken St. Michael, and sent 20 prisoners to Port-au Prince; they are joined by many insurgents of the North, and direct their march towards Grand Riviere, burning and revolutionizing the whole north."

The following just tribute from the Anti-Monarchist to the virtues of President Adams supersedes all necessity of comment on the letter given in our last. We have always considered Mr. Adams as an upright man. His letter puts a stamp upon his integrity.

The above letter of the venerable revolutionary Patriot John Adams, ought to be preserved as a lasting evidence of his unshaken patriotism. Superior to the calumnies of the day, he looks with the penetrating eye of a statesman into futurity. Perceiving the dangers which may befall his country from faction, from foreign attachments, and from wars, he warns his countrymen against the excesses into which they may be plunged by designing men.

The points established by this letter are important and deserving the serious attention of all friends to American independence. It appears, 1st. That like his great predecessor, Washington, he is opposed to a division of the States.

2d. That he is opposed to a declaration of WAR against France, as recommended by Mr. Gore to the Legislature of this State, at the last session.

3. That he is opposed to the doings of the legislature of this Commonwealth, at the last session, in as much as Mr. Gore's WAR REPORT has been accepted and approved of by that body.

4. That in accordance with the views of the present administration, he is for maintaining the "rights and independence of this country, at all events," and wishes to avoid war with both England and France, as long as possible, without sacrificing the essential interests of the nation.

Let not the people of Massachusetts be hurried into excesses by the intemperate proceedings of the State Legislature, who have declared "the laws of the union not to be binding," recommended a WAR with France, and endeavouring to prove, that there is a difference of interests between the people of New-England, and the people of the Southern States. Let Massachusetts rather listen to the counsels of the first revolutionary statesman and patriot. Let her regard the warning voice of a man grown grey in the services of his country, of one, who, aloof from party politics, can view the passing scenes with impartiality. The Romans had great respect for the counsels of the aged. Let us imitate their example, andarken to the advice of this venerable man, whose virtue is truly Roman.

It is to be regretted that he ever placed confidence in Pickering and Hamilton, as he thereby subjected himself to the unmerited abuse of some republicans who had always respected his revolutionary services. Surrounded by a British faction, it was difficult for him to extricate himself from their toils. Yet at the close of his administration, by dismissing Pickering, and others of the same stamp, from his councils, he made a noble sacrifice on the altar of patriotism. Since that time he has been slighted, and calumniated by the leading federalists, or rather, by the Essex Junto, who now control the federal party. The republicans, on the contrary, hail him as the firm revolutionary whig, the enlightened statesman and honest man.

No man has seen greater fluctuations in the conduct of the federalists, than John Adams. When he was a friend of Alien and Sedition laws, of excise taxes and a navy; he was the idol of the party.

But when he penetrated into their designs of involving the United States in a war with France—when he declared in his speech, "that if France would give explicit assurances of receiving a minister from this country, with due respect, he would send one"—sent a minister in consequence of these assurances, and concluded a convention with her—he was denounced by Alexander Hamilton, in his celebrated Letter "concerning the public conduct and character of John Adams, Esq." for insincerity, "desultoriness" and apofatasy. When Mr. A. sees that the same views are now entertained by the same party, and he dares to place himself in opposition to the views of Pickering, Gore and the Essex Junto, all his standing and reputation with them is gone forever.—Mark the unqualified terms in which the Boston Centinel "damns him to everlasting fame," for the candid letter which he has lately written on public matters:

"We have heretofore preserved an unabated respect for the character of

the late President; but we must say, that thus to lend himself to a party which has loaded him with their execrations and charges, and which he has repeatedly denounced as the worst enemies of their country, solely to serve electioneering purposes, is a degradation of conduct unworthy a statesman and a philosopher; and which must blot his fame to all posterity."

Does not every man see the key to these proceedings? So long as Mr. Adams lent his name and countenance to bad men and bad measures, he was an idol. But he saw their views—he flopt. And because he was determined not to go as far as these men wished him, he becomes the sport of all their resentment and malice. Enquirer.

OLMSTEAD'S CASE.  
Philadelphia, April 5.

At the district court, held yesterday morning before Judge Peters, the marshal made a statement under oath, of the manner in which he was resisted on the 25th ult. by gen. Bright, and others under his command in military array, in his attempt to serve the process of the court, in the case of Olmstead and others, against the representatives of the late David Kittenhouse, Esq. Upon this statement, the Judge, in compliance with his duty, issued his warrants against the said Michael Bright, and those under his command on that day, (the names having been returned to the Judge) for resisting the process of the court. The attorney of the district, Mr. Dallas, declared it to be the intention of the government of the United States to support and maintain the power of their courts, and enforce their process, and that the late outrage against the laws of the United States should not pass unnoticed.

The violators of the law, will, if arrested, be indicted before the circuit court, which begins on Tuesday next, for a violation of an act of Congress, passed April 30, 1790. By this act, all persons who are guilty of resisting the judicial process of any of the courts of the United States, are liable to be imprisoned for a term not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

The bill, relative to Olmstead's case, has passed both branches of the legislature of Pennsylvania. It requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law. This it is most probable has been done before this time, and it now remains for the Governor to pay the money or induce civil broil.

The Tories of Massachusetts have lately attempted to dub themselves "Whigs," and to stigmatize the democrats as Tories. The Columbia Detector thus breaks his wit and satire on the absurdity:

"We learn, that since the old Tories have rigged on the whig cloak, they frequently look down to see that their cloven feet does not get uncovered."

We trust that we shall hear no more reproaches cast on the present administration of their inattention to forfeitures after the following explicit acknowledgment of the New York Evening Post. After justifying the rejection, in the Senate, of the appropriation of a million for this purpose, proposed in the House of Representatives, in which rejection the federal members concurred, he adds—

"Besides, and it is a fact that ought to be particularly stated, that one bill had already passed, appropriating upwards of 400,000 dollars, and all that was asked for by the War Department, to this very object; which the Senate thought, and with truth, was a greater

unabated respect for the character of

the late President; but we must say, that thus to lend himself to a party which has loaded him with their execrations and charges, and which he has repeatedly denounced as the worst enemies of their country, solely to serve electioneering purposes, is a degradation of conduct unworthy a statesman and a philosopher; and which must blot his fame to all posterity."

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