

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 66. FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1809. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the Enquirer.
BURK'S GARDEN GRAVE.
(By the Author of the Natural Bridge.)
 I climb'd the high hills of the dark Apomattox,
 The stream poured its waters, the wild woods among;
 All was still, save the dash of the surge from the white rocks,
 Where the sea-fowl indulged in his tremulous song.
 On my right, where the poplars, with fair branches gleaming,
 Half embosom the proud vaulted villa of Jones;
 On the tomb-stone of Daly the liquid sun streaming,
 Marked the spot where the bard had found rest for his bones.
 Oh! rare is the spot hung with clustering roses,
 Where Virginia's sweet Minstrel is gone to his rest,
 For the sun's parting ray on his grave oft reposes,
 And the red-breast delights there to build her soft nest.
 And oft swell the damsels, with bosoms high swelling,
 Whose ruby-lips sweetly his soft litanies sing,
 Dejected repair to the Bard's narrow dwelling,
 And deck the raised turf, with the garlands of Spring.

AARON BURR, AND MIRANDA.
 The Spanish junta ambassador at London, (Apadoca) having made representations to the British minister for foreign affairs, that several persons were in London who had in hand an enterprise against the Spanish colonies in South America, Miranda and Burr were particularly named; the former however contrived to obtain a passage in a vessel bound for St. Christophers, for which place it is said he departed; Aaron Burr who was also summoned to appear, did not make his escape, but presented himself according to the summons, and was notified that he must depart from England; he disclaimed all connexion or participation with any design against the Spanish colonies, and claimed as a British subject, under magna charta, to remain unmolested in the country, to which he owed and avowed allegiance!

Upon its being urged that he was an American citizen, and that he had held a ration there, which put his character as an American beyond question; he disclaimed the character of an American citizen, and asserted that he was entitled to protection by his birth under the British government, long before the independence of America; and that although the British government might connive at it, he maintained, that the principles of British law and policy never admitted of expatriation; and could not refuse to recognize the right of any subject born within the realm or its colonies.

He was nevertheless advised that he must depart the realm.
 He thereupon signified that it was out of his power, that he was destitute of the funds requisite to defray the expenses of his removal, or to discharge the obligations which he had already incurred.
 Whether the funds were advanced or not, we have not learnt—but he was accompanied to one of the ports of the North Sea and thence for the continent.
 We heard several weeks ago that he had taken his passage for the island of St. Christophers, and was destined for Trinidad.

There were some others of the choice spirits taken in company with A. Burr, and accompanied him on his trip across the North Sea. Unhappy outcasts, whom no country owns, alike disclaimed, and disclaimed by all; from whose acts, the want of honorable motives, withdraws not alone indulgence, but excites horror; and whose misfortunes forbid all sympathy, not even that of compassion or humiliating pity.

GRUBS IN HORSES.
 A pint of tar, warmed, and given to a horse deeply affected by the grubs, is lately recommended as an effectual remedy. It is probable (says the writer) that this article, by its adhesive quality, may so obstruct their organs of respiration, as to distress the insects, and cause them to loosen themselves from the stomach. It might be well to give half

an ounce of Aloes about an hour or two after the tar. This last would tend to convey them off, before they recover from the embarrassment occasioned by the first. *Charleston Times.*

Attend to This.
BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.
The subscriber has just received his supply of

Spring & Summer Goods
 Which have been selected with care from this spring's importations—Among which are a variety of handsome calicoes, undressed gingham, dimities, cambricks, jaconet and leno muslins, flurring cottons, silk shawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurras and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlas and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe stones, crowley and blistered steel, old Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf and brown sugars, box and keg raisins. The above goods, with a variety of others are now offered on pleasing terms to the purchaser for CASH—he can assure his friends and customers that they can be supplied with remarkable cheap goods by giving him a call.
 WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
 June 7, 1809.

NOTICE.
 THE partnership of James and Robert Fulton was this day dissolved by mutual consent: All persons indebted to the said firm are desired to make immediate payment to Robert Fulton.
 JAMES FULTON.
 ROBERT FULTON.
 Charleston, May 16, 1809.

TUITION.
 THE subscriber most respectfully informs the inhabitants of Charles town, its vicinity, and the public generally, that he has opened a school in the house lately occupied by John Markwood, (the second door below Mr. Tillett's tavern) where he will teach the English and Latin languages after the most approved methods, writing and arithmetic, the use of the globes, and practical branches of mathematics. As the education he has received is well known to the inhabitants of the town and neighborhood, he thinks it only necessary to say that he is fully sensible he can only expect encouragement by deserving it, and flatters himself that by a faithful discharge of his duty, he may render his services both useful to the public and beneficial to himself.
 BEN. R. SAUNDERS.
 June 9, 1809.

Five Dollars Reward.
 A YOUNG Sorrel Mare strayed away from the subscriber's farm on the Opequan, about three or four weeks ago—Her marks are as follow: a blaze in her face reaching almost down to her nose, dith face, two hind feet white, her tail rough and scalloped by cutting pieces out of it, of a long make, and about fourteen hands high—she will be four years old in August next. The above reward will be given to any person who will return her to me, or give me information that will enable me to get her again.
 ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
 May 27, 1809.

Books Mislaid.
 THE subscriber requests the person to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th volumes of Modern Europe, to return them immediately. The person who has those books cannot be mistaken as to the owner, as his name is printed in them.
 JOHN SAUNDERS.
 Charleston, June 2, 1809.

Negroes for Sale.
 THE subscriber wishes to sell for cash, a very likely Negro Woman, between twenty-four and five years of age, with two children, the eldest about six years old—She is a tolerable good cook, an excellent washer and ironer, and a very good spinner. For terms apply to
 H. HYMEN PERKINS.
 Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1809.

A NEW Wool Carding Machine.
 THE subscriber informs the public that his *Wool Carding Machine* at Henry Seibert's mill on Opequan, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for picking and carding wool; and from the superior quality of his machine he is confident of doing his work in the best manner. If the wool be well picked and greased, his price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—That which is to be picked must be well washed and the burrs and draws taken out before brought to the machine. About one pound of grease to ten pounds of wool must be sent with all wool not greased at home: and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.
 CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
 May 30, 1809.

NOTICE.
 ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Wm. H. Harding, deceased, are requested to forward a minute of the kind; if on bond or note, the date, amount, and any credits thereon; if on account, a copy thereof, to the subscriber in the town of Leesburg, to enable him to make a disposition of the funds that may come to his hands as they are received—and all persons who are indebted to the estate are requested to come forward and make payment.
 C. BINNS, Ex'or, &c.
 April 21, 1809.

Henry Skaggs,
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Wark, where he will be happy to serve all who may please to favor him with their custom. Ladies' pelices made in any fashion desired.
 Charleston, April 14, 1809.

Flour Boated
 From Keepryst Furnace to Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria, and will be forwarded to Baltimore if required. Every attention will be paid to orders, with care to deliver the flour in as good order as wagoned flour.
 JESSE MOORE.
 April 14, 1809.

Ten Dollars Reward.
 STOLEN from the stable of the subscriber, in the borough of Pittsburg, on Saturday evening, the 22d ult. a horse, saddle, and bridle; the horse is a bright bay, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, with a small white spot on the neck, has had the scratches on his legs and not properly cured, is a natural trotter. The above reward, with all reasonable charges, will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said thief so that the owner may get his horse again.
 ANTHONY DREVEAUX.
 April 26.

NOTICE
 To the Tenants of Shannondale.
 THIS is to apprise you, that in every thing that concerns your tenements, excepting merely the payment of the rents due thereon to my aunt Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only person to be consulted; and that I hold each of you, respectively, liable for any clearing or cutting of timber, or any assignment of your tenements, not allowed by lease—or any other act, which requires the consent of the Landlord to make it good: as I have for some time held a lease for the whole tract, duly executed and recorded, for the life of my said aunt.
 F. FAIRFAX.
 Shannondale, May 2, 1809.

Wanted immediately,
 TWO active boys, about the age of 12 or 14 years, as apprentices to the Tailoring Business. Apply to the subscriber in Shepherdstown.
 JOHN DAUGHERTY.
 May 12, 1809.

Estray Colt.
 TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charleston, sometime in November last, a bay mare colt, with a switch tail, and star in her forehead, supposed to be two years old. Appraised to 12 dollars.
 SAMUEL SWAYNE.
 June 2, 1809.
Lawyer's Blanks
 For sale at this Office.

Wanted Immediately,
 A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-MAKER, who is a good workman.
 GEO. S. HARRIS.
 Charlestown, May 19, 1809.
A Blacksmith Wanted.
 THE subscriber wishes to employ a journeyman at the Smithing Business. Good wages will be given to a good workman—no other need apply.
 THOMAS H. GRADY.
 Charlestown, May 19, 1809.

Wool Carding and Picking Machines.
 THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that they will have in operation, on the first of July next, in the mill formerly the property of Wm. Grubb, on Bullskin, machines for picking, breaking and carding wool, and making it into rolls. The price for picking, carding and rolling, will be nine cents per pound. Persons sending wool to the machines must furnish one pound of clean hog's lard to every ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to contain the rolls—the wool must also be well washed and cleaned of burrs.—From long experience in the above business, the subscribers flatter themselves to be able to give complete satisfaction to all those who may please to favor them with their custom.
 JOSEPH B. WEBB.
 EDWARD A. GIBBS.
 Bullskin, May 23, 1809.

Darkesville Factory.
 THE subscriber will have his Wool Machines in complete order in a few days at his Fulling Mill near Darkesville, or Buckles-down; he will have one Machine for the purpose of breaking the wool and another for making the rolls, which will enable him to do work in a complete manner and to card for persons that come from a distance while they stay. He will also have a Machine for SPINNING WOOL, ready by the first of June. Persons who bring Wool to be carded and spun can have it also wove and filled before they take it away, if they think proper. Wool brought to the Machine must be well picked and greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or 12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding will be eight cents per lb. and the price of spinning will be one cent per cut.
 JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.
 N. B. He hopes his customers will be particular in sorting and picking their wool, and he will use his best endeavours to make them good rolls.—He still continues his flag at Mellis, G. & J. Humphrey's store, for the reception of cloth, when the season of fulling commences.
 May 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 3, 1809.

A SMART BOY,
 About 12 or 15 years of age, will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.
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, 1809.

RAGS!
 Three cents per pound will be given for clean linen and cotton rags at this office.
Blank Deeds
 For sale at this Office.

A list of Laws AND REGULATIONS,
 Made by the Trustees of Charlestown, for the internal regulation of said town.
 A regulation prohibiting the owner or keeper of stud horses from letting them to mares within the limits of Charlestown, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.
 A regulation prohibiting the galloping of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.
 A regulation prohibiting the placing of any dead carcasses, or other matter so near any of the streets as to become offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.
 A regulation prohibiting the discharging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.
 A regulation prohibiting waggons from driving their teams faster than a walk within the limits of said town, under the penalty of two dollars.
 A regulation prohibiting the playing of long bullets within the limits of said town, under the penalty of four dollars.
 A regulation prohibiting any person from walking clothes so near any of the wells of said town as to impure the water thereof, under the penalty of two dollars.
 A regulation prohibiting acts of indecency in the market house of said town, under the penalty of one, two and five dollars.
 GEO. NORTH, President,
 DAN. ANNIN, Secretary.
 June 30, 1809.

CHEAP GOODS.
 The subscribers have the pleasure to inform their friends, customers, and the public generally, that they have just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore an additional supply of
Spring and Summer GOODS,
 Consisting in part of the following articles,
 Chintzes and Calicoes, Undressed Gingham, Cambric and common Dimities, Figured and plain Leno Muslins, Cambric, Jaconet & Book Muslins, Patent and India Nankeens, Cotton Cassimeres, Black and changeable Lustrings, Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Superfine Edgings and Laces, Irish Linens, Dowlas's, and coarse Linens, Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Red, yellow, blue, and brown Bandannoes, Ladies fashionable Bonnets, Gentlemen's imported and country made hats of a superior quality, Home made Linens, and twilled bags, Paints and Medicines, Bar and Strap Iron, Steel and Nails, Waldron's prime Cradling and Grass Scythes, German Grass ditto, 10 dozen excellent Suckles, ALSO, 40 barrels good Whiskey, a part of which is about twelve months old. A large supply of NICE GROCERIES AND LIQUORS, The Sugars, Teas and Coffee of which cannot be exceeded by any.
 A good assortment of HARD WARE, CHINA, GLASS, QUEEN'S, STONE, TIN, WOODEN, AND POTTER'S WARE. Together with almost every other article in the mercantile line—All of which are offered for sale at the most reduced prices for CASH—or on good terms to punctual customers only—to whom for full favours since their commencement in business, they now tender their thanks.
 R. WORTHINGTON & Co. Shepherdstown, June 20, 1809.

The following bill has passed the Senate of the U. S. unanimously:
A BILL
 To amend and continue in force the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes."
 BE it enacted by the Senate and house of Representatives of the U. States of America, in Congress assembled, That the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, seventeenth and eighteenth sections of the act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall continue in force until the end of the next session of Congress: Provided, that nothing therein contained shall be construed to prohibit any trade or commercial intercourse which has been or may be permitted in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section of the said act.
 Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all acts repealed or mentioned or intended to be repealed by the said act to interdict commercial intercourse between the U. States G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, shall be, and remain repealed, notwithstanding any part of the same act which has been or may hereafter be revoked or annulled, or which may expire by its own limitation. Provided the penalties and forfeitures which may have been incurred or shall hereafter be incurred on account of any infraction of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. or of any of the acts supplementary thereto, or of the act to enforce the provisions of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall after the expiration of the said acts or of any provision thereof, be recovered and distributed in like manner as if the said acts and every provision thereof were in full force and virtue.
 Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That during the continuance of this act, no ship or vessel shall be permitted to depart for any foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may not be permitted by virtue of this act or of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes. And no ship or vessel, bound to a foreign port or place with which commercial intercourse has not been or may be thus permitted, shall be allowed to depart, unless the owner or owners, consignee of such ship or vessel, shall, with the master, have given bond with one or more sureties to the U. S. in a sum double the value of the vessel and cargo, that the vessel shall not proceed to any port or place with which commercial intercourse is not thus permitted, nor be directly or indirectly engaged, during the voyage, in any trade with such port or place. And if any ship or vessel shall, contrary to the provisions of this section, depart from any port of the U. States without a clearance, or without having given bond in the manner above mentioned, such ship or vessel, together with her cargo, shall be wholly forfeited, and the owner or owners, agent, freighters or factors, master or commander of such ship or vessel shall moreover severally forfeit and pay a sum equal to the value of the ship or vessel and of the cargo put on board the same. Provided always, that the provisions of the eleventh section of the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes, shall extend to the prohibitions imposed by this section; which prohibitions shall cease to operate in the manner

and under the limitations prescribed by the eleventh section aforesaid, in relation to any nation with which commercial intercourse may hereafter be permitted, in conformity with the provisions of the eleventh section aforesaid.
 Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures arising under, or incurred by virtue of this act, shall be recovered and distributed, and may be remitted or mitigated in the manner prescribed by the act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and G. Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes.
 Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That all the vessels which may have arrived at any port or place within the U. States from G. Britain, her colonies or dependencies, between the twentieth day of May and the eleventh of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine, shall be exempted from all the forfeitures and penalties incurred in consequence of any violation of any of the provisions of the said act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France and their dependencies.

From the AURORA.
 Our files of London papers abound with matter of curiosity in various respects, as they relate to the government, policy, morals, corruption, and universal profligacy that prevails in Great Britain.
 The development of the nefarious corruption & profligacy of the "hopes of the family" of Great Britain, the general in chief of the British army, has forced him to another retreat; but there ends the punishment of this royal criminal, while poor rogues and poor men who are not rogues, are sent to the gallows or to close confinement. Meetings have been held in most of the counties, towns, and cities of England, expressing by votes, their thanks to a member of the house of commons, upon his own manly and virtuous determinations, undertaken to bring the royal profligate to a strict test. At the meeting in Westminster, for the purpose of thanking col. Wardle, sir Francis Burdett contrasted the iniquity that escaped, with the innocence that was punished in the person of a Mr. Lamaitre, a mathematical instrument maker, who was taken up upon a ridiculous allegation of meditating to shoot the British king with a pop-gun; this man had been confined upon the mere fiat of a minister, detained without further accusation, he had gone into prison a youth in the prime of life, and with skill in his profession, and after seven years close detention in a dungeon, had come forth with his head bleached by wretchedness, want, and seclusion from society. The living witness of this fact stood by sir Francis on the huffings.
 He also referred to the case of Mr. White, the editor of the Independent Whig, who for exposing the abuses of power, was sentenced to a cruel confinement, and this injustice aggravated by his removal from his family to the jail of Dorchester, above 100 miles from London. Upon his trial the jury was packed, the clerk of the crown having taken the roll from the sheriff, and packed the panel.
 These and other oppressions, he contrasted with the patronage held and exercised by profligates over the three departments, the military, the civil, and the ecclesiastical. Five different clergymen were detected in obtaining patronage by bribery of the kept mistress of the duke of York.
 Numerous military commissions. Places in the customs and colonies. Contracts and jobs, all sold by this concubine.
 Another of the royal dukes, that of Cambridge, was implicated in the same way.
 The duke of Portland and one of the archbishops, were likewise implicated. Lord Catterlagh president of the board of control, and a cabinet minister, was charged, and audaciously confessed the fact, with having employed corrupt means to secure a seat in par-

liament for another lord and member of the board of control, of the title of lord Clancarty. He not only admitted but justified it, and determined to maintain his station of minister; and what was not more extraordinary—he had a majority of the house of commons in his favor on a vote of censure being offered. Catterlagh was openly alleged to have been the agent who distributed two millions of pounds to bribe the Irish parliament into the union.
 The same profligacy had extended to the military and civil promotions in the East India company's service.—Thelluson, one of the directors had obtained in a short period the nomination for appointments of three writers (the title given to young men who go in the East India company's civil service to India)—the laws forbid the sale of such appointments by the directors; Thelluson presented the right of nomination to his cousin, and this cousin sold the appointments for about fifty thousand dollars! And this man set up again for a director. What but the plunder of Asia, would repay such anticipation of plunder; what but the plunder and debasement of mankind could uphold such profligacy as the British government exhibits.

Among the plunderers detected in this rage for investigation, the notorious John Bowles, the apostle of Anti-Jacobinism, the great terror, he who recommended himself by instituting clubs of proscription in London, and instituting the detestable system of espionage; who in a book published by him, declared parliament and people wholly incapable and unentitled to power or any other rights, but such as the king thought fit to allow; that the king was the tree, and the parliament and people only the branches which might be cut off and the tree still flourish. This man, protected by Pitt, indicted for his offences, was acquitted by a jury of true born Englishmen. And this man has been found, in common with others of the same cast, a plunderer and dilapidator of the public money.

The boasted judiciary of England (we never could discover any thing but matter of detestation in this boasted British judiciary) had been proved to be as much contaminated as the other branches of the government; all the places of the courts being matter of barter and sale, the proceeds of which found their way to the pockets of the judges.
 Debauchery, licentiousness, and extravagance, were never at so great a height; and what was deemed horrible a few years ago, when J. Horne Tooke in his petition, undertook to prove at the bar of parliament that seats were bought in the house of commons, like stalls at a fair; the same facts are now reiterated in open debate, heard without denial or emotion, and justified as essential to the support of the government.

From a London Paper.
 A most singular case having lately occurred in Guy's hospital, of a man who lived several years after swallowing a number of knives, imperfect and erroneous accounts of it having found their way in the public papers, we have succeeded in obtaining the following short but authentic information respecting it:
 John or William Cumming, an American seaman, while in France in 1799, seeing some itinerant jugglers pretend to swallow knives, was induced, in a moment of intoxication, to do the same in reality, and actually swallowed four clasp knives, such as sailors commonly use; all of which he got rid of in a few days, without much inconvenience.—Six years afterwards, he performed another feat of the kind at Bolton, by swallowing fourteen of different sizes; by these, however, he was much disordered, but recovered in the infirmary at Charleston, near Bolton, where the knives are preserved. Being captured on board an American ship, by his majesty's ship Isis, in the latter end of 1805, he entered the British service, and having boasted of former exploits, he was unfortu-

nately prevailed on to gratify idle curiosity, by swallowing *seventeen* on two successive days.—He was immediately seized with violent pains, incessant retching, and other alarming symptoms, requiring the aid of the surgeon, under whose care he remained for eighteen months from that time, when he was discharged as unserviceable. He was twice to Guy's hospital under Dr. Babington, in 1807—and was again admitted in 1808, by Mr. Curran, under whose care he continued for the last seven months of his life; the whole of that time being passed in almost constant pain, and progressive wasting, until the end of March 1809, when he died. On examining the body after death, *fourteen* knife-blades, and a number of back-springs, were found in his stomach; all of them much corroded, and some nearly dissolved. A brass button, and part of the lining of a silver knife, were scarcely affected; but the horn handles and iron linings of the other knives were either dissolved, or had been passed downwards.—The immediate cause of his death was the back-spring of a large clasp knife, which had penetrated through the intestines into the cavity of the belly. Two other back-springs had got down still lower, and were fixed across the gut, so as to be felt by the finger. Though the blades and back-springs found in the stomach were extremely ragged and sharp, yet this organ was not penetrated by them in any part; and what is still more surprising, he could bear considerable pressure there, and at times took food with appetite. Cumming was remembered to have been in Charleston hospital in 1805 by a gentleman from Boston, now in London; and if any doubt could remain after the inspection of the body, his exploits on board the *Isis* at Portsmouth has been confirmed in the fullest manner by captain O'Many, the commander, and Dr. Lara, of Portsea, who was a surgeon of that ship. The knives, as taken out of the stomach, with the stomach itself, are preserved at Guy's hospital; and it is understood that Dr. Curry is drawing up a complete history of the whole case, to be laid before the public either in the philosophical transactions, or some other periodical work. Many of the knives he swallowed were four inches long, and one inch and a quarter across the widest part of the blade and handle.

In the London Morning Chronicle, of May 2d, is published an account of a very large dinner at the Crown and Anchor Tavern the day preceding, of the friends of Parliamentary Reform. Sir Francis Burdett was in the chair. Mr. Wardle, the member of parliament who conducted the enquiry into the conduct of the Duke of York, was present and treated with the most marked and flattering attention. Major Cartwright, one of the most respectable, indefatigable and intelligent of English reformers, after a short speech proposed the following resolutions:

Resolved, 1. That it is "the grand principle of the constitution, that the people shall have a share in the government, by a full representation in parliament."

2. That the long duration of parliament greatly facilitates the corruption of the members, and removes that wholesome check or control on their conduct, a frequent recurrence to the opinion of their constituents.

3. That in a petition presented to the house of commons on the 6th of May, 1793, it was offered to be proved at the bar, "that 154 individuals did, by their own authority, appoint or procure the return of 507 members of the house (exclusive of those from Scotland) who were thus enabled to decide all questions in the name of the whole people of Great Britain."

4. That this meeting believes individual patronage in Boroughs has increased since the year 1793—that the representation of Scotland is extremely influenced and unfree—that there are great defects in that of Ireland—and that in the English Boroughs called open, the returns are for the most part obtained for money; and therefore, upon the whole, it is the opinion of this meeting that a great majority of the members of the commons house, are so returned that the nation is not constitutionally represented; while yet it is taxed to support an expeditious of seventy millions sterling a year.

5. That in the act (commonly called the act of settlement) which placed the house of Brunswick on the throne of these realms, it was asserted and recognised as the constitutional principle,

ple, that no person who "has an office or place of profit under the king, or receives a pension from the crown, shall be capable of serving as a member of the house of commons."

6. That it appears by a report laid on the table of the house of commons in June last, that 78 members are in the regular receipt under the crown of 178,995*l.* a year.

7. That in 1792 it was declared by Mr. Pitt in the house of commons, that "seven or eight members of that house were sent there by the Nabob of Arcot, and that a Foreign State in enmity to this country might procure a party to act for it under the mask and character of members of that house."

8. That such a state of representation is a national grievance.

9. That in every department of the State into which inquiry have been made, scandalous corruptions and abuses have been detected.

10. That the exclusion of the public voice from all influence in, and the consequent corruption of, the governments of the continental states, have been the causes of their subjugation.

11. That so long as the people shall not be fairly represented, corruption will increase; our debts and taxes will accumulate; our resources will be dissipated; the native energy of the people will be depressed; and the country deprived of its best defence against foreign foes.

12. That to remedy the great and glaring evils of which we complain, it is not necessary to have recourse to theoretical speculations, or dangerous experiments in government, but to the principles handed down to us by the wisdom and virtue of our forefathers.

13. That the remedy is to be found, and to be found only, in a full representation of the people in the commons house of parliament; a remedy equally necessary to the safety of the throne, and the happiness and independence of the country.

14. That we therefore recommend to every town, city, and county to take the state of the representation into consideration, and urgently, but temperately apply to parliament to adopt such measures as shall secure to the nation the reality and uses of representation.

The resolutions were seconded by Mr. Madocks the member for Bolton, and carried. If these resolutions have met the eye of any man in America, who from any cause whatever has been induced to think favorably of the government of England, we pray him to turn back, to re-read and consider their import; let him compare that government of debts, taxes, misrepresentation and corruption which they exhibit, with the government under which he lives, and he will find abundant cause for self congratulation and national pride.

The whole proceedings at the Crown and Anchor, on the first of May, are marked with a more determined character and bespeak a loftier hope of success, than any thing of the kind which has occurred for many years.—"The cause for which Hampden bled in the field, and Sidney on the scaffold," was drank with three times three.

Mr. Wardle read a letter from Sheffield, stating that 15,000 persons had affixed their signatures to an address in favor of a radical reform; he read another letter stating that a similar address had been passed at Paisley in Scotland, and signed by 4000 persons. [Press.]

LETTER
From the secretary of the navy, to the chairman of the committee, appointed on so much of the message of the president as relates to the military establishment; accompanying a bill concerning the naval establishment. NAVY DEPARTMENT, June 9th, 1809.

SIR—I have received your letter of yesterday's date, and in reply have the honor to state:—

11. That the cost of repairing each of the frigates now lying at the Navy Yard, Washington, cannot be estimated with any degree of precision, until each frigate shall have been thoroughly examined in her hull, masts, spars, rigging, sails, water casks, &c. and the precise state of each particular ascertained. I some time since directed such examination to be made, and reported to me, but this has as yet only partially been done; and being apprehensive that some days may elapse before I shall have it in my power to afford satisfactory information upon this subject, I have supposed that in the mean time it would be agreeable to the committee, to receive information upon the other points of your letter, and therefore proceed to state:

2dly. That the difference between keeping each of the public armed vessels in service, for six months, from this time, and laying them up in ordinary immediately, circumflated as they now are, their crews being generally in debt for advances of money and clothes made to them, and their supplies of provisions, and in a great measure all the other supplies being now actually on board, would be from three to four months' pay of their respective crews—that is

For a 44 gun frigate, about	17,000
36 — do. — — — — —	15,000
32 — do. — — — — —	12,000
16 — brig. — — — — —	7,000
14 — schooner. — — — — —	5,000

In reply to your 3d query, requiring "a comparative statement of the building and the annual expence of maintaining a gun on board a frigate and a gun boat," it is necessary to suppose a particular case. I will take the frigate President, mounting 56 guns, 42 pound carronades, and 24 pound long cannon.

This frigate cost, dols. 220,910 8 say, 221,000. A gun boat, carrying 2 guns, will cost about, 9,000 dollars. The frigate will require 420 men to man her, and can be maintained in actual service, at an annual expence, less than 120,000 dollars, including the pay of officers and seamen, provisions, repairs, medicines, contingencies, & every other expence of every description. A gun boat mounting 1 or 2 guns, will require 45 men to man her, and cannot be maintained in actual service at an annual expence less than 11,170 dollars, including every expence. It hence results that the building of 19 gun boats, each carrying 2 guns, and carrying 38 guns in the whole, would cost more than the building of a frigate mounting 56 guns; that the building of 25 gun boats, each mounting 1 gun, would cost more than the building of a frigate mounting 56 guns; that the number of men required for a frigate mounting 56 guns would not be sufficient to man 10 gun boats carrying, in the one case, 20 guns, in the other case, 10 guns; that to fight 56 guns, on board of 28 gun boats, would require 1260 men; and to fight them dispersed in 56 gun boats, would require 2520 men; and that 2520 men employed on board of frigates, mounting each 56 guns, and each requiring 420 men, can fight 336 guns, consisting of 42 pound carronades, and 24 pound long cannon.

With respect to the expence per gun, it appears that 56 guns mounted on board of a frigate, can be maintained at an annual expence, less than 120,000 dollars; that the annual expence per gun, on board of a gun boat carrying two guns, will be 5,850 dols. and on board of a gun boat carrying one gun, 11,700 dol. per annum; that the difference between the annual expence of fighting 56 guns on board a frigate, and 28 gun boats, carrying 56 guns, is 207,000 dol. and that the difference in the annual expence of fighting 56 guns on board a frigate, and 56 gun boats carrying each one gun, is 535,000 dollars.

The annual expence of keeping the gun boats (other than those now in service, and those yet on the stocks) in ordinary, would be about 64,000 dollars.

As to the saving already made by laying up these boats in ordinary, it is impossible at this time precisely to ascertain it, as the department is not informed of the day on which each boat was laid up. I can only, at this time, form a conjecture as to the amount, which is supposed to be equal to one month's pay of the crews discharged, that is about 18,000 dollars.

I am, with great respect, &c.
PAUL HAMILTON.

From Poulson's Philadel. Advertiser.

COMMUNICATION.
A stranger of good mein and interesting appearance has engaged the sympathies of a number of the respectable inhabitants, of Blockley Township, for a fortnight past. He was taken ill with the SMALL-POX, at an Inn near the first gate, on the Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike road. On enquiry by the host and hostess, he informed them, that his name was Williams, and that he had been in the city-making large purchases of goods, which he had dispatched for Pittsburgh, on their way to Kentucky, 800 miles distant, where he had a large store and valuable possessions. He was unmarried, but had a mother he tenderly loved, and many very dear relations.—He was importuned by the benevolent host

and hostess to permit intelligence of his situation to be forwarded; but he requested it might not be done. His mother would be inconsolable, and his relations would hurry on their way to visit him. Before they could arrive his fate would, one way or other, be determined, and their toil and great inconveniences would be fruitless. A Physician of talents was immediately sent for, and attended his patient with skill and regularity. Left the qualifications for nursing of the females of a family, should not be competent, a respectable relation of the landlady was sent for. The patient took an uncommon attachment to her, as he said the exactly resembled his mother. All medical aid and every kind and incessant attention were afforded. A stranger far from his relations and friends, excited the compassion, and received the humane assistance his situation demanded. But in vain was every endeavor. He died on Friday last of the SMALL-POX of the confluent and most inveterate kind. A proof of the folly and danger so fatal to those who neglect the easy and sure means of safety and modern practice, both of inoculation and vaccination, affords. Whatever had been his life, let his death be mortuary. Reader—before you drop a tear of regret, know that this unhappy and compassionate stranger, was one of remarkable and distinguished character. He has been often portrayed in our public prints, in terms of peculiar description. He had escaped the destiny decreed for him, through the tender mercies of the pardoning power exercised in a neighboring state, where he was condemned to die; but reprieved under the triple tree. His qualifications for deception did not forsake him in the hour of death; which did not now wait for legal forms. This celebrated personage was the noted Williams, the Horse Thief; too well known for his achievements in the way of his profession, in the southern states, and too little known to those who afforded him their assistance in the last act of his drama.—Their benevolence to this inconsistent miscreant is not the less meritorious, because he was undeserving of it. Their reward must be found in Heaven; for his history is all he has left. This was discovered on enquiry after his death, in the city, where he spent some time lately, at a reputable lodging house, under an assumed character.

CHARLES TOWN, June 30.
Both houses of Congress adjourned on Wednesday last.
For the REPOSITORY.
MR. WILLIAMS,
If you think the following little scrap worthy of a place in your paper, by inserting it, you will oblige a coo-stant READER.
TO LUCINDA.
So brightly sweet Lucinda's eyes
The rising beams display,
That, as the parched Indians, we
E'en dread the coming day.
For if her morning rays with such
Unusual vigour beam,
How must the unhappy world be
scorch'd
With her meridian beam?
If now she innocently kill
With an unaiming dart,
Who shall resist her, when with skill
She levels at a heart?
June 1809.

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and hostess to permit intelligence of his situation to be forwarded; but he requested it might not be done. His mother would be inconsolable, and his relations would hurry on their way to visit him. Before they could arrive his fate would, one way or other, be determined, and their toil and great inconveniences would be fruitless. A Physician of talents was immediately sent for, and attended his patient with skill and regularity. Left the qualifications for nursing of the females of a family, should not be competent, a respectable relation of the landlady was sent for. The patient took an uncommon attachment to her, as he said the exactly resembled his mother. All medical aid and every kind and incessant attention were afforded. A stranger far from his relations and friends, excited the compassion, and received the humane assistance his situation demanded. But in vain was every endeavor. He died on Friday last of the SMALL-POX of the confluent and most inveterate kind. A proof of the folly and danger so fatal to those who neglect the easy and sure means of safety and modern practice, both of inoculation and vaccination, affords. Whatever had been his life, let his death be mortuary. Reader—before you drop a tear of regret, know that this unhappy and compassionate stranger, was one of remarkable and distinguished character. He has been often portrayed in our public prints, in terms of peculiar description. He had escaped the destiny decreed for him, through the tender mercies of the pardoning power exercised in a neighboring state, where he was condemned to die; but reprieved under the triple tree. His qualifications for deception did not forsake him in the hour of death; which did not now wait for legal forms. This celebrated personage was the noted Williams, the Horse Thief; too well known for his achievements in the way of his profession, in the southern states, and too little known to those who afforded him their assistance in the last act of his drama.—Their benevolence to this inconsistent miscreant is not the less meritorious, because he was undeserving of it. Their reward must be found in Heaven; for his history is all he has left. This was discovered on enquiry after his death, in the city, where he spent some time lately, at a reputable lodging house, under an assumed character.

Washington City, June 21.
At a meeting of the joint committee appointed on the part of the Democratic citizens of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, for the purpose of celebrating the 4th of July, held at Lindsay's Hotel on Monday the 19th June—it was determined that in the chamber of the House of Representatives, at half past ten o'clock, the Declaration of Independence will be read by gen. John Mason, and an oration delivered by Joel Barlow, Esq.
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Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 67.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1869. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

From the London Independent Whig.
THE MINISTERS JUSTIFICATION OF THE SPANISH CAMPAIGN.

When Pousonby, with honest zeal,
Desired such explanation
As Cafflereagh would fain conceal,
From his offended nation:—

Why such small numbers were employ-
ed,
Yet boasting vast resources—
Why time was lost, and means de-
stroy'd,
To aid the Spanish forces:—

Why to and fro our troops were led,
Now halting, now retreating;—
And lastly in confusion fled,
The nation's hopes defeating;—

"His lordship could not charge his
mind,
"With blame or apprehension,
"A grand diversion was design'd,
"To draw the foe's attention!"

"That fill was done, beyond all doubt,
"The Tyrants boast confesses;
"Witness our flight, retreat, or rout,
"And consequent distresses!"—

Then this plain truth recorded stands,
From folly's own assertion,
That Britain's sons to foreign lands
Are sent for mere diversion!

[We extract the following from an inter-
esting letter written by a gentleman
who arrived lately at New-York from
England, (in the Pacific) and pub-
lished in *Relief's Gazette*.]

"The demon of ambition appears to
have possessed Alexander, as well as
Napoleon; they are animated by the
same desire of dividing the whole of
Europe into two great empires: when
Austria shall have been reduced to a
level with the petty kingdoms of Europe,
a blow will probably be struck at the
empire of the Turks, and in all human
probability they must fall successively,
unless an internal revolution should
animate the whole mass of the popula-
tion of the countries, and give the
direction of their affairs to abler
hands—When or where this mania for
conquest will stop who can say? It is
proverbial that ambition has no limits.
"This Philip's son proved in revolving
years,
And first for rattles, then for worlds
shed tears."

"The public mind in England is
much agitated by the abuses of power,
and gross corruption, which have been
developed. Since Mr. Wardle's famous
enquiry into the conduct of the
Duke of York, facts have come to light
which taint the purity of the adminis-
tration of the affairs of the East India
company—of the direction of some of
the public hospitals, and which strike
deeply at the integrity of some of the
king's ministers. Lord Cafflereagh
was charged with an attempt to obtain
by corrupt means the election of a
member into the house of commons:
the fact was admitted by himself and
he also acknowledged that the principle
if extended, would prove fatal to the
independence of the commons.—
The only apology offered by himself
and his friends was that the attempt
was not successful: notwithstanding
the pernicious and alarming tendency
of the crime, and the plain evidence
of facts demonstrating his guilt, he was
acquitted: and he afterwards declared
in the house of commons, that he
would not resign his office while he had
a majority on his side.

"The decided ascendancy which G.
Britain has upon the seas, will induce
her to claim commercial advantages
over every other people: she acts from
an inherent principle of human nature,
and which governs nations as well as
individuals: she has acquired and
maintains her superiority by a vast ex-
perience of blood and treasures: and at
this moment the must maintain it, as
her essential interests, her very being
rest upon it. It is true that much profit
will not be derived from a trade
confined to England and her depend-
encies, but if we make an amicable
agreement, without uniting with her
in the war against France: If Napoleon
perceives that he cannot persuade or
frighten us into hostilities against
England, he will soon be inclined to
refore a lucrative commerce, which
has only been interrupted by his gres-
sioning decrees. He wants cotton
for his manufactures; he wants a mar-
ket for his Italian silk and fruit, for

his Dutch and German manufactured
goods, and for his wines and Brandy.
He will repeal his decrees, and Eng-
land will then have no pretext for per-
suevering in her retaliatory system.
"The conduct of Colonel Burr had
excited the suspicion of the British gov-
ernment; he was ordered to leave the
country and he embarked for Gotten-
burgh: he must now tread with cau-
tious steps; his restless aspiring soul
will be "cribbed and confined" by vi-
gorous laws; if he should offend and
receive his passports from the ruler
of the continent, he will be literally
an outcast of the civilized world."

NOTICE.

THE partnership of James and Robert
Fulton was this day dissolved
by mutual consent: All persons in-
debted to the said firm are desired to
make immediate payment to Robert
Fulton.

JAMES FULTON.
ROBERT FULTON.
Charlestown, May 16, 1869.

Five Dollars Reward.

A YOUNG Sorrel Mare strayed away
from the subscriber's farm on the
Opequan, about three or four weeks
ago—Her marks are as follow: a blaze
in her face reaching almost down to her
nose, dill face, two hind feet white,
her tail rough and scalloped by cutting
pieces out of it, of a long make, and
about fourteen hands high—she will
be four years old in August next. The
above reward will be given to any per-
son who will return her to me, or give
me information that will enable me to
get her again.

ADAM S. DANDRIDGE.
May 27, 1869.

Books Mislead.

THE subscriber requests the person
to whom he lent the 2d, 3d and 4th
volumes of Modern Europe, to return
them immediately. The person who
has those books cannot be mistaken as to
the owner, as his name is printed in them.

JOHN SAUNDERS.
Charlestown, June 2, 1869.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to sell for
cash, a very likely Negro Woman, be-
tween twenty-four and five years of
age, with two children, the eldest about
six years old—She is a tolerable good
cook, an excellent washer and ironer,
and a very good spinner. For terms
apply to

H. HYMEN PERKINS.
Harper's Ferry, May 9, 1869.

A NEW Wool Carding Machine.

THE subscriber informs the public
that his *Wool Carding Machine* at
Henry Seibert's mill on Opequan, one
mile from Smithfield, is now in the
most complete order for picking and
carding wool; and from the superior
quality of his machine he is confident
of doing his work in the best manner.
If the wool be well picked and greased,
his price for carding and rolling will
be eight cents per pound—That which
is to be picked must be well washed and
the burrs and draws taken out before
brought to the machine. About one
pound of grease to ten pounds of wool
must be sent with all wool not greased
at home: and a sheet to contain the
rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds
of wool.

CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.
May 30, 1869.

Henry Skaggs,

RESPECTFULLY informs the
public that he has commenced the Tai-
loring Business in the front part of the
house occupied by Mr. George Wark,
where he will be happy to serve all
who may please to favor him with their
custom. Ladies' pelices made in any
fashion desired.
Charlestown, April 14, 1869.

Flour Boated

From Keepry's Furnace to George-
town, Washington and Alexandria,
and will be forwarded to Baltimore if
required. Every attention will be paid
to orders, with care to deliver the flour
in as good order as waggoned flour.

JESSE MOORE.
April 14, 1869.

Blank Deeds

For sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having any claims
against the estate of the late Wm.
H. Harding, deceased, are requested
to forward a minute of the kind; if on
bond or note, the date, amount, and
any credits thereon; if on account, a
copy thereof, to the subscriber in the
town of Leesburg, to enable him to
make a disposition of the funds that
may come to his hands as they are re-
ceived—and all persons who are in-
debted to the estate are requested to
come forward and make payment.
C. BINNS, *Ex'or, &c.*
April 21, 1869.

JOHN LEMON

RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and the public, that in ad-
dition 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 him-
self that every exertion will be used to
render satisfaction to those who may call
on him. Work will be done on reason-
able terms for cash or country produce.
Charlestown, March 3, 1869.

A SMART BOY,

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

NOTICE

To the Tenants of Shannondale.
THIS is to apprise you, that in eve-
ry thing that concerns your tenements,
excepting merely the payment
of the rents due thereon to my aunt
Mrs. Sarah Fairfax—I am the only
person to be consulted; and that I hold
each of you, respectively, liable for any
clearing or cutting of timber, or any
assignment of your tenements, not al-
lowed by lease—or any other act, which
requires the consent of the Landlord to
make it good: as I have for some time
held a lease for the whole tract, duly
executed and recorded, for the life of
my said aunt.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, May 2, 1869.

Estray Colt.

TAKEN up trespassing on the sub-
scriber's farm, near Charlestown,
sometime in November last, a bay
mare colt, with a switch tail, and star in
her forehead, supposed to be two years
old. Appraised to 12 dollars.

SAMUEL SWAYNE.
June 2, 1869.

Wanted immediately,

TWO active boys, about the age of
12 or 14 years, as apprentices to
the Tailoring Business. Apply to the
subscriber in Shepherdstown.

JOHN DAUGHERTY.
May 12, 1869.

A Blacksmith Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to employ a
journeyman at the Smithing Business.
Good wages will be given to a good
workman—no other need apply.

THOMAS H. GRADY.
Charlestown, May 19, 1869.

Wool Carding and Pick- ing Machines.

THE subscribers respectfully inform
the public that they will have in
operation on the first of June next, at
the mill formerly the property of Wm.
Grubb, on Bullkin, machines for pick-
ing, breaking and carding wool, and
making it into rolls. The price for
picking, carding and rolling, will be
nine cents per pound. Persons sending
wool to the machines must furnish
one pound of clean hog's lard to every
ten pounds of wool, and a cloth to con-
tain the rolls—the wool must also be
well washed and cleaned of burrs.—
From long experience in the above busi-
ness, the subscribers flatter them-
selves to be able to give complete satis-
faction to all those who may please to
favor them with their custom.

JOSEPH B. WEBB.
EDWARD A. GIBBS.
Bullkin, May 23, 1869.

RAGS!

Three cents per pound
will be given for clean linen and cotton
rags at this office.

New Flour Store, IN ALEXANDRIA.

THE undersigned have opened a
WARE HOUSE in this place, at
the new brick building, corner of King
and Columbus streets, for the reception
of Flour and all kinds of produce that
may be consigned to them.—The
house is entirely new, constructed in
the very best manner to preserve flour
in nice order.—Having from experi-
ence a correct idea of what kind of
treatment must be manifested to the
flour sellers in order to give general
satisfaction: under these considerations
we shall expect a share of the public
patronage. In order to render our
establishment as great a convenience as
possible to customers residing along
the river, for flour or any other kind
of produce consigned to us and ordered
to be sold, the money (if preferred)
will be paid in Charlestown, Jefferson
county, by presenting a draft from the
acting partner here on one of the con-
cern residing there. The business will
be conducted under the firm of
David, G. & J. Humphreys,
DAVID HUMPHREYS,
GEO. W. HUMPHREYS,
J. HUMPHREYS.
Alexandria, June 20, 1869.

Attend to This.

BARGAINS NOW TO BE HAD.
The subscriber has just received his
supply of

Spring & Summer Goods

Which have been selected with care
from this spring's importations.—
Among which are a variety of hands,
some calicoes, undressed ginghams,
dimities, cambricks, jaconet and less
muslins, shirting cottons, silk shawls,
India nankeens, cotton cassimeres,
cotton and linen checks, gurrath and
other muslins, men's and women's
German rolls, mahogany framed
glasses, Waldron's cradling saw,
grass scythes, Crum creek scythes,
stones, crowley and blistered lead,
Jamaica spirits, French brandy, and
wines, teas of a superior quality, loaf
and brown sugars, box and keg raisins.
The above goods, with a variety of
others are now offered on pleasing
terms to the purchaser for CASH—no
can assure his friends and customers
that they can be supplied with remark-
ably cheap goods by giving him a call.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
June 7, 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.

Darkesville Factory.

THE subscriber will have his *Wool*
Machines in complete order a
few days at his Filling Mill near
Darkesville, or Buckles-Town; he
will have one Machine for the purpose
of breaking the wool and another for
making the rolls, which will enable
him to do work in a complete manner
and to card for persons that come from
a distance while they lay. He will also
have a Machine for SPINNING
WOOL, ready by the first of June.
Persons who bring Wool to be carded
and spun can have it also wove and
fulled before they take it away, if they
think proper. Wool brought to the
Machine must be well picked and
greased with 1 lb. of grease to 10 or
12 lbs. of wool. The price of carding
will be eight cents per lb. and the price
of spinning will be one cent per cut.
JONATHAN WICKERSHAM.
N. B. He hopes his customers will
be particular in sorting and picking
their wool, and he will use his best en-
deavors to make them good rolls.—
He still continues his stage at Mel-
He & J. Humphreys' store, for the re-
ception of cloth, when the season of
filling commences.
May 10, 1869.

IMPROVEMENTS IN MANU- FACTURES!

The U. States are making daily ad-
vances in those arts—which are con-
nected with the manufacture of *Cotton*
and *Wool*. A Mr. McBride of Ten-
nessee has invented a Machine, which
gins, cards, and spins "by one con-
tinued operation." The *fly shuttle* be-
gins to be used in our common looms,
Mr. Cooper of the town of Lebanon,
Dauphin county, State of Pennsylvania,
has obtained a Patent from the

Wanted Immediately,
A JOURNEYMAN WAGGON-
MAKER, who is a good work-
man.

GEO. S. HARRIS.
Charlestown, May 19, 1869.

MEDICINE.

Locked jaw.—For the benefit of
mankind, a correspondent wishes to
communicate the following narrative
to the public.—That some years past,
spending an evening with a friend,
a very respectable master of a ship—a
man of great information acquired by
reading, and visiting many different
countries, the conversation happened
to turn upon that dreadful malady the
locked jaw, when he observed, that
some time before, he had been on a
voyage to the island of St. Eustatia,
and while there, became acquainted
with a physician of the first eminence,
on that island, and that he heard him
observe, in company, upon the subject
of the locked jaw, which was intro-
duced in the course of conversation, by
a person present, that he had, during
his practice, many cases, and that he
had never lost a patient with it. This
assertion surprised the captain, and led
him to enquire of the physician, his
particular mode of treatment, in which
he had been so successful—to which
he readily replied—that he directed an
application of warm ley, made of ahi-
es, as strong as possible; if the foot,
or hand, was wounded, the same to
be dipped repeatedly into the ley—and
if a part of the body which could not
be immersed in it, then in that case,
the part affected to be bathed with
linens wrung out from the warm ley.
In consequence of the like remark be-
ing recollected to have been heard by
a lady, who lived in the captain's fami-
ly, the following facts are now com-
municated to the public, with a pleas-
ing hope, that they may prove benefi-
cial to some unhappy object at a future
day.

Capt. Charles Gorton, of this town,
master of a vessel, aged 30 years, ac-
tive and enterprising, being busied
about his vessel on the 25th day of Ju-
ly, 1807, the weather warm, on some
occasion, jumped, with great agility,
from her side, which was high above
the wharf where the lay, very unfortu-
nately upon a very heavy plank from
which projected a rusty spike six in-
ches in length, and with a scraggy
point, with such force, that the spike
pierced through the sole of a pair of
boots he then had on, almost new, and
would have gone quite through his
foot, had not the upper leather of his
boot prevented; every exertion of his
own to extricate himself from the
plank, to which he was thus pinned
down, failing, two stout men, who were
on the wharf, being called to his as-
sistance, with great difficulty relieved
him. In the most excruciating torture
he was assisted in getting home, a phy-
sician was called in, and administered,
but without effect, when the aforemen-
tioned lady, hearing of the accident,
humanely repaired to captain
Gorton's house, and recommended a
trial of the ley, which was immedi-
ately procured from a leech, which had
been luckily set in the family a few
days before; his wounded foot was put
into the ley, previously warmed, and
surprising was the effect: within five
minutes the anguish was entirely
taken out; he went to bed and slept
quietly. The next, and for ten days,
morning and evening, the application
of the ley was made; no pain nor un-
easy sensations returned, but what is
incident to a common sore; and on the
eleventh day, captain Gorton walked
abroad.—*Query*—Was not the lock
jaw prevented, and his life, in all hu-
man probability, saved by the applica-
tion of the ley? He has not the least
doubt of it himself, and is ready to at-
test to the truth of the above narration.
Newport Mercury.

From the NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Extra Session of Congress, as
our readers will perceive by the jour-
nal of proceedings, was on Wednes-
day brought to a close. We have nei-
ther room nor time in this paper to di-
late on most of the measures discussed
or adopted. But we cannot refrain
from congratulating the public, thus
early, on the harmonious issue of the
deliberations connected with our so-
vereign relations: It was to be expected
that the preliminary measures taken by
the executive having so unequivocally
obtained the approbation of the nation,
would be received by the legislative
body with a correspondent disposition.
This expectation has not been disap-
pointed. The leading features of ac-
commodation with the British govern-
ment have been affirmed without a dis-
senting voice; and what is, perhaps,
still more gratifying, the details for
carrying these measures into effect
have been adopted by almost unprece-
dented majorities in both Houses. In
the Senate the bill to amend and con-
tinue in force the act to interdict com-
mercial intercourse between the U.
States and G. Britain and France, and
their dependencies, was passed by an
unanimous vote, in which every fed-
eral member in the Senate participated.
And in the House by the strong vote
of seventy-two to fifteen. Of the sev-
enty-two affirmative votes fourteen
were federal, and of the fifteen nega-
tive votes, ten being federal.

It is not to be inferred, that there
was no diversity of opinion with re-
gard to the most advisable means of
carrying the general arrangements of
the government into operation. The
fact is that there was considerable dif-
ference of opinion. But this differ-
ence was happily accompanied gener-
ally by a spirit of conciliation and ac-
commodation. With respect to the

President of the U. S. for a *Double*
Loom, of an entirely new construction.
Such looms are already in use in G.
Britain—of which there is a descrip-
tion in the "Register of arts," printed
in London. Mr. C's loom is so con-
structed, that one person may weave
two pieces of cloth, of any size usual
on a common loom. It makes a bor-
der on all sides of the cloth. In the
space of 12 hours, 40 yards of linen
have been woven, the yarn of which
counted 2 doz. and 7 cuts to the pound.
The patentee engages to weave about
30 yards every day in the week." But
a much more important improvement
in looms has been effected at Exeter,
in the State of New-Hampshire.—
The machine is called a *Water Loom*,
from its being put in motion by that
power. This sort of improvement is
worthy of notice. The arts begin to
assume their finest finish, when the
inanimate powers of nature are called
in to their assistance. It is then that
water, and wind, and steam are made
to take the place of the hands and mus-
cles of man—the expense of labour is
almost superseded—and those labour-
saving machines, start forth, which
enable one man to do the work of ma-
ny. The *Water-Loom* is the first great
step, that we have seen in the art of
weaving.—The sister branches of *gin-
ning, of carding and spinning* have
long since surpassed it, by means of
the various engines which have been
invented for these purposes. It may
now be expected, that the business of
weaving will recover that just propor-
tion of improvement, to which it is en-
titled, with its sister arts. This *Water-
Loom* is said to weave excellent
Duck from Cotton, instead of *Hemp*—
and the owner has in consequence "en-
gaged to furnish canvas for a number
of vessels now fitting out. It is capa-
ble of weaving *bed-ticks*, and every
kind of figure, including velvets, cor-
duroy's &c." In a former letter, the
owner had observed, that a woman or
child might tend *two looms*—but he is
now convinced on further trial, that
an active woman may tend *four*. It
weaves yarn from 4 to 13, and works
as well in high numbers as in low."
This account is given by Mr. Mussey
of Exeter.

admission or exclusion of the armed
ships of foreign powers much variance
existed. Some were for a total and
permanent exclusion, unless admitted
under treaty stipulation. Others were
for the exclusion of English and French
armed vessels until the next session of
Congress. Some were for the admis-
sion of English and the exclusion of
French vessels; and others for the ad-
mission of English and the exclusion of
French vessels; and others for the ad-
mission of both. This last course
has been pursued. It was probably
principally recommended by a becom-
ing solicitude, while the door of amity
was about to be opened with G. Bri-
tain, to convince France that that cir-
cumstance, provided she ceased to vio-
late our rights, would be no obstacle
to an accommodation with her, and by
the contested fact, that, although the
affair of the Chesapeake be put aside
as completely atoned for, (which, by
the way, though promised, remains
yet to be done) till the other indigni-
ties and violences committed by Eng-
lish ships of war at least equalled those
committed by the ships of war of
France.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser,
of June 22.

By the ship Virginia, capt. Crockett,
in 46 days from Amsterdum, the edi-
tor of the Mercantile Advertiser has
received an Amsterdum paper of the
21st of May, containing important
news, of which we have given a trans-
lation.

From this it will appear that the
"dogs of war" are again let loose in
Germany; and that a bloody engage-
ment took place on the 20th of April,
at Roby, between the French and Aus-
trian armies, in which the latter was
defeated with great slaughter.
We learn verbally from capt. Crockett,
that the victory of the 20th was ob-
tained by a *russe de guerre*—the em-
peror Napoleon, under cover of a feign-
ed retreat, having drawn the archduke
Charles into a very unfavorable posi-
tion. The archduke John was advancing
to meet the French at the head of
80,000 men, so that a second general
engagement was daily expected.
The emperor of Russia and the king
of Prussia continued neutral.
Nothing new had been received from
Spain.

The extra Session of Congress, as
our readers will perceive by the jour-
nal of proceedings, was on Wednes-
day brought to a close. We have nei-
ther room nor time in this paper to di-
late on most of the measures discussed
or adopted. But we cannot refrain
from congratulating the public, thus
early, on the harmonious issue of the
deliberations connected with our so-
vereign relations: It was to be expected
that the preliminary measures taken by
the executive having so unequivocally
obtained the approbation of the nation,
would be received by the legislative
body with a correspondent disposition.
This expectation has not been disap-
pointed. The leading features of ac-
commodation with the British govern-
ment have been affirmed without a dis-
senting voice; and what is, perhaps,
still more gratifying, the details for
carrying these measures into effect
have been adopted by almost unprece-
dented majorities in both Houses. In
the Senate the bill to amend and con-
tinue in force the act to interdict com-
mercial intercourse between the U.
States and G. Britain and France, and
their dependencies, was passed by an
unanimous vote, in which every fed-
eral member in the Senate participated.
And in the House by the strong vote
of seventy-two to fifteen. Of the sev-
enty-two affirmative votes fourteen
were federal, and of the fifteen nega-
tive votes, ten being federal.

It is not to be inferred, that there
was no diversity of opinion with re-
gard to the most advisable means of
carrying the general arrangements of
the government into operation. The
fact is that there was considerable dif-
ference of opinion. But this differ-
ence was happily accompanied gener-
ally by a spirit of conciliation and ac-
commodation. With respect to the

From the New-York Gazette.

Yesterday the ship Virginia, capt.
Crockett, arrived here in ballast, from
Amsterdum. It will be seen by our
translations from an Amsterdum paper
of the 11th of May, that there has been
a severe battle between the archduke
Charles and the French emperor.
The various accounts of this battle
disagree in particulars. One account
states, that Bonaparte took 30,000 pri-

soners, 20 generals, &c. another that
he took 30,000 prisoners.—
Captain Crockett reports that, on the
first day of the battle, Bonaparte pre-
tended to be defeated, and retreated
merely to gain a more advantageous
position—having obtained this posi-
tion, he turned upon the archduke
Charles, and after a bloody battle, lit-
erally took and destroyed the whole of
the Austrian army—60,000 prisoners,
26 generals, all their cannon, colours,
ammunition, &c. fell into his hands.
The number of Austrians left dead on
the field, was not exactly known; the
loss of the French was very trifling.
The emperor of Austria, it was re-
ported, had returned to Vienna from
the army.
We leave these reports to be digested
by our readers. The translations from
the Dutch papers will be considered
more probable.
The dispatch ship Mentor, captain
Ward, had been in France, three or
four weeks, and it was stated in a let-
ter from France, received at Amster-
dam, that Mr. Armstrong, our minist-
er at Paris, was to return to America
in the Mentor.
No further relaxation had taken
place in the French decrees. The
ship Virginia brings out dispatches for
government, supposed to be in reply
to those which went out in the Mentor,
to Mr. Armstrong at Paris.
The president's proclamation, an-
nouncing the restoration of intercourse
between this country and G. Britain,
was received at Fayal previous to the
sailing of the Eagle.—It was received
molt welcome.

The archduke Charles ordered sev-
eral of his general officers to be shot,
whom he suspected of treachery.
We understand that a paper is re-
ceived by this arrival, which contains
the official details of the engagement
above mentioned.
A letter from Amsterdum of the
29th of April, to a respectable house
in this city says:
"I have just time to inform you,
that official accounts are just received
of the defeat of the Austrians on the
Danube—25,000 killed, 10,000 prison-
ers, and 100 pieces of cannon taken
by the French."

DONAWERTH, April 13.
The moment his majesty the em-
peror arrived here, he issued the follow-
ing proclamation to his army:—
SOLDIERS!—The victory of the con-
federate army is decided! Already the
Austrian general seems to think
that on the sight of his army he shall
precipitately retreat; and abandon our
allies to his mercy! But the eagle of
victory hovers over the French banner.
—SOLDIERS! You surround me!
When the sovereign of Austria came
to meet me in camp, you saw him de-
part with vows of eternal friendship.
We have already thrice conquered
Austria, and the debt of gratitude
which was due to us, she has repaid
with perfidy. Let Austria once more
see us as her conquerors.
(Signed) NAPOLEON.

ROHR, April 20.

I have the honor to inform your ma-
jesty; that during three days we have
repulsed the enemy; your troops have
distinguished themselves upon these
occasions.
April 21.
This day the French envoy at the
court of Sillingen, made the following
report public:—
"It is this moment reported by the
adjutant of the prince of Neuchatel,
that a great battle had been obtained
yesterday by the Bavarian army, head-
ed by his majesty the emperor and king
Napoleon, who has made from 10 to
12,000 prisoners, and the Austrian army
is retreating. The fruits of this
battle are many bands of colors, a great
number of cannon. A general and
bloody engagement is soon expected."

LUDEWESBURG, April 23.

His majesty received yesterday by a
courier from the army, the confirma-