

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. II. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS. No. 69. FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1850. PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

**LIST OF ACTS**  
*Passed at the first session of the eleventh Congress.*  
 An act respecting the ships or vessels owned by citizens, or subjects of foreign nations with which commercial intercourse is permitted.  
 An act making further appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the ports and harbors of the U. States, and to erect such fortifications as may be necessary for the protection of the northern and western frontiers of the United States.  
 An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making appropriations for carrying into effect a treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw tribe of Indians," and to establish a land office in the Mississippi territory.  
 An act authorising the appointment of an agent for the land office at Kaskaskia, and allowing compensation to the commissioners and clerk.  
 An act to continue in force an act declaring the assent of congress to a certain act of the state of South Carolina, passed the 21st of December, 1804.  
 An act authorising the discharge of John Heard from his imprisonment.  
 An act to fix the time for the next meeting of congress.  
 An act concerning the naval establishment.  
 An act to amend and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes."  
 An act making appropriations for defraying the expense of stationery, printing, and all other contingent expenses of the senate and house of representatives, during the present session of congress.  
 An act freeing from postage all letters from Thomas Jefferson.  
 An act for the remission of certain penalties and forfeitures, and for other purposes.  
 An act supplementary to an act, entitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt."  
 An act to suspend for a limited time the recruiting service.

**A List of Letters**  
 Remaining in the Post Office Charles-town, on the first instant, and if not taken up on or before the first day of October, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

**B.** John Kennedy.  
 Robert Baty, John Baker, Gwyn W. Baylor, Benjamin Bell, John S. Blue, Oliver Bliss, Jacob Bruce, James Bond, Mrs. E. Byckenridge.  
**C.** Daniel Collins, Nathl Coleman, Ambrose Cramer, Wm. P. Craghill, Wm. Clark, John Cross, Nathaniel Craghill.  
**D.** Th. Davenport, Brax. Davenport, Ad. S. Dandridge, Valentine Duff, James Duke.  
**E.** Abram Everfole, 2.  
**F.** Ferdinand Fairfax, 4.  
**G.** William Gibbs, 3, Henry W. Gray, John Griggs.  
**H.** Mr. H. H., John Haynie, 4, Thomas Hart, 2, Isaac Hains, Daniel Hains, John Hagar, Wm. H. Harding, James Hite, John Henkle, Jacob Grant, Wm. Hutchison.  
**K.** Christian Keffer, 2, William Kemble, Jonathan Knap.  
 JOHN HUMPHREYS, P. M. Charlestown, July 2, 1850.

**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, Dowlass's, and coarse linens,  
 Ladies Silk and Kid Gloves, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Red, yellow, blue, and brown Bandboxes,  
 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 part favours since their commencement in business, they now tender their thanks.

**R. WORTHINGTON & Co.**  
 Shepherdstown, June 20, 1850.

**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, 1850.

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

**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, Executor, &c.  
 April 21, 1850.

**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, 1850.

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

**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, flouting cottons, silk shawls, India nankeens, cotton cassimeres, cotton and linen checks, gurras and other muslins, men's and women's cotton hose, ticklenburgs, dowlass and German rolls, mahogany framed looking glasses, Waldron's cradling and grass scythes, Crum creek scythe stones, crowley and billettered feel, 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, 1850.

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
 Will be sold, at Public Auction, the following TRACTS of LAND:

**ONE** Tract or parcel of Land, lying in Jefferson county, containing about 932 acres, conveyed to John Hite jun. by Jacob Hite, by deed of lease and release, dated the 27th and 28th of May, 1773, together with all the improvements thereon. This tract is well known as the former residence of Alexander P. Buchanan.  
 2. One other Tract of 12 acres, 3 rods and 12 square poles, conveyed by Jacob Hite, to John Hite in March, 1775.

3. One other Tract of 35 acres, conveyed from the same to the same by deed, in November, 1775.  
 4. One Tract of 16 acres, lying in Frederick county, conveyed by Elijah Jolliffe to John Hite, jun. James Gibbs, M'Gabe and Kirk.  
 5. One other tract of 200 acres, lying in Frederick county, and conveyed by the same to the same.  
 The sale of the three first mentioned tracts will take place at the dwelling house, on the tract first mentioned, on the second Saturday of September next.

The sale of the two last mentioned tracts, will take place on the first Saturday in September next, at the mill commonly known as Gibb's mill, which is on one of the last mentioned tracts.

The sale will be made in pursuance of the act of the Assembly on the subject of sales under decrees of Courts of Chancery and Executions—the sale being made by virtue of decrees rendered in a cause decided in the High Court of Chancery, at Staunton, between Jolliffe's Ex'r. Compt. and Buchanan and others defendants, and by virtue of decrees rendered in three other causes, to wit: Between Lewright, plaintiff, and Buchanan, defendant—Between the same Plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. and others, and between Strider Plaintiff and Jolliffe's Ex'r. &c. defendants.  
 The sale will be made subject to any title of dower which Mrs. Sarah White may have, which is however believed to be relinquished, and the Commissioners will make such deed to the respective purchasers, as may be directed by the said court of Chancery.

**ROBERT PAGE, WILLIAM TATE, JAMES STEPHENSON, AND HENRY S. G. TUCKER.** Com's.  
 June 20, 1850.

**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.  
 Charlestown, May 16, 1850.

**Estray Colt.**  
 TAKEN UP trespassing on the subscriber'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, 1850.

**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 gallowing of any horse within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting the placing any dead carcasses, or other matter offensive to neighbours or passengers under the penalty of three dollars.

A regulation prohibiting the charging of any fire arms within the limits of said town, under the penalty of one dollar.

A regulation prohibiting waggoners from driving their teams faster than 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 washing 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, 1850.

**A NEW Wool Carding Machine.**  
 THE subscriber informs the public that his Wool Carding Machine, 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 at home; and a sifter to contain the rolls must be sent to every 20 pounds of wool.  
 CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.  
 May 30, 1850.

**Henry Skaggs,**  
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the front part of the house occupied by Mr. George Work, 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, 1850.

**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.  
 Charlestown, June 2, 1850.

**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, 1850.

**Blank Deeds**  
 For sale at this Office.  
**Writing Paper**  
 For sale by the Printer.

**SELECT TOASTS,**  
 DRANK ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.  
 The President of the U. States—a publican of tried virtue, a Statesman unrivalled some—May the close of his administration be not less glorious for his country than its commencement.  
 James Madison, President of the U. S.—will he continues to tread in the footsteps of his predecessor, he will receive the plaudits of his friends, and the detestation of his enemies, however may be their professions.  
 Thomas Jefferson—the man who withstood the rage of party rancor, and who by his wisdom and business has conducted his country through the storms of a contending world with peace and safety, deserves triumph far exceeding the heroes of ancient Rome. Time shall never obliterate from our memory his exalted virtues.  
 Thomas Jefferson, the author of the declaration of independence. Voluntarily he renounced his own power, and voluntarily retired from the highest office his country's gift—useful and honorable has been his public life—may he remain the serenity of his days be serene and happy.  
 The Vice-President of the U. S.—by his declining years be soothed by the recollection of a well spent life and knowledge that his fellow-citizens remember with gratitude his services in the cause of liberty and his country.  
 The memory of Washington, the illustrious father of our country.—While we venerate his virtues, may we never forget his principles.  
 The memory of Benjamin Franklin—who snatched the sceptre from tyrants, divested lightning of its terrors, and laid the foundation of the approach of liberty of the seas, which, when accomplished, rescue the world from the ravages of the common robber, and how on it centuries of peace.  
 The memory of Gen. Joseph Reed—the man, who, in the time that tried men's souls, when tempted by foreign emissaries to betray his country—in the language of a genuine American replied—"I am not worth purchasing; not such as I am, all the wealth of the earth could seduce me to do it."  
 The memory of the departed heroes of our revolution—May their great example inspire the people of America with a resolution never to abandon the glorious cause of freedom but with their lives.  
 Perpetual union to the states—and perpetual infamy to the man that would dissolve it.  
 Internal improvement, a much surer road to wealth than external traffic.  
 Man—the world his country, all mankind his brothers, and liberty his right star: "Hail liberty."  
 The Union of the states, the basis of their safety—May the arm wither that is raised to divide them.  
 The Press as it should be—the vehicle of correct information, at which only tyrants and apostates tremble.  
 The rapidly growing manufactures of our country—a cradled Hercules that will infallibly destroy the hydra of foreign influence.  
 Democracy—May Americans ever cherish and support its principles.  
 The Ocean—Its surface to those who advocate its freedom, its bottom to those who seek to usurp it. "The stars of Columbia ne'er shall be dim."  
 "That unity of government which constitutes us one people; the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence; the support of our tranquility and safety; of our peace abroad; of our liberty which we so highly prize"—may it be perpetual.  
 Honor men of all parties—Though truth can be but on one side, sincerity may distinguish all.  
 Peace with honor—But war in preference to an abandonment of our rights.  
 Home manufactures—essential to the independence of a country—may

the patriotism of our citizens, by making homespun fashionable, atone for the neglect of their representatives.  
 The memory of the author of Common Sense, the Rights of Man, and the Crisis, which opened the minds of Americans to a true sense of liberty, and nobly sustained them through a long and doubtful contest.  
 Agriculture, commerce and manufactures to enrich the land; arts and sciences to enlighten and adorn it.—"America, commerce and freedom."  
 The neutral rights of America—May our citizens exert as much courage in their defence, as our statesmen have displayed ability in their assertion.  
 Roads, Canals, and inland navigation—They will ever enjoy the fostering hand of a wise government.

**NEW-YORK, JULY 9.**  
 By the ship Caroline, in 39 days from Cadiz, we have received Seville Gazette to the 23th of May—and by the ship Paragon, Hague, Lisbon papers to the 5th of June. From these papers the editors of the New-York Gazette have made a translation of several important articles.  
 By the Caroline, we learn, verbally, that the French army had retreated from Seville, and it was supposed they were on their return to France.  
 We have received a letter from our correspondent, dated Lisbon, June 5, enclosing a paper of that city, of the 4th, stating the arrival of a British brig in 15 days from Malta, with the official news of the declaration of war on the part of Russia against France. Our correspondent also notices, in a triumphal strain, the brilliant success of the Austrians in the Tyrol, and the surrender of the French army in Portugal to the British and Portuguese troops. Soul, with a few of his troops, had, it is said, made their escape. This, with the taking of Oporto, and St. Andro, occasioned the greatest rejoicings at Cadiz.

Captain Johansen says he had a Spanish paper containing the Russian official declaration of war against France, which, through pressing solicitations, he gave to an officer of a British cruiser, who boarded his ship. He speaks in the most positive strain on this subject; and this assertion is confirmed by Capt. Bowie, who came passenger in the Caroline.  
 Captain Hague, of the ship Paragon, sailed from Lisbon on the 17th of June; he informs us, that the news of the surrender of Oporto to the English, together with the 25,000 French troops, reached Lisbon on the 1st of June.—That the English merchants, &c. who had left Oporto, previous to the French taking possession of it, were returning. Lisbon was illuminated two nights in consequence of this glorious news.

It was reported that the Austrians had obtained a complete victory over the French, the latter having lost 25,000 men, including the killed, wounded and prisoners.  
 A considerable force of cavalry arrived at Lisbon from England on the 2d of June, destined for the interior of Portugal; and it was supposed that they would proceed to Spain. The British and Spaniards were making use of exertions to clear the country of French, and there was no doubt of success. They calculated that Bonaparte had enough to do on the continent.  
 It was reported at Lisbon, that Russia had declared war against France.  
 It appears from our papers, that an action was fought on the 16th of April on the Tyrol, between the Austrian and French armies; and the advanced guard of the former of 35,000 men was twice repulsed by the latter, being 50,000 strong, under the command of Prince Eugene Beauharnois, when the archduke John came up with a body of reserve of 20,000 men, and entirely defeated the French army, with the loss of 20,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, chiefly the former, with the whole of his artillery

and baggage. Prince Eugene was wounded.  
 Extraordinary Gazette of the government.  
 Seville, 27th May, 1809.  
 By official letters received from Trieste, dated 20th of April, the Supreme Central Junta have advice of the archduke John having beat the French army of 50,000, under the command of the vice king of Italy, Beauharnois, at Salle, Porsia Cornigliano.  
 They have also received officially through the same channels, advice of Russia having declared in favor of Austria against France.

**Lisbon, June 1.**—The army commanded by general Romana attacked the French at Meira, and followed them to Parany. Here the enemy hid themselves in a forest, which we surrounded, fired on them, and killed many. They then retreated to Lugo, leaving in our hands 3 pieces of cannon, &c. Our troops followed the enemy to the gates, surrounded the city, placing strong detachments at the gates, expecting it will surrender by capitulation or compulsion. Fortunately the apostate Magarrado, who has so long been praising king Joseph in Altorra, is now shut up in Lugo.  
 P. S. This day, at 7 o'clock in the evening, we have received the official account of the retaking of Lugo, by marshal Nicola Mahi, second in command of the army of the left, and commander in chief in the absence of the Marquis Romana. In this glorious action, the resistance made by the enemy was obstinate, but was defeated after losing 4000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners.

**June 2.**—Letters from Elvas of the 28th ult. mention that general Cuesta had advanced his head quarters from Monasterio to Fuerte del Maestre.  
 The Dutch papers mention about a battle in Polonia; Archduke Ferdinand commanded there, but say nothing of its result, a convincing proof that the French were defeated, and it is believed that Morsovia had fallen into his hands.  
 We learn from Seville, that it is certain that peace had been made between Russia and England, and that Russia has entered into the coalition against the usurper of Europe. With impatience, we expect a confirmation, as we have good reason to give credit to this news which is given by Col. Alava, who had arrived at Seville. In England, this event, as late as the 15th May, was considered probable.

**Account of the battle fought on the 16th of April, near Fontenoy.**  
 June 4.—In their retreat the French left one regiment of the line, No 35, in Padernone. This regiment, commanded by adjutant-general Dugomir and Col. Breneau, was surprised by a strong body of Austrians and compelled to surrender.  
 The Austrians in their march met in Saffide a French army of 33,000 men, commanded by the Vice Roy Eugene Beauharnois, and the general of brigade Gillet, with 80 pieces of artillery, which, together with the reinforcements brought by general Cervelloni, who came from Italy with 15,000 men. The Austrians, commanded by the Archduke John, commenced the attack with an army of 35,000 men, & were twice obliged to fall back; but, having been joined by 20,000 men from the Tyrol, from Sevarate, and Ceneda, of infantry and cavalry, attacked the French army in the rear. The French army was thus placed between two fires. The battle lasted the whole day of the 16th. The French, losing a great number of men abandoned the field to the victorious Austrians. Scarcely 15,000 escaped, whose retreat was favored by the conflagration of the village Ronco, which they set on fire to favor their retreat. The loss of the enemy was, in killed, wounded and prisoners, upwards of 20,000 men. The Vice-Roy was wounded, a general Serras was made prisoner with a number of officers of rank. The Italian

regt. called Velites laid down their arms, but were afterwards compelled by the French cavalry to take them up again. Soon after the regiment was destroyed by the Austrian cavalry. The loss of the Austrians was considerable. General Ginlay was wounded, after having two horses killed under him. Many of the staff officers were killed and wounded.—Some of the regiments remain with very few officers, most of them having fallen in action.  
 The Austrian army continued advancing. In short, the field was left completely in the power of the Austrians. Upwards of 5,000 wounded French have been found between Saffide and Padernone, amongst whom is gen. Defaix, who was wounded and made prisoner in the first action, and was sent to the house of signior Galvani.

**FIRST AUSTRIAN BULLETIN.**  
 Head-Quarters, Saffide, April 17.  
 "On the 10th and the 11th, his imperial Highness the Archduke John, with the army under his command, entered the territory of Frioul, by Ponteba, Cividale, and Goritz, and after some opposition, advanced on the 13th to the Tagliamento. The enemy retired across the river, in order to join with the troops in their rear. This junction, which probably took place at Saffide, made the hostile army five divisions strong. In the night of the 14th, his Imperial Highness proceeded with the advanced guard towards Pordenone; the remainder of the army was oblatinate, but was defeated after losing 4000 men, in killed, wounded and prisoners."

**LONDON, MAY 15.**  
 There have arrived since our last some more French Journals and German Gazettes to the 5th inst. They do not enable us to add a single important fact to the intelligence exclusively published by us on Saturday relative to the successes of the Austrians in the Tyrol, in Italy and in Poland; and from the enemy's army in Germany, the accounts by this conveyance are not of so late a date as those which we also gave in our last from the third bulletin of the French army. The Austrian bulletin of the first successes of the archduke John in Italy, fully confirms our former statement upon this subject. The enemy commanded by the vice king of Italy in person, were completely defeated with the loss of 6000 prisoners, and a still greater number in killed and wounded, besides sixteen pieces of cannon and three eagles.—Among the prisoners taken are generals Paze and Bressan. The Paris and Milan papers attempt to give a different coloring to the result of this affair, but the Austrian accounts bear so many features of truth, that preference cannot be denied them, in preference to the obviously unaided statements of the enemy. The Austrians give geographical proofs of their having in the first instance considerably advanced; whilst, with all the pretensions of the enemy the utmost they can assert is that they maintain a position on the Piave. In Italy, therefore, affairs wear a promising aspect on the part of the Austrians, the more especially as the improved state of the Tyrol (as described in our last) is so highly favorable to their cause. We have nothing to add to the account we gave on Saturday of the capture of Warsaw



