

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1810.

[No. 112.]

ODE TO SPRING.

Hail beautiful Goddess, Smiling Spring,
Who in thy cheerful train dost bring
Gentle breezes, balmy showers,
Budding leaves, and fragrant flowers:
Come with all thy roscate train,
Cheer the cottages and plain!
Hark! the birds their wild notes sing,
A welcome to the lovely Spring!
Review again the meads around,
And see how flowers adorn the ground,
Entwin'd with the reviving greens,
These are, O Spring! thy charming scenes!

From the Freeman's Journal.

To the lovers of Agriculture.

Repeated attempts in the propagation of the so called Chinese Oil Radish, *Raphanus sativus Chinensis*, have been attended with such good success, as to induce the subscriber to think a communication of it not unworthy the attention of such persons as may feel desirous, through the encouragement of his experiments and improvements, to be serviceable to his country.

In China, this plant is raised for its seed; of which it yields great quantities. This seed is so rich, that it produces above one half its weight in oil; it answers every purpose of olive oil; and has this preference, that the same quantity burns six hours longer; nor will it freeze in winter. Before extracting the oil, it is advisable that the seed should have lain at least half a year, and if then cold pressed, for the first time, will yield oil superior to any known. As, in burning, it generates a very fine soot, the Chinese catch the same in large funnels, and with the assistance of gum, prepare that invaluable Indian Ink, which in vain in Europe is attempted to be imitated from Lamplack. In different trials in Germany (where it has been but lately introduced) as also in North Carolina, during the years 1807 and 1808, to raise this plant, the subscriber has never failed of success, with little or no trouble, as well as afterwards in extracting the oil; and when it is considered what vast sums are yearly sent to other countries for this valuable commodity, the benefits attending its introduction here need no comment.

A GERMAN.

Small parcels of seed may be had gratis, on application to Mr. Ch. Das. Senseman, at Nazareth, Northampton county, Penn. (letters post paid) or at No. 123, North Third street, Philadelphia.

Printers, desirous of favoring the cause of Agriculture, will accelerate their laudable intentions, by inserting the above.

BLUE DYING.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Geo. E. Cordell, opposite Mrs. Frame's store where he carries on the above business, together with the weaving, as usual. JOSEPH McCARTNEY.
Charles-Town, April 20.

SOPUS BALL

WILL stand this season at Leonard Davis's, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Charles Ogden's, about two miles from Schley's mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays—at John Conway's tavern, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at Four Dollars and a half the season, to be paid the 1st of August next, but which may be discharged by the payment of three dollars and a half against the 20th of May next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and seven dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance.—Persons having mares insured, must bring them every eighth or ninth day, otherwise the insurance to be forfeited. The season has commenced, and will end the 25th of June. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

SOPUS BALL is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, and well calculated either for the saddle or draught. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree, as his form and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge.

WILLIAM DAVIS.
April 14, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds
For sale at this office.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now lives, on Bullsken, containing 337 acres, about 100 acres of which are in timber. Two thousand dollars will be required in hand, the balance in easy instalments.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
April 6, 1810.

I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next. DAN. ANNIN.
April 13, 1810.

The full bred Horse

ARAB,

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

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

WILLIAM HERNDON.
The above pedigree is on oath, and it is well known that the horses named were the very best of their day, and were all imported except Mark Anthony and Crawford. He will be let to mares, for this season, beginning the 26th of this month, and ending the 21st of July, at Ten Dollars cash each, or notes for twelve dollars payable at the end of the season, and six dollars the single leap. I will take produce of those who prefer paying in that way—fifty cents to be paid to the groom in all cases. Pasturage will be furnished (gratis) to mares from a distance while they need his services, but I will not be liable for escapes or accidents of any kind. Mares not proving with foal by Arab last season, may now go to him for half price, if they still belong to the same owners and the terms were punctually complied with.

JOHN YATES.
Jefferson County, March 23, 1810.

The thorough bred running Horse

TELEMACHUS

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

TELEMACHUS is a beautiful chestnut sorrel, fifteen and a half hands high, now rising six years old, a horse of fine bone and strength, and uncommon activity.

BEVERLY WHITING.
March 29, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous.

A. MORGAN, Lt. Col.
April 13, 1810.

FOR SALE, A Negro Girl,

About fifteen years of age. She will be sold low to any person living within the county.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
Jefferson county, April 6, 1810.

The Elegant Horse

PETER PINDAR

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will stand at the plantation of Wm. B. Page, esq. in Frederick county, at the remarkable low price of SIX DOLLARS, or may be discharged by the payment of six bushels of wheat, nine bushels of rye, or three barrels of corn, any of which will be received in full discharge for the season, delivered in any mill within six miles of Charles-Town, on or before the first day of December next.—Half a dollar to be paid to the Groom when the mare is put to the horse.

Peter Pindar is sixteen hands high, of great beauty, bone, strength and activity, a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail and legs. Season to end 1st Aug.

PEDIGREE.

PETER PINDAR was gotten by the imported horse Driver, which was gotten by Lord Egremont's famous running horse Driver, which formerly stood so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by Lord Ossory, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimant, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam, the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Cade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great grand dam, the Little Hartly Mare by Bartley's Childers, full brother to Flying Childers, and sire of Squirt, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian; great great great great grand dam Points, by the St. Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, son of the Fenwick Barb.—The dam of PETER PINDAR was gotten by Hyder Ally, an elegant full bred horse, raised by Mr. John Darnall of Frederick County, Maryland; his sire the well known horse Tamelance, bred by the late Colonel Brent of Virginia; his dam the famous high bred mare Harmony, raised by the late Doctor Hamilton, of Prince George County, Maryland.

The pedigree of Peter Pindar can be exceeded but by few. He ran at Winchester in the fall of 1808; he was then three years old. I have been informed by gentlemen who saw him run, that they had a high opinion of him.

Pasturage for those mares which may be sent from a distance will be furnished, at a low rate—proper attention will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
March 24, 1810.

William Cordell,

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, SILVER SMITH AND JEWELLER,

INFORMS his friends and the public generally, that he intends to commence the above business on the first of May, in Charles-town, Jefferson county, Va.
April 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

I REQUEST all those indebted to me for tavern accounts or otherwise to make immediate payment. Those who do not comply may expect to have their accounts put into the hands of officers for collection. In future I am determined to deal only for cash, excepting with customers who have paid me punctually, and attend to this notice.

FRANCIS TILLET.
April 13, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charles-town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.
March 30, 1810.

Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening (at their store by the Market House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS

(of every description) which were brought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively now selling at

less than half their value.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & CO. P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

Those wishing to purchase coarse strop Linens would do well to apply immediately.
Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above mentioned.

WM. B. PAGE.
February 16, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing upon my land, as I am determined to punish every offender. I also caution every person against selling or giving my slaves any kind of spirituous liquors, at their peril.

TH. HAMMOND.
April 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negro woman,

and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work: For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.
March 30, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the "talking business" in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.

April 13, 1810.

FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town, Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's-town.
April 13, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscriptions, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18 1/2 cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

Willoughby W. Lane,

Has just received a very handsome assortment of Fashionable

SPRING GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article suitable for the present and approaching season, all of which have been well bought, and are now offered at low prices for cash.

He has on hand as usual a quantity of Bar Iron, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Flax Hackles, German and English Scythes, Queen's Glass and Potter's ware, also a large assortment of Groceries, and a quantity of Patent & other Medicines, all of which are to be had at very cheap rates, at his store nearly opposite Capt. Hite's Hotel.
Charles-Town, May 11, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, for that purpose, on the 4th day of June next, at the Rock's mill, the following tracts of land, (the same that was advertised to be sold on the third inst. but postponed on account of bad weather.) viz.

296 acres part of the Rock's tract, purchased by the said F. Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners, formerly held at the said Rock's mill. Also all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax lives, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by Beeler, Robardet, Gantt, and Mrs. Nelson.—The sale to begin at ten o'clock.
FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.
May 11, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of June next, for the purpose aforesaid, the following parcels of land, (the same which was advertised to be sold on the 4th inst. but postponed in consequence of bad weather) viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 15 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill. Also 50 acres of wood land, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

W. B. PAGE.
May 11, 1810.

Saddle Lost.

LOST on the 28th ult. on the road leading from Charles town to Beeler's mill, a man's saddle, about half worn, with plated stirrups and leather girth. Whoever has found said saddle and will leave it with the printer, shall be generously rewarded.

JOHN M. MAKIN, jun.
May 11, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

MILITARY TACTICKS.

[The following article has been published in many of the newspapers in the U. States. The object of it is, to ridicule the farical, careless manner in which militia parades are generally conducted. As the spring musters are approaching, perhaps a re-publication of this article at this time, may have a tendency to excite our militia, officers as well as privates, to be more attentive to the purpose for which they are professedly assembled on days of training.]

[From the Georgia Monitor.]

DEAR FUGGY,

I happened not long since to be present at the muster of a captain's company in a remote part of one of the counties, and as no general description could convey an accurate idea of the achievements of that day, I must be permitted to go a little into the detail, as well as my recollection will serve me.

The men had been notified to meet at nine o'clock, "armed and equipped as the law directs," that is to say, with a gun and cartridge box at least, but, as directed by law of the U. States "with a good firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, and a pouch with a box to contain not less than twenty-four sufficient cartridges of powder and ball."

At twelve, about one third, perhaps one half of the men, had collected, and an inspectors return of the number present, and of their arms, would have nearly stood thus: 1 capt. 1 lieu.—en-sign, none; fiers, none; privates present, 15, ditto absent, 30; guns 14; gunlocks, 12; ramrods, 10; rifle pouches, 3; bayonets, none; belts, none, spare flints, none; cartridges, none; horsewhips, walking canes, and umbrellas, 10. A little before one, the captain whom I shall distinguish by the name of Clodpole, gave directions for forming the line of parade. In obedience to this order, one of the sergeants whose lungs had long supplied the place of a drum & fife, placed himself in front of the house, and began to bawl with great vehemence "all capt. Clodpole's company to parade here! Come Gentlemen, parade here!" says he—"all you that hasn't guns fall into the lower end." He might have bawled till this time with as little success, as the Syrens sung to Ulysses, had he not changed his post to a neighbouring shade. There he was immediately joined by all who were then at leisure, the others were at that time engaged, as parties or spectators, at a game of fives, and could not just then attend. However, in less than half an hour the game was finished, and the captain enabled to form his company and proceed in the duties of the day.

Look to the right, and dress! They were soon by the help of the non-commissioned officers, placed in a straight line, but as every man was anxious to see how the rest stood, those on the wings pressed forward for that purpose till the whole line assumed nearly the form of a crescent.

Why look a't'em, says the captain—why gentlemen, you are all a crooking at both ends so that you will get untme by and by, come, gentlemen dress! dress!

This was accordingly done, but impelled by the same motive as before, they soon resumed their former figure, and so they were permitted to remain.

Now, gentlemen—says the captain—I am going to carry you through the revolutions of manual exercise, and I want you gentlemen, if you please, to pay particular attention to the word of command, just exactly as I give it out to you. I hope you will have a little patience, gentlemen, if you please, and if I be a going wrong, I will be much obliged to any of you gentlemen to put me right again, for I mean all for the best, and I hope you will excuse me if you please. And one thing gentlemen I caution you against, in particular—and that is this—no to make any mistakes, if you possibly can help it, and the best way to do this will be to do all the motions right at first and that will help us to get along so much the faster, and I will try to have it over as

soon as possible.—Come boys come to a shoulder.

Poise, fook! Cock, fook! Very handsomely done.

Take aim! Ram down cartridge! No! No! Fire! I recollect now, that firing comes next after taking aim, according to Steuben; but with your permission gentlemen, I'll read the words of command just exactly as they are printed in the book, and then I shall be sure to be right "O yes! read it captain, read it (exclaimed twenty voices at once) that will save time.

Tention the whole; please to observe gentlemen that at the word fire! you must fire, that is, if any of your guns are loaden'd you must not shoot in yearnest, but only make pretence like, & you gentlemen fellow soldiers, who's armed with nothing but sticks, riding-switches, & corn stalks, needn't go through the firings, but stand as you are, and keep yourselves to yourselves.

Half cock fook! Very well done. S, h, e, t, (spelling) Shet pan! that too would have been very handsomely done if you had'n't handled cartridge, instead of shetting pan, but I suppose you wasn't noticing.—Now, tention one and all, gentlemen, and do that motion again.

Shet Pan! Very good, very well indeed, you did that motion equal to any old soldiers, you improve astonishingly.

Handle Cartridge! Pretty well, considering you done it wrong end foremost as if you took the cartridge out of your mouth, and bit off the twist with the cartridge box.

Draw Rammer! Those who have no rammers to their guns need not draw, but only make the motion, it will do just as well, and save a great deal of time.

Return rammer! Very well again. But that would have been done I think with greater expertness if you had performed the motion with a little more dexterity.

S, h, o, u, l, —Shoulder Firelock! Very handsomely done indeed! Put your guns on the other shoulder gentlemen.

Order fook! Not quite so well gentlemen—not quite altogether, but perhaps I did not speak loud enough for you to hear me all at once. Try once more if you please; I hope you will be patient, gentlemen, we will soon be through.

Order, fook! Handsomely done gentlemen! Very handsomely done! and altogether too, except that one half of you were a little too soon and the other half a little too late.

In laying down your guns, gentlemen, take care to lay the locks up and the other side down.

Tention the whole! Ground fook! Very well.

Charge bayonets—(some of the men) That can't be right, captain: pray look again, for how can we charge bayonet without our guns?

(Captain.) I don't know as to that, but I know I'm right, for here 'tis printed in the book; c, h, a, r, y, e, s charge bayonet, that's right, that's the word, if I know how to read; come gentlemen, do pray—charge bayonet! Charge I say! Why don't you charge? Do you think it, an't so? Do you think I have lived to this time o'day and don't know what charge bayonet is? Here, come here, you may see for yourselves; it's plain as the nose on your fa—stay—no, halt! no! Faith I'm wrong! I turned over two leaves at once, I beg your pardon, we will not stay out long; and we'll have something to drink as soon as we are done. Come, boys get-up off the stumps and logs, and take up your guns, we'll soon be done: excuse me if you please.

Fix Bayonet! Advance arms! Very well done, turn the stocks of your guns in front, gentlemen, and that will bring the barrels behind; hold them strait up and down, if you please. Let go your left and take hold with the right just below your guard. Steuben says the gun must be held p, e, r, p, e, r, t, i, c, u, l, a, r, —yes, you must always mind and hold your guns very particular. Now boys tention the whole!

Present, arms! Very handsomely done!

only hold your guns over t'other knee—t'other hand up—turn your hands round a little and raise them up higher—draw t'other foot back—now you are nearly right—very well done, GENTLEMEN, you have improved vastly since I first saw you; you are getting too slick. What a charming thing it is to see men under good discipline. Now, gentlemen, we come to the revolutions—but men, you have all got into a sort of a snarl, as I may say: how did you get all into such a higglety-pigglety.

The fact was the shade had moved considerably to the eastward, and had exposed the right wing of these hardy veterans to the galling fire of the sun. Being but poorly provided with umbrellas at this end of the line, they found it convenient to follow the shade, and in nuddling to the left for this purpose, they had changed the figure of their line from that of a crescent to one which more nearly resembled a pair of pot hooks.

Come, gentlemen, (says the Captain) spread yourselves out again in a straight line, and let us get into the wheelings and other matters as soon as possible.

But this was strenuously opposed by the soldiers. They objected to going into the revolutions at all, inasmuch as the weather was extremely hot, and they had already been kept in the field upwards of three quarters of an hour.

They reminded the captain of his repeated promise, to be as short as he possibly could, and it was clear he could dispense with all this same wheeling and flourishing if he chose. They were already very thirsty, and if he would not dismiss them, they declared they would go off without dismissal, and get something to drink, and he might fine them if that would do him any good; they were able to pay their fine, but could not go without drink to please any body; and they swore they would never vote for another captain who wished to be so unreasonably strict.

The captain behaved with great spirit upon the occasion, and a smart colloquy ensued: when at length becoming exasperated to the last degree, he proudly asserted that no soldier ought ever to think hard of the orders of his officer; and finally he went as far as to say that he did not think any gentleman on that ground had any just cause to be offended with him. The dispute was finally settled by the captain's sending for some grog for their present accommodation, and agreeing to omit reading the military manoeuvres, except two or three such easy and simple ones as could be performed within the compass of the shade. After they had drank their grog, and had "spread themselves," they were divided into plantations.

Tention the whole! To the right wheel! Each man faced to the right about.

Why, gentlemen! I did not mean for every man to stand still and turn himself naturally right round; but when I told you to wheel to the right, I intended for you to wheel round to the right as it were. Please to try again, gentlemen; every right hand man must stand fast, and only the other turn round.

In the previous part of the exercise, it had, for the purpose of sizing, been necessary to denominate every second person a "right hand man." A very natural consequence was, that on the present occasion those right hand men maintained their position, all the intermediate ones facing about as before.

Why look at 'em now! exclaimed the captain, in extreme vexation: I'll be d....d if you understand a word I say. Excuse me, gentlemen, but it rayly seems as if you could not come at it exactly. In wheeling to the right, the right end of the platoon stands fast, and the other end comes round like a swingletree. Those on the outside must march faster than those on the inside, and those on the inside not near so fast as those on the outside. You certainly must understand me now, gentlemen; and please to try once more. In this they were a little more successful.

Tention the whole! To the left—

left, no—right—that is the left—I mean the right—left wheel march.

In this he was strictly obeyed; some wheeling to the right, some to the left, and some to the right, left, or both ways.

Stop! halt! let us try it again! I could not just then tell my right hand from my left! you must excuse me gentlemen, if you please; experience makes perfect, as the saying is. Long as I have served, I find something new to learn every day; but all's one for that—Now, gentlemen, do that motion once more.

By the help of a non-commissioned officer in front of each platoon, they wheeled this time with considerable regularity.

Now boys you must try to wheel by divisions; and there is one thing in particular which I have to request of you, gentlemen, and it is this: not to make any blunder in your wheeling. You must mind and keep at a wheeling distance, and not talk in the ranks, nor get out of fix again; for I want you to do this motion well, and not to make any blunder now.

Tention the whole! By divisions to the right wheel! March!

In doing this, it seemed as if Bedlam had brooke loose; every man took the command. Not so fast on the right! Slow now! Haul down those umbrellas! Faster on the left! Keep back a little there! Don't crowd so! Hold up your gun Sam! Go faster there! faster! Who trod on my—d—n your huffs! Keep back! Stop us captain, do stop us! Go faster there! I've lost my shoe! Get up again, Ned! Halt! halt! halt! Stop, gentlemen! stop! stop!

By this time they got into utter and inexplicable confusion and so I left them.

TIMOTHY CRABSHAW.

ARLINGTON SHEEP SHEARING.

The Sixth anniversary of the Arlington Sheep Shearing was celebrated on Monday the 30th ultimo. The badness of the day prevented so large a company from attending, as had been expected. Apparently, about 150 persons were present.

The shew commenced at half past twelve, and the Cups were adjudged to Daniel M. Chichester, and John C. Scott, Esqs, for the best Tup and best pair of Ewe Lambs of one year old. During the shew a Fair was held, for the sale of Domestic Fabrics, and many were sold, at good prices. A ball of Woollen Yarn, exquisitely spun, and weighing a pound, was sold for the enormous price of Four dollars.

At 5 o'clock the company adjourned to dine under the tent of Washington. This venerable canvass, commemorative of the revolution, and its immortal hero, was extended by using its various parts (many of which by their tattered appearance denoted their long and arduous service) to contain a table of about an hundred feet in length. The Portrait of the departed Chief, graced the upper end, and the whole was hung with the well earned Laurel of fame.

Mr. CUSTIS presided, and was supported by the hon. Mr. CAMPBELL, member of Congress from the state of Maryland, as Vice-President, and by RICH. M. SCOTT, Esq, from the board of Judges of Stock and Fleeces, JONATHAN SWIFT, Esq, from the board of Manufacturers, as assistant Vice-presidents—at the right hand of the President, was placed Mr. Chacon, consul from the Spanish patriots; being considered as the representative of a nation, now struggling for freedom and worthy to be honored in a tent sacred to that glorious cause. After dinner, the cups were presented to the successful candidates by the President, with a short and impressive address to each—when the following Toasts were drank in American wine:

By Mr. CUSTIS—Agriculture the basis of our strength—Commerce the patron of our labor, and Manufactures the resource for our wants—may these important interests ever be united, with generous sympathy in support of the wealth, industry, and independence of the republic.

Previous to the second toast, Mr. CUSTIS arose and called upon every man who esteemed the character of the illustrious dead, to lay his hand upon his heart while he drank.

To the sainted memory of the first of men.

The call was obeyed! by a general impulse, the whole company rose up, and each man placing his hand upon his breast pronounced with reverence—

2d. To the memory of Washington,

the Roman Father of our land, whose virtues could alike adorn the chair of state, and grace the humble walks of rural life. May the remembrance of our departed benefactor, his maxims, his precepts and example, arise like a kindred spirit, to guide the destinies of that nation whose happiness he lived to accomplish, and whose fame he hath rendered immortal.

3d. By Mr. CAMPBELL—The state of Virginia, the strongest link in the federal chain.

4th. By Mr. SCOTT—The President of the U. States.

5th. By Mr. SWIFT—Mr. Custis and the Arlington Institution.

Which was drank with three cheers.—

Mr. CUSTIS here arose, and after thanking the company, proceeded in a speech of an hour, to take an enlarged view of the foreign relations and domestic resources of our country, declared his perfect friendship towards commerce as an useful, necessary and honorable source of wealth and prosperity, spoke of the hardships suffered in the various usurpations of our legitimate right to the ocean, and gave to the suffering tar, the full measure of a patriot's concern and indignation; proceeding in a fervent strain on the history of the revolution and its attributes, and not forgetting the just eulogium to the departed hero and benefactor of our country. Mr. CUSTIS concluded with adverting to the glorious struggle of Spanish virtue against tyranny and oppression, and called for the sympathy of American freemen. This sympathy we believe was felt, and upon retiring, Mr. CUSTIS, at the request of Dr. Stuart, gave the following Toast, addressed to the Spanish Consul, who remained standing during its delivery.

6th. The patriots of Spain—Brave but unfortunate—may their glorious efforts be crowned with success, or if doomed to suffer the expiring pang of European freedom, like the Sampson of old, may they grasp the temple of rational liberty and crush with its ruins the oppressors of mankind—3 cheers.

From the National Intelligencer.

The documents respecting our foreign relations, recently communicated to Congress, present some gleams of hope that the two great belligerent powers are at length about to awake to a more correct perception of their true interests. Our readers will recollect that France has steadily justified her Berlin decree, as a retaliation for previous violations of neutral rights by G. Britain, and that G. Britain has as invariably justified her orders in council as retaliatory of the Berlin decree; while each government has all along avowed its readiness to rescind its edicts, provided its enemy would in the first instance set the example of revocation. We have not ceased to protest against the weakness of this defence by urging that neither belligerent, in retaliating on the other, possessed the just power to prostrate the rights of an honest unoffending neutral. But our remonstrance, tho' unanswerable, has proved unavailing.

The letters of General Armstrong and Mr. Pinkney to the Secretary of State shew that the sincerity of both governments is likely to be soon put to test. France has unequivocally declared her readiness to rescind her Berlin decree, in case England previously revoke her [proclamation] blockades of France, and Mr. Pinkney has addressed Lord Wellesley on the subject, whose answer may be expected by the John Adams. If such blockades do not now exist, and the British government shall officially say so, France will be bound in honor to revoke her Berlin decree; with that decree the pretext for the orders in council will be removing, which, as soon as revoked, will lead to the repeal of the Milan decree, thus involving the demolition of nearly the whole fabric of restriction and violation of neutral commerce.

If such British blockades [of anterior date to the Berlin decree] still exist, the British government is bound by every dictate of justice, as well as regard for her own plighted word, instantly to withdraw them, when she is made distinctly to perceive that they are the only existing cause of the French edicts now in force.

If, then, England either revoke her blockade orders, of date anterior to the Berlin decree, or formally declare that none such exist, and France refuses to revoke her Berlin decree, she will stand self condemned before the world as the violator of neutral rights. If, on the other hand, England refuses to

take this step, after so fair an offer, she will stand in the attitude of the original aggressor, and must be viewed as an inexorable oppressor, who, under false pretences, is aiming a deadly blow at our maritime existence.

In either event we can be at no loss to decide which government is to be viewed as most hostile to us.

FROM THE EASTERN ARGUS.

Mr. Douglas.—The federal papers charge the French with burning the American ships that drifted on shore in Cadiz Bay, during the late gale there. The Commerce, capt. Colburn, of Hallowell, was the only vessel burnt from the District of Maine, and was burnt by the English. This information I received from capt. Porter, of the ship-United States, who was at Cadiz at the time. In his letter to me he observes, "Amongst the lost ships, was the Commerce, of Hallowell; the following account of her loss may be interesting to the owners. On the 7th of March she parted both cables, and drove ashore on the east side of the Bay; the mate and people left her the same evening. Two days after, I went on board the Commerce with the mate and people, and was on board when the English Lieutenant set her on fire. His excuse for doing it, was that the French would rob her if she was not destroyed. The mate and people of the Commerce have saved about enough to pay their wages. Capt. Colburn has not been heard of. As he did not leave the ship at the time the mate and people did, it is concluded he was taken off by the French."

This is the account given by captain Porter, of the loss of the Commerce, I have no doubt it will turn out that the ships lost at Cadiz were generally burnt by the English.

CHARLES-TOWN, May 18.

The Rev. Mr. Hill will preach in the court house, in this town, on Saturday the 26th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Persons desirous of having a settled minister to take charge of this congregation, are desired to attend.

Gen. Moreau gave a very splendid ball, at his house in Pearl street, last Monday evening. Among the ladies and gentlemen of distinction present, were Mr. Jackson, (the British ex-minister) and his lady.

N. York Mer. Adv.

Roger Nelson, esq, representative in Congress from the state of Maryland, is appointed by the Governor & Council of that state Associate Judge of the 5th judicial district, vice William Claggett, deceased.

Maria Louisa, the Bride of Bonaparte, is daughter of Francis 2d, the present emperor of Austria.—She was born on the 12th of December, 1791, and is of course in the 19th year of her age. This is a most political stroke, on the part of France. It will bind Austria—it will produce a temporary, if not a lasting pause in the hostilities between the two countries—fewer troops will be necessary on the frontiers of Austria, and there will be a less waste of treasure and of blood. Russia too and Prussia will be less an object of jealousy—a source of hostility—for Austria and France, when combined together, may defy the force, or daunt the heart of the Emperor of the North.

But this measure is justified not more by policy, than humanity. It will give a new air to the relations of Austria and France. It cements the two countries together, by the sense of common interests and of common feelings. Confidence will succeed to distrust—peace to war. France will be no longer apprehensive of the loss of his throne—nor Bonaparte be apprehensive that his father in law will form a league with his foes. With the main causes of war, the war itself will cease. The plains of Austria will no more be drenched with the blood of her subjects—nor her treasures wasted through jealousies or from fear.—Those men will principally object to it, who see "a bear in every bush," or such as see in it the end of all continental coalitions against the power of France. These men would rather see the fields of Austria eternally covered with blood, in the mad crusade against the power of France, than see the ambition of Britain foiled, and peace and prosperity shedding their benignant smiles over the fields of Austria.

The Connecticut Election took place, agreeable to the Constitution, on the 9th ult. There were two Federal candidates—Treadwell, backed by the Church, and Roger Griswold by the limbs of the Law. Spaulding was the Republican candidate. The result is, that Treadwell had more votes than Griswold—but Treadwell has not a majority of the whole. There is, of course, no choice by the people—and the assembly will have to make the selection. There is no doubt of Treadwell's being the favorite, in this "land of steady habits."

New York election. The official returns for governor, give Mr. Tomkins, the republican candidate, a majority of 5584. The republican majority in the next House of Assembly, will be upwards of thirty.

FROM LISBON.—Capt. Toppan, arrived at Newburyport, left Lisbon 13th March, informs that Portugal held out against its invaders; the headquarters of the English were at Abrantes about fifteen leagues from the French army, which had not crossed the Tagus. It was the opinion of the

Massachusetts Election.

MASSACHUSETTS has risen, like the Star in the East, in holy writ, to fill every American heart "with exceeding great joy." There is no doubt of the election of Messrs Gerry and Gray to the chairs of state—their majority is at least 3,500.—Nett republican gain at least 6000.

The election of the Senate too, is over—but the result is more doubtful. Of the 40 members who compose it, all sides agree that 19 are Republicans—for themselves, the Federalists claim 20, though the republicans allow them only 19.—According to the last, there is no choice in two of the districts.—The Federalists admit that there is one vacancy, at least to be filled. This deficiency is supplied by the joint vote of "the members of the House of Representatives and such Senators as shall be declared elected." Hence both sides are straining every nerve, to set a majority in the next House of Representatives. As an additional reason for this exertion, it becomes the duty of the next assembly to elect a Senator of the U. S. It will be for them to say whether Timothy Pickering shall continue to ease a disgrace over the councils of this country, and aid the cause of an insolent nation, who, according to him, has done us no essential injury."

We say, that both parties are straining every nerve to acquire an ascendancy in the H. of R. The Standing federal committee of Boston have called upon "every federal town to elect and send its full complement of members"—to save the country, as they modestly say, from an alliance with France and a war with England.—This phrase, ("full complement of members,") brings us to a curious feature in the constitution of Massachusetts. Every corporate town containing 150 rateable polls, may send one member to the H. of R.—375 polls, 2 representatives—thus "making 225 rateable polls the mean increasing number for every additional representative." The expenses of these representatives are borne by their respective towns, except those "of travelling to the General Assembly, and returning home once in every session, and no more;" which last are paid out of the public chest. Such towns, therefore, as are parsimonious and choose to save their money, or are indifferent about their political influence, will part with their representatives to save their money. We shall pass over the effects of this strange organization—but every one may see, in what way the relative strength of parties may seem to vary without any corresponding change in those parties themselves—and how the political pendulum may continue to shift to and fro, through the indolence or cabal of political partizans. It is equally clear, as neither party can gain an ascendancy in the state without the exertion of this right of suffrage, so each party will be prompted to call upon their respective towns to send their full quota of representatives. The election will take place "ten days, at least, before the last Wednesday of" this month. [Enq.

Rhode-Island Election. The Republican majority is estimated at 200. Federal do. last year 640.

Nett Republican gain, 840.

The assembly met at Newport, on the 2d inst. for the purpose of electing certain judicial and executive officers.

The attempts lately made to introduce the culture of the tea tree in Corsica, have been crowned with complete success, and are likely to be productive of the most important consequences.—China sells yearly 34,000,000 pounds of tea in Europe; and the sums are immense which the Europeans pay to China for that drink. Corsica is situated in the same latitude as China.

Paris Paper.

A lady from France states, that Bonaparte has ordered a monument to be erected to the memory of Louis XVI. to be raised at the place of his execution; and that the anniversary of his decollation shall be kept as a national fast.

American.

One feature of the British government deserves notice: There appears no limit to the regal power to create peerages; and every royal act of this sort produces this alternative or political dilemma: the House of Commons must vote the new peer a pension (to be levied on the people) to support his dignity and keep him independent of the crown, (as the cant is) or, the lord

English officers that they should not be able to oppose any very serious obstacles to the enemy. The English troops were very sickly, and many had died. A detachment of English troops left Lisbon about the 1st March, for the assistance of the Spanish at Cadiz.—There had been no recent battle.—The gale which did incalculable damage on the Spanish and Portuguese coast, lasted with some intermission at Lisbon six days.

The two following articles relate to a subject on which various paragraphs have appeared in the Charleston papers for some time past. It appears that the privateer which has committed this outrage (within our jurisdiction, if the transaction be correctly stated) put into the harbor of Charleston in distress some weeks ago, and was there refitted. She dropped down with the harbor on Sunday the 29th ult. and has thus repaid the indulgence which permitted her to make the necessary repairs: Nat. Intel.

Charleston, May 4.

Yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, it blowing fresh, capt. Ackworth, of the schr. Dolphin, from Key Sall, was hailed off Capers' Island, by the French privateer La Revanche du Cerf, and while in the act of heaving to, had a volley of musquetry discharged at him from the forecastle of the privateer, by which a Mr. FOLAND, a passenger on board the Dolphin, was badly wounded in the arm. City Gaz.

Charleston, May 4.

The schooner Dolphin, Capt Ackworth, from Key Sall, was brought to about eight o'clock yesterday morning, off the north bar, by the French privateer La Revanche du Cerf, and while she was in the act of lying to, the Frenchman ran under her stern and poured a volley of musquetry into her; while all the officers, passengers and crew of the Dolphin were upon deck, and the vessels within half pistol shot of each other: fortunately one shot only took effect, which pierced and broke the arm of Mr. Foley, a passenger on board. After committing this unprovoked and wanton attack upon a defenceless vessel, they told capt. Ackworth to go about his business. The Dolphin belongs to this port, and has only been absent twenty days on her present voyage; she was perfectly well known to the officers of the privateer, they having been frequently on board her, while the vessels lay near to each other at Gadsden's wharf, before the Dolphin sailed on her present voyage. Courier.

Alexandria, May 10.

The Diana from Lisbon has brought over a few of the real Spanish Merino sheep. We understand that there are a ram and ewe for the late President of the United States, (Thomas Jefferson, esq.) a ram and ewe for the present President, and the balance to the care of James H. Hooe, esq. being twelve in number.

New York, May 8.

All is again life and activity in this port—yesterday our Collector began to clear out without bonds—there were thirteen clearances for Liverpool, several of which sailed with a fine northerly breeze; among them was the ship Hercules, Vose, after having been, with many others, Bony'd with their cargoes for many months. [Royal Gaz.

It is stated on the authority of letters from Natchez, that gen. Hampton has given the command of the troops to col. Cushing, and is about to proceed to the northward for the benefit of his health. New Orleans Gaz. April 5.

Copy of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in Liverpool, to another in Philadelphia, dated March 24.

In referring to the annexed quotations you will doubtless be led to compare the present low prices of American produce with those which were obtained during the period when we were without the prospect of a direct trade to the United States, and when the spirit of speculation, by aiming at monopoly, occasionally gave rise to high and extravagant prices.

A falling market is always a dull one;—for some weeks this has been the case with ours, and in consequence of the successive abatements in the price of produce, the purchasers are intimidated, and sales could not be commanded except at a considerable reduction from the annexed quotations, which for most articles may be considered as nominal.

The cause of this decline in our market is the general belief in the high probability that the differences between this government and America will be adjusted, or at least so far as almost

immediately to admit of a direct trade between the two countries—and this opinion seems founded not only on the apparent disposition of the American legislature, but also on a report current here, and sanctioned by the ministerial prints, that such arrangements have been made between Mr. Pinkney and Lord Wellesley as tend to secure that object.

Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of cotton, from the above mentioned, it is satisfactory to be able to state that the general demand for the article is great, and the manufacturing trade is in a more flourishing condition than it has been for years. Since the commencement of the present year, from the information we can procure, the consumption of the country has exceeded six thousand bags per week.—

The spinners of twist having during the greatest part of this time been manufacturing to order, having no stock of their own on sale. The demand has been principally for the continent thro' Heligoland and Holland; and whether the French emperor will even now succeed in putting a stop to this trade it is impossible to say. The stock of cotton here and in London is rather heavy; the supplies also expected from the Brazils are considerable: and an extensive import from the U. States would depress the market.

Tobacco and turpentine are particularly difficult of sale. For tar it is probable we shall continue to experience a more regular demand.

Very extensive shipments of British plantation pot and pearl ashes are making in France direct, for which government grants licences; and as the market will shortly be cleared of this description, the circumstance will have a tendency to support the American ashes.

What is at present steady at the quotations; but appears to us more likely to decline than to improve in price. The stock of rice in the kingdom is immense, and we can scarcely expect the current prices to be maintained. There is no sweet American flour at present in our market.

Timber also in the event of the trade opening with the U. S. must be expected to decline in price.

Of Quercitron Bark there is very little of good quality to be met with. Import of cotton into Liverpool, from January, 1810, to the present date—49770 bags.

Benjamin Howard, one of the Kentucky representatives, has been appointed governor of Upper Louisiana, vice governor Lewis, deceased.

St. Bartholomews taken!

Capt. Hurd, who arrived here on Sunday last, says, that on the 29th of March, in lat. 26, 20, long. 67, 27, he was boarded by a British 18 gun brig, 3 days out, who informed him that the British had taken St. Barts, without much resistance. Capt. H. did not learn what force was employed in its capture; or any other particulars relating thereto.

Boston paper.

Married, Feb. 26, Joshua Cossack, to Mrs. Lofts, widow, both of Bury, St. Edmund's. So anxious was the bride to evince her desire to "love, honour, and obey;" that in order to exonerate her swain from all demands of unfeeling creditors, she absolutely crossed the highway in a state of perfect nudity, previous to her going to church. [British Press.

A Society has been organized in Hampshire county, in Massachusetts, called the Home-spin Society. The object of the society is to promote domestic manufacture. With this view every member of the society has entered into a written engagement to wear no cotton or woollen cloths of foreign manufacture.

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From the Long Island Star.

ODE TO MAY.

HAIL! beautiful May, thou verdant queen of spring, Whose fragrant sweets mov'd ancient bards to sing; At thy approach, the flow'ry meads look gay, And feather'd songsters chant their warbling lay;

The swelling buds disclose the opening flowers, And tender plants rise by thy genial showers— Thy roscate morn the pearly dew displays, Thy gentle zephyrs fan the noon-tide rays.

Sweet gardens bloom, in thy prolific reign, While grass and herbage deck the verdant plain— The blossom'd orchard dress'd in rich array, And roses breathe the sweet perfumes of May.

The waving forests, clad in native green, Add pleasing lustre to the rural scene— While variegated lawns, and flow'ry vales, Bear fragrant odours through thy gentle gales.

But, ah! how soon thy vernal beauties fade, Emblem of youth, in all thy charms poutray'd, Though youth and beauty wither and decay— Virtue hath charms that never fade away.

I. S.

ON the 30th day of the present month, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, at Shannon Hill, Four valuable Negro Men, Eight good work Horses, and Four Milch Cows, given in trust to me, for the benefit of Capt. John Downey. JOHN LYONS.

May 18, 1810.

Jefferson County, sct.

May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurrain, Complainant, against Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and John McGarry, children and heirs of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Upon the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said Defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in August next, and answer the bill of the Complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Clk.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles town, on Sunday the sixth instant, an Iron Gray Horse, about thirteen and a half hands high, three or four years old, has two saddle marks, one about the size of a man's hand, and the other the size of a dollar, both tail, and shod before with old shoes. Whoever returns said horse to the subscriber, or to Theophilus Buckmaster, in Charles town, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOSEPH THOMAS.

May 18, 1810.

STRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's farm sometime in November or December last, Three Sheep, marked with a crop off the right and a slit in the left ear. Also, on the 6th instant, a chestnut sorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed to be eight years old, a star in her forehead, and the left hind foot white. The owners may have them again by paying the expense of this advertisement.

S. SLAUGHTER.

Jefferson county, May 18, 1810.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

ON the twenty first day of May next will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of an act of assembly passed the 31st day of January, 1809, entitled "An act concerning executions and for other purposes," the operation of which act has been continued in force until the 31st of May next, by a late act of assembly, all the right, title and interest (vested in the subscriber by a deed of trust executed by Ferdinando Fairfax to the subscriber for the purpose of securing the payment of money due to John D. Orr, which deed bears date on the 1st of December, 1807, and is recorded in the county court of Jefferson) in and to the following property, situate in Jefferson county, viz. all the seats for water works adjacent to the upper end of the tenement at present occupied by Samuel Spencer, upon the margin of the river Shenandoah, so laid off as to comprehend the said seats and water advantages, and containing by a late survey thereof, about twenty acres and one quarter of an acre. The mill seats are excelled by very few in the valley, if any. The sale will take place on the premises, and commence at 12 o'clock of the day above-mentioned.

WM. B. PAGE.
February 16, 1810.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are cautioned from fishing, fowling, or in any manner trespassing upon my land, as I am determined to punish every offender. I also caution every person against selling or giving my slaves any kind of spiritous liquors, at their peril.

TH. HAMMOND.
April 13, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A likely negro woman, and female child, two years old. The woman is about twenty eight years of age, and accustomed to all kinds of house work. For further particulars apply at this office, or to the subscriber living near Shepherd's-town.

MERSEY WAGER.
March 30, 1810.

For Sale,

AN EGRO WOMAN, and two male children, one about 10 years old, and the other two months old.—They will be sold very low, and a credit of six months given for one half the purchase money. Apply to the Printer.

May 4, 1810.

L. L. Stevenson,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the house at Harper's Ferry, formerly occupied by Mr. M'Laughlin, where he intends carrying on the Tailoring business in all its various branches, and will be careful to please all those who may think proper to call on him. He has just received the latest fashions from Baltimore.

April 13, 1810.

The Tenants of the Shannondale Tract

ARE hereby informed, that they are required to produce legal proof of the existence of the lives, by which they hold their lots respectively; and that, if they fail to do so, within a reasonable time, ejectments will be brought without respect of persons.

I hold a lease, duly executed and recorded in Jefferson court, for the whole tract, for the life of Mrs. Sarah Fairfax; as well as the fee simple remainder.

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.
April 21, 1810.

Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber being desirous of removing to the western country, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now lives, on Bullskin, containing 337 acres, about 100 acres of which are in timber. Two thousand dollars will be required in hand, the balance in easy instalments.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
April 6, 1810.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.
Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 1810.

DANCING.

JAMES ROBARDET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of this vicinity that a dancing school will commence at his house on Friday the tenth instant. Those who will patronize him will please send at the beginning, as no deduction will be made to those who enter after the school is open.

A selection of the best Cremona Violins are in his possession, and will be sold to amateurs. Apply as above.

Jefferson county, May 4, 1810.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 24th ult. from the subscriber, living in Charles town, an apprentice boy named John Scott, about 11 years of age. All persons are cautioned against harboring or taking him away, as I am determined to prosecute such as do so.

JOHN LEMON.
May 4, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE.
WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of May next,
A valuable house & lot, in Charles town, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house and stable. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.
April 27, 1810.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen out of the subscriber's stable, near Charles town, Jefferson county, Va. on Friday night the 27th ultimo,

A Sorrel Horse, seven years old this spring, with a blaze face, a blemish on his right eye, which nearly covers the sight, old shoes on before and on the left hind foot, no brand recollected, he paces generally, all his gates are pleasant, about fifteen hands high. I will give the above reward for apprehending the thief so that he be brought to feel the penalty of the law, or five dollars for the horse alone, with every reasonable expence for bringing him home.

WALTER BAKER.
May 1, 1810.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Funks-town, Washington county, Maryland, on the night of Friday the 20th instant, a

BRIGHT BAY HORSE, three years old this spring, about fifteen hands high, has a small star on his forehead, a few white spots on his shoulders, occasioned by the collar; has never been shod—trots, paces, racks and canters—was lately nick'd and dock'd. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, and apprehends the thief, so that he may be prosecuted to conviction, shall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for the horse only, to which will be added all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by.

JACOB KNODE.
April 21, 1810.

I STILL HAVE FOR SALE, Three valuable plantation hands—men.

Application to be made to me, or capt. John Downey, with whose concurrence a complete title will be made, upon the payment of the ready money.

F. FAIRFAX.
Shannon-hill, May 3, 1810.

House & Lot for Sale.

WILL be sold, for ready money, on the second day of June next, in front of Geo. Hite's Hotel, a house and lot in Charles town, conveyed to me in trust by Francis Tillett; to secure the payment of a sum of money due by the said Tillett to John Miller.

GEO. NORTH, Trustee.
May 4, 1810.

FOR RENT,

THE Grist-mill at the Flowing Spring, two miles from Charles-town. Apply to Mrs. Peyton at Winchester, or to John Morrow, Shepherd's-town.

April 13, 1810.

I wish to rent

the house and lot I at present occupy, till the 1st of April, 1811. Possession will be given about the first of May next.

DAN. ANNIN.
April 13, 1810.

Fashionable Spring Goods.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they are now opening (at their store by the Market-House in Shepherd's-Town) an extensive assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS (of every description) which were bought in the best Markets for cash, and will be sold unusually cheap by the Package, piece or smaller quantity.

They have several Packages of Goods of different kinds that were sold for and on account of the underwriters, that they are positively now selling at

less than half their value.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. P. S. The highest price paid for Black Oak Bark and Hides and Skins for the Tan-Yard; and Clean Linen and Cotton Rags for the Paper-Mill. They earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of James and John Lane, to make payment, as they are extremely anxious to close the business of said firm as speedily as possible.

Those wishing to purchase coarse strong Limes would do well to apply immediately.

Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

FOR RENT,

A WELL improved lot adjoining to the Presbyterian meeting house lot on the west side, and bordering on Congress street, in Charles-town. The buildings consist of a dwelling house 36 by 24 feet, a good kitchen, smoke house, stable, corn house, &c. Possession given immediately. For terms apply to the subscriber, or to Mr. M. Frame, or Mr. W. W. Lane, merchants, Charles-town.

JOHN KENNEDY.
April 13, 1810.

Regimental Orders.

ORDERED, that the 1st and 2d battalions of the 55th regiment parade on the following days, viz. the 1st on the 19th, and the 2d on the 26th day of May next, at their usual places of rendezvous.

A. MORGAN, Lt. Col.
April 13, 1810.

BLUE DYING.

THE subscriber has removed to the house formerly occupied by Geo. E. Cordell, opposite Mrs. Frame's store where he carries on the above business, together with the weaving, as usual.

JOSEPH M'CARNEY.
Charles-Town, April 20.

SOPUS BALL

WILL stand this season at Leonard Davis's, on Mondays and Tuesdays—at Charles Ogden's, about two miles from Schley's mill, on Wednesdays and Thursdays—at John Conway's tavern, on Fridays and Saturdays, and will be let to mares at Four Dollars and a half the season, to be paid the 1st of August next, but which may be discharged by the payment of three dollars and a half against the 20th of May next; two dollars the single leap, to be paid when the mare is put to the horse, and seven dollars to insure a colt, to be paid when the mare is known to be in foal; parting with the mare will forfeit the insurance.

Persons having mares insured, must bring them every eighth or ninth day, otherwise the insurance to be forfeited. The season has commenced, and will end the 25th of June. Great care will be taken, but no responsibility for accidents.

SOPUS BALL is a dark brown, sixteen hands high, and well calculated either for the saddle or draught. It is deemed unnecessary to trace his pedigree, as his form and appearance will recommend him to every impartial judge.

WILLIAM DAVIS.
April 14, 1810.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

The Overseers of the Poor of Jefferson County

ARE requested to meet on the 10th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's-town. A full meeting is required, and all persons concerned are desired to attend.

JAMES BROWN, c. o. p.
May 11, 1810.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charles-town, Jefferson county. A great bargain will be given in this property, as I am determined to move to the western country next fall.

GEORGE S. HARRIS.
March 30, 1810.

The Elegant Horse

PETER PINDAR

WILL stand the ensuing season at the subscriber's farm, near Charles-Town, except Thursdays and Fridays, when he will stand at the plantation of Wm. B. Page, esq. in Frederick county, at the remarkable low price of SIX DOLLARS, or may be discharged by the payment of six bushels of wheat, nine bushels of rye, or three barrels of corn, any of which will be received in full discharge for the season, delivered in any mill within six miles of Charles-Town, on or before the first day of December next.—Half a dollar to be paid to the Groom when the mare is put to the horse.

Peter Pindar is sixteen hands high, of great beauty, bone, strength and activity, a beautiful bay, with black mane, tail and legs. Season to end 1st Aug.

PEDIGREE.

PETER PINDAR was gotten by the imported horse Driver, which was gotten by Lord Egremont's famous running horse Driver, which formerly stood so high in England, and won twelve races out of fourteen in one year against the best horses; his dam, bred by Lord Ossory, was full sister to Strawberry, by Dorimant, an extraordinary good runner; his grand dam, the famous running mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod; his great grand dam by Shepherd's Crab; his great great grand dam Miss Meredith by Gade, full brother to old Lath, by the Godolphin Arabian; his great great grand dam, the Little Harly Mare by Bartlet's Children, full brother to Flying Childers, and sire of Spirit, which was the sire of Marske and grand sire of Eclipse; his great great great grand dam Flying Whig, by Williams's Woodstock Arabian; great great great grand dam Point, by the St. Victor Barb, out of a daughter of Whynot, the sire of the Fenwick Barb.—The dam of PETER PINDAR was gotten by Hyder Ally, an elegant full bred horse, raised by Mr. John Darnall of Frederick County, Maryland; his sire the well known horse Tamerlane, bred by the late Colonel Brent of Virginia; his dam the famous high bred mare Harmon, raised by the late Doctor Hamilton, of Prince George County, Maryland.

The pedigree of Peter Pindar can be exceeded but by few. He ran at Winchester in the fall of 1808; he was then three years old. I have been informed by gentlemen who saw him run, that they had a high opinion of him. Pasturage for those mares which may be sent from a distance will be furnished, at a low rate—proper attention will be taken of them, but not answerable for escapes or other accidents.

THOMAS HAMMOND.
March 24, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Girl,

About fifteen years of age. She will be sold low to any person living within the county.

SAM. WASHINGTON.
Jefferson county, April 6, 1810.

Fresh Lime for Sale.

Apply to

JOHN HENKLE.
April 13, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For sale at this office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1810.

[No. 113.]

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

The price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the other at the expiration of the year.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, will be inserted four weeks, to subscribers, for three fourths of a dollar, and 18¢ cents for every subsequent insertion; to non-subscribers at the rate of one dollar per square, and 25 cents for each publication after that time.

ON the 30th day of the present month, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, at Shannon Hill, Four valuable Negro Men, Eight good work Horses, and Four Milch Cows, given in trust to me, for the benefit of

JOHN LYONS.
May 18, 1810.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the commons of Charles town, on Sunday the sixth instant, an Iron Gray Horse, about thirteen and a half hands high, three or four years old, has two saddle marks, one about the size of a man's hand, and the other the size of a dollar, bob tail, and shod before with old shoes. Whoever returns said horse to the subscriber, or to Theophilus Buckmaster, in Charles town, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

JOSEPH THOMAS.
May 18, 1810.

Jefferson County, vs. May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurrain, Complainant, against Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and John McGarry, children and heirs of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Defts. IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants not having entered their appearance agreeably to an act of Assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this Commonwealth: Upon the motion of the Complainant, by his counsel, It is ordered, That the said Defendants do appear here on the second Tuesday in August next, and answer the bill of the Complainant: And that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

STRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's farm sometime in November or December last, Three Sheep, marked with a crop of the right and a slit in the left ear. Also, on the 6th instant, a Chesnut sorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed to be eight years old, a star in her forehead, and the left hind foot white. The owners may have them again by paying the expence of this advertisement.

S. SLAUGHTER.
Jefferson county, May 18, 1810.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold, at public sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 26th of May next,

A valuable house & lot, in Charles town, on the main street leading to Alexandria. The house is two stories high, with a good cellar, kitchen, smoke house and stable. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOHN WARE.
April 27, 1810.

RAGS.

The highest price given for clean linen and cotton rags at this Office.

From COBBETT'S REGISTER.

SPANISH REVOLUTION, OR TURTLE-PATRIOT WAR.

So, it seems, that the French, in spite of that "defeat," for which we are praising and rewarding baron Douro and viscount Talavera, have reached Seville; and that the junta, the "supreme central junta," who (having good advisers, I dare say) began their labours by putting down the small degree of the liberty of the press that had risen out of the absence, of the momentary absence, of despotism; yes, it does seem, from the newspapers of this morning, that this Junta, though they had taken the precaution to fortify their "regular government" by putting down the liberty of the press, have been obliged to quit Seville, and to flee towards Cadiz; that is to say, to get as far out of the reach of their pursuers as the sea will let them go.—Well; let that stand there. And when we have leisure, let us look back a little, and see what this war in Spain, this war for Ferdinand, this war for a king, this war for the prevention of change, this war for the support of the old order of things, this war, as the pastry cooks called it, for the holy altars of Spain, this war, the object of which was first openly avowed at the dinner of the turtle patriots, where the lord chancellor, who had been one of Pitt's attorney generals, made a most flaming speech against Bonaparte's villainous attempts to rob the Spaniards of their freedom; yes, let us look back only for a moment, to the time when the turtle meeting took place, and see what this war has cost us, how large a portion of our means, how many thousands increased taxation. Numerous as the German troops in our pay are, we have, upon a moderate computation, lost more of our troops in Spain and Portugal than we have of German troops. Would it not then, have been better to have kept our own men at home, and have left the Germans in their own country? What have we to shew for all this loss? What have the ministers to tender the burdened country in lieu of all the money, and life that has, in this war, been expended? Nothing; for not only have we, thus far at least, failed in our attempts at keeping the French out of the Peninsula; but, if we fail in the end, as there is now reason to believe we shall, we shall have assisted the French in the subjugation of the country; because when the people of Spain see us driven out of the field, they will no longer entertain any hope from resistance, and indeed, will not wish to resist. It was, from the beginning, the opinion of thousands, amongst whom I was one, that if we gave our aid to a revolution in Spain, we should succeed; but that if we made war, and incited the Spaniards to make war, for a choice of masters for Spain, we should fail, and, in the nature of things, we must fail.—How severely are these opinions reproached by the partizans of the ministry? They had the charity to represent me as being "truly instigated by the devil." They asserted, in opposition to my opinions, that the people of Spain were devoted to the "amiable monarch," Ferdinand VII: that it was for the interests of the world that no revolution should take place in Spain; that the people of England view the possibility of such revolution with horror; and they at the same time, were so very candid as to assert, that I and those who thought with me, were grieved to the soul to see that the people of Spain loved their monarch, and that Bonaparte would, at last, be beaten by the "loyal and religious." Their hope was, or seemed to be this: that the Spaniards would repel Bonaparte's attacks, and finally beat him, and that they would afford (for the benefit of "regular government") an instance of a people, under a despotic government, having risen in defence of their country and succeeded in their object. This was the hope of our political opponents. They were very anxious to have it in their power to say to us: "look, here are people living under a despotism, who have been able and willing to defend their country against France." Their motives for this were

not easily mistaken; and, if the French had, no matter by what means, been driven out of Spain, we should never have heard the last of it; morning, noon and night it would have been dinning in our ears, that a people, under a despotic government, had succeeded in defending their country against France, when the people of states comparatively free, had made little or no resistance against her. The inference would have been too plain not to be perceived, and too useful, in the eyes of some persons, not to be applied. This hope, however, this heart cheering hope of our political opponents, has it seems, now vanished; for if the junta have decamped from Seville, there can be no doubt of the whole kingdom's being upon the eve of submission. This, then, if the news be true, will soon have closed the famous war, of which Mr. Canning was the official originator, and thus will Englishmen know, and that too in the best possible way—by their feelings, will they know, what it is to have an anti-jacobin minister. Aye, aye, we have not yet felt all that we had to feel from anti-jacobinism. It is only now beginning to work upon us. To acknowledge the son as a king, while the father was alive; to espouse the cause of that son in a war, carried on against his own published declaration; to send an ambassador near his august person at Madrid when it was notorious that the said august person was in France; to send a second army into the heart of Spain after the fate of the army of sir John Moore; to send out ambassador after ambassador, with expence upon expence; to send out another new ambassador just now, too, with all the enormous expence therefrom arising; to do these things, & a hundred others of the same description, was reserved for the anti-jacobins, whom, for many years, a majority of the people of this infatuated country extolled as their protectors. But we have as yet, merely had a taste of what is to be endured, as the consequence of that infatuation.

Amongst the minor consequences of the subjugation of Spain by the emperor Napoleon will be that of giving him the exclusive possession of all fine wools, without which it is very well known, that superfine cloth cannot be made. No wool of this sort shall we in future have without his consent; and though he may find it sound policy to give that consent, still our supply, depending solely upon his will, must be precarious. As connected with this topic, I will just inform the reader, that if Mr. Cochrane Johnstone, had been allowed to export arms to Spain, upon his first arrival in England, early in December last, and if proper assistance had been afforded him, he would now have had safe in England, the famous Negretti flock, consisting of from fourteen to fifteen thousand sheep and lambs! A full account of all the transactions relating to these sheep will hereafter be published. Well, but after all, how stand the Wellesleys? How stands the question between them and Bonaparte? they have all been in Spain—they have all been employed against him. Well, brave and accomplished generals and statesmen, what have you done with him, or to him, or against him, or about him? Can you give us no account of him—shall we have you all home again, leaving him as he was before you went out? What—Douro and all! All come home again, and leave Bonaparte untouched—untouched did I say—nay, unseen by any one of you? At any rate, whatever may become of the junta, and whatever may be the result of the war in Spain, I shall always bear in mind, that, under the junta, the liberty of the press was forbidden. That is a fact, which I shall never forget, and which I hope the whole nation will remember.

Every restrictive barrier is removed, and the door is now open for the friendship of the counting-room. That golden chain made strong by avarice and luxury, which binds the debtor to the creditor, may now be extended from London to our seaports, from our seaports to every part of the country and grappled to the landed interest of America, till the great body of our yeomanry become as complaisant to the "Great Protectress of the religion, the liberty and the rights of civilized nations," as the mercantile part of the community is at this day. I see nothing under heaven to prevent the commencement of this golden age—this laying down of the American lamb with the British lion, but the return of our yeomanry and mechanics to their old barbarous habits of idleness—to the uncivilized custom of teaching their wives and their daughters to put their hands to the distaff and clothe themselves with the productions of their own industry.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 3.

A gentleman who was in Newbern during the sitting of the superior court last week, has informed us of a murder which was lately perpetrated there supposed by captain Edward Tinker and Mr. Peter Durand, on a lad about 17 years old. The following is a history of the case as received from our informant. Several weeks ago captain Tinker with Mr. Durand, (his brother-in-law) and the lad on board, carried a cargo of sugar and coffee to Baltimore, which he sold for money. He then insured his vessel with a valuable cargo to Newbern, and sailed in ballast—near the Hatteras Banks he landed the money and sunk the vessel by boring holes in her bottom—then came up to Newbern, and with Durand swore to a protest that the vessel was lost in consequence of her age and bad condition, and stated that the money went to the bottom, and two men were drowned in diving for it. The lad though evidently tutored, prevaricated, and in subsequent conversations said no men were drowned, and that he himself assisted to land the money. On Saturday night the 8th ult. a little after mid-

FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

OUR PROSPECT.

By the exchange of the embargo for the non-intercourse, and the non-intercourse for nothing, our merchants have what they have so long required—the liberty of making their calculations in