From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

VARIOUS RECEIPTS FOR FAMILY USE.

To cause new bark to grow on old trees. Mr. Forsyth, instead of paring away the bark as heretofore, &c. now merely scrapes off the loose bark, & applies a mixture of cow dung and urine, the consistence of paint, with a painter's brush, covering the stem carefully over. This softens the old scabrous bark, which peels off the following winter and spring, and is succeeded by a fine, smooth, new bark. Repertory, vol. 4, p. 76.

Lord Romney proved parsnips caused cows to produce abundance of milk, and they eat them as free as they do oil-cake. Land 7*l.* an acre in Guernsey is sewed with parsnips to feed cattle, and the milk is like cream. Sheep, when lambing, produce much milk.

Game, covered with charcoal, kept 6 weeks in a hot season, without undergoing the smallest change.—Repertoty, vol. IV. p. 66.

Common salt and sifted wood ashes, in equal parts, made into a paste with water, make a good cement for iron flues, &c. better than most other compositions, and may be applied when the flue is not cold. Iron filings and vinegar will do as well.

The most effectual way of keeping butter, and prevent its becoming rancid, is to beat half an ounce of the following powder into each pound, after it is brought from the market; then put it into a stone pot, cover it with strong brine, and keep it in a cool place. The powder—take common salt two ounces, nitre and loaf sugar, of each one ounce, rubbed into a fine powder. This not only keeps butter sweet, but gives it a fine flavor.

To destroy worms in gravel walks, &c. pour into the holes a ley made of wood ashes and lime: this will also destroy insects, if trees are sprinkled with it. Salt and water will do as well.

Wounds in trees are best cured by covering them with a coat of common red paint without turpentine, (for turpentine is poison to vegetation) in the sun on a fine dry day.

Mr. Bently has a patent for seasoning new casks and purifying old musty casks, with *steam!*

Sowing radishes with turnip seed will prevent the fly; because the fly likes the radishes better than turnips.

Soda put into sea water renders it turbid; the lime and magnesia falls to the bottom. To make sea water fit for washing linen at sea, as much soda must be put in it, as not only to effect a complete precipitation of these earths, but to render the sea water sufficiently lixivial or alkaline. Soda should always be taken to sea for this purpose.

To destroy moss on trees, remove it with a hard scrubbing brush in February and March, and wash the trees with cow dung, urine, and soap suds. —*Forsyth.*

Take 24 pounds of parsnips, bruise them in a stone mortar and wooden pestle with a little water, express the juice, wash the remains in more water, and press out the juice; let it stand for a few days in a cold place, till it becomes clear—evaporate the clear liquor over a slow fire, till reduced to about five pounds of agreeable syrup. Repertory, p. 443.

To cure the canker in trees, cut them off to the quick, and apply a piece of sound bark from any other tree, and bind it on with a flannel roller. Cut off the canker, and a new shoot will grow strong, but in a year or two you will find it cankered.

It is reported a person is going to take out a patent for making a small hand mill, for every family to make their own sweet oil. This may easily be done, by grinding or beating white poppy seeds into a paste, then boil it in water, and skim off the oil as it rises; one bushel of seed weighs 50 pounds and produces two gallons of oil. Of the sweet olive oil sold, half of it is oil of poppies. The poppies will grow in any garden: it is the large head white poppy sold by apothecaries.—Large fields are sown with poppies in France and Flanders for the purpose of expressing oil from their seed for food. Vide 10th and 11th vols. of Bath Society papers, where a premium of 12 guineas is offered for the greatest number of acres sown in 1808 & 1809. When the seed is taken out, the poppy head when dried is boiled to an extract (see new Dispensatory) which is sold at 2s. per ounce, and is to be preferred to opium, which now sells at six guineas per pound. Large fortunes may be acquired by the cultivation of poppies; some acres of it are now sown near Cambridge.

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Star.

TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN—I beg leave to make your valuable paper a medium for conveying to the world a discovery of some importance to Hatters and the Domestic Manufacturers of Cloth, and one which is calculated to lessen our dependence on foreign countries.

The Chinquopin* blossom will dye wool, cotton and thread, a deep beautiful and durable black, at an expense that is trifling compared with a Logwood dye, and in every respect much superior.

Place a layer of the blossoms (gathered in early bloom) then a layer of hats, yarn, cotton or thread in your boiler; —add water, and a small quantity of coperas, and boil the whole. When cool the ingredients to be taken out.

I have used the above dye for many years in colouring hats, and both myself and my customers have had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with it.

JOHN MOORE.

Wake county, near Raleigh, April 24, 1810.

[* Castanea Pumilea or Dwarf Chesnut. The flowers of all the family of the Chesnut would probably be of equal value.—— *Star Edit.*

Remarkable tree—At Tortworth, in the county of Gloucestershire, (Eng.) there is a chesnut tree, which at 5 feet from the ground, is 50 feet in circumference. In the reign of Stephen this tree was called the great chesnut tree. From this circumstance it is calculated the tree must have been planted in the reign of Egbert, anno 800; and this calculation is founded on the supposition that a chesnut tree is 300 years before it is in its prime, consequently not less than one thousand years old.

IDLENESS.

Bishop Taylor once told a lady of his acquaintance, who was neglectful of her son's education, "Madam, if you do not choose to fill your boy's head with something, believe me, the devil will. The Spanish proverb has it, "The devil tempts every man, but an idle man positively tempts the devil."

Wool Carding and Spinning Machines

WILL be in complete operation at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill near Charles town, by the first of June, where all business in that line will be done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and best manner, at the usual price. The utility of these machines is so well known, that little need be said on the subject. Customers are requested particularly to assort their wool well, and be careful to clean it of all sticks, burrs and every other hard substance. One pound of clean grease is required to every ten or twelve pounds of wool.

Also, about the first of July there will be in complete readiness at the same place, complete Cotton Machines for carding and spinning cotton, at the usual price—All of which will be attended by old practioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co.

Millsgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 27th day of August next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, 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.

May 25, 1810.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, in Charles town,

Yellow Peruvian Bark.

ALSO,

Simmons's best home made grass & craddling scythes.

ROBERT FULTON.

May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

ON Bullskin, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 500 acres, about 350 of which are cleared, the balance in timber. This land is well adapted to grass, about 30 acres might be converted into good meadow, through which the Bullskin passes. It is useless to say more, as it is presumed all persons feeling disposed to purchase will visit the premises, at which time the terms will be made known by the subscribers.

F. T. A. WASHINGTON,
SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 25, 1810.

Jefferson County, sct.

May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurran, *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 off 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.

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 o 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.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN INTERESTING WORK,

ENTITLED

Memoirs of the War

IN THE

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

By an Officer of the Southern Army.

Quæque ipse miserrimi vidi
Et quorum pars fui . .

VIRGIL.

THE above work comprises the most important period of our revolutionary war; and, after a lapse of thirty years, details with accuracy and force those decisive events which so gloriously led to its happy termination. The form of the work has enabled the author to enter into a more minute narrative than is admissible in general history, and to bring into view a greater number of meritorious actors, who, though in subordinate stations, displayed a zeal, fidelity & skill, which ought forever to embalm their names in the memory of a free and grateful people. Throughout, candor and impartiality are displayed; giving praise where due....not withholding censure where required. The style is clear and comprehensive, and the narrative interspersed with interesting anecdotes, and moral, political and military reflections naturally springing from and appositely combined with the subject.

On the whole, the editor does not hesitate to say, that the patriot will be delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriot Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulty of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on....."all of which he saw and part of "which he was."

CONDITIONS.

1. The above work will be comprised in two octavo volumes of about 300 pages each, printed on the best paper and with the neatest type: each volume embellished with heads and maps.

2. The books shall be sent to subscribers, to the capital of each state, at the expense of the editor.

3. The work shall be put to press as soon as the editor shall ascertain, by the return of the subscription lists, that the expence can be encountered.

4. The two volumes shall be delivered in boards at three dollars each.

5. As soon as the editor shall announce, by public advertisement, that the work is put to press, subscribers shall pay one half of their subscription to such persons as may be designated, and the other half on delivery of the books.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

May 25, 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.

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.

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.

Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1810. [No. 116.

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* 18¾ *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.*

Carding & Spinning.

THE subscriber's machines, near Bucklestown, are now in complete order. He flatters himself that the advantage which the wool derives from having separate machines for breaking and rolling, will insure him a large share of custom. His having two machines will enable him to card for customers that come from a distance while they stay. He has had his spinning machine put in order by an experienced hand, and has employed a spinner that is acquainted with the business; but he cannot undertake to spin finer than 12 cuts to the pound, as it would require another machine on a different construction, in addition to the one he has, to spin wool very fine. If persons living at a distance should join, and send their wool together in a waggon, to be carded, he will furnish the person sent with boarding & lodging, and pasture for the horses, gratis, while the wool is carding, and execute the work with the greatest dispatch.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

June 8, 1810.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 18th ult. from the subscriber living at the Sulphur Spring, Berkeley county, Virginia, a negro woman named NELLY, about twenty four years old, very fleshy, stout and strong; when spoken to casts her eyes downwards and smiles; is a very notable house servant. It is supposed she has a free pass, and will endeavor to pass for a free woman; she took with her a variety of clothing, not recollected. The above reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home or secured in some jail so that I may get her again.

JOSEPH MINGHINE.

June 8, 1810.

Spring & Summer Goods.

The subscribers are now opening a large assortment of

CHOICE GOODS,

consisting of almost every article called for, among which are a number of fancy articles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, which they deem unnecessary to particularize, all of which were bought in the markets of Philadelphia and Baltimore on cash terms, and will be sold on as low terms as any Goods this side the Blue Ridge, for ready money, or to punctual customers.

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town,

May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, in Charles town,

Yellow Peruvian Bark.

ALSO,

Simmons's best home made grass & craddling scythes.

ROBERT FULTON.

May 25, 1810.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Apply to the printer of this paper.

June 8, 1810.

STATE OF THE NATION.

The struggle made by the founders of American independence, against the intolerable tyranny of G. B. must be ever kept in sight, if we mean in earnest to look at our present situation, or the course of measures which have brought us into it. We must keep it in view, because if the ends proclaimed to the world, were the ends proposed and solemnly intended to be accomplished, we shall be able to determine at once whether the measures pursued lately have been consistent with our declared intention.

There can be no doubt, that had those who conceived and accomplished the independence of America, imagined it to be possible, that in less than thirty years after the disastrous war by which it was achieved, those who succeeded to the blessings, without feeling the afflictions or encountering the perils of the war, could be so base as to shrink from the maintenance of the national rights, or so mean as to sacrifice national character for pecuniary profit, it can scarcely be presumed that they would have ever passed from the state of colonial vassalage.

The American nation, like all others in similiar circumstances, has been diseased by the unnatural overflow of pecuniary wealth, arising from the troubled state of the old world; and like men who having once become possessed of riches, determine, in their vain selfishness, that the situation in which accident not merit has placed them, is their natural position.

The state of our commerce, for sixteen years, has been, even under various vicissitudes, inordinately prosperous to the nation; that is, more commercial wealth has flowed into the U. S. during these years, than could have naturally been accumulated in half a century of general peace.

The effect has been a commixture of good and evil; the soil has been more cultivated, and the business of civilized life, the improvements in the social and domestic arts, the invigoration of internal industry, the multiplication of internal resources, and the increase of their number and variety, and even the progress of population, have been greater than in any other part of the habitable world.

But public virtue, that great spring of action in a free state, has in a great measure disappeared; the ordinary discourse of men, indicates too plainly, what the main object and excitement of the general mind now is, in the spirit of that common place record of depravity—"*my son make money, if you* "*can honestly; but at any rate, my* "*son make money.*"

From the east to the south, the predominant *ethicks* is—make money.

This passion which has been aggravated by some other pre-existing causes, has spread from its source on the sea-board, to the mountains, and has passed even that barrier.

The early habits of the American people were formed by a variety of causes to economy, the first settlements in the east were on a sterile soil, where even its productive power was suspended half the year; few resources, and simple habits, induced few wants; various exigencies of policy and necessity, settled the character of the people; which became embodied into a passion after a course of years; and this passion became so much the character, that in the trite philosophy of Poor Richard, may be seen a picture of the habits of thought and action, among those who were met by the terrors of British taxation in the early part of the reign of George III.

The children of misers are the greatest spendthrifts—and we have daily examples of the fact; the sons of pious fathers are often the greatest profligates. It is founded in human nature, which always flies to extremes. The simplicity of manners, the frugality, the economy, the self-denials, the patient and unostentatious industry of the people, have been subdued by various causes, many *causes purposely contrived*, but many purely adventitious.

A spirit of *egotism*, that is of *aristocracy*, so natural to the selfishness of minds unconscious of personal qualities entitled to respect; and not a little aided by the vanity of female desire for ostentation & admiration, corroborated the growing means which commerce afforded to the influx of wealth, from the calamities and the necessities of other nations.

Like the forbidden fruit, luxury once tasted is seldom abandoned until it produces satiety; with individuals it endures only with the life of the individual; but it is a contagious disease, and spreading from one to another, it at length pervades society, and like the Goitre in certain districts of the Alps, it becomes the characteristic of society itself.

Thus we hear no comparisons of consequences or effects, on *happiness*, on *virtue*, on *public good*, on the national *honor* on *integrity*, on the reward of *virtuous actions*; every thing is now estimated by *how much money it will cost*; how much *profit* it will bring; shall we *gain* or *lose money* by doing this or that thing.

This disease, which begun on the seaboard, has passed the mountains, it is to be found in the cornfield and tobacco plantation, and in the nice plantation, and the cotton plantation.

Love of gold has absorbed all the other passions.

The youth of the country are taught just enough to keep accounts and know the currencies; to study the character of customers, in order to raise or depress charges; to put off bad articles as of superior quality, and to practise all the little tricks of petty barter.

The farmer who gains by the extraordinary price of produce, thinks he will make one of his sons a lawyer, merely to save the rest of the family from being cheated in the way of trade; and the lawyer makes his son a merchant, because his practice has led him into the mystery of his clients.

All rush on in search of wealth, and education is the last subject contemplated in the only free state existing.—Hence the ignorance that is exhibited in legislation, and most deplorably of all in congress, at a season of exigency when wisdom and knowledge were never so much required nor more necessary.

This prevalence of ignorance is the true cause why *intrigue* regulates the destiny of the nation. The *acuteness* of avarice triumphs over the simplicity of minds which merely vegetate, which is the real condition of the larger portion of the members of the *tenth and the eleventh congress.*

Such is the state of the nation—and unless the people pay more regard to knowledge, and to the education of their children; they will leave them a prey to despotism, which is always the fate of an uninformed people.

AURORA.

FURTHER PARTICULARS

Of the religious ceremony of the marriage of Bonaparte.

In the chapel of the Louvre, where the ceremony was performed, an estrade, surmounted by a canopy, was erected in front of the altar. At the distance of thirty feet from the altar were placed two chairs of state with a praying desk, for their Imperial Majesties. In two chandeliers close to the altar were put two large wax candles, each of them encrusting twenty pieces of gold. A bason containing thirty pieces of gold and the ring was laid on the altar. At the bottom of the steps were two cushions for their Imperial Majesties, and at the top three chairs for the officiating Grand Almoner and his two assistant Bishops.—The Cardinals were seated to the right of the altar, and the Bishops to the left. The Prince Grand Dignitaries, &c. were stationed, as in the civil ceremony, according to their respective degrees of rank and precedence.

The Cardinal Grand Almoner of France, his assistant, the Grand Almoner of Italy, and the body of Clergy, receivd the Imperial Pair at the door of the chapel, and presented them with the censer and holy water. Their Majesties and the whole of the procession having taken their places, the officiating Grand Almoner ordered the *Veni Creator* to be chaunted, all present being on their knees. At the conclusion of the first verse, the Grand Almoner proceeded to the highest step of the sanctuary, and standing with his back to the altar, pronounced a benediction on the thirty pieces of gold and the ring.

This part of the ceremony, being completed, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies made a bow to the Emperor and Empress, who taking off their gloves, advanced to the foot of the altar, and there taking each other by the right hand, were thus addressed by the Grand Almoner.—

"Sire, you declare, that you acknowledge, and you swear before God, and in the face of his Holy Church that you now take as your wife & lawful spouse, her Imperial and Royal Highness, Madame Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria, here present."—The Emperor answered, "Yes sir." The Minister continued. "You promise and swear to be faithful to her in all things, as a faithful spouse, ought to be towards his spouse, according to the commandment of God." The Emperor answered, "Yes Sir."

The same form was gone through with respect to the Empress; with this distinction only, that in compliment no doubt, to her religious creed, the Minister omitted in the question put to her, the word "acknowledge," which he had introduced in addressing Napoleon, to denote the validity of the prior civil marriage, according to the modern code of France.

The minister then delivered the ring, and the pieces of gold, one by one, to the Emperor, who presented the latter in like manner to the Empress.—By her they were transferred to a maid of honour, standing behind her, who finished this part of the scene by handing them to an assistant of the ceremonies. The Emperor then put the ring on the ring finger of the Empress's left hand, saying "I give you this ring in token of the marriage which we contract," and the Minister making the sign of the cross upon the hand of the Empress, pronounced them "Man and Wife together, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." The parties then kneeling and continuing to hold each other by the right hand, the Minister gave them the nuptial benediction by repeating the two prayers, *Deus Abraham, &c.* and *Respice quæsumus Domine, &c.*

The Imperial pair then resumed their seats on the throne, and went through the forms of kissing the gospels; after which they advanced in succession to the altar, each bearing one of the wax candles inclosing twenty pieces of gold, and delivering the same as their offering to the grand almoner.

High mass was then performed, during which the happy couple took the sacrament, and were repeatedly perfumed with incense, and sprinkled with holy water. During the *propitiaire*, the emperor and empress kneeled on the cushions placed for them at the foot of the altar, under a canopy of silver brocade, held over them by the archbishop of Rohan and the bishop of Versailles.

Translated from Caraccas Papers.

BAN—OR PROCLAMATION.

Don Juan de Escalona, captain of the army and commander of the civil and military departments of this port of La Guayra, appointed by the Supreme government of Carraccas.

Dear fellow citizens—It has been resolved by the Supreme Provincial government, created yesterday 19th inst. by the unanimous consent of all classes of the illustrious, loyal and heroic people of Carraccas, that all the authorities which came directly from the metropolis should be suspended, on account of the critical circumstances which surround the peninsula. The distance at which we are, the uncertainty of the news coming from thence, the versatility of the various forms of government which have in so short a time been adopted thither, and the suspicion with which we must look upon emissaries who in the name of the Central *junta* have arrived on this continent, with a

view of persuading us to submit blindly to the remainder of one that calls herself New *junta*, and which is now situated on one point of Spain, that has no direct communication with the other provinces of that kingdom—of a Junta which, by the general cry of those inhabitants who have unfortunately been disappointed in the hopes of preserving their independence and liberty, has become suspicious. Lastly, of a Junta tumultuously formed in the port of Cadiz, without getting the general consent of the nation which could constitute her a legal one: They have rendered it indispensably necessary to create a new provincial government in order to secure us from the same disasters which Spain has suffered by the ambition of the Emperor of the French.

This is the only means which the people of Caraccas have thought sufficient to preserve the integrity of these provinces as an essential part of the Monarchy, and a sacred deposit of the incontestible rights of our beloved Ferdinando 7th, when comes the wished for moment of his liberty—at which conspire the general vote of South America. Caraccas glories in having been the first to show her patriotism and loyalty.

The present government flatter themselves that all the citizens animated wih a true spirit will contribute to give credit to the rectitude of their intention, in showing the most complete obedience to the supreme resolutions of the authorities legally constituted, which are to be made known.

And I as commander and civil Judge of this port, invite all neighbors of all classes and ranks to keep the greatest tranquillity, avoiding all secret conversations and meetings, which might be directly or indirectly against the new established constitution—the infringers shall be treated as state criminals and traitors to their country and religion. And by this act the civil and military commander bids and firms it, desiring it to be published by bans and posted up at the usual places.

Laguayra, 20th April, 1810.

JUAN DE ESCALONA.

Certified the 22d April, 1810.

From the Gazette of Caraccas, of April 27, 1810.

Salus populi supreme lex este.

Our external defence and security could not be satisfactorily established, while the provinces composing the department of Venezula united under the ancient system, did not form with the capital a confederation that would ensure respectability to the cause which we have undertaken; and with this view the provincial government have chosen from among the natives, those characters best qualified by their knowledge, attachment, to the common cause, and influence with the people, to discharge the public duties assigned to them, under the auspices of reciprocal beneficence and utility; and by this means, we may promise ourselves that happy result of which it is susceptible. In addition to the necessary instructions, the government has addressed the different provinces, through the means of their commissioners, the following

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of the United Provinces of Venezula!—The Spanish nation after two years of bloody war and the most violent struggles to defend its liberty and independence, is now on the eve of falling under the tyrannical yoke of its conquerors. The passes of the Sierra Morena which defended the residence of the national sovereignty having been forced by the enemy, they have descended like an impetuous torrent on Andalusia and the other southern provinces of Spain, and are actually harrassing the rear of those few honest and worthy patriots who precipitately flew for shelter under the walls of Cadiz.

The supreme central junta which possessed the national authority, has been dissolved and dispersed, in consequence of so much turbulence and precipitation; and finally by that sad catastrophe, the sovereignty of the nation, legally constituted for the general preservation of the state, has been thus destroyed. Under these embarrassing circumstances, the inhabitants of Cadiz, have organized a new system of government under the denomination of "Regency," which can have no other object than the temporary defence of those few Spaniards who had succeeded in escaping the yoke of the conqueror, and providing for their future safety, and consequently cannot be cloathed with the general national power, much less that of those citizens who possess the legitimate and indispensable power of watching over their own preservation & security, as integral parts of the Spanish monarchy. And can you attain so important an object by your dependence on a power in itself illegal, fluctuating and agitated? Would it be prudent for you to neglect with indifference so precious an opportunity, flying after vain and flattering hopes, instead of hastening to constitute that union and force which alone can secure your political existence, and effect the liberation of your beloved Ferdinand the 7th, from his melancholy imprisonment?

Should we, by this means, in this delightful clime, perpetuate that august and holy religion received from our forefathers? No! beloved compatriots; the people of Caraccas, are well convinced of the necessity we have of supporting our cause with vigour and energy, if you wish to preserve so many and such invaluable rights; and with this view, after receiving the deplorable information of the unfortunate state of the war in Spain, by the late arrivals on our coast, it was determined to form a provisional government in this capital, as well for itself, as for all other parts of the province, which shall unite with their accustomed fidelity in favour of Ferdinand the seventh, and the same was proclaimed and made public on the 19th of this present month, depositing the supreme authority in the most illustrious council of this city and a number of deputies that were named as associates, and together were especially charged to promote and establish a plan of such administration and government as may be considered most congenial to the interest and general wishes of the people.

Inhabitants of Venezuela! This is the vote of the city of Carraccas. All its first & highest authorities have solemnly acknowledged it, by accepting and swearing to observe, with due obedience, the decisions of the people by their representatives; and we, in obedience to the sacred duties imposed upon us, make it known to you, & we invite you to join in that union and fraternity which calls us to the same duty and interest. If the sovereignty has been provisionally established with a few individuals, it is not for the purpose of establishing, over you, an insulting and oppressive usurpation, nor yet a disgraceful or shameful slavery; but that the urgency and necessity of the moment, as well as the novelty and importance of their objects, imperiously require it for the common security.—This itself puts it out of our power to make manifest to you on the hasty occasion, the extension of your generous ideas; but you must reflect, that if we acknowledge and loudly claim the sacred rights of nature, to protect our civil subjection, in defect of the central and legitimate common authority which united us, we do not the less respect in you those inviolable rights, and therefore we shall opportunely call you to the exercise of the supreme authority, in proportion to the greater or lesser number of individuals which shall fall to the lot of each province. This is more or less, the result of the deliberations which on the spur of the moment we have to propose to the department of Venezuela. Confide therefore, friends, in the sincerity of our intentions and haste to reunite your sentiments & affections to those of the citizens of this capital. That the holy religion which we have inherited from our fathers, may always be for us and for our descendants the first object of our admiration and the strongest bond to unite our will—That the European Spaniards may be treated and caressed throughout the country with the same affection and consideration as ourselves they being our brothers and being cordially and most sincerely united in our cause, & in this way, resting the basis of our social edifice upon the indissoluble formation of fraternity and union, we shall transmit to our most distant generation the pleasing recollection of our happy efforts, and perhaps, we may obtain the satisfaction of our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII. presiding over the glorious destiny of the people of this country.

(Signed) *Martin Tover Ponte,*
Jose de las Llamosa.

Caraccas, April 20, 1810.

BALTIMORE, June 8.

Latest from Spain and Portugal.

By the ship Augustus, capt. Bacchus, from Lisbon, whose arrival was noticed last evening, we have accounts three days later from Portugal and four days later from Cadiz. Capt. B. left Lisbon on the 17th April, at which time, the allied army of Portuguese and British troops on the frontiers was understood to be 100,000 strong. The recent reinforcements from England being considerable, the portion of British troops was rated at 30,000 effective men well appointed. The combined armies rather courted than apprehended an attack from the French: whose advance was not talked of at Lisbon, where great confidence continued as to their safety.

Previous to the sailing of the Augustus, they had accounts from Cadiz to the 12th April [two days later than the fabricated account of its capture.] No advance had been made by the invaders for the last week. On the contrary, the French troops, it is said, had abandoned *Port St. Mary's*, whence the city obtained water as usual. It was supposed, that the French generals withdrew their troops, either from fear of being *Duponted* [cut off by advancing too far] or in order for a concentration of force and vigorous attack on the combined armies covering Portugal, and which it might be feared would advance, should their opponents continue much longer wasting their resources under the walls of Cadiz. The whole Island of Leon becomes stronger and more inaccessible every day, insomuch that Cadiz can only be reduced (if it ever fall) by a protracted and costly siege. They have cut a canal across the Island about midway, or 6 miles from the city, and have fortified the city side mounting heavy cannon in such positions as to command the gut and rake the causeway; so that should the French become possessed of the end next the main, they can only approach the city under the fire of the British fleet & gun-boats in the canal, & of the cannon on its adverse bank. We are assured that immense will be the loss of France before Cadiz will surrender. The surrender is not expected.

NORFOLK, June 1.

In the Spanish brig Nuestra Senora del Pilar, arrived here on Wednesday, came the Governor and Intendant of Laguira and suite. We learn, that the natives of La Guira, on hearing of the successes of the French in Spain, and fearing that it would fall under the domination of Bonaparte, arrested the governor, &c. immediately appointed one from among themselves, and then put the deposed on board the brig, under a guard of about forty soldiers, with strict orders that he or his suite should not be landed in the Spanish dominions.—This looks like a commencement of declaring themselves independent, and in the accomplishment of this event we wish success.—The brig and soldiers return immediately to La Guira.

The armed British ship *George*, that lately put into Charleston, in distress, has been ordered away without cargo, since she repaired, &c. the present law forbidding the entry of British and French armed vessels into our ports or waters.

FROM A SALEM PAPER.

Messrs. Editors.—I observed in the Centinel of Wednesday last some observations on the conduct of a captain Lake, late commander of his Britannic Majesty's sloop of war Recruit, when on the West India station, relative to his singular and inhuman behaviour to Robert Jeffries, one of his crew, who was by his savage barbarity forced on the barren, desert island of Sambrero, without clothing or sustenance.

As the English were in April last fitting out a vessel for Sambrero, and elsewhere, for the discovery of this person, it may not be unnecessary, so far as my knowledge extends, to state a few remarks on the subject.

Robert Jeffries, the person in question, was taken from the above mentioned island early in the month of January, 1808, by capt. John Dennis, in the schooner Adams, from Martinico for Marblehead. His situation at the time of his deliverance was affecting and truly distressing. The writer of this understood from capt. Dennis, (who is now at sea) that he had been on the rock nine days! that his only subsistence was a little water which he procured from the rain, and the cockles which grew on the rock! He was so weak and emaciated as to be unable to stand on the deck without assistance. He asserted that it was the first time of his being at sea—that he was impressed—and that his crime was the taking from one of the casks in the hold two quarts of common beer! That the captain of the Recruit refused to give him when ordered into the boat, either bread or water, though earnestly importuned by the lieutenant, who humanely commiserated his unhappy condition, and generously when on leaving the island, took his shoes from his feet, and gave them to Jeffries, who was entirely destitute.

Jeffries, I am informed, is a blacksmith by trade, and resided in Wenham, in this county. Last summer he visited this town, and earnestly expressed his gratitude for the kindness he had received, and the pleasure he experienced in being able by his occupation and industry to support himself.

As the government of Great Britain appear anxious to know the fate of this man; and as I likewise am anxious that a creature like Lake, who must be destitute of every principle, separate from a bad one, should meet the reward of his savage baseness, I send you this for publication.

Marblehead, May 31, 1810.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 15.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Legislature of Massachusetts convened on the 30th ult. The whole number of members elected to the House of Representatives is 644! of whom 632 attended. Every member of the Senate was present but one.

The House chose Perez Morton, esq. Speaker. The following was the statement of votes:

Mr. Morton, *Republican*,	326
Mr. Bigelow, *Federal*,	303
Scattering	2

In the Senate, several successive ballotings took place without effect for a Speaker; and the Senate adjourned without making a choice. The following was the uniform result of each ballot:

For Mr. Otis. *Federal*,	19
For Mr. Dana, *Republican*,	18
Scattering	1

A majority of the whole number present is necessary to a choice.

On the 31st the Senate made choice of the honorable Harrison G. Otis, as President. Mr. Otis had 19 votes and Mr. Dana 18. Nathaniel Coffin, esq. was re-elected clerk.

On the 2d instant the hon. Nathaniel Morton, the republican candidate for Bristol county, was chosen to fill up the vacancy in the Senate. The Senate now consists of 20 republicans and 20 federalists; previous to the election of Mr. Morton, the federalists adopted a rule that the President should speak and vote on every question.

By a standing rule in the Senate of this state, the President was never called on for a vote, unless in case of an equal number of votes on each side—in that case he was to unloose the difficulty, by a casting vote; in no other case was his vote necessary. By the present order of things, his vote will never be necessary unless it be to arrest the progress of legislative proceedings, and to play the dog in the manger—If he cannot feed himself, to starve his neighbors. *Patriot.*

THE CARACCAS,

Or Venezuela, (according to Robertson) the theatre of the present revolution in South America, extends about 400 miles along the coast of the Atlantic ocean; N. of New-Grenada, and W. of Cumana, adjoining both these districts or provinces; from the 6 to 11 degrees N. latitude. The land is fertile, and the country populous; Cora, a large town situated up the gulph of Venezuela, near the coast, 60 miles W. of La Guira; *Leon de Caraccas*, (the Capital) on a river 6 leagues south of the ocean; La Guira, Venezuela, and Porto Cabello, are the principal towns of note. This country is advantageously situated for carrying on commerce, (which it was the sinister policy of Spain to depress;) and, having such facility of communication with all parts of the world, is very suitable, in the present circumstances, to take the lead in a revolution, which we hope, will extend through all the Spanish provinces, South, West, and North.

The revolution, of which we have just heard, seems to be well designed; the leaders address a proclamation to the people of the provinces, setting forth the situation of Spain, subdued by France, and expounding at length all the other causes which required the establishment of a government among themselves, to preserve their political existence. This is done in the name of Ferdinand VII. to disarm prejudice and strengthen their force; but the motto they place at the head of their proclamation, "The welfare of the people is the supreme law," augurs well, though we fear they are not yet capable of republican government.

Caraccas *(city)* contained about 6000 inhabitants; the district of Venezuela, 100,000; but, we have no accurate account of the whole population; probably it amounts to half a million. *Whig.*

From the National Intelligencer.

[COMMUNICATION.]

Don Lewis de Onis has issued at Philadelphia a "*Circular*" notification directed to the Consuls and Vice Consuls of Spain resident in different ports of the U. States. The character of "*Minister Plenipotentiary*" which Don Onis therein assumes, is one which is not recognised in the person of that gentleman by our government: but, at the same time, it is an appellation naked and inefficient, which the laws of the U. States do not prohibit *any individual* from taking upon himself, if any individual should choose to place himself in such a ludicrous posture before the public.

In refusing to receive Don Onis in the capacity of a diplomatic agent of the Spanish monarchy, the American government only adhered to that impartiality, for which it has been so much distinguished, since it did not reject the gentleman in question to make room for an envoy from Joseph Bonaparte. The U. States could only look at the subject as it related to the sovereign power of the Spanish nation in point of *fact*, and not in point of *right*—to *things as they existed, and not to things as they ought to exist.*

Events have fully justified the conduct of the President with respect to Don Onis. The Supreme Junta, in whose name he actually came hither, has been dissolved under the most unpromising circumstances; and the only formal authority maintained in the name of the Bourbons on the Iberian Peninsula, is exercised by a local committee at Cadiz. Add to which, the present appearance of political affairs in the Spanish American provinces does not seem in the least degree auspicious to the cause of Ferdinand VII. These facts apart, however the U. S. could not have interfered in the contest between the Bourbons and the Bonapartes with a manifet relinquishment of their neutral character.

There did not exist the least necessity for this act of Don Onis. The Spanish consuls or vice consuls, proceeding in virtue of their respective exequators, were fully competent to dissemminate the information which the notification contains. It will strike every intelligent man, also, that commercial agents are the usual and most proper organs for such communications.

What varlets the Baltimore Federal Republican jockies are! "Never (say they) have the federalites ceased to warn their countrymen of the danger"—meaning the danger of France seizing our property. Now, the fact is the federalists *always ridiculed* the idea that France *could* injure our trade.—Key (of Maryland) said in congress, that Bonaparte's decrees were mere noise—*brutum fulmen!* Quincey blubbered in the same style against the embargo; so did Ely, and Livermore, from Massachusetts; and so did all the federalists in congress. And now the federal prints have the audacity to turn about and cry, *we told you so!* Told what? Did they ever tell or say any thing but, *take off the embargo!—Off! Off!* was the incessant cry.—Well, off it came sure enough; and *where are we now?* Why, just where the republican prints always said we should be if the embargo was taken off at the mercy of the belligerents. Surely the public remember this well, and yet such nibbling vermin as Wagner & Co. have the audacity to claim the merit of prophecy on the occasion. But, what is it, in the name of Heaven! that these fellows will not *say*, and *do* too?

[*V. Argus.*

It is the very nature of corruption to extend its poison to every branch of the system which it corrodes, as well as to leave debility behind it even after it is expelled—and the remark applies to political as well as to natural systems. When the federalists had the power of the government in their hands, they were so extravagant, they borrowed so much money, they got so much into debt, that even now after the republicans have paid off nearly forty millions of the principal of the incumbrance, the evil effects of the federal system are still sensibly felt. If the federalists had not incurred so many debts, the republicans would not have paid so much money—and, of course, the thirty or forty millions of dollars which have gone to liquidate those debts would have remained in the national treasury, and would have enabled government to adopt the most effective measures to resist foreign aggressions. But, hobbled by federal obligations, and perplexed by legislative imbecility, we are reduced to our present prostrate condition—The want of money frightened weak men, and they would not venture a single firm step in defence of our neutral rights. It must be confessed that the leading federalists have been a great curse to this country. *ib.*

Lancaster, June 1.

Remarkable Occurrence. On Wednesday morning last, 4 Wagoners were travelling along the road through the east end of the farm of *Amos Slaymaker*, Esq. about 14 miles from this place, at the time a thunder-storm was passing over. Of the 4 teams, 14 horses were killed by the lightning. In the first, belonging to a Mr. *Witmer*, near Chickies, 5 were killed; and 3, in each of the others. Three of the saddle-horses were killed under their Drivers, who received no injury from the lightning; but one of them was hurt by the falling of his horse. The saddle horse of the fourth Driver, on which he rode escaped.

The thunder resembled the firing of cannon; and the peals were, in succession, about as quick as the usual discharges of a single field-piece.

New-York, June 6.

Canadian news.—By the Montreal Gazette of the 21st ult. we perceive that all apprehensions of political agitation in that quarter have not subsided. At the police office, on the 14th, an alien was ordered to quit the province immediately. And on the 18th an order was published, "to put a stop to nightly assemblies of people in disguise and others, under the name of Barivari."

Scythes and Sickles.

Waldron's prime cradling and grass scythes,
Best German ditto,
English and German Whetstones,
Hugh Long's (warranted) Sickles,
Whisky by the barrel or gallon,
Superfine flour by the barrel,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Barr Iron,
Prime Soal and Upper Leather
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,
Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Together with almost every other article that the Farmer's may require. All which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

P. S. They expect a further supply of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of the Partners is now at market. Highest price paid for hides and skins for the tan yard—and clean linen and cotton rags for the paper mill.

Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

Jefferson, sct.

July Court, 1809.

John Hoye, *Complainant*,
against
William A. Washington, Bushrod Washington, George S. Washington, Sam. Washington, Lawrence Lewis, and Geo. W. P. Custis, executors of Gen. Geo. Washington, deceased, and Andrew Parks, *def'ts.*

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Andrew Parks not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of this court that the said defendant Andrew Parks is not an inhabitant of this state: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in Oct. next, to answer the bill of the said complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county.

A copy, Teste,

GEO. HITE, Clk.

A Miller

Who can be well recommended, may obtain a good situation and immediate employment by applying to

JOHN YATES.

Jefferson County, June 15, 1810.

IN THE
Vaccine Institution
LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of . .	30,000 dolls.
1 . . .	25,000
1 . . .	20,000
2 . . .	10,000
3 . . .	5,000
14 . . .	1,000
30 . . .	500
50 . . .	100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of *One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.*

ALSO,

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,

By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The *great and good purpose* for which this lottery has been authorised, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in *spurious* matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J CRAMER, Messrs. W. W LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co.

June 15, 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, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's mill, on the 9th day of July next, for the purpose aforesaid, the following parcels of land, viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held sometime 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.

Wm. B. PAGE.

June 15, 1810.

Stray Mare.

TAKEN up trespassing on the subscriber's farm, near Charles town, about the latter end of May, a small black mare, about 15 and a half hands high, supposed to be 6 years old—no brand or mark.—Appraised to thirty dollars.

MOSES GIBBONS.

June 15, 1810.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN INTERESTING WORK,

ENTITLED

Memoirs of the War

IN THE

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

By an Officer of the Southern Army.

Quæque ipse miserrimi vidi
Et quorum pars fui...
VIRGIL.

THE above work comprises the most important period of our revolutionary war; and, after a lapse of thirty years, details with accuracy and force those decisive events which so gloriously led to its happy termination. The form of the work has enabled the author to enter into a more minute narrative than is admissible in general history, and to bring into view a greater number of meritorious actors, who, though in subordinate stations, displayed a zeal, fidelity & skill, which ought forever to embalm their names in the memory of a free and grateful people. Throughout, candor and impartiality are displayed; giving praise where due....not withholding censure where required. The style is clear and comprehensive, and the narrative interspersed with interesting anecdotes, and moral, political and military reflections naturally springing from and appositely combined with the subject.

On the whole, the editor does not hesitate to say, that the patriot will be delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriot Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulty of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on....."all of which he saw and part of "which he was."

CONDITIONS.

1. The above work will be comprised in two octavo volumes of about 300 pages each, printed on the best paper and with the neatest type: each volume embellished with heads and maps.

2. The books shall be sent to subscribers, to the capital of each state, at the expense of the editor.

3. The work shall be put to press as soon as the editor shall ascertain, by the return of the subscription lists, that the expence can be encountered.

4. The two volumes shall be delivered in boards at three dollars each.

5. As soon as the editor shall announce, by public advertisement, that the work is put to press, subscribers shall pay one half of their subscription to such persons as may be designated, and the other half on delivery of the books.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

May 25, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. bearing date upon the 7th of November, 1809, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying William Byrd Page against certain securityships therein mentioned, I shall positively offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, for that purpose, on Monday the 9th day of July next, at the Rock's mill, in the county of Jefferson, the following tracts of land, to wit: 296 acres, being a part of the Rock's tract, lying on the east side of the Shenandoah river, being the same tract which was purchased by the said Fairfax at a sale made by commissioners under a decree of the superior court of chancery for the district of Staunton, in favour of Muse's executors against said Fairfax. Also, all that part of the Shannon Hill tract, being the same whereon the said Fairfax resides, that lies on the western side of the road leading from M'Pherson's to Beeler's mill, and bounded by the lands of Beeler, Robardett, Gantt, Mrs. Nelson, and William Lee, containing by estimation about 600 acres. The above tracts of land are uncommonly valuable, and especially the latter, being beautifully and advantageously situated, and in point of fertility inferior to none in the valley, about one half of which is cloathed in very valuable timber. Sale to begin at 10, A. M.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

June 15, 1810.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Apply to the printer of this paper.

June 8, 1810.

FROM THE OLIO.

SABBATH MORNING.

How few of all this hurrying crowd,
Who press to reach the house of prayer;
Who seek the Temple of their God;
Seek him whose spirit hovers there!

See yon demure and pious maid,
She surely shews devotion true;
In robes of purity arrayed—
Her bonnet, not her heart, is new!

To yonder heaving bosom turn,
Which swells with pious rapture high;
With sacred zeal her heart *must* burn—
—Ah! *trace the coquette's glancing eye!*

That grave and stately sage—indeed
His thoughts must be on *Heaven* intent:
But, *Heaven*, perhaps, in him may read,
A pondering wish for *cent per cent!*

With nimble steps and eager haste,
That pious youth with pleasure view,
Who fears a single moment's waste—
His footsteps yonder fair pursue!

Yet who shall dare presume to raise
A din of censure, better grudged,
——Take, then, the moral of my lays;
And JUDGE *not, that ye be not* JUDG'D!

EDGAR.

One of our Bond Street *dashers* who had, *for convenience*, taken up his residence at a certain secure house in—— street, and had run up a score, absented himself from the ordinary. This enraged *Lockit*, who commissioned his wife to go & *dun* him; which Mr. —— hearing of, declared publicly that, if she came he would *kiss* her. 'Will he!' quoth Mrs. Lockit: 'give me my bonnet, Molly, and I'll see whether any fellow on earth has such impudence!' 'My dear, cried the cooling husband, pray do not be so rash—*you do not know what a man may do when in a passion!*'

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.

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.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by

R. WORTHINGTON, & Co.

Shepherd's-Town, April 13, 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 stirrips 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.

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'CARTNEY.

Charles-Town, April 20.

NEW STORE.

Presley Marmaduke, & Co.

Beg leave to inform the public, that they are now opening in Shepherd's-Town, next door to Mr. Walter B. Selbey's,

A handsome & well chosen assortment of

GOODS,

which have been purchased with cash, and which they are determined to sell on liberal terms, for cash, or approved country produce.

Shepherd's-Town, May 23, 1810.

On the 20th day of next month,

at Shannon-Hill, in this county, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money,

3 very valuable negroes,

one a young man, house servant; a likely girl of 15 years of age, also a house servant; and the third, a good carpenter and wheel wright: given in trust to the subscriber, for the benefit of Mr. John Lyons.

JOHN DOWNEY.

May 25, 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.

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 linens* would do well to apply immediately.

Shepherd's-town, April 20, 1810.

For Sale,

A NEGRO 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.

Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the house and lot he at present occupies, situate on West street, in Charlestown, 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.

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 *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.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

AN INTERESTING WORK,

ENTITLED

Memoirs of the War

IN THE

SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

By an Officer of the Southern Army.

Quæque ipse miserrimi vidi
Et quorum pars fui....
VIRGIL.

THE above work comprises the most important period of our revolutionary war; and, after a lapse of thirty years, details with accuracy and force those decisive events which so gloriously led to its happy termination. The form of the work has enabled the author to enter into a more minute narrative than is admissible in general history, and to bring into view a greater number of meritorious actors, who, though in subordinate stations, displayed a zeal, fidelity & skill, which ought forever to embalm their names in the memory of a free and grateful people. Throughout, candor and impartiality are displayed; giving praise where due....not withholding censure where required. The style is clear and comprehensive, and the narrative interspersed with interesting anecdotes, and moral, political and military reflections naturally springing from and appositely combined with the subject.

On the whole, the editor does not hesitate to say, that the patriot will be delighted, the statesman informed, and the soldier instructed by the perusal of this work, which in every part bears the ingenuous stamp of a *Patriot Soldier*, and cannot fail to *interest all* who desire to understand the causes, and to know the difficulty of our memorable struggle. The facts may be relied on....."all of which he saw and part of "which he was."

CONDITIONS.

1. The above work will be comprised in two octavo volumes of about 300 pages each, printed on the best paper and with the neatest type: each volume embellished with heads and maps.

2. The books shall be sent to subscribers, to the capital of each state, at the expense of the editor.

3. The work shall be put to press as soon as the editor shall ascertain, by the return of the subscription lists, that the expence can be encountered.

4. The two volumes shall be delivered in boards at three dollars each.

5. As soon as the editor shall announce, by public advertisement, that the work is put to press, subscribers shall pay one half of their subscription to such persons as may be designated, and the other half on delivery of the books.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

May 25, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land,

ON Bullskin, Jefferson county, Virginia, containing 500 acres, about 350 of which are cleared, the balance in timber. This land is well adapted to grass, about 30 acres might be converted into good meadow, through which the Bullskin passes. It is useless to say more, as it is presumed all persons feeling disposed to purchase will visit the premises, at which time the terms will be made known by the subscribers.

J. T. A. WASHINGTON,
SAM. WASHINGTON.

May 25, 1810.

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.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Seibert, on Opeckon, one mile from Smithfield, is now in the most complete order for breaking and carding wool, and from the superior quality of their machine, they have no doubt of giving general satisfaction; and when the wool is good, well picked and greased, they will warrant the work well done. Their price for carding and rolling will be eight cents per pound—for breaking only, four cents per pound. About 1 lb. of grease to eight or ten pounds of wool must be sent when the wool is not greased at home, and a sheet to contain the rolls must be sent to every twenty pounds of wool. We will receive in payment all kinds of grain, at the market price.

JACOB F. SEIBERT,
CHRISTIAN SEIBERT.

May 25, 1810.

Wool Carding and Spinning Machines

WILL be in complete operation at Mr. Benjamin Beeler's mill near Charles town, by the first of June, where all business in that line will be done on the shortest notice, and in the neatest and best manner, at the usual price. The utility of these machines is so well known, that little need be said on the subject. Customers are requested particularly to assort their wool well, and be careful to clean it of all sticks, burrs and every other hard substance. One pound of clean grease is required to every ten or twelve pounds of wool.

Also, about the first of July there will be in complete readiness at the same place, complete Cotton Machines for carding and spinning cotton, at the usual price—All of which will be attended by old practioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co.

Millsgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

ON Monday the 27th day of August next, will be exposed to public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, 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.

May 25, 1810.

Jefferson County, set.

May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurran, *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.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For Sale at this office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1810. [No. 117.

Scythes and Sickles.

Waldron's prime cradling and grass scythes,
Best German ditto,
English and German Whetstones,
Hugh Long's (warranted) Sickles,
Whisky by the barrel or gallon,
Superfine flour by the barrel,
Bacon—and Herrings by the barrel,
Tin, Glass, Queen's, Stone, Potter's and Wooden Ware,
Castings, Steel and Bar Iron,
Prime Soal and Upper Leather
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,
Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Together with almost every other article that the Farmer's may require. All which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.

P. S. They expect a further supply of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of the Partners is now at market. Highest price paid for hides and skins for the tan yard—and clean linen and cotton rags for the paper mill.

Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

IN THE

Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

To be drawn in the City of Baltimore, as soon as the sale of Tickets will admit, are the following

CAPITAL PRIZES:

1 Prize of .	. 30,000 dolls.
1 . . .	. 25,000
1 . . .	. 20,000
2 . . .	. 10,000
3 . . .	. 5,000
14 . . .	. 1,000
30 . . .	. 500
50 . . .	. 100

Together with a number of minor prizes, amounting to upwards of *One hundred & thirty thousand Dollars.*

ALSO,

EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH,

By drawing either of which one fortunate ticket may gain an immense sum, as the holder of it will be entitled to all the prizes the 250 tickets (which are designated and reserved for that purpose) may chance to draw. Present price of Tickets only Ten Dollars.

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be as advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, in as much as the first three thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to twelve dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following. The great encouragement which has been already given to this Lottery affords a reasonable expectation that the drawing will commence at an early period

But independent of all the advantages peculiar to the scheme itself: The *great and good purpose* for which this lottery has been authorized, viz. "to preserve the genuine vaccine matter and to distribute it free of every expence," ought alone to induce the public to give it every possible encouragement without delay. It is well known that many persons have of late fallen victims to the Small Pox by a misplaced confidence in *spurious* matter instead of using the genuine vaccine; so that already the Kine Pock has been brought into disrepute, in many places, and the old inoculation has been again unhappily substituted in its stead. If therefore the people of the United States are unwilling to relinquish the advantages of the Kine Pock or wish to enjoy the benefit of this discovery, divested of the dangers and difficulties which have hitherto accompanied it, they must support vaccine institutions such as the one now contemplated to be established—these institutions by giving a free circulation to the genuine vaccine matter, will greatly facilitate its use, and by preventing the mistakes so liable to occur from using improper or spurious matter, they will engage the confidence of the public in this invaluable remedy, and finally, it is confidently believed, they will prove to be the means of extirpating the Small Pox entirely from among us.

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS.—Shepherd's-Town by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. BENNET, & Co.

June 15, 1810.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

SPANISH AMERICA—DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

By the arrival of the Thomas, capt. Ingram, from Cumana, we have been politely favored with the following important state paper, issued by the supreme government of Caraccas, which we hasten to lay before our readers:

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

It has pleased Almighty God to grant to every country alike the natural right of its own sovereignty.

These provinces planted by Spain, fostered and protected by her power, have, and of right ought to have submitted to her guidance and direction during the period of their infancy, when from imbecility and weakness they were incapable of their own government and protection.

But Spain, deprived of her king by the unparalelled perfidy of the Emperor of the French, her European states vanquished by his treachery and by his arms, and the ancient lawful and acknowledged government of the country destroyed by the violent outrages of his sanguinary policy, there exists neither reason, right, nor justice for continuing our dependence on a power that has no existence but in memory; policy and self preservation therefore demands that we should provide for our common safety and the protection of these provinces by taking into our own hand the natural sovereignty of our country.

The period has at length arrived when these United Provinces possess both the strength and the power to protect themselves. With a population of nine millions of inhabitants, with an extent of fertile territory superior to any empire on the globe, & abounding with all the riches that a bounteous nature ever bestowed on the human race, it would be contrary to sound policy, in the present state of the world to submit, *and we are determined no longer to submit to the domination of any European or foreign power whatever.*

For whilst a lawful government existed in Spain, and her legitimate king sat upon her throne, we have ever been loyal to his person & faithful to his government, and our treasures have been the only support of the European monarchy and its allies, whilst we have been distressed by a war in which we had no interest whatever, and our country drained of those riches which nature has bestowed upon the inhabitants of America, for their own happiness, support and defence.

Under these considerations and to prevent the inevitable and ruinous consequences of falling under the yoke of the Emperor of the French, the tyrant of Europe, and the oppressor of Spain—We the Spanish provinces in America declare ourselves a free sovereign and independent people, not acknowledging the domination of any power on earth, refusing submission, and denying and repelling the authority of whatever nation may attempt dominion over us. This we unanimously engage and pledge ourselves to maintain and support with our *lives*, our *fortune* and our *sacred honors*, calling upon every inhabitant in the provinces to aid and support in carrying into effect this, our laudable and just resolution, and establishing for ourselves and posterity a free, equitable and independent government, that shall secure our happiness and give us a place of honor and respect among the independent nations of the earth.

And we do earnestly entreat all foreign nations to acknowledge and guarantee our independence, and to favor us with such alliance and assistance as may enable us to defeat the dedesigns of the enemies of our country.

By thus disavowing our dependence on Spain, we solemnly appeal to Heaven for the rectitude of our intentions, and we do protest before the sacred majesty of God himself, that in all our measures we have ever been actuated by motives pure and honorable and that we have no other design in view than the preservation of ourselves and the protection of our common country. And do most humbly supplicate that being who decides the fate of nations, to smile on our exertions, and to bless and protect this, our new established empire.

Official Correspondence.

[By the arrival of the John Adams at Annapolis, despatches have been received from Mr. Pinkney and General Armstrong. The following are the most important:]

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Smith, dated March 27, 1810.

"I have the honor to enclose a copy of Lord Wellesley's reply to my letter of the 7th instant, respecting the British blockades of France before the Berlin decree.

"I do not think it of such a nature as to justify an expectation that General Armstrong will be able to make any use of it at Paris; but I shall nevertheless convey to him the substance of it without delay."

Foreign Office, March 26th, 1810.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, requesting a further explanation of my letter of the 2d, concerning the blockades of France instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first day of January, 1807.

The blockade, notified by Great Britain in May 1806, has never been formally withdrawn; it cannot therefore be accurately stated, that the restrictions, which it established, rest altogether on the Order of Council of the 7th of January, 1807; they are comprehended under the more extensive restrictions of that order. No other blockade of the ports of France was instituted by Great Britain between the 16th of May, 1806, and the 7th of January, 1807, excepting the blockade of Venice, instituted on the 27th of July, 1806, which is still in force.

I beg you to accept the assurances of high consideration, with which I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient,
humble servant,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

William Pinkney, esq. &c. &c.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Duke of Cadore, dated Paris 21st Feb. 1810.

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the U. States has the honor to submit to His Excellency the Duke of Cadore the copy of a letter this instant received from Bayonne, and begs from him an explanation of the circumstances mentioned in it.

"The Ministerial dispatch under date of the 5th inst. is arrived at St. Sebastian, bearing an order for the immediate transportation, in small vessels, of all the sequestered American cargoes to Bayonne, to be placed in the Custom-house there. This news is public at St. Sebastian; but what is not so as yet, is, that the same order says,

"1st. That these cargoes are to be sent to Bayonne, whether the commodities of which they are composed may have come from English commerce or from the *produce of the soil of the U. States.*

"2dly. That they should be sent to the Custom-House of that place to be sold there."

The Minister Plenipotentiary offers to His Excellency the assurances of his high consideration.

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Armstrong to Mr. Smith.

Paris, 18th Feb. 1810.

SIR,

I wrote a few lines to you yesterday announcing the receipt and transmission of a copy of the Duke of Cadore's note to me of the 14th inst.

After much serious reflection I have thought it best to forbear all notice at present of the errors, as well of fact as of argument, which may be found in the introductory part of that note; to take the Minister at his word; to enter at once upon the proposed negociation, and, for this purpose, to offer to him a project for renewing the convention of 1800.

This mode will have the advantage of trying the sincerity of the overtures made by him, and perhaps of drawing from him the precise terms on which his master will accommodate. If these be such as we ought to accept, we shall have a Treaty, in which neither our rights nor our wrongs will be forgotten; if otherwise, there will be enough, both of time and occasion, to do justice to their policy and our own, by a free examination of each.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
with very great respect,
Your most obedient and
very humble servant,

(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Honorable Robert Smith.

Extract of a letter to the same from the same.

"10th March. I have at length received a verbal message in answer to my note of the 21st ult. It was from the Minister of foreign relations, and in the following words: His Majesty has decided to sell the American property seized in Spain, but the money arising therefrom shall remain in depot." This message has given occasion to a letter from me marked No. 2."

(No 2.) *Paris 10th March, 1810.*

SIR, I had yesterday the honor of receiving a verbal message from your excellency, stating, that "his majesty had decided that the American property seized in the ports of Spain should be sold, but that the money arising therefrom should remain in depot."

On receiving this information, two questions suggested themselves—

1st. Whether this decision was, or was not, extended to ships, as well as to cargoes? and

2d. Whether the money arising from the sales which might be made under it, would, or would not, be subject to the issue of the pending negociation!

The gentleman charged with the delivery of your message not having been instructed to answer these questions, it becomes my duty to present them to your excellency, and to request a solution of them. Nor is it less a duty, on my part, to examine the ground on which his majesty has been pleased to take this decision which I understand to be that of *reprisal*, suggested for the first time in the note you did me the honor to write to me on the 14th ultimo. In the 4th paragraph of this note, it is said, that "His majesty could not have calculated on the measures taken by the U. S. who, having no grounds of complaint against France, have comprised her in their acts of exclusion, and since the month of May last have prohibited the entry into their ports of French vessels, by subjecting them to confiscation."

It is true that the United States have since the 20th of May last, forbidden the entry of French vessels into their harbors—and it is also true that the penalty of confiscation attaches to the violation of this law. But in what respect does this offend France? Will she refuse to us the right of regulating commerce within our own ports? Or will she deny that the law in question is a regulation merely municipal? Examine it both as to object and means—what does it more than forbid American ships from going into the ports of France, and French ships from coming into those of the United States? And why this prohibition? To avoid injury and insult; to escape that lawlessness, which is declared to be "a forced consequence of the decrees of the British council." If then its object be purely defensive, what are its means? Simply a *law*, previously and generally promulgated, operating solely within the territory of the United States, and punishing alike the infractors of it, whether citizens of the said states, or others. And what is this but the exercise of a right, common to all nations, of excluding at their will foreign commerce, and of enforcing that exclusion? Can this be deemed a wrong to France? Can this be regarded as a legitimate cause of reprisal