

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1810.

[No. 118.

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.

VALUABLE

Land & Negroes for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Ferdinand Fairfax, bearing date the 7th of August, 1809, duly and properly recorded in the office of the county court of Jefferson, for the purpose of indemnifying John Downey and Nicholas Roper against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall positively offer for sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, for that purpose, on Saturday the 7th day of July next, a tract of land situated on the river Shenandoah, in Jefferson county, lately in the tenure of William Minor, together with the wood land lying between it and Hammond's ferry road, and the lines of James Fulton and Thomas Fairfax, containing by estimation 170 acres. Also, at the same time, a Negro Woman with four children—the woman is an excellent house servant. The sale to take place at twelve o'clock on said day, at the Dry Bridge, at Shannon Hill.

JOHN DIXON.

June 22, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to the undersigned by Ferdinand 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 securities 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: 295 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 clothed in very valuable timber. Sale to begin at 10, A. M.

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

June 15, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A stout, active black boy, about 17 years of age, and well acquainted with farming. Enquire of the printer. June 22, 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 at thirty dollars.

MOSES GIBBONS.

June 15, 1810.

Best Writing Paper

For sale at this Office.

Land for Sale.

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FAIRFAX WASHINGTON.

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.

Quaque ipse miserini vidi Et quorum pars fui.

VIRGIL.

Carding & Spinning.

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 embellish 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 ingenious 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 expense 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.

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.

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.

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.

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 wagon, 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.

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, defts. 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.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, in Charles town, Yellow Peruvian Bark. ALSO, Simmons's best home made grass & cradling 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.

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.

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.

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 practitioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co. Mills Grove 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 Ferdinand 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.

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.

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.

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.

TABLE CHINA.

Several complete and elegant sets of table China for sale by R. WORTHINGTON, & Co. Shepherd's-Town, 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 MCARTNEY. Charles-Town, April 20.

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 undersellers, that they are positively now selling at

less than half their value.

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.

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.

part of France (such as that from the Elbe to Brest, &c.) of a date anterior to that of the aforesaid decree.

These blockades, it will be held in mind, are paper blockades, as contradistinguished from actual blockades, which (the paper blockades), it is allowed on all hands, are not authorised by the laws of nations.

This answer, then, of the duc de Cadore brought the pending case to a point. All room for subterfuge was removed by it. The condition of the French government is simple and precise. It does not comprehend the wide class of alleged or real violations of neutral rights committed by England. It is made to apply exclusively to blockades, and not to those at present in force, but only to those of a date anterior to those of the Berlin decree.

This written declaration of the French government, solemnly made in the name of the Emperor, reached Mr. Pinkney on the 12th of February. On the 15th of February Mr. Pinkney writes to Lord Wellesley, and enquires of him, in pursuance of a previous intimation, "whether any, and if any, what blockades of France instituted by Great Britain during the present war, before the first of January, 1807, are understood by his majesty's government to be in force." In the previous intimation, alluded to, Mr. Pinkney had explained to Lord Wellesley the probability afforded by Gen. Armstrong's letter that a declaration by the British government that no such blockades existed, would be followed by the recall of the Berlin decree.

To the letter of Mr. Pinkney, Lord Wellesley replies, on the 23d of March, "that the coast, rivers, and ports from the river Elbe to Brest, both inclusive, were notified to be under the restrictions of blockade, with certain modifications, on the 16th of May, 1806; and that these restrictions were afterwards comprehended in the order of council of the 7th of January, 1807, which order is still in force."

An explanation of this note having been asked by Mr. Pinkney, Lord Wellesley, on the 26th of March, most explicitly answers as follows: "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."

Here then is a broad and unequivocal acknowledgment, by the British government, that some of her illegal blockades, against France, of a date anterior to the Berlin decree, are still in force.

From these facts, admitted by herself the following inferences are irresistible.

1. That England was the original aggressor upon neutral rights.
2. That she still persists in some of her original aggressions, enforced and extended by subsequent orders.
3. That the pretext that they are a retaliation upon France is false.
4. That when brought to the point, and the sincerity of her assurances are put to the test, it appears that she is unwilling to give validity to those assurances, by revoking her paper blockades, of date anterior to the Berlin decree, as, if she were so disposed, she might revoke them by a new order in the same summary way in which they were originally passed.

COMMENT ON AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The following letters are from two young men of Baltimore—kidnapped into our old friend George's service.

On board H. M. ship *Resolve*, (at Plymouth) March 9, 1810.

JAMES H. McCULLOCH,

Sir—I shipped on board the ship Olive, capt. Daniel Coffin, in December last, on a voyage from Baltimore to Fayal, from thence to Lisbon, from which place we were to have returned to Baltimore again. We reached Fayal in safety, but instead of proceeding on from thence to Lisbon as we expected, the captain informed us that our ship was sold to the Portuguese and that he should expect us to work the ship to Europe, not saying to what port, for which he said he would give \$8 dollars, exclusive of the wages due

us. We got into Liverpool on the 8th of February, and on the 11th I was dragged from my boarding house, by a set of ruffians, whom they call the pressgang, and carried to their rendezvous. The lieutenant upon overhauling my protection, and asking me various questions, to which he wrote down such answers as he thought proper, insisted I was an Irishman, and sent me on board H. M. ship Princess, where I found a number of my countrymen in the same situation with myself. They detained my protection at the rendezvous, from whence it was sent on to William Lyman, esq. our consul at London. He writes me that the court of admiralty do not see fit to allow my discharge; I being a "native of England & having a fraudulent protection." I do not recollect the date of my protection, but I believe it was some time in September, 1807. Be that as it will, my father will perhaps know the period at which I got the first one, as he was with me at the notary's office at the time. (Mr. Sterret.)

I must request it as a particular favor, that you will take every necessary step towards procuring my discharge as soon as possible.

Whilst I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

W. W. LIGGETT.

On board H. M. ship *St. Salvadore*, (at Plymouth) March 11, 1810.

James H. M. Culloch—Sir, I was impressed in Liverpool on the 9th of February last, and taken to the rendezvous, where my protection was overhauled by a lieutenant, and a regulating captain, as they call him, who after having asked me a few questions respecting the places of my birth & abode, insisted I was an Englishman, kept my protection and sent me on board his majesty's ship Princess. I have applied to our consuls, both at Liverpool and London, and cannot get any satisfaction from them—I got my protection on the 1st or 2d of July, 1807; my father's name is John Gill, senr. who lives about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, and about 6 from Reister's town, on the western river. You know what steps should be taken to procure my discharge, and I must request the favor of you to instruct my father in the means he should take for the same purpose.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM B. GILL.

Extract of a letter from a father, in the district of Maine to his son in Baltimore, dated, "Augusta, June 5, 1810.

Your brother Peter is a prisoner in one of the French prisons; his crime, being cast away in Cadiz bay, in the late storm. He was on board the ship Commerce, captain Colburn, of Hallowell. Should there be any vessel going from Baltimore to France, beg the master to make enquiry for him."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Paris, to his friend in Washington, dated April 4.

I send you a file of newspapers which are principally filled with descriptions relative to the marriage of the emperor. Tho' Gen. Armstrong, I obtained a ticket of admission for the day to the gallery of paintings. This building is near fourteen hundred feet long and thirty broad. The ceiling is arched, of great height and magnificence. The walls on each side are lined with upwards of three thousand superb paintings. This gallery connects the palace of the Thuilleries with that of the Louvre, along which the emperor and empress passed on this occasion. It was lined by about seven thousand-people of both sexes, all in elegant habiliments. Such an assemblage of beauty, riches and elegance has perhaps never been witnessed. I had an opportunity of narrowly viewing their majesties and the grand dignitaries in their train. You have so often read descriptions of Napoleon that it would be folly in me to attempt to give you one—since it is impossible to give you one—see him it is impossible to forget him. The empress is a lady above the common height, good figure, blue eyes and of dignified deportment. Upon the whole would be called in the United States a fine comely woman. I had like to have forgotten to give you a description of the dress of the empress. On her head was placed a crown of diamonds, brilliant beyond expression, her gown was purple satin with a double train, edged also with diamonds, very rich.—It is supposed the cost of this dress

was from four to five hundred thousand dollars.

The king of Naples has already by a special edict confiscated all the property which had been sequestered in his kingdom, for the benefit of the state.

New-York, June 15.

Extract of a letter from our correspondent at Havana, dated May 27.

A new general of Marine, Admiral Oliva, lately commanding at Cadiz, is hourly looked for at this port with two ships of the line and one frigate; he brings with him Don Honore Buion as Constructor General, and it is said that a number of ships of war are to be built at this port under his direction.

A Royal Order of the Regency of the 30th March, communicated to the Governor and Captain General of the Island of Cuba has been published this day, it relates to the sundry instructions heretofore issued by the government of Spain; that no American vessels will be admitted into the ports of the Peninsula, South America, or any of the king's possession, unless provided with consular certificates, nor will hereafter any person be permitted to land who is not provided with a proper passport from the Spanish minister or consul residing at the port from which the vessel may sail.

Boston, June 20.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Yesterday arrived at this port, ship Resolution, Bates, in 31 days from Plymouth, England, London papers where, my protection was overhauled by a lieutenant, and a regulating captain, as they call him, who after having asked me a few questions respecting the places of my birth & abode, insisted I was an Englishman, kept my protection and sent me on board his majesty's ship Princess. I have applied to our consuls, both at Liverpool and London, and cannot get any satisfaction from them—I got my protection on the 1st or 2d of July, 1807; my father's name is John Gill, senr. who lives about 16 or 18 miles from Baltimore, and about 6 from Reister's town, on the western river. You know what steps should be taken to procure my discharge, and I must request the favor of you to instruct my father in the means he should take for the same purpose.

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is utterly impossible to conceive of any thing more tyrannical and despotic.— This is the manner in which the French Bastille was crowded with unfortunate captives. If a corrupt and venal court merely suspected that any individual had discovered a clue to their wickedness, they immediately ordered a midnight guard to force his house, seize his person, and hurry him to the Bastille. If his friends made any resistance, they received the same treatment; and frequently whole families have been confined for a series of years in that infernal monument of regal cruelty, within a hundred paces of each other, without knowing that they had a friend within the compass of many leagues. If the imprisonment of Mr. Jones and sir Francis Burdett is quietly submitted to by the people of England, perhaps it will not be many years before the tower of London will contain as many unhappy captives as did the old Bastille of France. Bost. Clu.

The great body of Federalists in this country would unite with the Republicans on all questions of national importance, were it not for the falsehoods and misrepresentations promulgated by presses in British pay or under British influence. Many cases have occurred which convince us of the truth of this assertion. We will mention a few:—When the murder of Pearce was committed by Captain Whitby, the Federalists manifested a proper spirit of resentment until those presses administered their anodynes and opiates.—When the massacre of the Chesapeake was perpetrated by Capt. Humphreys, Federalists were among the foremost to assemble, and the loudest to express their indignation and demand reparation or vengeance, until those presses disseminated their palliations and apologies, & "sooth'd him with their lullaby"—When the Embargo was laid, Federalists generally approved it as a wise and necessary measure, until those presses misrepresented its origin, object and effects.—When the arrangement was made with Erskine the federal party exhibited more joy than even the Republicans, until their presses gave a different tone to their feelings and language.—When Erskine's agreement was disavowed, Federalists deemed and declared it an act of unparalleled treachery and perfidy, until they saw it vindicated by the British presses in this country, and pronounced "fair and honorable"—When Jackson was dismissed for his insolence and audacity, Federalists with few exceptions applauded the Government for the act, until those presses instructed them to condemn it.—All these and many other similar cases show that the mass of the federal party would be right on questions of great national concernment, did they follow their own honest impulses instead of suffering themselves to be dragged against their better judgment into inconsistency, absurdity, impropriety and impolicy, by those emissaries and agents of Britain who having got hold of a large proportion of the presses of this country employ them assiduously in promoting the views, advocating the interests & vindicating the injustice of that nation—in "stunning the ears of men with false reports," and alarming their minds with idle apprehensions—in exciting doubts, distrust, dissensions and divisions at home where there ought to be assurance, confidence, harmony and union.—If federalists would once get into the habit of looking at all sides of the question—of keeping both ears open, as men who are to decide on matters of such great importance ought to—of reflecting impartially on all they see and hear—deciding agreeably to the dictates of their own understandings, instead of being governed by the suggestions of prostituted presses—they would soon see that they have been shamefully deceived and sorrowfully deluded—they would soon renounce their errors and retrace their aberrations—we should become united and happy among ourselves, and should be respected and feared by other nations. T. T. Am.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Various opinions and conjectures are hazarded on the result of the present attempts at revolution.—If the flame spreads no farther than Caracas, there is an end of the matter—if it do extend farther, some persons argue no good from a change effected under the auspices of the "Results in British pay," mentioned in Rufus King's letter to Timothy Pickering. We confess we are not very sanguine about the establishment of liberty on the site of despotism and darkness. The clergy of

Spanish America, whose influence is every thing, cannot be friendly to equal rights—but, they may be zealous for national independence—and, though they should employ British aid, as I think they ought, who knows but in politics as in architecture, the scaffolding will be demolished, when the building is completed.—Britons and Spaniards never can harmonize, however they may act together for a time.—"We ought to enter, says a well informed friend, in a late letter,—we ought to enter into the sympathies and interest of our brethren of S. America. Living on the same continent, our destinies are strongly connected, if not inseparable. Give them light and liberty, and they will teach us lessons of virtue and patriotism.—They will certainly employ and use the British; they are their only barrier at present between them and Bonaparte—but they understand the character of the European powers, made up of ambition, avarice and tyranny—they are jealous of, and detest them." Whig.

Newport, R. I. June 6.

KING'S BIRTH DAY.

On Monday last, was the anniversary of the birth of His Illustrious and Gracious Majesty, George III. King of Great-Britain. His Majesty's loyal and dutiful subjects, both in Britain and America, celebrated the day, with festivity and mirth. In this town a select party dined at the house of the British Consul. Among the guests, we understand, were present Christopher G. Champlain, esq. Senator in Congress; Doct. Mann, and Benjamin Hazard, Representatives in the General Assembly of this state; Capt. Lloyd Beal of the U. S. Army; William Ellery, jun. Deputy Collector of the town of Newport; Walter Canning and others of less notoriety. Among other equally patriotic and loyal toasts, we are informed the health of His Gracious Majesty was quaffed in a sparkling bumper.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Orleans, to his friend in Russellville, (Ken) dated April 25, 1810.

There are nine French privateers taken by the United States gun boats, now lying here, and in the river below, all for trial—many of the French here are suspected for being concerned in fitting them out—they sailed from this under American colours. The province of West Florida will in less than two months, throw themselves under the protection of the U. States, if it is consistent for them to be received—if not, under the government of Mexico. Consultations are daily holding with the Gov. at Baton Rouge—none of the inhabitants are now afraid to approach him with propositions. They all equally despise Bonaparte since they find he has possession of Spain."

The Rev. Dr. Basset, of the Boght, near Albany is engaged in the translation, and has all ready for the press, *Vanderdonk's Natural and Geographical History of the Dutch colonies on the Hudson and Delaware*, first published at Amsterdam in 1655. This is said to be the most correct history extant of the early Dutch settlement in America, and as such it will be a valuable acquisition to American history.

Important Geographical fact.—Mr. P. B. Porter, states in his interesting speech, that "it is not uncommon for boats in the spring of the year to pass from Lake Michigan into the Illinois, and thence by the waters of that river and the Mississippi, to New Orleans, without being taken out of the water. The editor of the Saratoga Gazette says he is in possession of a letter from an intelligent correspondent at Detroit, which is confirmatory of the truth of Mr. Porter's statement. "Strange as it may appear, (says the correspondent) it is nevertheless a fact, that a lieutenant of the U. S. Army, actually passed from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi, without being obliged to unload his boat or even to take it out of the water." If then, it be true, (and of its truth we have not the least doubt) that nature has opened a communication between the lakes and the Mississippi, we may anticipate the happiest consequences to the western country, at no remote period, from an extensive commerce between the country and the Lakes of Louisiana.

Boston, June 12.

In the brig Reaper, capt. Hinkley, from Calcutta, was brought, as a present to a gentleman in town, a Cashmere Ram. Of the wool of sheep of

this species are made the fine shawls, improperly called camtl's hair shawls. In the Reaper was also brought a live Leopard, about 7 months old.

COMMUNICATION.

The Boston Gazette has lately published, with an air of peculiar importance, an "Extract of letter from Mr. Armstrong to Mr. Madison, dated February 22, 1808." Impressions have been excited, by the appearance of this document, that it is a new evidence of the dishonorable practices of certain Federal politicians: But the truth is, that it is an old publication revived; for it appeared, among other productions of the kind, in the Boston Centinel some time in February or March, 1809. The genuineness of it was never fully ascertained; but it was supposed that the extract had been confidentially communicated to Congress, and that a copy of it had been clandestinely procured for the press by some person whose probity was thus sacrificed to party politics.

These indeed, who charge the administration with the crime of concealing for sinister purposes the correspondence of our minister at Paris, or with having failed to give timely notice of the probability of French rapacity trust most amazingly to the frailty of bad memories! The messages to Congress of both the Presidents, Jefferson and Madison, ever since the autumn of the year 1807, are record evidence that the Executive has never failed to admonish the nation, in a constitutional way, of the dangers to be apprehended, as well from the French Emperor as from the British Cabinet.

Nat. Intel.

Knoxville June 9.

General Wade Hampton passed through this place on the 5th instant, on his way to South Carolina.

DUBLIN, March 26.—On Saturday was presented to his grace the lord lieutenant for his inspection, a mechanical musical instrument, as a specimen of the fine arts in this kingdom, with which his grace was much pleased, and expressed his high approbation to the inventor on his accomplishing so extraordinary a piece of workmanship.

For the gratification of the public we here subjoin a description of the ingenious machine above mentioned:—It is made in a gold box, something larger than a common size snuff box; it has round the sides four pieces of crystal glass, that the different parts of the mechanism may be seen when in action. Upon opening the lid, there is an engraved plate (silver) representing an Irish bard leaning on his harp, supposed to be listening to another bard playing at some distance. In the branch of a tree is a bird on its nest, that on touching a particular part of the box, rises and flutters while the music is playing, which is performed by percussion on a small round polished piece of steel.

We know not whether most to admire the correctness of the execution, the soft and melodious tones it produces, or the perfectness of the music, in which the most critical ear cannot discover an error. We had almost forgot to mention, that occasional notes are shook very gracefully. On the whole it is a most masterly piece of work, which does the inventor infinite credit, and we sincerely hope he will meet the reward due to such perseverance and ingenuity.

Bishop Burnet relates a curious circumstance respecting the Habeas corpus act.

It was carried, says he, by an odd artifice in the house of lords. Lord Grey and Norris were named to be the tellers—Lord Norris being a man subject to vapors, was not at all times attentive to what he was doing; so, a very fat lord coming in, Lord Grey counted him ten, as a just at first, but seeing lord Norris had not observed it, he went on with this misreckoning of ten; so it was reported to the house, and declared that they who were for the bill were the majority, though it indeed was on the other side; and, by this means the bill passed.

Burnet's his. ch. 2, p. 485.

Spinning Cotton OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR SALE, BY HAMBLETON JEFFERSON.

Charles town, June 29, 1810.

Some person, (I presume thro' mistake) took from the grove where preaching was on Sunday last, a Windsor chair, of mine. It was made by Mr. Brown, of this place, is painted black, and has a square back. I will thank the person who has it in possession, to return it.

June 29, 1810. GEO. HITE.

Ann Frame

Has just received an assortment of fashionable

Spring & Summer Goods.

ALSO, A SUPPLY OF Excellent Groceries,

which she will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.

Charles town, June 29, 1810.

FOR SALE, A valuable Negro Man,

who is well acquainted with farming. He is about 33 years old, and remarkably stout and strong. Apply to the Printer, or to Samuel Washington, living on Bullsken.

June 29, 1810.

Spring & Summer Goods.

The subscriber is now opening, in the brick house lately occupied by Mr. Geo. Norris, in Battle Town,

A handsome assortment of CHOICE GOODS,

Consisting of almost every article called for; all of which were bought in the market of Baltimore, on cash terms, and will be sold on better terms than any goods of equal quality have ever been sold in this place, or perhaps in the state of Virginia.

JOHN HAYNIE. Battle Town, June 27, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

Twenty-two valuable Virginia born Negroes,

(among whom are two carpenters and a blacksmith) will be sold, in Charles town, to the highest bidder, for cash, upon the 10th day of July next—said negroes having been conveyed to the undersigned in trust for the benefit of William Byrd Page, esq.

THOMAS GRIGGS, jun. June 29, 1810.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Andrew Parks, of the city of Baltimore, to Archibald Henderson and Joshua Longstreth, to secure the several debts therein mentioned, will be sold, at public sale, on the tenth day of the eighth month (August) next, on the premises, a tract of land, containing 400 acres, situate near the head of Bullsken, Jefferson county, being a part of a tract called the rich woods. There are two tenements thereon, and a well of water on each; a considerable part of the tract is covered with excellent timber, and the land good. One third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, the remainder in one and two years with interest, and a deed of trust given to secure the same. A deduction of 5 per cent. on the two last payments will be made for ready money. Richard Llewellyn, who lives thereon, or the subscriber will shew the premises to any person wishing to purchase, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN M'PHERSON, Attorney for the Trustees.

Jefferson county, 6th month 23d, 1810. tds.

Estray Horse.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber about the 15th instant, a strawberry ran horse, with a ball face, three white feet, and a white spot on his right side. Appraised to thirty-five dollars. The owner may have him by making application to the subscriber, near Shepherd's Town, and paying the expence of this advertisement.

JOSEPH BOYERS. June 29, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

WILLIAM BERRY. Charles town, June 29, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,

Ann Frame's Store,

IN CHARLES-TOWN, A FRESH SUPPLY OF Patent and Family Medicines,

PREPARED BY Michael Lee, & Co. BALTIMORE.

For the preservation of health and cure of diseases, the following celebrated Medicines are respectfully recommended, viz.

Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, For the prevention and cure of bilious and Malignant Fevers.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild—so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences—a dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance.—They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness—sickness at the stomach and severe head ache—and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use by every seaman.

Lee's Warm Dresting Lozenges. This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as it is certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the smallest infant, should no worms exist in the body—but will without pain or griping, cleanse the stomach & bowels of whatever is foul or offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

Lee's Elixir, A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, whoops, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

To persons who have children afflicted with the Whooping Cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude; as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable.—The Elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Lee's Grand Restorative, Proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of Nervous disorders, consumptions, loss of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate gleets, flux albus (or whites) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Infallible Aque and Fever Drops, For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers.

Lee's Genuine Essence and Extract of Mustard, A safe and efficacious remedy for acute and chronic rheumatism, gout, palsy, lumbago, numbness, white swellings, chilblains, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch, A preparation which, for pleasurable ease, safety and expeditious cure, gives place to no application whatever—from mercury, or any perniciously efficient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose.—This vegetable remedy is so mildly yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child at a week old.

Lee's Genuine Eye Water, A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effect of natural weakness, or of accident.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, So celebrated among the fashionable throughout Europe as to have become a topic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemishes in the face and skin, of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, pits, after small pox, inflammatory redness, scabs, itching worms, sun burns, prickly heat, premature wrinkles, &c. The Persian Lotion operates mildly without impeding that natural perspiration which is essential to health—yet its effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

Damask Lip Salve, The only remedy yet discovered which gives immediate and lasting relief, in the most severe instances.

Anodyne Elixir, For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache.

Restorative Tooth Powder, For the Teeth and Gums.

The Indian Vegetable Specific, For the cure of Venereal Complaints.

The proprietors think it necessary to remind the public that those Medicines have been for several years prepared by the late Richard Lee & Son, to whom they are the immediate successors—the good effects of which are authenticated by some of our most respectable citizens.—Without attending to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit.—To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co. late Richard Lee & Son. June 29, 1810.

SUMMER EVENING.

How sweet the summer gales of night,
That blow, when all is peaceful round;
As if some spirit's downy flight,
Swept silent through the blue profound.

How sweet at midnight to recline,
Where flows the cool and fragrant stream;
There half repeat some raptur'd line;
There court each wild and fairy dream.

Or idle mark the volumed clouds,
Their broad, deep mass of darkness throw,
Where, as the moon her radiance sheds,
Their changing sides with silver glow.

Or see where from that depth of shade,
The ceaseless lightning faintly bright,
In silence plays, as if afraid,
To break the deep repose of night.

Or gaze on heaven's unnumber'd fires,
While dimly-imag'd thoughts arise,
And fancy, loosed from earth, aspires,
To search the secrets of the skies.

What various beings there reside,
What forms of life to man unknown,
Drink the rich flow of bliss, whose tide
Swells from beneath the eternal throne.

Or life's uncertain scenes revolve,
And musing how to act or speak,
Feel some high wish, some proud resolve,
Throb in the heart, or flush the cheek.

Meanwhile, may reason's light, whose beam,
Dimmed by the world's oppressive gloom,
Sheds but a dull, unsteady gleam,
In this still hour its rays relume.

Then oft in this still hour be mine,
The light all meager passions fear,
The wandering thought the high design,
And fairy dreams to virtue dear.

From a Philadelphia paper, of June 4. COMMUNICATION.

For the information of those who are well-wishers, and who are desirous of encouraging improvements in Arts and Domestic Manufactures.

The new patent Shearing Machine, invented by T. B. Killogg (for shearing Woolen Cloth) having met with such general success in the New England States, and also in Europe; the Agents for the Proprietor take the liberty to inform the citizens of Pennsylvania, and of the adjoining and Southern States, that one of the Machines is now in operation at the Manufactory in Germantown. A particular description of said Machine will not be given here. Suffice it to say, that the nap is raised by a card or brush cylinder and cut on steel wires, and will shear with ease 30 yards an hour; and its motion may be increased to shear twice that quantity; & may be worked either by hand or by water. The success which it has met with in England, since patented there, it is presumed will be a sufficient recommendation.

Those persons who may wish for a further explanation of its principles, and of the utility of it, will be referred for information to *Winpenny & Lorge*, of Germantown, where the Machine is in operation; or to some of the most respectable Gentlemen in the city.—Those ingenious Mechanics who are concerned in dressing Cloth, or in building Machinery in this or any of the adjoining States, are respectfully requested to call on *Benjamin Hills*, No. 53, Vine Street, who is authorised to contract for the building of said Machinery, and vending the patent-right.

Information may also be had at No. 32, North Fourth Street.

Those Printers, who are friendly to American Improvements, are respectfully solicited to give the above an insertion.

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.

Blank Bonds & Deeds
For Sale at this office.

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 practitioners, who completely understand their business.

JOSEPH C. BALDWIN, & Co.
Millgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

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 wagon, 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.

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.

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 Ferdinand 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) 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.

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. t. f.

Jefferson, sct.
July Court, 1809.

John Hove, 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, defts.
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.

Jefferson County, sct.
May Court, 1810.

Joseph McMurrin, 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.

FOR SALE,
By the subscriber, in Charles town,

Yellow Peruvian Bark.
—ALSO,
Simmons's best home made grass & cradling 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.

J. T. A. WASHINGTON,
SAM. WASHINGTON.
May 25, 1810. t. f.

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.

Scythes and Sickles.

JUST RECEIVED,
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 Seal 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.

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. t. f.

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.

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.

Jefferson County, sct.
June Court, 1810.

Abraham Coleman, Complainant,
against
Thomas Hazlewood, James Watson, and Giles Cook, sen. Def'ts.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he 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, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the county of Jefferson.

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.

Feathers Wanted.

CASH will be given for a quantity of good new feathers. Apply to the printer of this paper.
June 8, 1810.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY RICHARD WILLIAMS.
VOL. III.] FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1810. [No. 119.

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.

Spring & Summer Goods.

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Consisting of almost every article called for; all of which were bought in the market of Baltimore, on cash terms, and will be sold on better terms than any goods of equal quality have ever been sold in this place, or perhaps in the state of Virginia.

JOHN HAYNIE.
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who is well acquainted with farming. He is about 33 years old, and remarkably stout and strong. Apply to the Printer, or to Samuel Washington, living on Bullskin.
June 29, 1810.

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THOMAS GRIGGS, jun.
June 29, 1810.

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June 29, 1810.

Jefferson County, sct.
May Court, 1810.

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against
Mary McGarry, Ann McGarry, and John McGarry, children and heirs of Andrew McGarry, dec'd. Def'ts.
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A copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.
WILLIAM BERRY.
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

Ann Frame

Has just received an assortment of fashionable **Spring & Summer Goods.**
—ALSO, A SUPPLY OF **Excellent Groceries,**
which she will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash.
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

Valuable Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Andrew Parks, of the city of Baltimore, to Archibald Henderson and Joshua Longstreth, to secure the several debts therein mentioned, will be sold, at public sale, on the tenth day of the eighth month (August) next, on the premises, a tract of land, containing 400 acres, situate near the head of Bullskin, Jefferson county, being a part of a tract called the rich woods. There are two tenements thereon, and a well of water on each; a considerable part of the tract is covered with excellent timber, and the land good. One third of the purchase money must be paid in hand, the remainder in one and two years with interest, and a deed of trust given to secure the same. A deduction of 5 per cent. on the two last payments will be made for ready money. Richard Llewellyn, who lives thereon, or the subscriber will shew the premises to any person wishing to purchase, previous to the day of sale.

JOHN McPHERSON,
Attorney for the Trustees.
Jefferson county,
6th month 23d, 1810. tds.

Jefferson, sct.
July Court, 1809.

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, defts.
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.

Jefferson County, sct.
June Court, 1810.

Abraham Coleman, Complainant,
against
Thomas Hazlewood, James Watson, and Giles Cook, sen. Def'ts.
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant James Watson not having entered his appearance agreeably to an act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth: It is ordered that he 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, published in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of the county of Jefferson.

A copy, Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

Some person (I presume thro' mistake) took from the grove where preaching was on Sunday last, a Windsor chair, of mine. It was made by Mr. Brown, of this place, is painted black, and has a square back. I will thank the person who has it in possession, to return it.

GEO. HITE.
June 29, 1810.

MANUFACTURES.

We have seen with pleasure a Report from the committee of the Maryland association for the encouragement of Domestic Manufactures. This Association, says the Whig, is a society formed in Baltimore city and county, for encouraging domestic manufactures, particularly those of cotton, linen and woolen;—The members, near 2000 in number, having subscribed articles of agreement not to wear foreign cloths, or use other foreign articles; provided good substitutes could be produced at home.—The facts detailed in this Report are of the most auspicious character.

Various institutions for the spinning and weaving of cotton, are on foot near Baltimore. The Union Manufactory, on Petapoco, has a capital of 1,000,000 dollars; and will have from 6 to 8 thousand spindles, 800 of which are now at work. The Company prepare all their own machinery.

E. & J. Levering & Co's. factory, on Gwynn's Falls, has a capital of 200,000 dollars; & will have 5000 spindles in operation in August next. It will go extensively into the corduroy, thickest and velveten wares.

The "Washington Cotton Company" on Jones's Falls, have a capital of 8000 dollars, and 1000 spindles in motion—with which they spin 2,000 hanks of yarn per week, from No. 8 to 30. They have a dye-house, and 7 looms for corda, twills, stripes, chambraves, ginghams, sheetings & shirtings.

There is a Calico printing and dyeing factory, on Gwynn's Falls—and a manufactory of Hats and Bonnets, belonging to a Mr. Cartee, of the town of Baltimore.

Besides these larger establishments, there are more than 50 looms, in and near the town, employed on Summer cotton-ware.

The woolen manufactory on Jones's Falls, is greatly enlarged and improved. The Domestic Warehouse & other stores in Baltimore, have now for sale the following wearing articles of home manufacture, drawn from various parts of the union; viz. Flaxen and tow linen; cotton sheeting & shirting; printed calicoes, shawls and handkerchiefs; cotton and lindsey stripes, Chambrays; Virginia Cloth; bedding and coverlets; cotton yarn and thread of various kinds and colours; sewing silk and cotton; coatings, coarse and fine cloths; cassimeres and cassinets; morocco hats and caps; buckskin breeches, pantalgons and gloves; hosiery yarn and shoe-thread; cotton and thread hose; ladies' hats and bonnets, &c.

Exclusive of the foregoing manufactures, there are others, which have attained considerable perfection at Baltimore. There is one paper mill, which has a capital of 40,000 dollars; and makes 12,000 reams per annum—another with a capital of 70,000 makes 40,000 reams. Two Gun-powder mills whose capital is 160,000 dollars, that make 62 quarter casks a day; A spade, shovel and hoe manufactory, whose capital is 8,000 dollars; that is said to make 8 doz. of spades and shovels per diem. The glass works of Mr. Frieze, capital 40,000 dollars, annually producing 3,400 boxes of glass, each containing 100 feet. The type foundry of S. Sower, &c. capital 30,000 dollars, that casts from 12 to 14,000 lb. of types per annum.—Not to speak of the paper-hanging factory of Thomas and Caldcleugh—nor of the slitting iron, rolling and nail factory of Ellicott, & Co. on the Petapoco, with a capital of 50,000 dollars.

From these facts, the Committee do not hesitate to infer, "that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury must fall far short of the real progress made, and of the capital embarked in domestic manufactures through the Union."

We in Virginia, are behind our sister states of the north—in this patriotic career. But the good work has commenced. Spinning machines on a small scale, are winding their way into the counties, to the South & West of us. The "Swi t Creek Cotton Factory," within a few miles of Petersburg, has 300 spindles in motion, and in a few weeks, will have 300 more—exclusive of some preparatory machinery, on an improved plan. *Enquirer.*

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, June 20.
By an arrival yesterday, we received London papers to the 14th of May.—They are not fruitful of event.
Excepting that the appointment of Mr. Morier, as Secretary of Legation to the U. States, had been gazetted, we find nothing on the subject of our relations with England.
Every thing remained quiet in England;—Burdett was in the tower; & his friends did not increase in parliament. The great opposition Lords Grey and Grenville had declared in favor of parliament privileges. The Speaker of the Commons had obtained leave to defend against Burdett's action.
A singular attempt had been made by the British government to induce Ferdinand to escape from his prison in France but he had refused to accede to it—had given information to his prison keeper of the attempt, and obtained the arrest of the agent; and had requested to be adopted as Napoleon's son—So say the French papers. Circumstances render the account of the attempt probable.
The English accounts from Cadiz are to the 1st of May. They state the French approach's against it to be forward; and that they had taken fort Matagorda, on the N. E. side of the harbor. The city was well fortified; and had a strong garrison. An incessant cannonade was kept up by the besiegers & besieged. The possession of this fort has given the French a great advantage in prosecuting their operations against Cadiz. They had fired red-hot shot on some of the British ships, and compelled them to change their positions.
Letters had been received at London in six days from Lisbon, stating that the British and Portuguese forces were on the frontiers, pushing forward to Salamanca, where it was understood the French forces were. Massena was to command the invaders of Portugal, with Ney, Junot, and Regoier under him.
Accounts are published from Sweden of a plot to restore the late king. It was unsuccessful; but produced much fermentation, which had not entirely subsided.
Count Bernstoff has resigned his office of Danish prime minister, disgusted it is said, at the devotion of his sovereign to the ruinous continental system of the French Emperor.
Napoleon was making tours in company with his lovely Empress, who was said to have acquired a commanding influence over him. They were visiting Antwerp. The Arch-duke Charles was becoming a favorite with Bonaparte, who had advanced him to the highest dignity in his Legion of Honor, and it was said, would make him King of Spain.
There were no indications of peace. A British fleet had arrived in the Baltic.
PARIS, April 29.—The minister of Police [Fouche] has announced to the Emperor, that the commandant of the castle of Valancay has given information of the introduction into that Castle of a Baron de Koll, calling himself a minister of England to Prince Ferdinand, [the legitimate King of Spain, a prisoner in that castle].—The diamonds, &c. of which he was the bearer, are deposited at the Police office.
[Here follows a letter from Ferdinand apprising the French Government of the conduct of Koll].—Also a certificate of the Marquis Wellesley, as a credential for Koll; also, a letter from the British king to Ferdinand, assuring the latter of his friendship and alliance,—of the means employed to rescue Spain from her invaders and imploring him to escape from his servitude. Then follows a letter from the Governor of Valancay, giving an account of the celebration of 1st April, in honor of the emperor's marriage, at which the Spanish Princes testified their joy on the event, and when Ferdinand 7th gave as a toast:—"Our august Sovereign Napoleon the Great and Maria-Louisa his august spouse."—and also a letter from Prince Ferdinand, declaring his wish to become the adopted son of Napoleon.
On the examination of Kull, he said