

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1810.

[No. 115.]

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.

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 wheelwright: given in trust to the subscriber, for the benefit of Mr. John Lyons.

JOHN DOWNEY. May 25, 1810.

ON the 12th day of the present month, (being the first day of Jefferson county) will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, in Charles town, Four valuable Negro Men, Eight good work Horses, and Four Milk Cows, given in trust to me, for the benefit of Capt. John Downey.

JOHN LYONS. June 1, 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 new 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,

ANEGRO 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.

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.

May 4, 1810.

Land for Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by Ferdinando Fairfax, esq. on the 7th day of November, 1809, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. Fairfax Washington against certain securities therein mentioned, I shall offer for sale, for cash, at the Rock's Mill, on the 4th day of June next, for the purpose aforesaid, the following parcels of land, (the same which was advertised to be sold on the 4th inst, but postponed in consequence of bad weather) viz. all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Ferdinando Fairfax in the Distillery and Ferry Lots, and the 115 acre farm purchased by the said Ferdinando Fairfax at the sale of the commissioners held some time ago at the Rock's Mill. Also 50 acres of woodland, part of the River tract, adjoining the Distillery lot. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

W. B. PAGE. May 11, 1810.

Land for Sale.

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

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

FAIRFAX WASHINGTON. May 11, 1810.

Private Sale.

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

GEORGE S. HARRIS. March 30, 1810.

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.

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.

DANCING.

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

A selection of the best Cremona Violins are in his possession, and will be sold to amateurs. Apply as above. Jefferson county, May 4, 1810.

House & Lot for Sale.

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

GEO. NORTH, Trustee. May 4, 1810.

Saddle Lost.

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

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

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For Sale at this office.

Jefferson County, etc.

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.

STRAYS.

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

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

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.

For Sale,

ANEGRO 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.

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JOHN M'MAKIN, jun. May 11, 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.

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.

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.

Queque ipse ni rrimidi. 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 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.

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. Millsgrove Factory, May 25, 1810.

Carding Machine.

THE subscribers inform the public that their Wool Carding Machine at their mill, formerly owned by Henry Stibert, 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,

A Tract of Land, 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.

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.

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 expense for bringing him home.

WALTER BAKER. May 1, 1810.

Blank Bonds & Deeds

For Sale at this office.

May 25, 1810.

the wounded there is one shot through the groin dangerously—Wills, of John street, Blackfriars through the foot—another in the arm, carried to Davis, a surgeon on tower hill, and many with sabre wounds.

The bank, the mansion house, and all the shops in the streets in the city, leading to the tower, are closely shut up. It would be impossible to get within a mile of the tower.

Letter from Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, the electors of Westminster.

In answer to the letter, addressed to him, and signed by twenty-five inhabitant householders, electors of Westminster, in the name of the meeting, held in palace yard, on Thursday last, the 17th instant; and which was presented to Sir Francis Burdett, by the high bailiff, pursuant to the unanimous resolutions of that meeting.

Tower, April 20, 1810.

Sir Francis Burdett presents his respectful compliments to the high bailiff of Westminster, and transmits to him his answer, to the letter of the electors of that city, which he did him the honor to present to him this morning.

Tower, April 20th, 1810.

GENTLEMEN—If any thing could increase, or confirm, the constant resolution of my life, never to betray the confidence you have placed in me, it is the kindness and affection, which your letter of the 17th instant testifies to me; and the wisdom, and propriety of your conduct at the late meeting.

A scrupulous adherence to the common law of this land, and the wise provisions of the ancient statutes, declaratory of that law, which, together, form what I understand by the constitution, raised our country to an unexampled height of happiness and prosperity; and in an exact proportion to the invasion and neglect of them, has the country declined.

In defence of these laws and this constitution, I smile at any privation, to which, personally, I may be subjected, thinking, as I do, that life cannot so well, and so happily, because it cannot be so honorably and usefully, expended, as in defence of this our best inheritance, and the maintenance of the good old cause, for which Hampden died in the field, and Sidney and Russel on the scaffold.

Laws to be entitled to respect and willing obedience, must be pure—must come from a pure source—that is, from common consent, and through an uncorrupt channel—that is, an house of commons, freely elected by the people. Moreover, they who pay the reckoning, ought to examine, and control the account; and the only controul the people can have, is by a fair representation in parliament. The necessity of obtaining this check, by a constitutional reform, is now acknowledged by all, except those who, contrary to law, have possessed themselves of a property in the house of commons, by whom this land, this England—

—This dear, dear land, Dear for her reputation through the world,

Is now leas'd out— Like to a tenement or pelted farm; England, bound in with the triumphant sea,

Whose rocky shore beats back the envious surge Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,

With ink blots, and rotten parchment bonds.

King Richard, act 2, scene 1.

From this foul and traitorous traffic, our borough-monger sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labor.—I do, however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances, and dangers, are owing, will at length give way to the moderate, but determined perseverance of a whole united people.

Magna charta, and the old law of the land, will then resume their empire—freedom will revive—the caterpillars of the state, coiling themselves up, in their own, naturally narrow, sphere, will fall off, and perish—property, and political power, which the law never separates, will be re-united—the king, replaced in the happy, and dignified station, allotted him by the constitution—the people, relieved from the bitterness of all curses, the curse of Canaan—that of being the servants of servants—and restored to their just, and indisputable rights.

To effect these great, important, and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting; without

their attainment, no efforts of mine can avail.

The people of England must speak out—they must do more—they must act; and if, following the example of the electors of Westminster, they do act, in a firm, and regular manner, upon a concerted plan—ever keeping the law and constitution in view—they must finally succeed, in recovering that, to which they are legally entitled—the appointment of their own guardians and trustees, for the protection of their own liberty and property.—They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall, a sacrifice, to one, or the other, of the most contemptible factions, that ever disgraced this, or any other country.

The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined, whether we are henceforth to be slaves, or be free. Hold to the laws—this great country may recover; forsake them—and it will certainly perish.

I am, gentlemen, Your most obedient humble servant.

FRANCIS BURDETT.

To the electors of Westminster.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 13.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The Speaker acquainted the house that he had received a letter signed Francis Burdett, on which he wished to know the pleasure of the house.—On a cry of read! read! he read as follows:

“To the right hon. Charles Abbott, speaker of the house of commons.

“SIR—You having on or about the 9th day of April, inst. as speaker of the house of commons, forcibly broke and entered the dwelling house of me, the undersigned Francis Burdett, situate in Piccadilly, in the parish of St. James, Westminster, in the county of Middlesex; and having also, on the said 9th day of April, caused me to be apprehended, and unlawfully committed to a certain prison called his majesty's Tower of London, and to be there imprisoned, and as yet kept and detained in prison there, without any reasonable or probable cause whatever, I do therefore according to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, hereby give you notice, that I shall, at or soon after the expiration of one calendar month, from the time of your being served with this notice, cause a bill to be filed against you in his majesty's court of king's bench at Westminster, and a writ of summons to be thereupon sued out of his majesty's said court of king's bench at Westminster against you, at my suit, for these said trespass and false imprisonment, and shall proceed against you thereupon according to law. I am, &c.

“FRANCIS BURDETT.

“Dated the 12th of April, 1810.

The Speaker said it was at the option of the house whether the letter should be entered on the journals.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said something upon the subject, but in so low a voice as to be almost inaudible.

Mr. Ponsonby thought that the letter ought to lie upon the table.

Mr. Whitbread was of the same opinion. The letter contained nothing that could make it unfit to be received; and it might be the ground of great questions hereafter to be tried.

The letter was then ordered to be inserted on the journals.

LONDON, April 12.

Accounts have been received, in private letters from Malta, which describe that island to have undergone a severer shock of an earthquake than it had ever before experienced.—It took place on the night of the 16th February, having been preceded by extraordinary and terrific symptoms. The shock continued for two minutes, with the respite of a few seconds, an unusual length. The consternation of the town of Valletta was beyond conception; all the bells ringing, monks praying, women screaming, the people running desperately through the streets; and the horses and cattle, as usual, joining in the terror and noise. The solid rock was shook like a cradle, and the ships in harbor tossed up and down as if in a swing. Two more shocks ensued the next day, though not so severe. The only actual damage to the buildings is the fall of one hospital, and one of the gates of the town. The packet put back in the hurricane, and did not sail again till the 19th, when it was currently reported & believed, that three islands on the coast of Sicily, with Syracuse itself, had been destroyed.

April 13.

Bonaparte's Marriage.

We have received Paris papers to

the 5th and Dutch to the 7th instant.—The Paris papers contain an account of the civil marriage of Bonaparte and the princess Maria Louisa on the 1st of April. It was executed precisely according to the plan which has already appeared in this paper.—“A most surprising circumstance,” say the Paris papers, “is, that at St. Cloud, the weather was pretty fair, at the same time that in Paris the streets were inundated with an incessant torrent of rain. Fears were already entertained with regard to the festivity of the ensuing day; and we had already begun to lament the loss of so many preparations in the capital to celebrate the most august of ceremonies, and the most memorable of events. The star of the emperor once more prevailed over the equinoctial gales.—At the moment when the cannon announced the departure of his majesty, the sun dispersed the clouds; and nothing was wanting to the splendor of the most delightful fete that we have ever beheld.”

The procession commenced at 12 o'clock, on the 1st. The emperor and empress reached the Thuilleries at two. The ceremony at the Chapel lasted nearly three quarters of an hour; and their majesties returned to the Thuilleries at four.

Private accounts state, that at the religious ceremony of the marriage of Bonaparte on the 3d, four queens were the train bearers of his majesty. After receiving the congratulations of all ranks in Paris, Bonaparte and his bride set off for St. Cloud, on Wednesday last, where they were to remain a few days.

April 14.

The treaty between Holland and France, or rather the terms imposed upon Holland, have been made public. They were signed on the 26th of last month, and ratified on the 31st. To say that they are dictated by Bonaparte is to say that they are an atrocious violation of every principle of justice and good faith. The full enjoyment of the independence of Holland is made dependent upon our revocation of our orders in council, which orders were the consequence of Bonaparte's decrees, upon which however, the treaty says nothing. In order to prevent all trade between this country and Holland, 18,000 troops, with a proper cargo of French Custom house officers, are to be stationed at all the mouths of the rivers. Of these 18,000 men, 6000 are to be French.

Holland is to cede to France Dutch Brabant, the whole of Zealand, including Schewen, that part of Guelderland on the left bank of the Waal, &c. Besides this Holland is to have a squadron of nine sail of the line and 6 frigates kept constantly provisioned for six months, to be at the disposal of France—besides a large flotilla.

In this treaty with Holland, all the merchandise brought by American ships into Dutch ports, which have entered since the first of Jan. 1809, a retrospect of 15 months, is to be given up to France, “to be disposed of according to circumstances, and to the political relations of France with the U. States.”

Letter from count Belliard, governor-gen. of Madrid, to the prince of Neufchatel.

“My Prince, I have this instant received a confirmation of the intelligence which I had the honor to communicate, three days ago, to your highness. The hurricane, which prevailed from the 7th to the 10th instant, drove on shore near Cadiz four sail of the line (two of them English, and 50 vessels of an inferior rate, of which we have taken possession. Of the persons shipwrecked we have secured 600, almost all of them English. The dispatches which I have the honor to address to you from the duke of Dalmania, will undoubtedly give your highness a more particular account of this event.”

The king reached Granada, on the 16th. The inhabitants met him at the distance of two leagues from the city; wherever the king goes he is astonishingly well received; and he confers happiness upon all his people. His majesty enjoys the most perfect health.—The army is in the best condition, and is well treated by the inhabitants. I am, with respect, &c.

(Signed)

“AUGUSTUS BELLIARD.

The hurricane above alluded to was productive of so much damage, that nothing was to be seen on the coast as far as the mouth of the Guadalquivir, but wrecks and dead bodies. Between two and three hundred sailors, Span-

ish and English, were found by the seamen of the imperial guard, who risked their own lives in performing this office of humanity. We cannot avoid remarking, that these Spanish and English; thus saved by our seamen, are the same men who, but a few days before, cruelly ill-treated them, even so far as to refuse them sustenance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.

Yesterday arrived schr. Adventure Armstrong, 24 days from Laguna, and informs that on or about the 20th April a schr. arrived at that port from Spain, bearing despatches to the Governor of Carracas, with information that all Spain was in the hands of the French except Cadiz. This news flew before the messenger; the people of Carracas, the metropolis of that part of S. America, (no doubt prepared for the contingency) rose and a body of them met the messenger, seized his despatches and carried him to goal.—They immediately after seized the Governor and commander in chief at Carracas, bro't him down under guard of 100 men and put him on board a Spanish brig lying in port on board of which they put a few other officers & sent her off, at the same time they took up the Lt. Gov. of Carracas, and the commander of La Guira, and eight days after shipped them off also.—The Spaniards of Carracas and La Guira with the country round it, also Barcelona & some other town, it was said, had declared themselves independent of all the world, with proviso, that if Ferdinand recovered his country and throne that they would then acknowledge him and return to their allegiance.—The people have appointed a junta, and new organized the government. The whole of this revolution was put in motion so suddenly, that they took the Governor up in the street while walking for his pleasure, not having the least suspicion of such an event, and was accomplished without the loss of a life or the spilling of blood—or any further disturbance than seizing and shipping off about 8 or 10 of the principal civil and military officers.—After this they laid an embargo on all vessels in port, which in 8 days was taken off and the vessels suffered to depart.—The populace at first seized the schooner that brought the despatches, but the captain of her telling a plausible story, and that he was to stay among them, they took off the guard, and in the night the schr. slipped off. It was said among the papers of the Gov. which the populace seized, there were found several that gave them reason to believe that the Governor of Carracas was in the French interest, and had held a treasonable correspondence with the French.—The Spaniards seemed very wrath against the French, and seized every one they found in their country.

CHARLES-TOWN, June 8.

Married, on the 3d instant, by the rev. Mr. Moyer, Mr. Samuel Thompson, of Harper's Ferry, to Miss Susan Dean, of this town.

Died—after a very short illness, on the 28th ult. at his residence in Baltimore, Thomas M. Elderry, esq. a member of the Senate of Maryland.

The Secretary of the Treasury left the city of Washington on the 30th ult. on a visit to the Western part of the state of Pennsylvania.

One effect of federal “insurgency,” has been the condemnation of several vessels from Massachusetts, in the courts of Denmark. Such was the fate of the Pacific from Salem; it was urged, that “Massachusetts, the state to which Salem appertains, had denied their government, and were declared rebels—of course, the papers of the Pacific could not be legal.” Whig.

From the Aurora, May 28.

The ship Fair Helen, arrived at N. York on Saturday from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 3rd of April, and Paris news to the 16th.

By this arrival we have advices of great interest from both Great Britain and France. It has been officially notified to general Armstrong that no vessel bearing the American flag will be admitted into any port of the continent of Europe, and that such as may be found will be confiscated.

An American vessel about to enter the Texel, destined for Amsterdam, was forbidden to enter, and all inter-

course with Holland, declared to be interdicted to the American flag, of which a positive notification was given. The vessel thus interdicted had arrived in England.

The Danish government has made a similar communication, qualified in the mode, by an intimation that though the American flag will not be suffered to enter the ports of Denmark, it arises not out of any hostile dispositions on the part of Denmark, which would cheerfully counteract the fair trade of America; but that the double conviction of multiplied frauds and impositions carried on under American colours, could not be defeated by any effort of discrimination.

The principle of the duke of Cadore's letter, is declared to be adopted by all the powers of the Baltic, and American vessels would not be permitted to enter any port in that sea.—The efforts of Mr. Adams, at St. Petersburg, to avert this consequence, by a strict discrimination between British covered, and real American property, had not the effect hoped for, as the difficulties and innumerable varieties of frauds rendered the detection not always practicable. Russian ports, as well as Danish, Swedish, Prussian, and the whole of the coast, will be closed against our flag.

The British government has issued an order in council, in March, declaring the whole coast of Spain in a state of blockade, and that any vessel whatever found on the coast or attempting to enter any port of Spain or Portugal would be made a prize of.

“Gore—and Free Trade.”

They who hooted at the worthy Jefferson and the embargo, must ere long extol the wisdom and policy they once unthinkingly condemned. The present state of things, is no news to the discerning—they anticipated it. And though we believe the embargo medicine was not strong enough for the malady, yet it was better than a nominal non-intercourse and consequent submission.—But, it may be said reflection on the past, is no remedy for present and pressing evils.—Our best way then is to lay a voluntary embargo—that will preserve American property from being confiscated in France, or sacrificed in England. This prudent precaution would prevent national and individual poverty. We now find that the worst embargo is that imposed by Britain and France. Bonaparte has lost all his colonies—he attributes this to our embargo; therefore he prefers trading with England (his deadly enemy) rather than America! So that Britain and France, however unlike and opposite in other respects, unite in one point,—in harassing the commerce and contemning the government of the U. States.—This is the natural effect of our temporising policy. Whig.

Massachusetts.—All well, fore and aft.” Ne'republican gain by the last returns, 72.

A letter dated May 18, from a well informed gentleman in Boston, to his correspondent in Baltimore, says, “The elections for representatives in this state, have so terminated as to produce a republican majority of at least forty in the next legislature.—This event, we hope, will correct the feelings of timid politicians.”

A letter from an American in Paris, under date of Dec. 18th, addressed to a gentleman in this city (and just come to hand), states “from undoubted authority, that Madame Jerome Bonaparte (formerly Miss Patterson) was to be sent for, she will be created a Dutchess of Westphalia, and her son Prince Royal and Heir to the Crown of Westphalia—not of the U. S. as the good Feds would have it. Richmond Eng.

The Legislature of Maryland have incorporated a company for the purpose of building a bridge over the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace, with authority to raise 350,000 dollars.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania have incorporated companies for building a bridge over the Allegheny at Pittsburgh, and over the Monongahela between Washington and Brownsville.

These are great objects, whose accomplishment will conduce eminently to the accommodation of the public.

Annapolis, May 26.

The United States frigate constitution, comodore Rogers, accompanied by the Argos and Hornet gun-brigs arrived off this port on Wednesday morning last, from New-York—they will probably remain here a few weeks.

Baltimore, May 31.

LATEST FROM HAVANNA.

By the ship New-York, capt. Greenhill, arrived last evening, we have accounts from Havanna to the 12th inst. through a respectable house in this city. When the New-York sailed, American produce was ruinously dull, particularly flour. Heavy shipments of sugar and coffee had been made to London and Liverpool, &c. which kept up the prices of these articles. Produce and manufactures of Old Spain had risen very considerably; Catalonian wine from 50 to 100 dollars per pipe.

Newburyport, May 24.

FROM CADIZ.

The schooner Fame, captain Hoyt, fifty four days from Cadiz, arrived at this port on Monday last. Captain Hoyt politely furnished us with the following intelligence.

That it was the opinion of the British officers that Cadiz would be evacuated as soon as the English property is removed.

Fresh provisions of all kinds are exceedingly scarce and high; fresh beef, one dollar per pound; caudles forty five cents per pound; eggs one dollar per dozen; and other articles proportionably dear.

By order of the junta, vessels arriving with provisions are not suffered to depart until the provisions are landed.

The priests are daily employed in exercising the guns on the walls from ten o'clock in the morning till noon.

New-York, May 30.

Among the presentations to the Queen of England on the 12th of April, at the drawing-room, was Mr. Mosier on his being appointed secretary of the embassy at the court of Persia; so that the report of his coming to the U. S. as Mr. Jackson's successor and in the quality of charge des affaires, must be unfounded.

The Physician general of the French armies, long since directed the general use of the Oxymuriatic gas, for fumigating the hospitals.—The details are interesting to humanity. Infectious fever,—a contagious dysentery,—fated smells—nay, vermin, such as flies, fleas and bugs are destroyed by it. The hyper-oxigenated muriatic gas is used morning & evening, when necessary. “An attendant carries backwards and forwards through the rooms an earthen vessel containing some muriatic soda and manganese, and old sulphuric acid, taking care to stir it frequently with a spatula.” No inconvenience or bad effects have been suffered from the pungency of the fumigation.

The French chemists have done almost as much for the success of the French arms as the French generals. (Balt. E. Post.

A letter from London of the 15th of April, states, that Col. Burr had succeeded in obtaining passports for Paris, after a detention of eleven weeks on the French frontiers. It appears by this letter that M. Pichon, formerly charge des affaires of France near the United States, had been addressed by Burr, and through him passports had been obtained. Pichon is in the service of king Jerome, something in the nature of a privy counsellor, an accident curious enough if we only consider that Pichon was recalled and in temporary disgrace, at the special instance of Jerome.

Aurora.

From the London Statesman of Feb. 5.

Burr.—The object of col. Burr's visit to Paris, is said to be, to submit to the French executive the project for disuniting the American states, and for other measures of effectual hostility, in the event of a rupture between the two countries. Mr. Burr communicated his plans to our government, together with his views of the means necessary for their execution; at the same time announcing his determination of applying to France, in the event of his proposals here being rejected.

Louisville, (Kentucky) May 11.

Passed the Falls on Wednesday evening commanded by capt. Owens, one hundred and twenty soldiers, from Winchester, Virginia; destined for Fort Bellfontaine. It is worthy of remark, that there is not one in this corps sick.

Richmond, May 23.

We are informed, that in the progress of the “action of trespass on the case” brought by E. Livingston against Thomas Jefferson, the Federal Court

for this district, has ruled the plaintiff to give security for the costs, as is customary in such cases, where required by the other party.

We are much gratified to learn that the bold, & masterly pen of Joel Barlow, is employed in a history of the U. States, &c. &c. Whig.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated April 24.

“Upwards of 80,000 quarters of wheat have been imported from France into the London market in one week. Large exports from Brazil cotton have been made from London to

Charleston, (S. C.) May 19.

A gentleman who left St. Bartholomews on the 17th ult. informs us that a few days before he sailed, an American vessel arrived at that port, who had been boarded by a British sloop of war, which vessel was proceeding to give information to Admiral Cochrane, that a French fleet, consisting of five sail of the line, from France, had taken possession of Cayenne, and were proceeding to leeward. Admiral Cochrane had previously received information that this fleet was at sea, and had concentrated his force, consisting of four sail of the line, off English Head, Guadaloupe, in the expectation of falling in with them; while all the smaller vessels had been dispatched on the lookout.

An article, dated Paris, April 1, gives a list of 50 American vessels captured and sequestered in the ports of France, Spain, Holland and Naples, since the 1st of April, 1809; of 44 American vessels sequestered in the ports of Spain, whose cargoes are ordered to be transported to Bayonne; of 10 vessels sequestered in Holland; and of 20 vessels sequestered and sold by order of the government of Naples.

From the National Intelligencer.

BRIEF REVIEW.

When Mr. Jefferson recommended the Embargo, one of the grounds upon which he did it was the enforcement of the Berlin decree against the United States; and the President accompanied his message to Congress on the occasion with the French judicial documents which exhibited the condemnation of the Horizon. Thus, the Embargo was intended to guard equally against the depredations of France and those of G. Britain.

When the opposition cried out for the repeal of the Embargo, the President declared to Congress that there could be no other substitute for it but war or submission.—The opposition, nevertheless, continued to clamour; the legislature of Massachusetts arrayed itself against the general government; timid men were affrighted; wicked men triumphed; the Embargo was repealed, and the non-intercourse law succeeded to it. Our property and citizens, collected in our ports by an embargo of more than one year, were again exposed to capture on the ocean by the British, and seizure in the various ports of France and those of her allies. The authors of the outcries for “free trade” were warned of these dangers; but they repaid the wise admonition with unmeaning sarcasms and contemptuous reproaches.

The period has arrived when the American people must acknowledge the just views of their government; when they must perceive that the Embargo, so far from being a measure dictated by France, was the only mode that could be adopted, short of war, to preserve our property from the grasp of the emperor of the French, as well as from the outrages dictated against it by the English.

Unthinking scribblers, who make a trade of their pen; who are inspired with no other sentiment than the desire of gaining a mere livelihood; delude the people with stories that the administration has been duped by France. But was it credulity in the administration to recommend the Embargo, which presented an impervious barrier to French rapacity? Was it credulity or being duped to adhere to that measure at the risk of their offices, amidst the reproaches of cupidity, and under the pressure of the grossest and most wanton calumnies, uttered by these very scribblers, who, like unprincipled starvelings, traffic the cause of their country for bread, and will undertake to slander any administration for a set price?

The good man discovers in the con-

duct of the administration nothing but a resolute impartiality; a determined spirit of neutrality, resisting alike wrongs from England and wrongs from France; making no exception of the one nor of the other in the Embargo, non-intercourse, nor in any other act. But the excesses of France do not palliate those of Great Britain.—The latter remain fresh, and flagrant as ever, unredressed and unatoned for.

Why is it that some citizens forget the cause of their own country in contemplating the wars of Europe? Is our political arithmetic to be confined to the mere calculation of the outrages we receive? Are our senses only to be awakened to a relish for the beauties of patriotism by calamities, and shall we abandon all other virtues but that of patience under human injuries? I appeal not to the wretched scribblers, to whom all countries are alike where they can find scope for the exercise of their meagre talent; with whom every man's opinion passes current for sound doctrine, provided it is varnished with gold. But to you, O Americans! who love your country; whether native or adopted; to you who feel for the freedom of the world, for the happiness of the human race, and for all the charities of life; I appeal to you to attest the vigilance, the justice, the impartiality of your rulers: I call upon you to instruct the uninformed; to strengthen the timid; and to enlighten all around you, for the benefit of posterity and the perpetuation of liberty.

The present differences between the United States and France and Great Britain, is a contest between Oramasus and Arimanius; between the genius of good and the genius of evil; and we behold at the commencement of the nineteenth century, in the political concerns of the world, a complete exemplification of one of the fables of the ancient Mythology of the Medes and Persians. Who is it that will refuse to unite his destiny to that of the good genius, which must finally triumph; however the evil one may enjoy a temporary advantage? What virtuous citizen is it that will not advance in vindication of a republic, the only one in the universe, which exhibits the noble spectacle of singly defending the rights of man against the tyrannies and oppressions of military and naval despotism? If there be one who will not, one, who loves a foreign country better than his own, let him pore over the annals of emperors and kings, and learn to feel the vast difference between freedom and slavery.

SCIPIO.

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.

Best Writing Paper
For sale at this Office.

CONDITIONS OF THIS PAPER.

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

Carding & Spinning.

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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.

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 similar 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 nor 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 ethics is—make money. This passion which has been aggravated by some other pre-existing cause, 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 wretched 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 prodigates. 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, 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.

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.

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, 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 ceremonies, 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, received the Imperial Pair at the door of the chapel, and presented them with the censor 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 *Respicite 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 *propitiare*, the emperor and empress knelt 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 Carracci's 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

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 & 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.

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. Defs.

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 non-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.
Peste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

STRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's farm sometime in November or December last, Three Sheep; marked with a crop of the right and a slit in the left ear. Also, on the 6th instant, a chesnut sorrel Mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, supposed to be eight years old, a star in her forehead, and the left hind foot white. The owners may have them again by paying the expense 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 thought, and are now offered at low prices for cash.

He has on hand as usual a quantity of Bar Iron, Crowley and Blistered Steel, Flux Hackles, German and English Seythes, 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.

PROCLAMATIONS

FOR PUBLISHING AND 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 hæc miserrimi viri
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 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 counteracted.
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 Euckmaster, 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. McLaughlin, 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.

pies; 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 Chinquapin blossom will dye wool, cotton and thread, a deep beautiful and durable black, at an expense that is trifling compared with a Log-wood 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 copersa, 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 40 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 assert 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 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 a 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.

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 cake. Land 7/ an acre in Guernsey is sowed 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.—Repertory, 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 files, &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. Benly 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 Dispensary) 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 pop-