

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1810.

[No. 125.

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. No paper will be discontinued until arrears are paid. 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.

R. FULTON,

Has just received and offering for sale, for cash only, at his store in the house lately occupied by Doctor Anvin, in Charles town,

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF
Liquors and Groceries,
CONSISTING IN PART OF THE FOLLOWING ARTICLES, TO WIT:

- Madeira, } WINES,
- Sherry and Port } 4th proof Cogniac BRANDY,
- Jamaica SPIRITS,
- Holland GIN,
- Antigua & New England RUM,
- Loaf, lump, and brown SUGARS,
- Imperial, Old Hyson,
- Young Hyson, } TEAS,
- Hyson Skin and Green } Coffee, Chocolate, and Molasses,
- Almonds and Filberts,
- Box and Keg Raisins,
- Nutmegs, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
- Mace, Allspice, long & black Pepper,
- Mustard, rice and ground Ginger,
- Salt Petre, Alum, and Copperas,
- Indigo and Fig Blue,
- Chewing Tobacco and Cigars,
- Rice, Powder and Shot,
- Candles, Soap, Tar and Oil,
- Cotton, Shad and Herrings,
- Allum, Ground-Allum, & fine Salt,
- Peruvian Bark, &c. &c.

ALSO,
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF
Stone & Potter's Ware.
August 10, 1810.

All persons indebted to the late firm of *James and Robert Fulton*, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber.
ROBERT FULTON.
August 10, 1810.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED on the 23d of July last, from the subscriber living near Smithfield, Jefferson county, a DARK BROWN MARE, about ten or twelve years old, about fifteen hands high, has some white spots on her rump, and shod before with old shoes. The above reward and reasonable charges will be given for bringing her home.
JOHN HEHN.
August 10, 1810.

Public Sale.

AGREEABLY to the last Will and Testament of *Frederick Slight*, deceased, there will be sold, on the 30th instant,

A Lot of Land, containing nine acres and forty poles, lying in Jefferson county, about a mile from the Old Furnace. On the premises are a merchant mill, saw mill, distillery, and two dwelling houses, &c. Persons inclined to purchase may view the premises on the day of sale. The terms of payment will be one half in hand, and the other in two payments, with bond and approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, on the premises.

MATTHIAS SLVH, } Exors.
HENRY SLVH, }
August 10, 1810.

Spinning Cotton

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR SALE, BY
HAMILTON JEFFERSON.
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED,
AT
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 confidently 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 WORM DESTROYING 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 found offensive, and thereby prevent the production of worms, and many fatal disorders.

LEE'S ELIXIR,
A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and approaching consumptions.
To parents 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 it is difficultly 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 bowels, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, involuntary emissions, pains in the limbs, relaxations, obstinate pleuresy, flux albus (or white) impotency, barrenness, &c. &c.
INFALLIBLE AGUE AND FEVER DROPS,
For the cure of Agues, Remittent and Inter-mittent Fevers.

LEE'S GENUINE ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,
A safe and effectual 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 pleasantness, ease, safety and expedition, gives place to no application whatever—free from mercury, or any pernicious ingredient, and unattended with that troublesome and tormenting smart which generally accompanies other medicines, prepared for the same purpose. This vegetable remedy is so mild, yet efficacious that it may be used with the utmost safety on the most delicate pregnant lady, or on a child not 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 an invaluable cosmetic, 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, inflammation, redness, scurfs, tetters, ring 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 inflammations.
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 alluding to our signature the purchaser may be disappointed by receiving no benefit not having our genuine Medicines.
To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

Michael Lee & Co.
Late Richard Lee & Son.
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.

Charles Town Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above mill of Mr. Robert Worthington, and will in a few days be ready to receive and manufacture wheat into superfine flour equal to any of his neighbor millers. I will give a barrel of superfine flour for every three hundred weight of clean merchantable wheat delivered at the mill, and stand the inspection thereof, and will be thankful to those who may favor me with their custom. Country work done for legal toll, and with the greatest dispatch. All evil designing persons who frequent the mill dam and race, are cautioned against injuring the same, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.
JOHN GARDNER.
July 20, 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.

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.
Jefferson, sct.
July Court, 1809.

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

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

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

James Brown

Is now offering for sale, for ready payment only, at his store in the corner part of the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town, a choice collection of

Liquors and Groceries,

Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit.

- Old Madeira } WINES,
- Lisbon and Port } 4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Jamaica Spirits,
- Antigua and New England } RUM,
- Porter in bottles,
- Fine white Havanna,
- Brown ditto, } SUGARS,
- New Orleans, and } Loaf and lump } IMPERIAL,
- Hyson, } TEAS,
- Hyson Skin and } Bohea } Coffee, Chocolate,
- Almonds,
- Box and Keg Raisins,
- Pepper, Mustard,
- Allspice, Cloves,
- Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger,
- Allum, Saltpetre,
- Copperas, Indigo,
- Fig blue,
- Cigars,
- Chewing & smoking tobacco,
- Powder and Shot,
- Rice,
- Candles, Soap,
- Cotton,
- Shad and Herrings,
- Salt, &c. &c.

July 20, 1810.

THE subscriber recommends it strongly to the greater part of those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

The *Globe Tavern* will be in future conducted for cash only. No credit will be allowed on letters and newspapers, except to such as have quarterly accounts with him, to whom as usual will be extended the convenience of charging.
JAMES BROWN.
Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,
Who is an excellent house servant. For particulars enquire of the printer.
July 20, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of Thomas Austin's property, are informed that their notes will be due on the 28th instant. They are deposited in the hands of the subscriber, and if they are not discharged by the 28th of August next, they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.
THOMAS SMALLWOOD.
Charles town, July 20, 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.

Estray Mare.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, as a stray, on the 9th instant, a dark brown mare, about 14 hands high, six years old, the near hind foot white, a star in the forehead, and a slip off the right ear. Appraised to 45 dollars. The owner is desired to come, pay charges and take her away.
JOSEPH BROWN.
Charles town, July 20, 1810.

Spinning Cotton

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR SALE, BY
HAMILTON JEFFERSON.
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

POTTERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, in the house lately occupied by Jacob Haines, where he will constantly keep a complete assortment of every article in the Pottery line, which he will sell very low for cash. From his experience in the above business he flatters himself to be able to execute his work in the most complete and handsome manner. A considerable allowance will be made to store keepers and others who buy to sell again.

The highest price given for old Pewter and Lead.

* * * A boy about 14 or 15 years of age will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.
SAMUEL SNAVELY.
Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 1810.

For Sale,

A STOUT, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,
well qualified for a house servant, or plantation work. Inquire of the printer.
July 20, 1810.

Advertisement.

THERE will be exposed, at public auction, at the court house in Charles town, upon the 14th day of August next,

A House and half Lot
of ground, lying in said town, known by No. 83, fronting liberty street, belonging to the estate of John Hains, senior, dec'd. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by
JACOB HAINS,
JOHN UNSSEL, jun. } Ex'ors.
July 20, 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.

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 Soal and Upper Leather,
Ditto Kip and Calf Skins,
Wrought and Cut Nails of all sizes,
Medicines, Paints and Oil.

Together with almost every other article that the Farmer's may require. All which will be furnished on the most pleasing terms.
JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
P. S. They expect a further supply of nice Fashionable Goods, as one of the Partners is now at market. Highest price paid for hides and skins for the tan yard—and clean linen and cotton rags for the paper mill.
Shepherd's-Town, June 15, 1810.

Spinning Cotton

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
FOR SALE, BY
HAMILTON JEFFERSON.
Charles town, June 29, 1810.

A Journeyman Weaver

Will meet with constant employment by applying immediately to the subscriber. He will have an opportunity of learning to weave with the fly shuttle, and the greater part woollen.—None but a sober steady man need apply.
Wm. MORROW.
Charles town, Aug. 10, 1810.

Negroes for Sale.

THE subscriber has several slaves for sale—Some of them are very valuable.
H. S. TURNER.
August 3, 1810.

ALL persons are prohibited from buying, selling, or in any manner dealing with the subscriber's slaves, (unless authorised by special permission in writing) under pain of legal prosecution.
H. S. TURNER.
August 3, 1810.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber either by bond, note or open account, are requested to make payment by the 26th instant, otherwise suits will be instituted without respect to persons.
ELIZABETH DEBOSTON.
August 3, 1810.

An Apprentice Wanted.

A LAD about 14 or 15 years of age would be taken as an apprentice to the Nail-making business. Apply to the subscriber in Charles Town.
WILLIAM GORLEY.
August 3, 1810.

Jefferson, sct.
July Court, 1809.

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

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

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, Clk.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The business of parliament was yesterday finished, and this day the Prorogation took place. The Commissioners appointed by his Majesty for this purpose were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Liverpool and Lord Walsingham. The following is a correct Analysis of his majesty's speech, as delivered by his Commissioners, to both Houses of parliament:
His Majesty states, that the business of the Session being concluded, he has thought proper to bring it to a close. His Majesty then congratulates both houses upon the capture of Guadaloupe an event which for the first time in the history of Great Britain, has deprived France of the last of her possessions in the West Indies; and also upon the subsequent capture of the Dutch possessions in the same quarter of the globe—acquisitions which must inevitably deprive the enemy of all further means of annoyance to our daily extending commerce.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 17.

Bonaparte was at Paris. On the 11th of June, he admitted to a private audience at the palace of Thuilleries, Prince Alexis Kurakin, minister of the interior in Russia, and several ambassadors, who presented to him letters from their sovereigns, congratulating him on his marriage. In the evening the emperor and empress attended a grand fete given by the city of Paris.

Paris papers to the 10th say, that considerable reinforcements are constantly passing through Bayonne for Spain; and that king Joseph was on the point of setting out from Madrid on an expedition against Valencia.—Massena's army in Portugal is said to amount to 70,000 men.

The large fleets detained for some time at Portsmouth, sailed on Saturday; they take reinforcements of men, officers, stores, &c. for our armies in Spain, Portugal, Sicily, Gibraltar, and the coast of Africa. Several detachments of troops are on their way to Falmouth, to embark for Lisbon. A considerable number of Americans have been discharged from our

ships of war in the West Indies in obedience to orders from the admiralty, June 19.

Letters, we understand, have been received from the coast of France, dated so late as Friday last. They state that the government have issued a new decree prohibiting the exportation of corn. This determination is said to have been adopted as a measure of state policy, and not in consequence of any sudden or extraordinary enhancement of the price of that necessary article in France. The effects of this measure can last but a short time: the importations that may be expected from the United States, will more than compensate for any supplies we could have derived from France.

The crown prince of Sweden, who lately died suddenly, was, it is said, to have been married to the daughter of Lucien Bonaparte, lately arrived at Paris from Italy. The duke of Oldenburg it is supposed will be his successor.

A Gottenburg mail brings accounts from Stockholm to the 17th inst. A decree has been issued, prohibiting the importation of all colonial produce, except in vessels direct from America into Stralsund; and it is thought that this restriction will be extended to all the other Swedish ports. Should this system be persevered in, it will probably provoke some measures of severity on the part of the British government, in which our strong squadron, now cruising in that quarter, will be employed. A rumour prevailed, that an English flag of truce arrived at Gottenburg, with a demand of the cession of Gothland, as a deposit in the hands of England.

The seven American ships embarked at Antwerp, have been ordered to be sold. June 20.

losing sight of a due regard to the necessary receipts from taxation.

His Majesty thanks the House of Commons for the liberal provision made for the Duke of Brunswick.

His Majesty next congratulates both Houses of Parliament that Portugal has been rescued from the grasp of the enemy by the strenuous efforts of his Majesty's army, aided by the exertions of the Portuguese nation—and that Spain, notwithstanding the many reverses of fortune she has experienced, still maintains her resistance to the invader with an unabated spirit of zeal and perseverance.

His Majesty then assures both Houses of Parliament, that he deems it equally for the honor of his Crown and the interests of his Kingdom, to continue his firm and unshaken support of both these loyal Nations.

His Majesty concludes by recommending to the members of both houses of parliament to exert themselves, during the ensuing recess in their respective counties, in propagating a spirit of unanimity and concord, with obedience to order and the laws, as the only means of enabling his Majesty to give effect to his exertions in the continuance of the arduous struggle in which we are engaged; and while his Majesty thus exhorts both houses of parliament, he assures them that his conduct will ever be regulated by these dictates—a line of conduct which his Majesty's long reign, and the general loyalty of his subjects has convinced him, is best suited to enable him to meet the foreign enemy with effect.

Riot at South Shields Theatre.

The repugnance evinced by the generality of the inhabitants of South Shields, against the interested individuals, who lately sent an address to his Majesty, approving of the measures of his ministers towards Sir Francis Burdett, has been shewn in various instances, but to none so pointedly as on Monday the 4th of June, in the theatre, where a play was bespoke by Sir Cuthbert Heron, &c.—The piece went quietly on, till that gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Bulmer and others, entered the house, when the spirit of the audience seemed roused with indignation and contempt, and the theatre resounded with "Long live the King and Burdett!" The gentlemen in the lower part of the house must have conceived that treason lurked in these words, as they with great fury, ascended among the gods, where Sir Cuthbert loudly proclaimed every man a traitor who was the friend of Burdett. To this the lie direct was returned. He then ordered his volunteers, many of whom were present, to turn the Burdettes out of the theatre; but his orders were not obeyed. Mr. Bulmer then desired the friends of Sir Francis to stand up, that they might be known; his orders were directly complied with. Matters now wore a serious aspect, as a volunteer officer was thrown down, and many pressed towards the spot where they had taken their station, but they wisely retreated. When they got below, Sir Cuthbert stood up, and made a long speech.—After this, the actors were allowed to proceed.

The Turkish army is said to be 450,000 strong, of which number, after deducting garrisons, about 180,000 can be brought into the field.

We have seen several letters from English prisoners in France, brought by the late captives from Morlaix.—They all speak in confident terms of the speedy restoration of peace between the two countries—an expectation which is at this time very generally entertained throughout the French empire, and most anxiously desired and wished for by the people of all ranks throughout that country. In consequence of this expectation, the situation of our prisoners had been for some time past greatly ameliorated; their confinements now by no means rigorous and extra allowances of provisions have been granted. Such of the women and children as are able, are permitted to work, and provisions of all kinds plentiful and cheap, they are enabled to live tolerably well, and to render the captivity of their husbands less irksome. The prisoners who last came over, experienced the most marked kindness from the inhabitants of the places through which they passed, many of whom would continually shake them by the hand, congratulate them on their return home, and express the most fervent wishes for the return of peace. (Falmouth Paper.)

A gentleman who has just arrived from Paris informs us, that the new Empress of France having signified a wish that her unfortunate predecessor

should not retain the same imperial title she had herself received, Napoleon, with his own hand erased from the Register the rank ascribed to the repudiated Empress, and degraded her to the station of a Princess of one of the states of Italy, to which she is now ordered to retire.

The pregnancy of Bonaparte's Empress, according to letters from Ostend of the 4th, has been officially announced.

A Gottenburg mail arrived here yesterday. Some of the letters from Sweden mention the probability of a change in the Russian councils hostile to France. The following are extracts from a few of the letters brought by the mail:

Stockholm, June 5.
"It is strongly rumored on Change, that peace is restored between Russia and Great Britain, and that, in consequence of it, the former power has entered into a new coalition against France."

Gottenburg, June 11.
"Peace between England and Russia is certain."

"P. S. The letters just come in from the Eastern part of the continent are silent on this important subject."

The two next letters, although of later dates, do not advert to this subject.

BOSTON, August 3.

Through the politeness of Mr. Ignatius Sargent, we have been favored with the following, which he received from Gloucester, dated August 2d.

"Arrived, the schooner Treaty, captain Davis, 39 days from Cadiz.—Capt. D. says, the Spaniards are in good spirits, and will hold out well. Lieut. Gen. Graham, was commander in chief of the British troops in Cadiz, which are still stated at 15,000. Seven British ships of the line, and a large number of frigates and other vessels of war, were at Cadiz. Flour, per quantity, quick at 23 dollars. Spanish dollars are very plenty.—Capt. D. brought 15 Merino sheep, for J. L. Wintrop, Esq."

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Corporal Trim, captain Elwell, arrived on Tuesday at Gloucester, from Lisbon. She sailed the 27th June. No new events had occurred; but a general engagement between the English and Portuguese, and French armies, was still daily expected. She arrived just as the mail was starting, and no papers have been received in town. The English and Portuguese troops occupy stations extending from the Douro to the Tagus. The whole line is under Lord Wellington, who also commands the centre; in which the main body of the English troops are posted. The right is commanded by General Hill, whose flank extends to the Tagus, and who communicates with the Spanish force, under the Marquis Romana, at Badajoz. Marshal Beresford commands on the left, and is flanked by the Douro, and has under him the main force of the Portuguese troops. A French account stated, that Marshal Ney had taken Ciudad Rodrigo. But in a Lisbon paper of the 12th June, we find a copy of a dispatch from the Spanish commander of that garrison, to the Marquis Romana, under date of the 1st of June, which says, "According to all the advices which have been given me, it appears that the enemy is preparing to carry on a formal siege of this place, which they are surrounding; for Marshal Ney has been before this city, since the day before yesterday; and on the 28th all the troops from Salamanca, and adjoining places, marched with 39 pieces of heavy artillery for this place. In fact, we observe movements in their camp which indicate unusual dispositions; and they are making a line of circumvallation from one side of the river to the other. The only passage which remains open to us is over the bridge to the fields of Arganhan and Robledo. I have made the necessary arrangements to prepare this place for a siege, and freeing it from all useless mouths and cowards who might be detrimental. I trust every thing will go well; and that we shall defend ourselves with the vigor becoming so just a cause, and the honor and patriotism by which we are animated."

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.

A letter from London, of the 24th May, to a gentleman in this city, says, "Since my leaving St. Sebastians I have received the following letter from Paris, under date of the 8th inst. 'I

am sorry to inform you that our General has issued orders to the commissioners of sequestration for the transportation of all American vessels to Bayonne, where they are to be sold agreeably to the Emperor's decree of the 11th ult.'—I have seen the orders, wherein the commissioners are instructed to turn off the American masters and crews, permitting them to take their trunks only. The order says, it is to retaliate on the Americans; and it is understood that the release or repayment of the property is not to be admitted even as a subject of negotiation."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

In a late paper, we laid before our readers a statement of the fiscal affairs of Great Britain for the present year, made by the chancellor of the exchequer. In this Statement there is much boasting of the prosperous situation of the nation. It may well be doubted, whether that people can be called prosperous, whose annual burthens, beside those of a permanent pound, amount to fifty-two millions of pounds sterling, or about two hundred and forty-two millions of dollars, averaging a tax of more than sixteen dollars on every man, woman and child in the kingdom. If these be the blessings of war, we envy not Great Britain for her attempt, however unprincipled, to monopolise them.

But, independently of this consideration, there are some interesting views, which ought to be presented, to form a correct estimate of her real condition.

The most obvious is, that, notwithstanding her vaunted resources, she is compelled to borrow twelve millions sterling, or about fifty-six millions of dollars, to be entailed upon her probably as a permanent burthen; incurred too, at a period, when she monopolises nearly the whole trade of the world, and when the mines of America are worked almost entirely for her benefit.

The serious enquiry is, whether if Britain continues year after year, thus to increase her permanent burthens, only rendered supportable by her monopoly of Commerce secured by war, she can either continue ad infinitum to extend these burthens and maintain the war, or give up the war, and with it the monopoly of trade, which alone enables her to support her gigantic establishments?

Let us suppose an European peace were made, what could be its effects on Great Britain? We must suppose such a peace made on terms of reciprocity; for it never can be made until England shall abandon her unjust tyranny on the ocean.

Under the auspices of such a peace the trade of England would be reduced to its natural level; and so reduced, it would unquestionably sink greatly below its present nominal amount.—There is every reason to believe that it would fall much below that of 1802, the period of peace with which that of 1809 is vauntingly contrasted. For, it ought to be remarked that the amounts given by the chancellor of the exchequer exhibit the nominal value of the relative trade at those periods, and not the quantity of goods imported or exported. Now it may be assumed on a moderate computation, that owing to the numerous obstructions of trade, and the increased price of every article of subsistence in England, the nominal average value of all the articles of trade has arisen since 1802 at least thirty-three and a third per centum.—We know that many of these articles, and especially that great class, of which wool is the principal raw material, have risen more than one hundred per cent. Taking then the average of thirty-three and a third per cent. the effect of a peace would be as follows:

It would reduce the imports from thirty-six to twenty-four millions, an amount less by seven millions than that of 1802.

It would reduce the exports of British manufactures to twenty-three millions, an amount less by near four millions than that of 1802.

And it would reduce the exports of foreign goods to ten millions, an amount less by nine millions than that of 1802.

In addition to these deductions, would be the great diminution of the quantum of British commerce, that would inevitably flow from other nations gradually getting back their share.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Jarvis, the American Consul at Lisbon, dated June 17, 1810.

"There has not existed so great a scarcity of grain and flour in Portugal

at any period since I have been here, as at this moment. Flour is now sixteen and a half dollars a barrel, equal at the Exchange to seventy-seven shillings sterling, the purchaser receiving it from on board and paying the duty; and the approaching harvest will not produce any sensible effect on the market, as the low land wheats have suffered extremely from the uncommonly wet spring."

CHARLES-TOWN, August 17.

The rev. Dr. Straith will preach in the court house in this town on next Sunday at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Married, on Sunday the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. John Clarke, of this County, to Miss Elizabeth Flagg, daughter of Mr. Josiah Flagg, of Berkeley.

Married, at Marietta, the honorable John G. Jackson, of Clarksbuigh, (Virginia.) to the amiable and accomplished Miss Mary Meigs, daughter of col. R. J. Meigs, of Marietta.

The following is a correct statement of the population of this town.

FREE WHITE MALES.	
Under ten years of age,	99
Of ten and under sixteen,	46
Of 16 and under twenty-six,	83
Of 26 and under forty-five,	65
Of 45 and upwards,	39
332	

FREE WHITE FEMALES.	
Under ten years of age,	108
Of ten and under sixteen,	61
Of 16 and under twenty-six,	77
Of 26 and under forty-five,	68
Of 45 and upwards,	30
339	

Total of Free Whites,	671
Free persons of colour,	29
Slaves,	181
Whole amount,	881
Amount of population in 1801,	578
Increase,	303

It is a curious fact, that the remains of Lord Collingwood are deposited in the very stone coffin which Cardinal Wolsey had prepared for himself. It had remained, as lumber, in a room adjoining St. George's Chapel, Windsor; and for this last purpose, was given as a present by his majesty.

The Triumph's boats, after the late hurricane at Cadiz, picked up near 700 boxes of quicksilver, which, for the purpose of being taken care of, were stowed in the different store rooms and the hold; but the heat having caused the boxes to crack, several tons of the subtle fluid ran through the ship, and completely salivated the people; upwards of 300 of them were shifted into transports; several of them have lost all their teeth—one man his tongue; and many others are affected in so serious a manner, that it is feared they cannot recover. The provisions also partook of the pernicious influence of the quicksilver;—and the Triumph is ordered to Gibraltar, to be cleared immediately.

British Economy.

The sum necessary for the support of the British government for the year 1810 in the ministerial budget, is stated at 52,185,000 pounds sterling, equal to dls. 231,933,334 which averages 16 dols. 57 cents tax on each person, averaging the population of the United Kingdom at 14,000,000 of souls.—Were this sum necessary to the support of the American government, the taxes would be, reckoning our population at 7,000,000 of souls, about 33 dls. 14 cents each person. There are unfortunately some among us longing for those flesh-pots of Egypt; but thank God, we enjoy the blessings of no such government!

Smoking! pro and con.—In the travels of that good and illustrious Frenchman, Brissot de Warville in the U.S. in 1788 speaking of the practice of cigar smoking he says "this usage is revolting to the French as no instrument is used in the process, and the tobacco itself is thrust into the mouth." It may appear disagreeable to the ladies.—The philosophers condemn it as a superfluous want; but it has, however, one advantage, it accustoms to medi-

cation and prevents lequacity. The snacker asks a question; the answer comes two minutes after, and it is well founded. The cigar renders to a man the service that the philosopher drew from a glass of water which he drank when he was in anger." (Boston Chron.

DIED.—At Parkerstown, (Vt.) captain JOHN VINCENT, an Indian, aged 95. In 1733, he had a command among the Coganwoega tribe, then opposed by French influence to these then colonies and provinces. General Braddock was, at that time, defeated at Fort du Quesne, near where Pittsburg now is. Capt. Vincent had reconnoitered the country southerly to the mouth of the Scioto, and had returned before the engagement. He formed the ambuscade which defeated Braddock. Upon the death of Braddock, he commanded & contended against colonel Washington, & has often said, that if Braddock had known the great man then advising him, he would have been preserved—that Braddock did not consider Colonel Washington a soldier, and therefore lost his life—that colonel Washington harassed the French & Indians, where they supposed themselves to be conquerors. At that time captain Vincent returned with his warriors to his tribe—that at the commencement of the revolutionary war, he, captain John Vincent, soon learned that colonel Washington was commander in chief; that his tribe being in the British interest, he left them, fully believing that the Great Spirit had preserved Col. Washington—that a number of his young warriors, after the death of Braddock, had shot at Washington, that nobody could kill him—that about the year 1779, capt. John received from Gen. Washington a captain's commission. He plotted the American troops from Cambridge, through the Province of Maine to Quebec. He was at Quebec when Montgomey fell. He well understood the history of the revolutionary war, having, in 1775, espoused the American cause. The legislature of Vermont, having known this distinguished chieftain, long since made him a pensioner. Captain J. was early educated by a Roman Catholic priest, in the French language, and in the tenets of that church. These early impressions were not erased. At no time was this tenant of the forest known to rise without his orisons, to sleep without his vespers, or to eat without at least offering up his silent but reverend petition. From his Roman instructor he had received a large quarto French bible. This he often read, and preserved it as his best inheritance, and it is said he has bequeathed it to the rev. Heman Ball. It is not supposed that capt. Vincent was perfect, but he was brave, generous, humane and pious.—A uniform coat presented him by Gen. Washington, he bequeathed, with some other articles, to Mr. Richardson.

Next to a good conscience, nothing tends more to the happiness of life, than habits of activity and industry begun in early youth, so as to settle into a permanent disposition before one arrives at manhood; and I never see, without pity, a young man of fortune, who is bred to no business.

FOR THE REPOSITORY.

THE system of fraud, speculation and speculation, so common in the present day, is fraught with evil that is little apprehended, and it is to be feared may lead to consequences in their nature and tendency the most serious to the public good, and in their effects the most direful to individual interest.—Much is to be lamented the progress of usury, and astonishing beyond conception is the apathy of society at the rapid strides it is making amongst us, and the listless indifference of those who are daily falling a prey to the inordinate lovers of Ceresus, is not less a subject of wonder and astonishment. The dread of the penalties annexed to the law enacted by our legislature to prevent frauds and perjuries, those contained in that against usury, and the still more solemn language of that against extortioners, has been vainly hoped would restrain those whose integrity hangs rather loosely about them, & to punish whom alone such laws were made; but experience proves that to be effectual they must be rigorously enforced. Such nefarious practices partaking of the nature of private vices, do not communicate that shock to society which outrages of a more violent kind never fail to do; and to this must be ascribed the

public indifference that has just been hinted at. But it is only a mockery of justice if laws are thus to be trampled upon; and in vain shall statutes exist if their principles are thus to be despised. Better that we should return to the original state of anarchy in which law and order first found us, and in which the public spoliator could claim the merit of making up boldly to his object, and putting his life to hazard for its attainment, than that by the insidious artifices which the speculator and money-seller uses, the public should be defrauded, and individuals ruined. Mark the progress of such vermin, and the stratagems they use! Wealth is their deity. To a want of fortune they attribute a want of every enjoyment; and every generous and noble feeling is absorbed in them by a desire for its accumulation. This class of beings is happy or miserable in the direct or inverse ratio of their riches—they endeavour to rise in the scale in proportion as others are depressed—they feed upon the vitals of the public, and with the serpent's charm that allures its victim to destruction, by deceit, treachery and lying, wring from the lacerated bosoms of the distressed and unfortunate, the last drop of their existence to feed the ravenous maw of insatiable avarice; deaf to the cries of pity, the voice of supplication, or the lamentations of suffering innocence, which from every quarter assail the ear and inflict a thousand pangs in the bosom of sensibility, they with a savage cruelty seize upon the unhappy wretches whom they have marked out for their prey, and with remorseless conscience immolate them on the altar of their god. For the attainment of the desired object, religion, honor and probity are discarded their bosoms; dissimulation, intrigue and fraud are enlisted in their stead—usury stalks abroad into the world leading by the arm its favorite avarice, and with a patience that never wearies, a perseverance that never deviates, pursue their wretched course, regardless of the fairest flowers that fall, and bleed and die beneath their contaminating pressure. Their cupidity will always keep pace with their acquisitions, and their "frigid souls" having acquired an adamant hardness from the frequent violation of private faith, they hesitate not to lay their sacrilegious hands upon public confidence. But it may be asked, are such crimes committed in society, and are there those among us of such prostituted effrontery as to be guilty of such baseness; or are these the idle dreams of a newspaper essayist? Look to the ruin of families by mortgaged influence, and the arts of circumvention, the want of fidelity in a certain description of persons clothed with the sanctity of legal authority; the frequent and shameless breaches of public trust, and the many instances of extortion that we daily hear of, and we shall in this sketch a dreadful reality, and that the picture wants colouring to give it perfection. Viewing the crimes here alluded to, in their moral tendency, they corrupt the heart, vitiate the understanding, and poison the source of every virtuous principle.—The mind becomes contracted, and every noble sentiment of our nature is subverted; hatred, distrust and jealousy are excited; every unkindly passion is kindled, and man having now become the foe of man, endeavors by every art that ingenuity can devise, to over reach his neighbour. In their effects upon society at large, we shall see that every tie that binds that society together is broken; the obligations we owe each other are violated; the social compact, in fine, is destroyed, and the beautiful fabric which our mutual interests and our necessities had constructed for our general preservation, is tumbled into the dust by the dishonest machinations of a few to amass a little perishable wealth. Let the slaves of gold reflect that the true use of riches does not consist in hoarding them in the coffers of avarice.—The boon has been granted that a portion of that happiness a proper use of them is calculated to give, might be enjoyed by others, and without that use none can be happy in their possession. When these modern sons of Judas have arrived to the acme of their wishes—when they have attained the pinnacle of fancied enjoyment, which their sordid imaginations had pointed out as the reward of their ill-gotten wealth, they will find that their happiness will kick the beam; and when they come to test their actions by a retrospective view of their lives, they will find that instead of the calm and soul cheering reflections that spring from a life spent in the practice of virtue and honesty, and the discharge of our social duties, unceasing anxiety, fear, and a thousand

inquietudes united with the goadings of a conscience guilty of every enormity that can sink the man beneath his fellow man, will be their only remuneration.

AGRICOLA.

TO THE Friends of Improvement.

There is now at my Farm upon the Avon, (commonly called Bullskin,) THE THORO' BRED IMPORTED Merino Ram, DON CARLOS,

in health and vigour, of the best cast of Spain; the property of Judge Cranck and Doctor Thornton, of Washington City; to be let to Ewes the present season. Upon the encouragement given to him on this experiment will depend his continuance in this neighbourhood. It is therefore hoped that Farmers and others, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now offered, of improving their Flocks, from the most valuable race of animals that is known; by making early engagements of their finest Ewes; which ought immediately to be separated from the rest of their flocks, and sent without delay.

It is generally known that Rams of this Race sell at very high prices. I am informed that the prices of all the degrees of Merino blood still keep up; that even the half-blooded ewe lambs sell readily at 25 dollars each! that the first cross upon almost any ewe makes an astonishing improvement of the fleece, and that the animals are hardy and easily kept fat. Here, then, is every encouragement for getting into the breed. I have only to add, that great care will be taken of Ewes sent to my Farm; having disposed of my own flock of sheep, to make ready for them—and having now a pasture where they can run to themselves; but I will not render myself liable for accidents or escapes.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

N. B. Rams very inferior to the above, stand at 15 dollars and upwards per ewe, without insurance; but he will stand at Ten Dollars, and the owners of the Ram insure the Ewes to be with lamb, if retained by their owners, and well treated, till they year. The money to be returned, if they do not prove with lamb.

The most respectable certificates of the origin and race of the Ram are now in my possession, properly attested both in Spain and in America.

August 17, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tan-Yard, IN Middleway, Jefferson county, Va. fifteen miles from Winchester, seven from Shepherd's-Town, and fifteen from Charles town, with 19 vats in complete order, mill house, and a large quantity of bark. There is a never failing stream of water running through the yard, so as to be conveyed into every vat. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, with a good garden, &c. This property will be sold very low for cash. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

Wm. M-SHERRY:

WHO HAS ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of Leather.

August 17, 1810. t. f.

potomac & Shenandoah NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(By authority of the state of Maryland.)

Scheme of a Lottery

For improving the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

First class of 20,000 Tickets.	
2 prizes of 25,000 dols.	50,000
1 do. of 15,000	15,000
2 do. of 10,000	20,000
4 do. of 5,000	20,000
10 do. of 1,000	10,000
18 do. of 500	9,000
50 do. of 100	5,000
100 do. of 30	3,000
197 do. of 20	3,940
2,000 do. of 12	24,000
4,006 do. of 10 payable in one ticket each in the 2d class at 12 dol.	40,060

6,390 prizes dols. 200,000

13,610 blanks

20,000 tickets at 10 dols. 200,000

Deduction of 15 per cent. on cash prizes.

Stationary Prizes.

1st drawn ticket, 1st day,	dolls. 1,000
1st do. do. 3d day,	500
1st do. do. 5th day,	1,000
1st do. do. 7th day,	1,000
1st do. do. 9th day,	500
1st do. do. 10th day,	500
1st do. do. 11th day,	1,000
1st do. do. 13th day,	5,000
1st do. do. 15th day,	1,000
1st do. do. 20th day,	500
1st do. do. 25th day,	1,000
1st do. do. 30th day,	500
1st do. do. 35th day,	10,000
1st do. do. 40th day,	25,000

Five hundred tickets to be drawn each day, and the drawing to commence with the least possible delay.

Purchasers of 100 tickets or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after drawing of this class, for notes, with approved endorsers.

All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing of this class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the lottery.

This scheme, it is believed, affords an equal prospect of gain to adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture of the country, adjacent to the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, have additional inducements to give their support, as the money to be raised by the lottery is for their immediate benefit and convenience. It is also hoped that the patriotic and public spirited will be disposed to countenance and encourage a measure which has for its object the facilitating a ready and convenient communication between the western country and the Atlantic, tending to connect the interests of the eastern and western states, and to perpetuate their union.

CHARLES SIMMS, President.
JONAH THOMPSON,
JOHN MASON,
HENRY FOXALL, } Direct'rs.
Wm. STEWART,
If immediate application is made, tickets may be had at the store of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Va.
August 17, 1810. 8m.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of October next.

THE house and lot now occupied by Mr. Grady, in Charles Town. The house is a commodious frame building, two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water in the yard. There are also on said lot a good blacksmith's shop, coal house, stable, &c. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.

ROBERT AVIS.

August 17, 1810.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Thursday the 23d instant, at the subscriber's dwelling, nearly opposite the stone meeting house, a quantity of household and kitchen furniture, a good feather bed, a ten plate stove, and a number of other articles. Three months credit will be given, on the purchase, giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M. Wm. BERRY.

August 17, 1810.

Save your Rags!

Cash will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1810.

[No. 126.]

CARE AND LOVE.

Gay love one morning breathing sweets,
With flowers and myrtles flaunting,
Encountering Care in Hymen's streets,
Thus spake in accents taunting:

"Why do you damp the glowing mind?
Why chill the ardent bosom?
When I fond hearts together bind,
'Tis you attempts to loose them."

When I the cheek with roses strew,
The lip with nectar sprinkle,
You dry the lip, contract the brow,
And give the cheek a wrinkle.

When I give life its sweetest charm,
And wake its keenest relish,
You fill the bosom with alarm,
And mar what I embellish."

"Peace answered Care, "your taunts forego,
Truth frowns at your perversion,
For every lasting joy, you know,
Depends on my exertion."

When fortune smiles you give delight,
You teach the heart to languish,
But when distress and want unite,
You but increase the anguish.

While I extend my guardian powers,
To hearts by you united,
But for my aid your wreaths of flowers,
By frosts would soon be blighted.

Cease then, and we'll our efforts join,
To increase and guard life's treasure;
The task to shield from ills be mine,
Be yours to heighten pleasure."

From the Newark Centinel.

A CALL TO DRUNKARDS.

As, in drunkenness, there are various degrees, so, among Drunkards there are various classes. With respect to such as have become so openly intemperate, and have in such a degree downed their reason, as to glory in their shame, there is but little prospect of their ever being reclaimed.—We might with almost as much probability of success, attempt to reason with the Madmen in Bedlam. But, to such as have begun the course of intemperance, but are yet ashamed to be seen intoxicated, I would say something more.

Unhappy men! you are already ensnared, and your case is dangerous; but, I hope not desperate. Seldom are you seen disguised in any considerable degree; yet you allow yourselves to exceed the bounds of temperance, and drink as much as you can carry, without reeling. You have strong appetites for liquor, and readily expose yourselves to temptation. You gradually indulge your appetites more and more; but still flatter yourselves that you have such strong heads, or such a degree of self-government, that you will never destroy your reputation, by rising to that degree of excess, to which you see some others have already arrived.

But let not this self-flattery prove your ruin. Look around you, and view your elder brethren in Drunkenness, who once stood upon the same ground you now occupy. Where are they! and what is their present situation? Alas! many of them have departed this life, probably in a fit of intoxication, and are gone—where an eternal and unquenchable thirst torments them, without the privilege of even a drop of water to cool their tongues.—Others of them are dead, while they live; dead to all happiness suitable to the dignity of man; dead as to reputation and usefulness; and dead as to any probability of their ever being reclaimed.

Some of them were once esteemed temperate men, useful men, honorable men; and men as little suspected of coming to such an unhappy and infamous end as you are now; as little suspected by themselves, and as little suspected by others. But, stepping over the bounds of temperance, they became ensnared; their appetites for liquor grew stronger and stronger; by degrees, their commands of themselves grew weaker and weaker. At length, they came to the ground on which you now stand. They indulged the same hopes which you now indulge. Trusting in self-sufficiency, they still advanced; and, as they advanced, they grew less and less concerned about the consequences; and now their case is

desperate. What then have you to expect, but that you must speedily change your course, or, finally, plunge into infamy and ruin!

Unless, therefore you are determined on ruin; without delay determine on reformation. Every day's continuance in your present course, only serves to make your destruction the more sure and inevitable.

How would it rejoice the hearts of your best friends, to see you recovered from the snare of the Devil! And how must it add to their grief, if you still despise instruction, and hold fast deceit?

Perhaps you are disposed to excuse your intemperance, or your continuance in the practice? Let your excuses be impartially examined.

Do you plead, that your business calls you into company? And does your intemperance fit you for company or business? Such company as will be better pleased with you, for your intemperance, is truly despicable, and ought to be avoided as much as possible.

Do you plead fashion? Miserable excuse indeed; yourselves must own, that he who gets drunk for fashion's sake is no better than a fool. A wise man will tell you it is better to be happy with a few, than miserable with a multitude. Better to be thought singular and unfashionable, than follow an evil example.

Will any of you urge, in vindication of your conduct, that you were, by the course of Providence, subjected to disappointments and troubles, and betook yourselves to liquor to drown your sorrows, and to cheer your spirits? I reply, that if you expect to get beyond troubles, by the help of intoxicating spirits, a greater disappointment awaits you, than ever you yet experienced.

The relief you gain in this way, is at best a pitiful relief, and of short duration. Proceeding in this course but a little longer, you will be beyond the reach of your beloved and enchanting cups, or any thing calculated to lull your consciences, or drown your sorrows. Every string of sensibility in your souls will be perfectly prepared to feel, and the sources of woe will be opened on every side.

If you cannot bear the loss of some earthly friends, how will you feel when you become perfectly friendless? If you cannot bear the loss of the worldly honors and preferments, how will you feel in a state of complete infamy and contempt?

If you cannot endure the loss of a little worldly substance, how will you bear the additional loss of Heaven, with all its happiness, and sink into a state of the most absolute and wretched poverty?

If you have now, under such disappointments and calamities, no other source of relief than spirituous liquors, how insupportable will be your anguish, when your troubles shall be multiplied, your cups fail you, and your souls secluded from every source of comfort or relief?

But if, after all, any of you are determined to hazard the consequence of persisting in your course of intemperance, be entreated not to entice others, who are now free from the snare. Is it not enough for you to destroy your own souls, without acting the part of Devils, for the ruin of others? Your infamy in this world may give you less uneasiness, if you have many associates; but, be assured, your anguish will be none the more supportable, in the world to come.

A Friend to Sobriety & Temperance.

Charles Town Mill.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has rented the above mill of Mr. Robert Worthington, and will in a few days be ready to receive and manufacture wheat into superfine flour equal to any of his neighbor millers. I will give a barrel of superfine flour for every three hundred weight of clean merchantable wheat delivered at the mill, and stand the inspection thereof, and will be thankful to those who may favor me with their custom. Country work done for legal toll, and with the greatest dispatch. All evil designing persons who frequent the mill dam and race, are cautioned against injuring the same, as I am determined to prosecute every offender.

JOHN GARDNER.
July 20, 1810.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of Thomas Austin's property, are informed that their notes will be due on the 28th instant. They are deposited in the hands of the subscriber, and if they are not discharged by the 28th of August next, they will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

THOMAS SMALLWOOD.

Charles town, July 20, 1810.

POTTERY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has commenced the above business in Shepherd's-Town, in the house lately occupied by Jacob Haines, where he will constantly keep a complete assortment of every article in the Pottery line, which he will sell very low for cash. From his experience in the above business he flatters himself to be able to execute his work in the most complete and handsome manner. A considerable allowance will be made to store keepers and others who buy to sell again.

† The highest price given for old Pewter and Lead.

* * * A boy about 14 or 15 years of age will be taken as an apprentice to the above business.

SAMUEL SNAVELY.
Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 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.

For Sale,

A SOUTHERLY HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

well qualified for a house servant, or plantation work. Inquire of the printer.

July 20, 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.

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 Herring's 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.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman,

Who is an excellent house servant. For particulars enquire of the printer. July 20, 1810.

James Brown

Is now offering for sale, for ready payment only, at his store in the corner part of the Globe Tavern, in Shepherd's Town, a choice collection of

Liquors and Groceries,

Consisting in part of the following articles, to wit.

Old Madeira }
Lisbon and } WINES.
Port }
4th proof Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Jamaica Spirits,
Antigua and } RUM.
New England }
Porter in bottles,
Fine white Havanna,
Brown ditto, } SUGARS.
New Orleans, and }
Loaf and lump }
Imperial, }
Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin and }
Bohea }
Coffee, Chocolate,
Almonds,
Box and Keg Raisins,
Pepper, Mustard,
Allspice, Cloves,
Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Ginger,
Allum, Saltpetre,
Coppers, Indigo,
Fig blue,
Cigars,
Chewing & smoking tobacco,
Powder and Shot,
Rice,
Candles, Soap,
Cotton,
Shad and Herrings,
Salt, &c. &c.

July 20, 1810.

THE subscriber recommends it strongly to the greater part of those who are indebted to him to make immediate payment, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of proper officers for collection.

The Globe Tavern will be in future conducted for cash only. No credit will be allowed on letters and newspapers, except to such as have quarterly accounts with him, to whom as usual will be extended the convenience of charging.

JAMES BROWN.

Shepherd's-Town, July 20, 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.

Jefferson County, oct.

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. HIFE, Clk.

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. No paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid.

† 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.

TO THE

Friends of Improvement.

There is now at my Farm upon the AVON, (commonly called Bullskin,) THE THORO' BRED IMPORTED

Merino Ram,

DON CARLOS,

in health and vigour, of the best cast of Spain; the property of Judge Cranch and Doctor Thornton, of Washington City; to be let to Ewes the present season. Upon the encouragement given to him on this experiment, will depend his continuance in this neighbourhood. It is therefore hoped that Farmers and others, will avail themselves of the favorable opportunity now offered, of improving their Flocks, from the most valuable race of animals that is known; by making early engagements of their finest Ewes; which ought immediately to be separated from the rest of their flocks, and sent without delay.

It is generally known that Rams of this Race sell at very high prices. I am informed that the prices of all the degrees of Merino blood still keep up; that even the half blooded ewe lambs sell readily at 25 dollars each! that the first cross upon almost any ewe makes an astonishing improvement of the fleece, and that the animals are hardy and easily kept fat. Here, then, is every encouragement for getting into the breed. I have only to add, that great care will be taken of Ewes sent to my Farm; having disposed of my own flock of sheep, to make ready for them—and having now a pasture where they can run to themselves; but I will not render myself liable for accidents or escapes.

ELIJAH CHAMBERLIN.

N. B. Rams very inferior to the above, stand at 15 dollars and upwards per ewe, without insurance; but he will stand at Ten Dollars, and the owners of the Ram insure the Ewes to be with lamb, if retained by their owners, and well treated, till they year. The money to be returned, if they do not prove with lamb.

The most respectable certificates of the origin and race of the Ram are now in my possession, properly attested both in Spain and in America.

August 17, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A Valuable Tan-Yard,

IN Middleway, Jefferson county, Va. fifteen miles from Winchester, fifteen from Shepherd's-Town, and seven from Charles town, with 19 vats in complete order, mill house, and a large quantity of bark. There is a never failing stream of water running through the yard, so as to be conveyed into every vat. On the premises are an excellent dwelling house, kitchen, smoke house, and stables, with a good garden, &c. This property will be sold very low for cash. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber living on the premises.

WM. MSHERRY.

WHO HAS ALSO, FOR SALE,

A quantity of Leather.

August 17, 1810.

t. f.

Spinning Cotton

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

FOR SALE, BY HAMILTON JEFFERSON.

Charles town, June 29, 1810.

Potomac & Shenandoah

NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

(By authority of the state of Maryland.)

Scheme of a Lottery

For improving the navigation of the Potomac and Shenandoah Rivers.

First class of 20,000 Tickets.
2 prizes of 25,000 dolls. 50,000
1 do. of 15,000 15,000
2 do. of 10,000 20,000
4 do. of 5,000 20,000
10 do. of 1,000 10,000
18 do. of 500 9,000
50 do. of 100 5,000
100 do. of 30 3,000
197 do. of 20 3,940
2,000 do. of 12 24,000
4,006 do. of 10 payable
in one ticket each in } 40,060
the 2d class at 12 dol. }

6,390 prizes dolls. 200,000
13,610 blanks

20,000 tickets at 10 dolls. 200,000
Deduction of 15 per cent. on cash prizes.

Stationary Prizes.
1st drawn ticket, 1st day, dolls. 1,000
1st do. do. 3d day, 500
1st do. do. 5th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 7th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 9th day, 500
1st do. do. 10th day, 500
1st do. do. 11th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 13th day, 5,000
1st do. do. 15th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 20th day, 500
1st do. do. 25th day, 1,000
1st do. do. 30th day, 500
1st do. do. 35th day, 10,000
1st do. do. 40th day, 25,000

Five hundred tickets to be drawn each day, and the drawing to commence with the least possible delay. Purchasers of 100 tickets or more, to be entitled to a credit of thirty days after drawing of this class, for notes, with approved endorsers. All prizes not demanded within six months after the drawing of this class, will be considered as given up for the benefit of the lottery.

This scheme, it is believed, affords an equal prospect of gain to adventurers with any other which has been offered to the public. Those who are interested in the commerce and agriculture of the country, adjacent to the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers, have additional inducements to give their support, as the money to be raised by the lottery is for their immediate benefit and convenience. It is also hoped that the patriotic and public spirited will be disposed to countenance and encourage a measure which has for its object the facilitating a ready and convenient communication between the western country and the Atlantic, tending to connect the interests of the eastern and western states, and to perpetuate their union.

CHARLES SIMMS, President,
JUNAH H. HORN, Secy.
JOHN MASON,
HENRY FOXALL, } Directors.
WM. STEWART, }

† If immediate application is made, tickets may be had at the store of James S. Lane, Brother & Co. Shepherd's-Town, Va.
August 17, 1810. 3m.

To be Rented,

And possession given the first of October next.

THE house and lot now occupied by Mr. Grady, in Charles Town. The house is a commodious Frame building, two stories high, with a kitchen adjoining, and a well of good water in the yard. There are also on said lot a good blacksmith's shop, coal house, stable, &c. Apply to the subscriber at Harper's Ferry.
ROBERT AVIS.
August 17, 1810.

Writing Paper

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WEAVING MACHINE.

Mr. Blydenburg, a native of Connecticut, has lately invented a Weaving Machine, which is now exhibited in one of the rooms of the capitol, in the city of Washington; and, from appearances, bids fair to put down altogether, the old system of weaving by hand. It is calculated to go by water; and the web produced by way of experiment, proves the practicability of the invention.

The following estimate will give the public some interesting ideas on the utility of this machine, and of the profits which individuals, or associations, engaged in domestic manufactures, may derive from it:

EXPENCE

Of an establishment of forty Looms.
Forty looms, at 100 dolls. 4,000
each, 4,000
Water seat, 2,000
Reeds, harness, and other tackle, 2,000
Brick building, 40 by 60 feet, 4,000
Dam, water-wheels, &c. 2,000

14,000

Interest of 14,000 dolls. 824

Wages and victualling of 16 girls, at 100 dollars per annum, 1,600
Salary of Machinest, 600
Assistant, 500
Superintendent, 600
Clerk, 500

dolls. 18,624

Product of the Looms:

Forty looms, at 2 dollars per day each, for 300 days, (allowing 13 days, besides Sundays, for holidays, or accidental stoppages) will yield, 24,000
Deduct the expence of the establishment, 18,624

dolls. 5,376

That is, the first year's product will yield, over and above the capital, the interest of the capital, and all the necessary expences in conducting the establishment, the sum of five thousand three hundred and seventy-six dollars.

This estimate of the product will appear very much under rated, when it is known, that the machine, moved by a wheel turned by hands, and subject to all the irregularities of muscular action, throws the shuttle with ease one hundred times in a minute, and will perform much more by water, when the impulse is regular. One hundred threads per minute will, of course, produce (of web 1600 threads to the yard) 12 minutes in every hour [which will be double the time necessary] for stops, the above rate will produce 48 yards per day. Supposing one person to attend five looms, [which is sufficient] the labor of one weaver will produce 240 yards per day—which at ten cents will be 24 dollars. A woman of common capacity may, in one month, acquire such a knowledge of the machine, as to manage it with perfect ease and safety.

There are, perhaps, seven millions of inhabitants in the U. States, who will, on an average, consume 10 yards each of cotton cloth annually, in sheets, curtains, dresses, etc. This will make 70 millions of yards in the whole, which, at ten cents per yard, amounts to seven millions of dollars per annum; which, allowing the water-loom and other machinery to save nine-tenths, would cost but 700,000 dollars and effect a saving of six millions three hundred thousand dollars per annum.

This machine will totally obviate one great evil always heretofore attendant on weaving, to wit,—the sickliness of the hands employed in it; which has always been urged by those hostile to the progress of domestic manufactures, as one principal reason for not encouraging them.

It was Mr. Blydenburg's intention to have got his machine into operation during the last winter, whilst Congress was in session; and he had indeed, pledged himself with several members of Congress to that effect. He was not, however enabled to effect it in time, and was thus placed in rather an awkward situation. By perseverance, he has brought it to its present perfection—and it remains for the public, and for patriotic individuals who have monied capitals at disposal, to extend the benefits of this invention, than which, none of modern date can be justly pronounced more useful to society, or of greater national importance.

National Intel.

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1810.

Gentlemen, I will thank you to give publicity to the inclosed address to the people, and I shall feel myself obliged by all, whose liberality and candor may incline them to republish it.

With respect,

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JA: WILKINSON.

Messrs. SMITH & GALES,
Editors of the
National Intelligencer.

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Although I had resolved not to obtrude myself upon your attention, until I could have