

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1810.

[No. 136.]

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.

Charles-Town Races.

THERE will be run for, at Charles Town, on Wednesday the 7th of November, a purse of Eighty Dollars. On Thursday a purse of Fifty Dollars, and on Friday a handsome Sweepstake.

JOHN ANDERSON, GEORGE HITE, Managers.

Public Sale.

ON Monday the 19th of November next, will be offered for sale, the whole of the subscriber's stock, consisting of horses, milch cows, dry cattle, hogs, and sheep of the broad tail species—Also, one plantation wagon.

Houses and Lot for Sale.

I WILL sell the two houses and lot I at present occupy—a great bargain for cash, or I will give a credit on some part. If not before disposed of I will on Friday, November 9, sell them at public sale to the highest bidder.

Distillers Attend.

WANTED immediately, a person well qualified to take the superintendance of a Distillery, near Leesburg. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to one who can come well recommended for industry and sobriety, on application to JOHN McCORMICK.

Rags Wanted.

The highest price will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

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

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

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

ALSO, EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.

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

The Scheme of the above Lottery is allowed by the best judges to be an advantageously arranged for the interest of adventurers as any ever offered to the public. The proportion of prizes is much greater than customary—the blanks not being near two to one prize. It affords also many strong inducements to purchase early, inasmuch as the first five thousand tickets that are drawn will be entitled to receive dollars each; and the highest prize is liable to come out of the wheel on the next or any day following.

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

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles Town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRANE, MESSRS. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HUMPHREYS. —Shelburne's Tavern by Messrs. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. and ROBERT WORTHINGTON, and Co.—Harpers Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, MESSRS. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS S. HENNET, & Co. June 15, 1810.

Estray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on the road leading from Charles-Town to Harper's Ferry, sometime in September last, a brown Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old—no brand or mark. Appraised to 30 dollars.

JACOB ALLSTADT, October 12, 1810.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will sell on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining John McPherson's, containing 150 acres.

M. RANSON, J. B. HENRY, October 12, 1810.

FOR SALE, A young Negro Man,

well acquainted with farming and wagoning, and is also an excellent waiter. Inquire of the printer. September 14, 1810.

Rags Wanted.

The highest price will be given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, at this Office.

Apprentices Indentured FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Fulling and Dying.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his former customers for their liberal encouragement, and informs them and the public that he continues to carry on said business in all its various branches, at Carter's Fulling Mill, on Red Bud Run, five miles from Winchester and near the new Paper Mill, on the Opeckon; having erected a large and commodious mill house, and being furnished with a sufficient number of good hands, an extensive set of tools, and a good assortment of dye stuffs. With all these advantages, together with his experience and strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be able to bring said business to as high a point of perfection as any other in this part of the country. For the convenience of those living at a distance, Mr. Henry Haine's tavern in Charles-Town, and Anthony Kurtz's store in Winchester, are appointed, where cloth will be received with written directions, & fulled, dyed and dressed as directed, with neatness and dispatch, by THOMAS CRAWFORD. October 5, 1810.

Darkesville Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber's Fulling Mill, near Buckles-Town, is now in complete order for the reception of cloth. For the convenience of those living in the neighborhood of Shepherd's-Town, he has fixed a stage at Robert Worthington & Co's store, in Shepherd's-Town, and at Casper Walpert's tavern, for the reception of raw cloth—Persons leaving cloth at either place, will please be particular in giving direction how they want it dressed. He hopes his long practice in his line of business at Martinsburgh and Buckles-Town, will entitle him to the confidence of the public. Cloth left at L. Price's store, in Martinsburgh, or G. & J. Humphrey's store in Charles-Town, will be dressed and returned as usual. He will also continue carding till the wool season is over. JONA: WICKERSHAM. September 14, 1810.

NOTICE.

APETITION will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, praying that honorable body to pass a law granting the holders of lots in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. longer time to improve the same. October 12, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of John Ransburgh's property are informed that their obligations will be due on the 20th instant. They are deposited in the hands of the subscriber, and if not discharged by the 30th instant, they will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection. JESSE STALL. October 5, 1810.

30 Dollars Reward.

LOST on Saturday last at Mr. John Anderson's Tavern in Charles-Town, One Hundred and Fifty Dollars in Notes, the numbers not recollected, six of the notes are of twenty dollars on the Columbia and Potomac banks, the others of five and ten, the bank not remembered. The above reward will be given to any person who may be fortunate enough to find them and return them to the subscriber, and no questions asked. JOSEPH CRANE. Jefferson County, Sept. 28, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD about 15 or 18 years of age, as an apprentice to the Painting Business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town. JAMES WHALEY. September 20.

FOR SALE, A STOUT, HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN,

21 years old, and her female child, 9 months old. She is a good washer, and understands plantation work. Apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town. REBECCA RIDGEWAY. September 28.

Blank Deeds FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, 5 miles from Charles-Town,

A Negro Woman

named DARKEY, aged about thirty-six or seven years, about five feet two or three inches high—she took away with her one striped linsy habit, one striped cotton ditto, and several calico ditto; a snuff coloured cloth cloak, and a Chambray muslin bonnet—has a down look, and raises her hand to her face or picks her fingers when spoken to. Ten Dollars will be paid to any person that will secure her in the county jail, or deliver her to the subscriber, if taken within the county; if taken out of the county, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid by JAMES HITE. September 21, 1810.

CAUTION.

THE subscriber having sustained considerable losses by evil disposed persons breaking down and taking away the fence around the lot which he now occupies, hereby cautions them against future offences, as he is determined to punish them to the utmost extent of the law. JOHN MILLER. Charles-Town, Sept. 28, 1810.

Jefferson County, to wit. September Court, 1810. Ann Frame, Complainant, against Conrad Smith and William Tapsicot, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Conrad Smith 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 do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Tapsicot do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Smith, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Ck. Sept. 21.

PRIME LEATHER.

THE subscribers inform their customers and the public in general, that they have now ready for sale Prime sole and upper LEATHER, Dyer's Kip, Calf, Hog and Sheep skins, which they will sell low, or exchange for Hides and Skins of every description. They have also just received, Shoe Thread and Flux, Home made Twine Bags and Bagging, Ditto Flax and Tow Linen, Ditto Bed Ticking and Cotton Stripes, Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling, PAINTS and MEDICINES, Spirits Turpentine and Oil, Bar-Iron and Castings, English and Country Blistered STEEL, Crowley ditto, and Ten Plate Stoves, Wrought and Cut NAILS, of all sizes, Brass and Iron Wire, Flax Wheel Irons, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Potter's and Wooden WARE, Together with a large and general assortment of MECHANIC'S TOOLS. They have on hand, A large number empty tight Liquor Casks. And as usual, An extensive and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, &c. &c. all which will be sold at cheap rates. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Corner Store, by the Market-House, } Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810. } P. S. They again earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of JAMES and JOHN LANE, to use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances. And for the convenience of those who have grain to spare, they are hereby informed we will receive it in payment, and allow the market price for the same.—The partnership expired on the 1st day of January last past—and is indisputably necessary that every claim should be discharged as specifically as possible, in order that the business may be finally closed.—We hope this notice will be attended to, so as to save both trouble and cost to those concerned, as all delinquents may expect suits.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Corner Store, by the Market-House, } Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810. }

THE defendant William Lemen 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: On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant William Lemen, do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Ck. Aug. 24, 1810.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co. Corner Store, by the Market-House, } Shepherd's-Town, Sept. 14, 1810. }

To Rent,

And immediate possession given, A HOUSE and LOT, on the main street, in Charles-Town, near Mr. Henry Haine's tavern. The house is two stories high, and well finished, and the lot equal to any in the town for a garden. The situation of this house renders it very eligible for any kind of public business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town. ANN FRAME. JOHN N. LANE. September 21, 1810.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT WHIG.

MISFORTUNE.

Sweet are the uses of Adversity; Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous Wears yet a precious jewel in its head. SHAKESPEARE. 'Tis thine, dread power to tame the heart, And bid the tear of sorrow flow; The troubled soul, pierc'd by thy dart, We learn to "feel another's woe."

Inform'd by thee, th' immortal mind, In holy contemplation roves, Her views "outripe the fleeting wind," And soar where angels tell their loves.

The manly breast will meet thy blast, And proudly stem thy rudest shock; 'Twill never sigh for pleasures past, But build on Heav'n's eternal rock.

Yes!—'tis Religion's soothing power, Which bids us bear Misfortune's frowns, 'Tis that which cheers the gloomy hour, When grief the fainting spirit drowns.

Religion, like the brilliant bow, Shines through Adversity's dark cloud; She reads the sable weeds of woe, Which oft our highest prospects shroud.

Weak mortals, then, no more repine, Nor dare dispute th' Eternal's will; Faith points to realms of light divine, And bids the doubting soul be still. THEODORE.

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen about the first of July last, from the farm of Joseph Bell, sen. two miles from Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va.

A Bright Bay Horse,

about fourteen hands high, three years old last spring, dark mane and tail—no brand or mark perceivable. The above reward will be paid to any person giving information of said horse so that the owner may get him again, and reasonable charges if delivered to Mr. Daniel Fry, in Smithfield. BEN: BELL. September 28, 1810.

Jefferson County, oct. August Court, 1810.

James and John Lane, Jacob D. Williamson — Dall, ex'trix of James Dall, deceased, Robert Lucas, and Samuel Twig and Phoebe his wife, late Phoebe Robinson, and Daniel Morgan, administrator of William Lemen, dec'd, Complainants, against Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, dec'd, Alex. Lemen, Jane Towleron, William Lemen, Elizabeth Lemen, Vazey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vandervier Lemen, & Morgan Lemen, children and legatees of said John Lemen, dec'd, Def'ts. IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant William Lemen 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: On the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant William Lemen, do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainants, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles Town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of Jefferson county. A copy. Teste, GEO. HITE, Ck. Aug. 24, 1810.

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enemies are regulated by speculations upon those divisions. Need I refer you to Mr. Erskine's letters, lately published, which delineate the state of parties among us, and tell the ministry plainly, that the administration are awed by opposition into an acquiescence under British outrage? I entreat you, fellow citizens, to weigh well the conduct of the government, the virtues and talents of those who administer it, and the evil of the times, and the clamors and abuse of men, who never yet approved any act for the last nine years, and never will approve of any, unless they are gratified with authority to rule over us: will not fail to be justly appreciated—Their is the patriotism of office, and unless you bestow it on them, they will never cease to murmur. Let us co-operate with the government in maintaining our free systems—encourage the patriotic spirit which happily pervades the country, to be independent of foreign nations—cultivate our own resources—and abandon the mad contest for the trade of the world, which will inevitably bring in its train all the countless evils of war; while it effeminates the people by the introduction of luxury, and endangers the permanency of a system, which may challenge the proudest periods of history for a parallel: and which, if happily transmitted in its present form to future ages, may justly entitle us to the appellation of "God's chosen people."

With much respect,
Your friend and fellow citizen,
J. G. JACKSON.

LONDON, September 4.

Extract of a letter from a British naval officer, dated Cadix Bay, 12th Aug.

The siege is carried on very slowly. The French are, either from the want of heavy mortars, or ammunition, very quiet except at night, when they blaze away from Matagorda batteries, to prevent our boats from passing Puntales Point, whither we send them, under cover of night, to the watering place: they unfortunately hit one of our boats a few nights since, and killed two seamen. Puntales and Matagorda are continually amusing each other. The French are every day strengthening the latter place, by the completion of different batteries; and I dare say, when they are all finished, we shall not have much rest from that point. We lie out of shell-range of Matagorda, but not of St. Catharine. The enemy have no mortars at the latter place as yet; otherwise we should not lie so quiet. Our bombs and mortar boats have made several attacks on it; but have not been able to do it much damage: we must either destroy that fort, or be obliged to shift farther out.

The French force here, including a reinforcement of 4,000 that have lately joined, amounts to about 19,000 men, a number not more than a quarter sufficient to reduce Cadix, if the Spaniards here stand true to their cause. We have 8,000 British, 1,500 Portuguese, and 17,000 Spanish regular troops, on the island of Leon, besides their militia, volunteers, and a great many thousand *lockers-on*—in the whole, a number more than sufficient to eat the force opposed to them, but I do not think they are *prime*. General Graham has proposed several times to attack the French in their intrenchments, but the Junta are so timid, they are afraid to try the issue.

The enemy appear to suffer more from the Spanish peasantry than from their regular force, and are more afraid of them. Last week they were obliged to send a large force to escort a courier through the country; the peasants never spare them when they can lay hold of them, which the French know full well.

The fall of this place certainly depends on the success of Massena over lord Wellington (in which case he would be able to detach 30 or 40,000 men here); or the escape of the Toulon fleet; were they to escape the vigilance of Sir Charles Cotton, and come here with troops, I do not think the Spaniards would fire a shot at them! they would be so panic struck, not one would know how to act. There is a very strong French party, still existing here; but, in spite of their influence, we shall get all the Spanish ships away into places of safety; most of them are already gone; and, owing to the great exertions made by our new Admiral, Sir R. Keats, the remainder will be ready to sail this evening; I expect they will sail for England; we furnish an officer and 60 men for each ship, to assist in getting them out.

RUSSIA.

From the German Papers.
ST. PETERSBURG, July 25.

The supplement of the Court Gazette of this day, contains the following intelligence respecting the engagements with the Grand Vizier.

"On the 11th of June, old style, the commander in chief of the forces on the other side of the Danube, attacked, with the army under his command, the troops of the Grand Vizier, who were encamped on the heights of Schumla. After an obstinate resistance, the enemy were driven from the woods and heights, and compelled to retire under the walls of the fortresses, with the loss of three stands of colours.

"On the 12th of June the Turks made a new attempt upon the height, with the greatest part of their force.—Lt. General Lewis formed a grand hollow square on the right; and posted the troops under adjutant gen. Prince Trabezko, in two hollow squares on the left. The enemy consumed the whole of the day in repeated and desperate efforts to break the square on the left, incessantly supporting his troops with fresh reinforcements, and the fire on both sides was tremendous, but the victorious troops of his imperial majesty frustrated these efforts with distinguished gallantry, defeating the enemy, and compelling him to retire within his entrenchments with considerable loss.

"On the 16th of June, major-general Zysrew, pursuant to orders from the commander in chief, had to change the position of the troops belonging to his detachment, to watch not only Wara, but also the coasts of the Black Sea, upon which three of the enemy's vessels of war had arrived. This movement could not be concealed from the enemy. Six thousand of them made a sally from the fortress and furiously attacked our troops, who, however, instantly took up advantageous positions on the heights, and received the enemy with the greatest bravery. This hard-fought action lasted from three in the morning until 11 o'clock; but after the failure of all their attacks, with great loss, the remains of the Turkish hordes betook themselves to flight, in which they again suffered a very considerable loss from our cavalry, who pursued them, and a brisk fire from the fortress, by which they endeavored to prevent the approach of our troops, without any consideration for the safety of their own. Our loss is not yet ascertained; but thanks to the Almighty, it is not great.

"The loss of the enemy in killed was immense, almost the whole of the field of battle being covered with their dead bodies.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Translation from an official publication by the government of Carthage, received at the office of the Federal Gazette.

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF CARTHAGE.

The Supreme Junta of this city, which has been employed the whole of this day, on the communications received by express from the Supreme Junta of Santa Fe; anxiously wishing that the noble and well affected inhabitants of this province should have immediate information of the fatal events which have taken place in the city of Quito, and in order to inspire them with all that indignation and pity, which must alternately affect every mind over whom nature or humanity holds rule, have determined to publish the following documents, in which the horrid barbarities are detailed.

From the government of Santa Fe.

"The hostile preparations with which the despotic government of the Vice-Roy and Audiences have armed themselves against the illustrious city of Quito, have from September last furnished us a foresight of the misfortunes which threatened that city. At the same time that the cities of Santa Fe, Carthage and Socorro were oppressed, with all places which in the least hesitated to offer up that incense and adulation, to which their despots had been for two centuries accustomed.—Did they not insist that we should condemn as crimes the heroic virtue of a Montalar, Quiroga, Morales, Salenas and Larrea? But they failed in their attempts; and from that instant their ferocious souls pledged themselves for the extermination of the fathers of their country, of the upholders of our liberty. Their machinations were discovered in Carthage, and their downfall enforced at Santa Fe. But they shed the blood of our brethren in Pore; the

streets of the town of Socorro were made bloody; and the citizens of Quito were victims to their iniquity.—How dreadful are the expiring struggles of agonizing tyranny! The noble city of Quito hath been witness to its last efforts. They saw their dearest sons, without opposition buried in the dungeons; they saw them butchered remorselessly in the streets. The relation of these events in the following documents will cause this too feeling city to shudder at the atrocities of the 2d of August. But this pain is salutary; it is necessary to imprint on the hearts of Americans a detestation of tyranny.

The noble exertions of the city of Carthage are exhibiting warnings to let slip no opportunity of contributing to the public safety, we are vainly contented with venting ourselves in acclamations of praise. One mean of safety requisite, as well on account of the heinousness of the crimes perpetrated by the Executive of the old government, as because it is the only resource we have against the President of Quito, to prevent the continuance of his hostile acts, lies in securing as hostages the persons of Don Antonio Amar, Don Francisco Herera, Don Joaquin Carrion, Don Manuel Mansilla, whom your Excellency will be pleased to see imprisoned without any communication whatever allowed with them; sequestering whatever property they may have in the province, and holding them amenable to the judgment of this government, which will reciprocally be bound to any measure your excellency may adopt, in proof of the confraternity for the public good; in which we hold ourselves allied with you.—May God preserve your excellency many years.

Dated Santa Fe, 5th Sept. 1810.

(Signed)
DON JOSE MIGUEL PEY,
Vice-President.

To Exemo-President
of the Supreme Junta of Carthage.

A true copy from the originals which the Supreme Junta of Santa Fe sent by express to this province.

Revellio, } Secretaries.
Pinares, }

Carthage, Sept. 15, 1810.

From Popayan, Aug. 10, 1810.

At half an hour after one in the evening of Thursday, 2d of August, about 40 or 50 men imprisoned in the city jail of Quito, under sentence of death, for having borne arms in the revolution of 10th August last, like lions seized upon the keeper and guards of the prison; they wound and slay many; and taking possession of their arms, clothe themselves in the dresses of the slain—then running to the barracks, attack the guards, who were but few, (being dinner hour) are killed; they seize upon their arms, and in a small space of time enter the interior, where they killed captain Limeno, Don Nicolas Galup and Don Joaquin Villaspa; capt. of the battalion, and many of the soldiers. But as these brave youths were not seconded, they were at length overcome and killed. Thus the undertaking remained unaccomplished. The order had previously been given for the execution of every prisoner without exception, and indeed was effected on twenty;—among whom were Don Juan Salinas, Don Juan de Dios Morales, Don Manuel Quiroga, Don Juan Paflo Arenas, Don Rofrio, Don Jose Xavier Ascusubi, Don Nicholas Aquilera, Don Juan de Larrea, &c. The patrols, immediately sallying forth, composed of the Limenian soldiers, on horse and foot, put to death every one they met, men, women and children.

In this confusion, the bishops and priests came out, endeavoring to appease the tumult, which was now rising beyond control. The people being intimidated the town was given up to be sacked by the soldiers; when stores, warehouses and dwellings were emptied. In the house of Don Lewis Ciluentes they obtained 12,000 dollars. The well assorted store of Don Manuel Bonilla was entirely destroyed, as well as those of many others, to the amount of \$250,000. These events took place the same evening.—The city being garrisoned by the artillery and troops, in the night no occurrence took place; but on the following day was published by beat of drum, (as well to restrain the excesses of the troops, who still continued to riot in murders, rapes, and all the horrid outrages of a barbarous soldiery sacking a populous city,) as to give notice that as the said prisoners were the origin of this disorder, they should be pursued with every ex-

ertion to bring them to justice. The people however, continued the cry 'to arms, to arms!' and the country for five miles round rising en masse, the government thought proper to form a junta of the ecclesiastical and secular cabildos, with the assistance of his excellency the bishop. In that junta was resolved on the decree absolving all those incultated, as well for the 10th of August of the last year, as for the present assault; and ordering the troops to retire to Lima. But this last order was not complied with; for on the following day the troops were still combating the people.

The foregoing is a copy of the despatch from Popayan, by Don Carlos Montusar, the 20th of August past.

Torres,
Peneres,
Rocio, Secretaries.
Carthage, Sept. 15, 1810.

WEST FLORIDA DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

From the Natchez Weekly Chronicle.

WEST FLORIDA

We yesterday received by express from our correspondent in West Florida, the following highly interesting communications, which we lose no time in laying before our readers:—

Head-quarters, Fort of Baton Rouge, September 24, 1810.

SIR,

In obedience to the order of the convention bearing date the 22d inst. I directed major Johnson to assemble such of the cavalry as might be ready at hand and march immediately for the Fort of Baton Rouge; I then proceeded to Springfield where I found forty-four of the grenadier company, commanded by Col. Ballenger, waiting the orders of the convention; at one o'clock in the morning of the 23d, we joined major Johnson and capt. Griffith, with 21 of the Bayou Sara cavalry, and five or six other patriotic gentlemen joined us on our march: at four o'clock the same morning, we made the attack. My orders were not to fire till we received a shot from the prison, and to cry out in French and English, "ground your arms and you shall not be hurt;" this order was strictly attended to by the volunteers till we received a discharge of musketry from the guard house where the governor was, which was briskly returned by the volunteers; we received no damage on our part; of the governor's troops, lieutenant Louis Grand Pre was mortally wounded, J. B. Metzger, commandant of artillery, was also wounded, one private was killed and 4 badly wounded; we took 21 prisoners, among whom is colonel Delassus; the rest of the garrison escaped by flight. The magazines, stores &c. found in the garrison have been reported to you by James Neilson, esq. who was appointed for that purpose.

The various and complicated duties devolving on me from the pressing circumstances of the moment forbid a more minute detail. The firmness and moderation of the volunteers who made the attack was fully equal to the best disciplined troops. Whole companies are daily flocking to our standard, and the harmony and patriotism prevailing in the garrison must be highly gratifying to every friend of his country.

Accept for yourself and your body assurances of my high esteem and regard.

(Signed) PHILEMON THOMAS,
Commander in Chief of the Fort of Baton Rouge & its dependencies.

The hon. JOHN RHEA,
President of the Convention of West Florida.

Certified to be a true copy of the original in my office.

(Signed) ANDREW STEELE, Secy

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE PEOPLE OF WEST FLORIDA.

A DECLARATION.

It is known to the world with how much fidelity the good people of this territory have professed and maintained allegiance to their legitimate sovereign while any hope remained of receiving from him protection for their property and lives. Without making any unnecessary innovation in the established principles of the government, we had voluntarily adopted certain regulations in concert with our first magistrate for the express purpose of preserving this territory and showing our attachment to the government which had heretofore protected us. This compact, which was entered into with good faith on our part, will forever remain an honorable testimony of our

upright intentions and inviolable fidelity to our king and parent country, while so much as a shadow of legitimate authority remained to be exercised over us. We sought only a speedy remedy for such evils as seemed to endanger our existence and prosperity, and were encouraged by our governor with solemn promises of assistance and co-operation. But those measures which were intended for our preservation, he has endeavored to pervert into an engine of destruction by encouraging, in the most perfidious manner the violation of ordinances sanctioned and established by himself as the law of the land.

Being thus left without any hope of protection from the mother country, by being betrayed by a magistrate whose duty it was to provide for the safety and tranquility of the people and government committed to his charge, and exposed to all the evils of a state of anarchy, which we have so long endeavored to avert; it becomes our duty to provide for our own security as a free and independent state, absolved from all allegiance to a government which no longer protects us.

We, therefore, the representatives aforesaid, appealing to the Supreme ruler of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do solemnly publish & declare the several districts composing this territory of West Florida to be a free and independent state, and that they have a right to institute for themselves such form of government as they may think conducive to their safety and happiness—to form treaties—to establish commerce—to provide for their common defence, and do all acts which may be of right to be done by a sovereign and independent nation. At the same time declaring all acts within the said territory of West Florida after this date by any tribunal or authorities, not deriving their powers from the people agreeable to the provisions of this convention, to be null and void—and calling upon all foreign nations to respect this our independence, acknowledging our independence, and giving us such aid as may be consistent with the laws and usages of nations.

This declaration made in convention, at the town of Baton Rouge on the 26th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten—We the representatives in the name and on behalf of our constituents do hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to support with our lives and fortunes.

(Signed) John H. Johnson,
John Mills,
John W. Leonard,
William Barrow,
Philp Hicky,
John Morgan,
Edmond Howes,
Thomas Lilley,
William Spillers,
JOHN RHEA, President.
ANDREW STEELE, Secy.

We sincerely hope the intelligence conveyed in the following article is not to be relied on. If it be, the precautions taken by government to prevent the evil will have failed of success, and those concerned in the enterprise may find themselves involved in very serious difficulties.

From the same paper as the above:

P. S. Just as our paper was going to press, we were informed by a gentleman direct from the town of Washington, that his excellency David Holmes, governor of this territory, had received intelligence by an express, that Col. James Callier, of Washington county, with a party of forty or fifty men, had taken possession of the garrison and Spanish settlement on the Mobile. We give this as we received it—we cannot vouch for its authenticity.

From the Aurora of October 25.

We yesterday received the Cadiz Gazette down to the 14th of September, by the brig Female arrived at Baltimore; they contain principally some intercepted correspondence between some French and Spanish persons of distinction.

A letter to the editor, by the same conveyance, states, that great anxiety was felt there for the result of two battles, one expected to be fought in Portugal, the other in Tarragona, between the Spaniards under Gen. O'Donnell, and the French under Gen. Macdonal. The Cortes were collecting at Cadiz, and were to hold their first sitting the 19th Sept. A Spanish frigate had sailed for Carthage to bring members thence. As the British contrived

the dissolution of the supreme junta at Seville, and the regency have not answered all that was expected, some new movement of policy, and some indemnity for British sacrifices, are expected to be demanded; some provinces in America and Cuba particularly. The first step of the Cortes is expected to be a dissolution of the regency, at the head of which is the bishop of Orense; who lately made an unsuccessful attempt to have the junta of Cadiz, elected by the people, placed in a state of arrest.

An action was fought on the 11th of Aug. at Llerena, near the Guadiana; all we could hear of it was that there had been a battle; but we have seen Soult's account of it, in which he states the loss of the Spaniards at 600 killed, 3000 prisoners, and 16 pieces of artillery and 20 standards. The Spaniards were commanded by Romana.

CHARLES-TOWN, November 2.

THE Republicans of Jefferson County are requested to meet at George Hite's Hotel, in Charles-Town, on Tuesday the 13th instant, for the purpose of nominating a proper person to represent this district in the next Congress.

TRUE GROUND.

From the National Intelligencer.

Aware of the situation in which G. Britain would be placed in relation to the U. States by a revocation of the French decrees, and apprehensive that she may be put too manifestly in the wrong, attempts have been made by the federal prints to produce an impression that a bare repeal by Great Britain of her Orders in Council would comprehend such a modification of her unlawful edicts as would come within the meaning of the act of Congress of May last. A slight consideration will show that this impression is founded in error.

The act of Congress requires such a revocation or modification of their edicts by the belligerents as that they shall cease to violate the neutral-commerce of the United States. If we give credit to the letter of the duke of Cadore, as extracted from the British papers, such a revocation by France will have taken place on the 1st of the ensuing month, as is contemplated by our act. If in the same manner the British government does not, within three months thereafter, revoke its edicts violating the neutral commerce of the United States, the non-intercourse act will probably be revived as to that nation. Will the revocation of the Orders in Council be such a modification of the British edicts as that they will cease to violate the neutral-commerce of the United States? By no means, we reply. The British violations of our neutral commerce have not been confined to her orders in Council. To place her on such a footing in relation to our neutral-commerce, as would authorize the Executive to issue his proclamation declaring the fact of her having so modified her edicts as that they have ceased to violate the neutral-commerce of the U. States, she must revoke her blockading proclamations, she has herself declared to be illegal; and as the impression of our seamen is a violation of the maritime rights of the United States, and of course of our neutral-commerce, it appears to us that she might even be required totally to abandon that practice before the provisions of the act of May last could be considered as complied with.

But the federal prints argue that G. Britain never will yield the principle of blockade by proclamation, which they pronounce to be a part of the old maritime law. They seem afraid lest the least measure of justice should be dealt to the U. States by G. Britain; and really, in their zeal for her adherence to injustice, overlook the barriers of truth and trample facts under foot with the greatest indifference. They have undertaken, trusting to the ignorance or short memories of their readers, to state that the U. States have never protested against the principle of paper blockades. We affirm on the contrary that the U. States have never ceased to contend for the true definition of blockade, the legitimacy of which was in 1804 officially acknowledged by the British government, and the violation of it declared to be a grievance. And is this acknowledged grievance that which the federal editors declare G. B. never will abandon? Are her own official acts, disclaiming the principle, held

of no account? Or is the new school of public law, one of whose prominent features is a total disregard of neutral rights, more to their taste? Let them give general publicity to the official document which we published a week ago—let them apprise their readers that the British government in 1804, thro' their minister Mr. Merry, has denied the legality of any blockade, unless in respect to particular ports actually invested, even in which case vessels bound to such ports ought not, they acknowledge to be captured until previously warned not to enter them; let the people know that a violation of this plain principle was acknowledged to be a grievance of which the United States had a right to complain. This simple document, and it is but one of a host of stubborn facts, selected on account of its peculiar application, has put to rout all the forces of those prints, which had usual arrayed themselves in opposition to American rights, and on the side of European domination.—They have not, with but one or two exceptions that we have seen, republished it, and it is probable that they will not, and for the best of reasons, that it falsifies the uniform tenor of their assertions. It ought not here to pass unnoticed that these editors must willfully have abetted injustice and encouraged the instruments of it, for they could not but know of this decision of the British government in 1804, which has been subsequently disregarded in practice.

We apprehend that if it shall appear, when the official accounts shall be received, that the act of France is a bona fide transaction, according to our law G. Britain must revoke her edicts, under whatever name, violating our neutral-commerce, or by the operation of the law we are placed in a state of non-intercourse with her.

There is little doubt but G. Britain will revoke her orders in Council, issued subsequent to the French decrees; but that is not enough. Every violation of neutral right is not an order in council, but it is not therefore the less a violation. If by a pertinacity in adhering to her infractions of national law and neutral rights, she is placed in a state of non-intercourse with us, it will be her own act, deliberately performed, with the law of the U. States before her—a law irrevocable too, because it will have been acted under in relation to one of the belligerents, and could not be repealed without such a breach of good faith as the U. States will not be guilty of, whatever example may have been set by other nations.

From the Watchman.

The following history of the borough of Old Sarum, is extracted from the journal of travels lately published by Mr. Silliman of Connecticut. Americans see in this authentic article an instance of the purity of that stupendous fabric the British constitution, which bestows upon a place, whose existence is only to be traced in a ruined castle, the privilege of the legislature; it denies the privilege of one to two of the most industrious cities in the kingdom, Manchester and Birmingham, containing a population of 200,000 souls. Old Sarum is a specimen of those numerous sources of corruption in G. Britain, emphatically denominated "rotten boroughs"—the representatives from which compose a majority of the house of commons; a herd of venal wretches who sell their consciences to the minister, and like abject spaniels follow his lead, if that should be to the destruction of their country.

"The history of Old Sarum is, briefly, this: Just by the river there is a spacious and lofty hill, which, from the remotest antiquity, was occupied as a military station, and fortified with a strong castle. All the nobles of the realm were summoned to this place, in the reign of the conqueror, to swear fealty to him. The town and cathedral were included within the limits of the fortifications, by which means the clergy & people were continually subjected to the oppressions of the military, and they suffered from the want of water also, for which reasons, about six hundred years ago, they obtained leave from the Pope, to remove and build New Sarum of Salisbury, with the cathedral which is now there.

"From that time Old Sarum declined, and that which was anciently, one of the most splendid and important places in the kingdom, is now a ruin. The remains of the castle and ramparts are still to be seen, and they are so conspicuous and commanding that they struck me with wonder at a considerable distance, and before I knew what

they were. Of the town of Old Sarum, not a single house is left; still the place retains some of its most important privileges, and although no human being inhabits there, it sends two members to parliament. It is said that not long ago, the right of election was vested in a single person: now, I am told, it resides in seven. The election is held in a booth erected for the occasion, beneath a particular tree, which was pointed out to me by some people whom I saw in the fields. Old Sarum lives only in history and sends two members to parliament, but Manchester and Birmingham send none!

A correspondent informs us that Ben-tinck Hastings, a man versed in Mechanics and well known in this state, is a candidate for Bonaparte's premium of 1,000,000 of francs, and has sent on to the Institute at Paris models of his Machinery—so that John Frederick Heinele of Augsburg, will not obtain the boon until it is decided which of the two machines is best for Spinning Flax.

Ral. Reg.

In an advertisement in a Natchez paper we perceive the name of Herman Blannerhasset announced as a trustee of an Academy! Is this to be a school where Burrism is to be taught—where choice spirits are to be educated at a convenient junta-position to the object of their enterprises? If so, as Blannerhasset graduated under so finished a principal, the professorship of treason would properly be bestowed on him.—Seriously, it looks not well to see a man, who so narrowly escaped the punishment due to a partricial crime, selected as one of the conservators of public morals. He ought voluntarily to bury himself and the remembrance of his errors in perpetual exile from the scenes of public life. Nat. In.

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Boydston, Mr. Thomas H. Grady, to Miss Mary Hite, daughter of Mr. Joseph Hite, of this county.

Also, on the same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Price, Mr. William C. Davenport, to Miss Mary Abell, both of this county.

THE subscriber, a practitioner at Law, hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that he has removed from Charles-Town to the town of Smithfield, in said county, where he makes a tender of his professional services. He assures such as may patronize him in the line of his profession, that nothing on his part will be lacking to render them complete satisfaction—he will at all times be present and ready to write all manner of conveyancing, &c.

E. CHRISTIAN,
November 2, 1810.

Public Sale.

WILL be sold, on Saturday the 17th instant, at the subscriber's residence, one mile from the White House Tavern, the following property, viz. horses, milch cows, young cattle, and hogs; a quantity of Indian corn, and a variety of household and kitchen furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JAMES BOWEN,
November 2, 1810.

Trustees Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust given to the subscriber by Peter Cockrell, to indemnify John Cockrell as to certain securityships therein mentioned, I will, at the dwelling house of the said Peter Cockrell, on the 17th instant, sell at public sale, on a credit of three months, taking bond and security from the purchaser, three head of cattle, fifteen sheep, fourteen hogs, a quantity of wheat and rye in the bushel, household and kitchen furniture, &c. &c.

THO. COCKRELL, Trustee.
November 2, 1810.

To be Sold,

ON Tuesday the 13th instant, on a credit until the first day of March next, at captain Geo. Hite's Hotel in Charles Town,

Six Negroes,
belonging to the estate of Wm. Gibbs, deceased.

S. SLAUGHTER, Adm'or.
November 2, 1810.

Writing Paper
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

VOL. III.]

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1810.

[No. 137.

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.

From the National Intelligencer.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. STATES, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the fourth section of the act of Congress, passed on the first day of May, 1810, entitled "An act concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," it is provided "that in case either Great Britain or France shall, before the third of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by proclamation, and if the other nation shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eighteenth sections of the act entitled "An act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies, and for other purposes," shall, from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid, be revived and have full force and effect, so far as relates to the dominions, colonies and dependencies, and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid. And the restrictions imposed by this act shall, from the date of such proclamation, cease and be discontinued in relation to the nation revoking or modifying her edicts in the manner aforesaid."

And whereas it has been officially notified to the President of the United States that the edicts of France violating the neutral commerce of the United States have been so revoked as to cease to have effect on the first of the present month: Now therefore, I, JAMES MADISON, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim that the said edicts of France have been so revoked as that they ceased on the said first day of the present month to violate the neutral commerce of the United States; and that, from the date of these presents, all the restrictions imposed by the aforesaid act shall cease and be discontinued in relation to France and her dependencies.

Great Britain and her dependencies, from and after the said 2d day of Feb. next. Unless therefore you shall be notified that day be officially notified by the department of such revocation or modification, you will, from and after the said day, carry into effect the above mentioned sections, which prohibit both the entrance of British vessels of every description into the harbors and waters of the United States, and the importation into the United States of any article the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, and of any article whatever brought from the said dominions, colonies and dependencies.

I am, respectfully,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ALBERT GALLATIN.
The Collector of the Customs for the district of

"MURDER WILL OUT."

The following is copied from the Philadelphia Freeman's Journal, of the 30th October, 1810.

On the night of Wednesday, August 15, 1792, a Murder, attended with peculiar circumstances of atrocity, was committed on the body of Miss Elizabeth Reeves of this city, aged 17. The sympathy which prevailed throughout the city for the fate of this unfortunate girl, is still fresh in the recollection of many of the citizens. Gov. Mifflin issued a Proclamation offering a reward of 300 dollars for the discovery of the murderers, but without effect. Eighteen years had rolled away, without being able to discover the perpetrators, the whole circumstance was fast consigning to oblivion, and justice was apparently slumbering till the Last of this month, when a bright light shined on this deed, which traced it to a constable in this city, who was committed to jail, after a hearing before the Mayor, charged with strong suspicion of the aforesaid Murder, on the confession of his step mother, then at the point of death. The statement she is said to have made on oath is to the following import:—That on the night on which Elizabeth Reeves was murdered, the accused came to his father's house with his clothes covered with blood, took off his shirt, threw it into a wash tub, and washed the blood off it. That he was for some time afterwards very restless in his sleep, and would often make frightful exclamations.—In the dead of the night, soon after the murder of Miss Reeves, she, the step mother, heard him groan, and went up into his room and asked what was the matter, and he answered, that a young woman had just been in the room with a lighted candle in her hand, that he had his face towards her when she first entered the room, but that he turned his back to her as soon as he saw her.—These, and some other occurrences, had induced her to suspect the accused of the murder, and she could not die in peace without divulging what she knew respecting it. The accused asserts his innocence, and says that he can prove that he was in the state of Virginia at the time Miss Reeves was murdered.—He afterwards admitted that he was home at the time, had read the governor's proclamation offering a reward for the murderer, and did not go to Virginia until the year after.—Another man, who was with the accused at his father's house the night of the murder, and who does not now live in this state, has likewise been accused by the woman, of being concerned with him in the murder, and we understand that a stock buckle, which was found in the hand of the corpse, is marked with the initials of that man's name.

The following circumstantial account of the murder is copied from Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser, and cannot fail to be interesting at this moment. The almost prophetic remark of Capt. Dunlap, that the time would come when the perpetrator of this foul murder, although he should "take refuge in the hollows of the

mountains or in the bottom of the deep abyss, must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living," will strike the reader as singularly emphatical.

From Dunlap's American Daily Advertiser. Saturday, Aug. 18, 1792.

Thursday morning the corpse of a young woman was found in one of the docks near Kensington; an inquest sat upon the body, but we have not yet learnt their verdict. Report is, that they bro't in *Wilful murder by persons unknown*: Of this however, we shall soon be able to lay the particulars before our readers. In the mean while we cannot refrain from communicating such intelligence as has come within the range of our enquiry. Her name is Elizabeth Reeves, about 17 years of age—handsome—apprentice to a mantua maker, and courted by a young tradesman of the vicinity, to whom it was reported she was shortly to be espoused.

In the afternoon of Wednesday after her work was done, she had requested leave of her mistress to take a walk to market, to buy some fruit;—for which purpose she had obtained liberty, and a small sum of money from her mistress—who saw no more of her until yesterday; when, as it has been traced, a boy, being on the fatal wharf at a very early hour, observed a man heaving stones on something, which the boy soon discovered to be the dead body of a man or woman, he could not tell which; that the instant the man saw the boy, he leaped into a bateau, and pushed off a few yards to a shallop, that lay convenient, to which he made fast the bateau, and then boarding the shallop, the latter put off with the tide down the river, which was favourable to the design at this moment.

The body of a female with gold ear rings, and some other marks of respectability, attracted the notice of the citizens, and the noise reached the ears of her mistress, who immediately for the unfortunate girl was taken to her person was soon ascertained. A comb which she wore in her hair was found at some paces distant, lying in contact with a man's black cravat, which has been supposed to belong to—! Humanity forbids our proceeding in this horrid recital,—except to mention, that some officers belonging to the custom house sent off a boat as did several others, after the shallop before mentioned.

Justice Coats took an active part to investigate and discover the perpetrators of this infernal deed—professional persons of both sexes were brought to examine the body, and it was the opinion of the women that the unhappy girl had been—and then murdered!! from the marks of violence on her face and other parts.

Surely the earth and sea combined could not hide a villain of so deep a die as he who could commit a crime like this—Let him take refuge in the hollows of the mountains, or in the bottom of the deep abyss,—he must and will be vomited up again to appease the justice of the virtuous living.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

By the fine ship Caledonia, captain Taylor, 37 days from London, we have received our regular files of London Gazettes to the 13th of September, being six days later than our former advices. Extracts, though not of importance, are given in this day's Gazette. In the Caledonia, came passenger, a gentleman charged with dispatches from Mr. Pinkney, for our government. He was landed at New Castle, on Saturday morning, whence he proceeded to Washington. We do not learn that he is the bearer of any thing of importance.—Nothing is said verbally, nor do the papers furnish any thing on the subject of the repeal of the British orders in council. Our readers will find an article under the London head, relative to the reception experienced by Mr. Powell, in his attempt to enter a French port, in the character of messenger from the American minister at London. One of the London

Deed of Trust.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the subscriber by Francis Tillet, for the purpose of securing the payment of a sum of money due by said Tillet to Theophilus Buckmaster, I will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, on Tuesday the 20th day of November next, A LOT OF GROUND, on which are erected two dwelling houses, situated on Lawrence street, in Charles Town. The sale to take place on the premises, at 11 o'clock.

THOMAS GRIGGS, jr.
October 26.

Estray Mare.

CAME to the subscriber's farm, on the road leading from Charles Town to Harper's Ferry, sometime in September last, a brown Mare, between 13 and 14 hands high, and about 8 or 9 years old—no brand or mark. Appraised to 30 dollars.

JACOB ALLSTADT.
October 12, 1810.

Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will sell on moderate terms, a tract of land adjoining John McPherson's, containing 135 acres.

M. RANSON,
J. B. HENRY.
October 12, 1810.

IN THE Vaccine Institution LOTTERY,

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

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

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

ALSO,
EIGHT PRIZES OF 250 TICKETS EACH.

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

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

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

Tickets in the above Lottery for sale in Charles town, by Dr. SAMUEL J. CRAMER, Messrs. W. W. LANE, and JOHN HENRY, Messrs. —Shepherd's-Town by Dr. JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co., and ROBERT WASHINGTON, and Co.—Harper's Ferry by Dr. CHARLES BROWN, Messrs. R. HUMPHREYS, and THOMAS B. BENNETT, & Co.
June 15, 1810.

Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

HEMP SEED.

The subscriber has for sale 50 bushels good clean Hemp-Seed, of this year's growth.

DAVID MILLER.

Banker's Hill, Berkeley county,
October 12, 1810.

A Choice Parcel OF FRESH FALL & WINTER GOODS JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening, at the subscriber's store, which have been selected with the greatest care from this Fall's importations,

Among which are a variety of Fashionable Cloths and Cassimeres, Prince's and other Cords, Flannels, and Calicoes, Cambrick and Leno Muslins, Irish and German Linens, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES,

All of which have been well bought, and are now offered at cheap rates, for cash, or suitable country produce.—Those persons who wish to purchase cheap goods will find it their interest to call on the subscriber, who has also on hand as usual, PATENT and other MEDICINES, BAR-IRON, BLISTERED and CROWLEY STEEL, and a general assortment of HARD WARE.

WILLOUGHBY W. LANE.
Charles-Town, October 5.

PRIME LEATHER.

THE subscribers inform their customers and the public in general, that they have now ready for sale Prime sole and upper LEATHER, Ditto, Kip, Calf, Hog and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low, on exchange for Hides and Skins of every description.

They have also just received, Shoe Thread and Flax, Home-made Twill'd Bines and Bagging, Ditto Flax and Tow Linen, Ditto Bed Ticking and Cotton Stripe, Cotton Yarn, for Chain and Filling, PAINTS and MEDICINES, Spirits Turpentine and Oil, Bar-Iron and Castings, English and Country Blistered STEEL, Crowley utter, and Ten Plate Stoves, Wrought and Cut NAILS of all sizes, Brass and Iron Wire, Flax Wheel Irons, China, Glass, Queen's Stone, Potter's and Wooden WARE, Together with a large and general assortment of MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

They have on hand, A large number empty tight Liquor Casks. And as usual, An extensive and complete assortment of all which will be sold at cheap rates.

JAMES S. LANE, BROTHER, & Co.
Corner Store, by the Market-House, }
Shepherd's-Town, Sept 14, 1810.

P. S. They again earnestly request all those indebted to the late firm of JAMES and JOHN LANE, to use the present means in their power to discharge their respective balances. And for the convenience of those who have grain to spare, they are hereby informed we will receive it in payment, and allow the market price for the same.—The partnership expired on the 1st of January last, and it is indispensably necessary that every claim should be discharged as speedily as possible, in order that the business may be finally closed.—We hope this notice will be attended to, so as to save both trouble and cost to those concerned, as all delinquents may expect suits.

JAMES S. LANE,
JOHN N. LANE.

Jefferson County, to wit.
September Court, 1810.

Ann Frame, Complainant,
against
Conrad Smith and William Tapsicot, Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Conrad Smith 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 do appear here on the second Tuesday in November next, and answer the bill of the complainant. And it is further ordered, that the defendant Tapsicot do not pay, convey away or secret any monies by him owing to, or goods or effects in his hands belonging to the absent defendant Smith, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, printed in Charles town, for two months successively, and published at the court house door of the said county of Jefferson.

A copy. Teste,
GEO. HITE, CLK.
Sept. 21.

Mill-Creek Fulling Mill.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has taken Adam S. Henshaw's New Fulling Mill, situated on Mill-Creek, one mile from the Stone Tavern, where he is provided with hands to go on with the business extensively. For the convenience of those living at a distance, he has fixed upon Mr. John Roberts's store, on Opeckon, and Mr. Willoughby W. Lane's store, in Charles-Town, for the reception of raw cloth, where he will attend every two weeks to receive and return cloth. Persons are requested to send written directions how they want their cloth dressed. The Carding Machine is in complete order, and will do carding as usual, during the wool season. He still continues to carry on the above business at his own Fulling Mill on Green Spring Run, known by the name of Green Spring Fulling Mill. All work both fine and coarse, left at either of the above Mills, will be done in the best manner, and quick dispatch. With Respect, I am the public's friend,

WILLIAM BAILEY.
Oct. 12, 1810.

Fulling and Dymg.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his former customers for their liberal encouragement, and informs them and the public that he continues to carry on said business in all its various branches, at Carter's Fulling Mill, on Red-Bud Run, five miles from Winchester and near the new Paper Mill, on the Opeckon; having erected a large and commodious mill house, and being furnished with a sufficient number of good hands, an extensive set of tools, and a good assortment of dye stuffs. With all these advantages, together with his experience and strict attention to business, he flatters himself that he will be able to bring said business to as high a point of perfection as any other in this part of the country. For the convenience of those living at a distance, Mr. Henry Haine's tavern in Charles-Town, and Anthony Kurtz's store in Winchester, are appointed, where cloth will be received with written directions, & filled, dyed and dressed as directed, with neatness and dispatch, by

THOMAS CRAWFORD.
October 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be presented to the General Assembly of Virginia, at their next session, praying that honorable body to pass a law granting the holders of lots in the town of Smithfield, Jefferson county, Va. longer time to improve the same.

JESSE STALL.
October 5, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE purchasers at the sale of John Ransburgh's property are informed that their obligations will be due on the 20th instant. They are deposited in the hands of the subscriber, and if not discharged by the 30th instant, they will be put in the hands of proper officers for collection.

JESSE STALL.
October 5, 1810.

Wanted Immediately,

A LAD about 15 or 18 years of age, as an apprentice to the Painting Business. Apply to the subscriber, in Charles-Town.

JAMES WHALEY.
September 20.

20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living in Jefferson county, Virginia, 5 miles from Charles-Town,

A Negro Woman

named DARKEY, aged about thirty-six or thirty-seven, about five feet two or three inches high—she took away with her one striped linsy habit, one striped cotton ditto, and several calico ditto; a snuff coloured cloth cloak, and a Chambray muslin bonnet—has a down look, and raises her hand to her face or picks her fingers when spoken to. Ten Dollars will be paid to any person that will secure her in the county jail, or deliver her to the subscriber, if taken within the county; if taken out of the county, the above reward of Twenty Dollars will be paid by

JAMES HITE.
September 21, 1810.

DRINK TO HER.

[By Thomas Moore, esq.]

DRINK to her, who long Hath waked the poet's sigh,
The girl who gave to song
What gold could never buy!
Oh! woman's heart was made
For minstrel's hands alone,
By other fingers played
It yields not half the tone.
Then here's to her who long Hath waked the poet's sigh,
The girl who gave to song
What gold could never buy.

At Beauty's door of glass
When Wit and Wealth once stood,
They ask'd her "which might pass?"
She answered "he who could."
With golden key Wealth thought
To pass—but 'twould not do;
While Wit a diamond brought,
Which cut his bright way through.
Then here's to her who long Hath waked the poet's sigh,
The girl who gave to song
What gold could never buy.

The love, that seeks a home
Where wealth or grandeur shines,
Is like the gloomy gnome
That dwells in dark gold mines:
But, Oh! a poet's love
Can boast a brighter sphere:
Its native home's above,
Though woman keeps it here.
Then drink to her who long Hath waked the poet's sigh,
The girl who gave to song
What gold could never buy.

From a late London Paper.

Professor Leslie, of Edinburgh, has discovered a new mode of producing artificial cold. Without any expenditure of materials, he can by means of a simple apparatus, in which the action of certain chemical powers are combined, freeze a mass of water, and keep it for an indefinite length of time in a state of ice. In an hour he has thus formed a cake of six inches in diameter, and three quarters of an inch thick; with very little trouble, he can produce a permanent cold of 90 degrees of Fahrenheit, below the temperature of the air, and might easily push it to more than 100 degrees.

FOR SALE,

A valuable tract of Land,

CONTAINING 350 acres, situated in Jefferson county, Va. two miles above Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac river. This tract is very suitable for two small farms, has two improvements upon it, and can be advantageously divided. It will be sold altogether or in separate tracts as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. A lot of 20 acres on the lower corner of the tract having a front of near a hundred poles on the river, and a beautiful never failing spring affording water and fall quite sufficient for a distillery, tannery, &c. &c. will be sold separately if applied for in time. For terms apply to the subscriber living in Shepherd's-Town, who has also for sale, upon moderate terms and easy payments, some unimproved lots and several houses and lots in the aforesaid town. He will also sell an out lot of about 14 acres.

JOHN MORROW.

October 19, 1810.

Caution.

WHEREAS my wife Elizabeth has left my bed and board without any just cause, this is to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debts of her contracting hereafter; and I also forewarn all persons from harbouring her in any manner whatever, as I shall put the law in force to the utmost extent.

HENRY PULSE.

October 6, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A STOUT, HEALTHY

NEGRO WOMAN,

21 years old, and her female child, 9 months old. She is a good washer, and understands plantation work. Apply to the subscriber near Charles-Town.

REBECCA RIDGEWAY.

September 28.

Apprentices Indentures

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.