

By the surrender of the church. It is a vicious principle; it is the cause of all your sorrows; if there had not been a state establishment, there would not have been a Catholic hierarchy; by this incoherent compact between the altar and the throne, infidelity has achieved a more exalted dominion, than by all the sophisms of her philosophy, or all the terrors of her persecution; it makes God's apostle a court appendage, and God himself a court purveyor; it carries the cross upon a chair of state, where, with grace on his brow and pride in his hand, the little puppet monarch of this world's vanity makes Omnipotence a minister to its power, and eternally a pander to its profits.

*Man, proud man, dress in a little brief authority,
Prize such fancied trunks to thy high Heaven,
And do not make thy God thy God.*

"The not a party of it, as you have spurned the temporal interference of the pope, rest the spiritual jurisdiction of the crown. 'Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's'—they are the words of Him from whom the embroiled minister of this day takes his title.

*It does his wealth the simple tent prove,
Of his robes only wealth was placed above;
It does his rank the holy martyr show,
Whose said, sublime distinction was his own.*

But what pretence has England for her interference with your religion? It was the religion of the most glorious era; it was the religion of her most ennobled patriots; it was the religion of the wisdom that framed her constitution; it was the religion of the valor that achieved it; it would have been, to this day, the religion of her empire, had it not been for the lawless act of a murderous sultan. What right has she to suspect your church? When her thousand sects were branding the fragments of their faith against each other, and Christ saw his garment, without a seam, a piece of patch work, for every month he had a new piece of patch work, where her Babel temple rocked at every breath blown against it by the caprices of her Priestests, or her Pates; French proof against the menace of her power, was proof against the perilous injury of her example. But if, as Catholics, you should guard it, the nationalism of your creed, not less as Irishmen should you prize it, the relic of your country.

Deluge after deluge has desolated her provinces; the monuments of art which escaped the barbarism of one invader, fell beneath the more savage civilization of another. Alone amid the ruins of the solitude, your temple stood, rich in the virtue of her saints, cemented by the blood of her martyrs, pouring forth for ages the unbroken cries of her venerable hierarchy, and streaming the mild glories of a Christian galaxy, through the starless winter of the national midnight. Preserve it inviolate; its light is light from Heaven; follow it through all the perils of your journey, and like the fiery pillar of the captive Israel, it will light the desert of your bondage and guide to the land of your liberation.

Henry VIII.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Translated for the N. York Evening Post.

FROM THE PARIS MONITEUR OF

APRIL 20.

MUNICH, April 12.

The king is momentarily expected at his capital. Several gentlemen of his court, who set out before him, have just arrived. It may easily be conceived how eager we have been to collect correct details of what is going on at Vienna, under circumstances so unexpected and extraordinary. One of the gentlemen whose means of information and situation gave him every advantage, furnishes us with the following particulars.

I saw (says he) the Empress Maria Louisa in fine health and spirits; she was at Schoenbrunn, walking in the park with madam Horan, one of her retinue.— Since the Emperor's return to Paris, she excites much curiosity, and the populace of Vienna are incessantly greeting her with shouts of "long life to the Empress of France." Her son was in the palace of Vienna, in the apartments formerly occupied by the King of Wurtemberg.— Madam Soufflor, his governess, and Madam Marchant, his nurse, were with him. His establishment consists of a French maitre d'hotel, a French cook and other domestics attached to his family. The Empress visited him every day, spending two hours with him and two hours at her father's; the rest of the day she stays at Schoenbrunn. Her household always wore the green livery, and nothing had been changed in her establishment.

The Vice Roy had not been able to obtain any thing from the Congress, relating personally to himself, thereby violating in his respect the treaty of Fontainebleau, as it had been done in so many other respects. The Prince at first appeared to be on good terms with the Emperor of Russia, but since Napoleon's return to Paris, Alexander does not see him, and even told him political affairs prevented him from so doing. The Emperor of Russia appears highly exasperated—he declares, on every occasion, that he will have nothing to do with the French; that he despises the Bourbons; that they are a degenerate race; but that he will not consent to let Napoleon reign over France, as his honor is concerned.

In a conversation on this subject before a large party, Madam Bragatou, once conspicuous for her enmity to Napoleon in his prosperity, but since greatly changed and become one of his warmest admirers, using her usual privilege of speaking freely wherever it suited her, replied to the Emperor Alexander—"But, Sir, if you persist in considering this as

an affair of honor with Napoleon, why not send him a challenge at once? From the character he has supported, I have no doubt he will accept it, and then you will have no occasion to march against France, armies of 100,000 men, 10,000 Cossacks and trains of artillery."

Princess Esterhazy and many other ladies present commended the proposal.— Sensible men in Vienna in fact think it ridiculous to march so many armed men when a single individual is merely wanted. These preparations seem to denote that the object of their attack must be more than human.

In several banking houses, I have heard them say, "The Emperor Napoleon has returned, so much the better; he knows how to govern and evidently has the true interests of his people at heart."

It was at first determined to arrest Prince Eugene and send him to the fortress of Comorn, but the Emperor of Russia objected to it—they then required a promise that he would not at least assist Napoleon, which he refused with indignation, and it has been concluded that he should remain, during the passing events, in the castle of Bayreuth. Lord Stewart, one of the English ministers, on the Emperor's return to Paris, hearing a discussion as to his right to violate the treaty of the 11th April, did not hesitate to say, "he had as much right as any of them to violate it," that no engagements had been fulfilled with "him or his family," that he had told them so repeatedly without effect, and as a matter of justice he must say the parties were pretty well matched."

Liberal minds throughout Germany are in general disgusted with the Declaration of the Congress on the 13th March, which is universally circulated and considered as contemptible. The distinction they attempt to make between France and her Emperor, and the answer of Madam Bragatou, is every where repeated and generally approved of. The disposition of the Court of Austria is more moderate. A Mr. Montrose, who escaped from Paris with important dispatches for Talleyrand, did not hesitate to say as well as Count Vincent, Austrian Ambassador at Paris, and Mr. Bombelles, that they were much mistaken if they thought the Emperor was obliged to confine himself to the Thuilleries, as it was evident the whole nation was for him, and nobody else, and that millions of men were ready to support their independence and the man of their choice with their lives.

It is asserted at Vienna that the arch duke Charles refused to take a command. He has certainly said "the danger is not on the side of France, but St. Petersburg. In marching against Napoleon, we evidently march against France.— For how can it be possible that a man who for a year has been loaded with so much abuse, and cried down in many ways, should come as it were alone, and seize upon all France, if the whole nation were not in his favor. I will not interfere in this war; I see nothing in it but inevitable disgrace. Sir, (said he to his brother) hasten to acknowledge your son-in-law—send him his wife and child, and if he ratifies the treaty of Paris, discontinue your warlike preparations. Europe will then be at peace, and you will avoid much misery."

Extracts from the Journal de Paris of the 17th April.

PARIS, APRIL 17.

Yesterday at noon, the firing of a hundred cannon at the hospital of invalids, announced, to the capital, the termination of those civil dissensions which the madness of a few factious individuals were endeavoring to keep alive in some of the departments of the south. The national colors have been displayed at Marseilles and Antibes, and the inhabitants of those two cities at present know how much they have been deceived by men who have always founded their hopes on falsehood and deception.

Thus every thing is now tranquil in France; the citizens are all united under the same laws and under the same banners.

Very soon a constitution which will secure all our rights, and guarantee our independence, will crown every wish of the nation.

The continuance of civil war might lead to the renewal of foreign war; but if the sovereigns of Europe listen to the voice of justice and their own interest, on beholding internal peace re-established in France, they will renounce the impracticable project of imposing upon us by force, a government which knew not how to govern, and a king who knew not how to reign. They are doubtless calumniated in attributing to them intentions so contrary to the rights and the honor of the French people.

The calumniators are certain emigrants

accustomed to endure foreign insolence and disdain, and who always have falsehood in their mouths, and malice in their hearts. In those newspapers which are under their influence, they still threaten the friends of liberty, and the proprietors of national domains. They pour forth the grossest insults against their fellow-citizens. The consciousness of their own weakness, and of the contempt into which they have fallen, will be the torment of their lives.

We are astonished at the rapidity of the movement, which in the south of France, has quieted a sedition which was to overturn the whole country; but why now are we astonished? the count de Lille [Louis XVIII.] had offered a reward for the head of Napoleon; Napoleon had forbidden, by a general order, that any should disturb the retreat of the count de Lille; between assassination and generosity, between the gold which was offered and the disinterestedness of patriotic devotion, would Frenchmen be embarrassed in choosing! The great nation has passed under the government of the emigrants, like the Romans under the *(fourches caudines)*; she was impatient to raise up her head!

Yesterday after the mass, the emperor reviewed in the court yard of the palace of the Thuilleries the twelve legions of the Parisian national guard. During the review, the air resounded with the cries of *vive l'Empereur!* His majesty having afterwards ordered the square to be formed, called the officers of the different legions to him, and informed them that the tri-colored flag was then waving on the walls of Marseilles, of Antibes, &c. as well as upon every other place in the French empire. He adds that very soon five hundred thousand troops of the line would be assembled to repel the aggressions which nations might dare attempt; and that at the same time, four hundred and fifty thousand men of the national guard would cover our frontier. On hearing this happy news, the acclamations recommenced, and followed the emperor even into the palace.

The Emperor has given to the lieutenant-general count Lobau, the command in chief of an army of reserve, which is forming in Paris. The lieutenant-general Nourrit will command the artillery. The lieutenant-generals Morand and Abbe, will each have a command in the body of the army.

The Emperor in appointing M. Haüy an officer of the legion of honor, has given him a testimony of his particular satisfaction in the last work which that learned man has published. H. M. having seen him at the museum of natural history, had the goodness to say to him that he had not an opportunity of reading that excellent book when it first appeared; but that he has perused it in his retreat with much interest.

The Emperor has called to Paris, the lieutenant-general count Delaborde, who commanded the 10th military division at Toulouse. The lieutenant-general count Maurice Mathieu, succeeds him.

The Emperor, we are informed, has just charged the lieutenant-general count Belliard, with an extraordinary mission.

The members of the court of account on the 15th inst. took the oath of fidelity to the Emperor.

The count Miot and Thibaudra have set out in the quality of commissaries of the government, the former for Rochelle, and the latter for Dijon.

About a fortnight ago, his majesty invited near him M. D'Arceet, lately returned from London. H. M. conversed for a long time with this learned chemist, on the application of chemistry to the arts, a very important part of the science, in which all the English admit we are superior to them.

His majesty yesterday reviewed the national guards of Paris, composed of twelve legions, forming 48 battalions.— 16 officers formed a circle, and his majesty addressed them in a speech of the following import:

"Soldiers of the national guard of Paris—I am very glad to see you. I formed you, fifteen months ago, to maintain the public tranquility in the capital, and for its security. You have fulfilled my design. You have poured out your blood in the defence of Paris; and if some hostile troops did enter within your walls, the fault was not yours, but it is to be attributed to treason, and above all to the fatality which was attached to our affairs at that unfortunate period.

"The royal throne was not suitable for France. It gave no surety to the people in relation to their most precious interests. It was imposed upon us by strangers. If it had continued, it would have been a monument of shame and misfortune. I have arrived, armed with the whole power of the people and the army, to cause this blot to disappear, and to re-

store all their celebrity to the honor and glory of France.

Soldiers of the National Guard—This morning the telegraph of Lyons has informed me that the tri-colored flag floats at Antibes and Marseilles. A hundred discharges of cannon, fired upon all our frontiers, will inform the strangers that our civil dissensions are terminated. I say strangers, because we as yet know no enemies. If they collect their troops we will collect ours. Our armies are all composed of brave men who have distinguished themselves in many battles, and who will present to the stranger a frontier of iron; while the numerous battalions of grenadiers, and of chasseurs of the national guard will preserve our frontiers. I will not meddle at all with the affairs of other nations: use to the governments which meddle with ours! Reverse has tempered the character of the French people: it has resumed that youth, that vigor, which for twenty years, astonished Europe.

"Soldiers!—You have been forced to hoist colors proscribed by the nation.— But the national colors were in your hearts. You swear to take them always for the rallying signal and for the defence of the imperial throne, the only and natural guarantee of our rights. You swear never to suffer strangers, in whose houses we have often appeared as their masters, to meddle with our constitutions and our government. You swear, in fact, to sacrifice every thing to the honor and to the independence of France."

"WE SWEAR IT." Such was the unanimous cry of the whole national guard.

This speech was frequently interrupted by marks of the most lively enthusiasm, which had broken forth from the commencement of the review, and which manifested themselves during its whole continuance.

Although the national guard march at a very quick step, it took them two hours to defile before the emperor.

We are assured anew that the king of Naples has beaten the Austrian army at Modena; that he has taken possession of Leghorn, and that general Hephani has been killed. We have not yet received the official account.

It is said that prince Canino is appointed minister of the interior; that M. Carnot takes the office of minister of war, and that Merlin de Douse is appointed minister of justice.

In addition to the lieutenants of police, already appointed, his majesty it is said, is about creating twelve extraordinary lieutenants of police, in different sea ports, and other important cities.

The news from Italy, which mentions the successes of the Neapolitan army, of which we spoke in our paper of yesterday, were reported to M. de Bauffremont, aid-de-camp of the King of Naples. He has assured us that the report was general at Turin, that the king of Naples was arrived at Placenze, after having continually beaten the Austrians from Rimini.

We are assured that he made 15,000 prisoners, among whom is general Nergent, wounded, beaten and taken; that W. Flaugieri, aid of the king, had been killed. The proclamation of the king of Naples, for the independence of Italy, is dated the 30th March.

Vienna April 8.

Official news is this moment received, that the king of Naples has declared for the allies, and that a Neapolitan army of 45,000 men were immediately joining them against Bonaparte.

The high allies have demanded from the French the delivering up of Bonaparte, and also a strong guarantee for the future maintenance of peace and order. In case of refusal, they will march their whole force into France. Spain and Portugal have engaged to send 80,000 men into the field.

Ex-Lieutenant M. Lombard, secretary to the Austrian legation at Paris arrived here. He has not proposals from Bonaparte, who when he sends diplomatic agents, makes seemingly amiable proposals, which however, will be no where attended to.

The publication of the abdication of Maria Louisa, is expected from day to day but has not yet taken place.

It was on the 25th of March that the new definitive treaty of alliance between Austria, Russia, Prussia and G. Britain was signed, in order to put an end as soon as possible to the power of the usurper in France. The treaty of Clamontis is taken as the basis. The number of troops which each of the four united powers engages to bring into the field is fixed at 150,000 men. The Spanish minister has sent to his country the instructions Denmark has likewise acceded to this alliance on condition of the execution of the treaty of Kiel.

The late viceroy of Italy has, they say, entered the service of Russia.

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LONDON, APRIL 12.

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cal circles, that Bonaparte has proposed to our ministers that pursuant to the advice of the council of state, he will accede to the treaty of Paris, and consent to recognize and pay the sums due by the French government to all foreigners since the 1st April, 1814.

The deliberations which are going on at Vienna, keep the nation in great anxiety; but in the present state of affairs we cannot expect, under ten days or three weeks, to know the definitive determination.

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The army of observation, upon Lille consists of 60,000 men. It is divided into two corps, commanded by Count d'Erion and gen. Ralle. In the magazines of the French government there are 350,000 new military muskets & 150,000 of other descriptions. The statement of the levy of the national guards destined to protect the frontiers presents a total of 3,130 battalions, amounting to 2,235,040 men.

THE REPOSITORY.

CHARLES-TOWN, JUNE 15.

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FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

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

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1815.

[No. 376.]

BOSTON, MAY 31.

We learn by the officers of the Constitution, that the United States' sloop of war Wasp, capt. Blake, and an American privateer, (probably the True Blooded Yankee) were blockaded in Pernambuco, (Brazil) the latter end of January last, by the British frigate Doris, 38, and a sloop of war. It affords us great pleasure thus to relieve the anxiety which has been long entertained respecting the safety of this interesting vessel, of which there has not before been any correct information since September last.

The U. States' brig "Boxer, alias Miami," captain Porter, is nearly ready for sea at Chatham.

It is said the U. States' sloop of war Erie, capt. Ridgely, which arrived here yesterday from New York, is to take to the Texel our ambassador to Holland, and his suite.

The frigate Congress, capt. Morris, will, we believe, proceed with the Independence, com. Bainbridge, to the Mediterranean.

St. Louis, April 29.

Traitors.—The undesignated gentry were residents within this and the neighboring territories previous to the war, and always claimed the rights of citizens of the United States, but as soon as war was declared, they to a man took part against us, and were active agents in the British interest in different parts of the Indian country.

Robert Dickson, James Aird, Duncan Graham, Francois Boutillier, Edward La Gouthrie, Brigobis of the Prairie du Chein, Jacob Franks, the brothers Grignons of Greenbay, Joseph La Croix and Lassallier of Millwake, Joseph Bailly and his cousin Barrott of St. Joseph's, Mitchell La Croix, Louis Buisson, Louis Benoit, formerly of Peoria.

It is ascertained that in the unsuccessful attack made by the unfortunate Lieut. M'Nair, four men were killed. M'Nair was wounded and taken prisoner and conveyed two days on his march to Rock river, but being unable to travel was mahaiked. A man was taken up from the river at Carondelet a few days ago was recognized to be one of the four missing of the name of Best.

By late news from Rock river, we learn that the Kickapoo have abandoned the British and demanded peace, agreeably to the treaty. It is further said, that the Sacs, Winabagoes, and Fallsavoias are determined to prosecute the war.

The late attack on the village of Cote Sans Dessein has not been as fatal as was represented by those who escaped the sanguinary affair. Four men were only killed; the inhabitants having taken refuge in the Block houses, were saved by the bold resistance they made to the repeated attacks of the savages. F. Courtole, Esq. was one of the victims, he was literally cut to pieces.

FULTON-THE FIRST.

New York, June 2.

Yesterday was a very auspicious day for the United States. The experiment of moving the new vessel of war by means of steam, has been made in a successful and highly satisfactory manner.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, the Fulton was propelled, by her own steam and machinery, from her moorings, at the wharf, near the Brooklyn ferry, on the east side of the city. HENRY RUTGERS, SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, THOMAS MORRIS, and OLIVER WOLCOTT, esquires, the Commissioners of the navy department, were on board. Mr. Brown, the naval constructor, Mr. Stoudder, the engineer (the successor to Mr. Fulton) and capt. Smith the Inspector, were also in the vessel. A number of scientific and distinguished gentlemen gave their attendance. The wharves were crowded with citizens, anxious to know the result.

She proceeded majestically into the river, though a stiff breeze from the south blew directly ahead. She stemmed the current with perfect ease, as the tide ran a strong ebb. She sailed by the forts and saluted them with her 32 pound guns. Her speed was equal to the most sanguine expectation. She exhibited a novel and sublime spectacle to an admiring people. The intention of the commissioners being solely to try her engineering, no use was made of her sails.

It is now ascertained, by actual experiment, that this grand invention, in war, and the arts, will realise all the hopes of its warmest friends. Our government may be proud that the trial has been made under their auspices.

Our enemies may tremble at the tremendous power thus arrayed against them. Every harbour in the United States has now the means of protecting itself against a stronger maritime force. All the ports of the weaker European nations may, henceforward, secure themselves against the attacks of foes, how formidable soever at sea.

After navigating the bay, and receiving a visit from the officers of the French ship of war, lying at her anchors, the steam frigate came to near the Powleshook ferry, about two o'clock, without having experienced a single unpleasant occurrence.

The only saddening subject of thought was, that the incomparable inventor could not have been present, to have witnessed this noble triumph of his genius and skill.

Millidgeville, March 24.

The British have not evacuated Florida. Col. Nicolls, who commands at Appalachicola, has addressed an insolent letter to the Agent for Indian affairs, stating that according to the treaty of peace he considers the territories of the Creeks to be as they stood before the war; and, arrogating to himself the entire control of the Indians, warns the citizens of the United States from entering the Creek territory, or holding any communication with the Indians there. It is evidently done with the view of deterring the commissioners, who are about to enter on the execution of their duty, from running the boundary line as agreed on last summer between General Jackson and the friendly Creeks. Being guilty of a flagrant violation of the late treaty of peace, Col. Nicolls and his banditti should be instantly driven off at the point of the bayonet.

Notwithstanding the known perfidy of the British, we did not suppose they would so soon have endeavored to re-ignite on our borders the flames of Indian war. Every day's experience, however, confirms the belief that they regarded the late termination of hostilities as nothing more than a truce, a peace of necessity; and, but for the restoration of Bonaparte who will find them amply employed at home for some time to come, would have continued to violate our rights till we should have been again compelled to unsheathe the sword in their defence. It is fortunate a discretionary power was given to the President, of retaining the army according to his present organization until the next session of Congress, if he should conceive it prudent to do so. Orders have been issued from the War Department to the several commandants of posts to retain till further notice, all the troops except those whose term of service expired with the war.

A rupture between G. Britain and Spain is spoken of. The British officers at Appalachicola are told make no secret of the determination of their government to occupy Florida in the course of the ensuing summer—"peaceably if they can—forcibly, if they must." Our government, deeply interested in such an event, should look to it in time. If Spain be disposed to part with Florida the U. S. ought to possess it, cost what it may. It is essential to our western trade. At all events, it is to be avoided, it should not be suffered to pass into the hands of the British.

NORFOLK, June 2.—Yesterday the south wing of the Marine Hospital, Washington Point, caught fire by some accident, and was entirely consumed. Fortunately it rained very hard at intervals while it was on fire, which quenched the flames and prevented them from extending to the main building, which from its contiguity must otherwise have taken fire also. A large number of the citizens of Norfolk, with a laudable alacrity, hastened over to give their assistance, during a heavy shower of rain, but the watery element had kindly interfered and rendered their aid unnecessary. It is a little remarkable that the north wing of this building met a similar fate a few years ago.

The Negro fellow who murdered James Flood, the Constable, was yesterday tried by the Court of this borough, and sentenced to be hanged, on Friday the 14th day of next.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his old customers, and the people generally, that he has just received from Baltimore, a very handsome assortment of GOODS, of the latest importation and fashion, suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell as low as any other in this valley—he deems it unnecessary to make any large or comment on them, as every person wishing to purchase will necessarily view them before hand, and will be enabled to judge of their cheapness, from their respective qualities and price.

CHARLES GIBBS.

Charlestown, June 9.

PRIME WHISKEY.

THE subscriber has on hand at his distillery near Smithfield, a quantity of excellent WHISKEY, distilled from sound grain, free of cockle seed, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

CONRAD KOWNSLAR.

June 8. [3 w.]

Election of Trustees.

AN election will be held at the court house in Charlestown, on Saturday the 17th inst. for the purpose of electing seven fit persons to act as Trustees of the said town. All persons entitled to a vote are requested to attend.

A. DAVENPORT, Sheriff.

June 8.

LEONARD SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has commenced the

Wheel & Chair Making Business, in the house now occupied by Mrs. Brown, where he intends keeping Chairs, ornamented in the neatest manner, and to the satisfaction of all who may please to favor him with their custom. House Painting will be done at the shortest notice.

Charlestown, May 18. [5 w.]

CLOTH MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers are now ready to receive wool at their CLOTH FACTORY, near Bruce's Mill, in Frederick County, Virginia, where the owners can have it manufactured into cloth, or carded into rolls at the customary prices. Those who wish to have their wool made into cloth will please to have it well washed on the Sloop, and put into bales. The fleece to be sent to the factory whole, in order that it may be so assorted by the manufacturers, as to make three qualities of cloth. For every pound of good clean wool, the owner shall receive one yard of full cloth—one third first quality, one third second quality, and one third third quality, at the following prices, viz.—one Dollar per yard for the first quality, seventy five cents per yard for the second quality, and fifty cents per yard for the third quality; and twelve and a half cents for grease for every nine pounds wool so manufactured.

Wool brought for carding must be well picked and washed clean; and for every ten pounds of wool one pound of good clean hogs fat must be brought. Such as bring cloth to full and dye, shall have it done in a workmanlike manner, according to directions (an indigo blue excepted) and at as short notice as possible. Those at a distance will please to leave their raw cloth at Mr. Isaac Lauck's store in Winchester, from whence it will be taken to the factory, and returned when finished; such as bring wool to be manufactured into cloth can have it also left at Mr. Lauck's store if required.

The subscribers having employed the first rate workmen to carry on every branch of Cloth manufacturing, and being provided with every kind of every breadth, they flatter themselves that they will be enabled to render complete satisfaction to all such as may please to favor them with their custom.

It is in—desired necessary here to notice, that broad cloths must pay double the above prices, and will require double the quantity of materials of narrow cloths.

Blankets and flannels will also be manufactured at fair prices.

Such as have Merino wool to manufacture, may kind ourselves in the application at this factory, but the fleeces must not be broke or washed.

The subscribers will purchase wool as soon as they can ascertain what will be fair prices.

JOEL WALD, CHRISTIAN HOLMES.

May 27—61.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the Jail of Jefferson County, Virginia, on the 16th ultimo, a dark mulatto man, who calls himself ROBERT CLARKE, about 5 feet, 3 or 4 inches high, very handsome, and well made—had on committed dark cloth great coat, white waistcoat, blue cloth pants half worn, fur hat, had in his bundle some old brown cloth shoes.

Said negro says he is a free man, and was raised near Frederickburg. The owner, if any, is requested to come and take him away, otherwise he will be disposed of according to law.

J. MCARTNEY, Jailor.

June 1.

More Cheap and New Goods.

JOHN CARLILE, HAS JUST RECEIVED, And now opening, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, and Groceries, CONSISTING OF

British, German, East India and American Manufactures.

All his Foreign Goods are selected from the latest arrivals, and purchased to the best advantage. They will be sold very low for cash.

Near the Market House, Charlestown, May 25, 1815.

EZEKIEL SHOWERS, TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his shop to the house formerly occupied by Mr. Luke Pennington, and next door to Mr. Nadenbousch's Store, enables them to carry on the Dressing business in a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to undersell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

Wagons of every description, Carriage ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Ditto wooden, Barshers, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lashing Hatchets, and Hammer.

Fire-Shovels and Tongs, Harness Traces, and Door Hinges, Shutter hinges, Springs and Hooks.

Any other thing in their way, will be dispatched at the shortest notice.

H. B. GEORGE, Junr.

Alexandria, May 22. [5 w.]

Negro Girl for Sale.

FOR SALE, a valuable Negro Girl, about 18 years of age—she is an excellent cook, washer, and spinner, can knit and sew very well, and is well acquainted with every kind of house work. Enquire at the Printer.

May 25. [3 w.]

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of John Fry, dec'd, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to exhibit the same with proper vouchers, to the subscriber in Smithfield.

HENRY SMITH, Adm'or.

May 25.

Fair Warning.

HAVING repeatedly cautioned the public against trespassing on my farm, which caution they have treated with indifference, I again forbid any persons from passing through my farm, near the town, as I am positively determined to prosecute all such offenders without respect to persons, to the utmost rigor of the law.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

May 18. [3 w.]

100 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 8th of August last, from the undersigned, a likely mulatto fellow, a slave for life, named

PETER,

about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, straight and tolerably well proportioned, not quick in his motions, talks but little, his pronunciation somewhat thick, and his forehead short. He was raised near Fredericktown, in the state of Maryland, was owned some time by capt. Evan Nowland, from whom he was purchased about five years ago, by the undersigned, who has owned him since. He has been accustomed to keeping horses, to waiting and travelling with a single gentleman, and also to waiting in a house. He can dress hair, put razors in a house. He may probably pass himself for a barber. The above reward will be given by the undersigned for said fellow, if secured in some jail, so that he may get him again, and all reasonable costs paid if delivered at this place.

GEORGE W. CAMPBELL, Nashville, (Ten.) April 2.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Negro Man,

About 31 years of age, he is by trade a Tanner, has been working at that business for 12 or 13 years, and is at present engaged at it. Enquire of the Printer.

1 m.

NEW STORE,

IN CHARLES-TOWN.

Robert Worthington,

HAS opened a store in Charlestown, in the house lately occupied by Mr. John Wilson, and nearly opposite to Mr. Samuel Russell's saddle shop, where he intends constantly to keep for sale

On the most liberal terms, a general and extensive assortment of the most useful and fashionable articles, for the comfort of the town and neighborhood.

Charlestown, May 18.

Wm. HARPER, JUN.

APOTHECARY AND DRUGGIST, SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, VA.

Has just established a Drug Store in this place where he intends selling GENUINE DRUGS and MEDICINES, SHOP FURNITURE, SURGEON'S INSTRUMENTS, PATENT MEDICINES, PAINTS, & DYE STUFFS.—With every other article that can be had, as low as they can be purchased in Alexandria. He flatters himself that the quality & low prices of his goods, will be an inducement and advantage for Physicians, Private Families and Country Merchants to deal with him. His stock will be increased in a few days.

May 11.

A Journeyman Millwright

WANTED.

The subscriber will give constant employment and liberal wages to a Journeyman Millwright, who understands his business. He also wants two or three lads of respectable connections, apprentices to the Millwright business.

JACOB FISHER, Charlestown, April 27.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust executed to the undersigned by Ferdinand Fairfax, bearing date upon the 31 day of August 1813, and of record in the office of the County Court of Jefferson County, he will proceed to sell for ready money on the 21st day of June next, if full not upon the 21st day, a tract of land lying & being in the County, known by the name of the Shannon tract, containing by estimation one thousand and six hundred and thirty acres, more or less, and the same land having been conveyed to the undersigned in Trust for the solemnity of Chas. Gibbs. The sale will take place at eleven A.M. on the premises.

THOMAS GINGGS, Trustee.

May 4 1815.

To Farmers.

THE subscribers are happy to acquaint their friends and the public, that the restoration of Peace, enables them to carry on the Dressing business in a much larger scale than any other in the county. Those that wish to purchase any thing in that way, will find it their interest to call on them, next door south of Mr. P. Marmaduke's Store, for such articles as they may want, as they are determined to undersell any other establishment in the county. They will constantly keep on hand

Wagons of every description, Carriage ditto ditto, Ploughs with iron moulds, Ditto wooden, Barshers, Coulters, and Scrapers without stocks, Corn Hoes, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Pitching Axes, Hand Axes, and Mattocks, Shingling Hatchets, Lashing Hatchets, and Hammer.

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THOMAS HAMMOND.

May 18. [3 w.]

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THIS price of the FARMER'S REPOSITORY is Two Dollars a year, one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, and one at the expiration of the year. Distant subscribers will be required to pay the whole in advance. No paper will be discontinued until arrangements are made.

ADVERTISERS not exceeding a square, will be inserted three weeks for one dollar, and 21 cents for every subsequent week, and when not particularly directed to the contrary, will be inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly. Subscribers will receive a reduction of one fourth on their advertisements.

All Communications addressed to the Editor must be post paid.

ARTICLES.

Of Association of the Farmer's, Mechanic's & Merchant's Bank of Jefferson County, Va.

To all to whom these presents may come, or in any wise concern.

BE IT KNOWN, and it is hereby proclaimed, that the Subscribers, associating together have formed a Company, or limited Partnership; and do mutually agree with each other, and hereby declare, that we will, and do hereby agree to conduct the business of the Company under the name and style of the *FARMER'S, MECHANIC'S AND MERCHANT'S BANK OF JEFFERSON COUNTY, VIRGINIA*, and conformably to the rules and regulations hereinafter specified, and we do covenant and agree with each other and declare, that we and all persons, who at any time hereafter may transact business with said Company shall be bound and concluded by these our fundamental articles of association—

Article 1.—The co-partnership shall be and continue for the term of twenty years, from and after the opening of the books of subscription, as hereinafter provided for, and if the charter shall be sooner obtained for a greater or shorter term of years, the proprietors of two-thirds of the capital stock of the company may by their several votes, at a general meeting to be called for that express purpose, dissolve the same at any prior period. Provided that notice of such meeting and its object be published in some paper printed in the District of Columbia, once a week for six months previous thereto—and the President and directors of the company, if so provided, are hereby authorized and it is hereinafter declared, that we and all persons, who at any time hereafter may transact business with said Company shall be bound and concluded by these our fundamental articles of association—

Article 2.—The Capital stock of the company shall consist of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in money of the United States of America, to be divided into five thousand shares of fifty dollars each, two thousand of which shares to be offered for sale on the fourth of July next, in this and the following articles of association, which shall be opened at Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles Town, and the directors of the following thirteen gentlemen, or any four of them, viz. Thomas Dixon, R. C. Lee, Samuel Lewis, John Jones, John Jones, Samuel Russell, Wm. Brown, Elizabeth Johnston, Wm. P. Craighill, Richard Williams, John Talbot, William Ranson, Robert Worthington, and Thomas H. Hammond.

In Shepherd's-Town, on the same day, under the direction of Daniel Morgan, Thos. Swearingen, John T. Cooks, and John Briscoe, jr. or any two of them.

In Smithfield, on the same day under the direction of R. E. Fry, M. Smith, and William P. Flood, or any two of them.

At Harper's Ferry, on the same day, under the direction of Robert Avis, Basil Williamson, and Thomas B. Evans, or any two of them.

The amount of the shares subscribed for shall be paid by the several respective subscribers into the hands of the commissioners aforesaid, in Gold or Silver, or in Notes of some one of the Banks of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware, or the District of Columbia, in the manner following, to wit: Two Dollars and Fifty Cents on each share, to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the next payment to be Seven Dollars and Fifty Cents, the time and place for making such payment to be made known by the President and Directors, appointed as is hereinafter provided, by giving at least ten days notice, in the paper printed in Charlestown, and the residue in such manner as may be required; provided, that no one install more than five dollars on each share; and at least thirty days notice shall be given in the newspaper printed in Charlestown, of the time when such installment shall be required. The remaining three and a half dollars on each share, shall be paid at such time and in such manner as the President and Directors shall direct, and a failure to make punctual payment of the first installment on any share, so to be required or demanded by the President and Directors as aforesaid, shall forfeit the share, and of all that shall be due on the company thereon, and such share shall be sold by the President and Directors for the benefit of the company—but there shall be no forfeiture of the payment of ten dollars on each share, but the amount of such share shall be credited to the stock on its stock until all previous installments are paid up.

Article 3.—The co-partnership shall transact its business in the town of Charlestown, and shall commence its operation as soon after the payment of the first installment as circumstances shall permit.

Article 4.—The Commissioners aforesaid shall open their books at the office aforesaid respectively at 10 o'clock, A. M. and during the same hours at 10 o'clock, P. M. and during the same hours that more than one share shall be taken, and that more than the stipulated number of shares be subscribed, then the Commissioners superintending the books in the town of Charlestown, shall apportion the shares among the subscribers by deducting from the highest subscription, until they are reduced to the proper number; but no person or persons, bodies corporate or otherwise, shall be permitted to subscribe on the first or second day of opening the books, for more than one hundred shares—nor if the commissioners appointed for the town of Charlestown, shall upon information received from the commissioners appointed at the other places, where books are directed to be opened, be satisfied that all the stock be not taken within the three days aforesaid, they may again open the books in Charlestown for one day only, and may permit any person or persons to subscribe for any number of shares until the whole number be taken and not longer. The conditions aforesaid after having decided to whom the shares may belong, will issue receipts to the different stock holders, for the payments received of them at the time of subscribing, which receipts with the original subscription shall be deemed good evidence of the quantity of stock to which each subscriber shall be entitled in this company.

Article 5.—The affairs of the company shall be conducted by thirteen Directors, the President to be chosen from among their number. Five directors and the President shall be competent to the renewal of paper by vote, and in all other cases a majority of the Directors shall be required to transact the business of the company. In case of sickness or necessary absence of the President, the board may appoint one of their number to act as President, during his absence only, and the Directors who are appointed at the first election, which shall take place on the first Tuesday in Aug. next, shall hold their office for one year, and the Directors from and after that period shall be elected for one year by the stockholders for the time being, and each director shall be a stockholder to the amount of twenty shares at least, at the time of his election, and shall cease to be a Director if he should at any time during the year, for which he is elected, amount during the year, for which he is elected, and no director of any other bank shall at the same time be a Director of this bank. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, and the following proportions, that is to say: For one share and not more than two shares one vote; for two and not more than three shares two votes; for three and not more than four shares three votes; for four and not more than five shares four votes; for five and not more than six shares five votes; for six and not more than seven shares six votes; for seven and not more than eight shares seven votes; for eight and not more than nine shares eight votes; for nine and not more than ten shares nine votes; for ten and not more than eleven shares ten votes; for eleven and not more than twelve shares eleven votes; for twelve and not more than thirteen shares twelve votes; for thirteen and not more than fourteen shares thirteen votes; for fourteen and not more than fifteen shares fourteen votes; for fifteen and not more than sixteen shares fifteen votes; for sixteen and not more than seventeen shares sixteen votes; for seventeen and not more than eighteen shares seventeen votes; for eighteen and not more than nineteen shares eighteen votes; for nineteen and not more than twenty shares nineteen votes; for twenty and not more than twenty one shares twenty votes; for twenty one and not more than twenty two shares twenty one votes; for twenty two and not more than twenty three shares twenty two votes; for twenty three and not more than twenty four shares twenty three votes; for twenty four and not more than twenty five shares twenty four votes; for twenty five and not more than twenty six shares twenty five votes; for twenty six and not more than twenty seven shares twenty six votes; for twenty seven and not more than twenty eight shares twenty seven votes; for twenty eight and not more than twenty nine shares twenty eight votes; for twenty nine and not more than thirty shares twenty nine votes; for thirty and not more than thirty one shares thirty votes; for thirty one and not more than thirty two shares thirty one votes; for thirty two and not more than thirty three shares thirty two votes; for thirty three and not more than thirty four shares thirty three votes; for thirty four and not more than thirty five shares thirty four votes; for thirty five and not more than thirty six shares thirty five votes; for thirty six and not more than thirty seven shares thirty six votes; for thirty seven and not more than thirty eight shares thirty seven votes; for thirty eight and not more than thirty nine shares thirty eight votes; for thirty nine and not more than forty shares thirty nine votes; for forty and not more than forty one shares forty votes; for forty one and not more than forty two shares forty one votes; for forty two and not more than forty three shares forty two votes; for forty three and not more than forty four shares forty three votes; for forty four and not more than forty five shares forty four votes; for forty five and not more than forty six shares forty five votes; for forty six and not more than forty seven shares forty six votes; for forty seven and not more than forty eight shares forty seven votes; for forty eight and not more than forty nine shares forty eight votes; for forty nine and not more than fifty shares forty nine votes; for fifty and not more than fifty one shares fifty votes; for fifty one and not more than fifty two shares fifty one votes; for fifty two and not more than fifty three shares fifty two votes; for fifty three and not more than fifty four shares fifty three votes; for fifty four and not more than fifty five shares fifty four votes; for fifty five and not more than fifty six shares fifty five votes; for fifty six and not more than fifty seven shares fifty six votes; for fifty seven and not more than fifty eight shares fifty seven votes; for fifty eight and not more than fifty nine shares fifty eight votes; for fifty nine and not more than sixty shares fifty nine votes; for sixty and not more than sixty one shares sixty votes; for sixty one and not more than sixty two shares sixty one votes; for sixty two and not more than sixty three shares sixty two votes; for sixty three and not more than sixty four shares sixty three votes; for sixty four and not more than sixty five shares sixty four votes; for sixty five and not more than sixty six shares sixty five votes; for sixty six and not more than sixty seven shares sixty six votes; for sixty seven and not more than sixty eight shares sixty seven votes; for sixty eight and not more than sixty nine shares sixty eight votes; for sixty nine and not more than seventy shares sixty nine votes; for seventy and not more than seventy one shares seventy votes; for seventy one and not more than seventy two shares seventy one votes; for seventy two and not more than seventy three shares seventy two votes; for seventy three and not more than seventy four shares seventy three votes; for seventy four and not more than seventy five shares seventy four votes; for seventy five and not more than seventy six shares seventy five votes; for seventy six and not more than seventy seven shares seventy six votes; for seventy seven and not more than seventy eight shares seventy seven votes; for seventy eight and not more than seventy nine shares seventy eight votes; for seventy nine and not more than eighty shares seventy nine votes; for eighty and not more than eighty one shares eighty votes; for eighty one and not more than eighty two shares eighty one votes; for eighty two and not more than eighty three shares eighty two votes; for eighty three and not more than eighty four shares eighty three votes; for eighty four and not more than eighty five shares eighty four votes; for eighty five and not more than eighty six shares eighty five votes; for eighty six and not more than eighty seven shares eighty six votes; for eighty seven and not more than eighty eight shares eighty seven votes; for eighty eight and not more than eighty nine shares eighty eight votes; for eighty nine and not more than ninety shares eighty nine votes; for ninety and not more than ninety one shares ninety votes; for ninety one and not more than ninety two shares ninety one votes; for ninety two and not more than ninety three shares ninety two votes; for ninety three and not more than ninety four shares ninety three votes; for ninety four and not more than ninety five shares ninety four votes; for ninety five and not more than ninety six shares ninety five votes; for ninety six and not more than ninety seven shares ninety six votes; for ninety seven and not more than ninety eight shares ninety seven votes; for ninety eight and not more than ninety nine shares ninety eight votes; for ninety nine and not more than one hundred shares one hundred votes; for one hundred and not more than one hundred one shares one hundred one votes; for one hundred one and not more than one hundred two shares one hundred two votes; for one hundred two and not more than one hundred three shares one hundred three votes; for one hundred three and not more than one hundred four shares one hundred four votes; for one hundred four and not more than one hundred five shares one hundred five votes; for one hundred five and not more than one hundred six shares one hundred six votes; for one hundred six and not more than one hundred seven shares one hundred seven votes; for one hundred seven and not more than one hundred eight shares one hundred eight votes; for one hundred eight and not more than one hundred nine shares one hundred