

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 34.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

GRETNA GREEN.

(From a late London Paper.)

The same revolutionary spirit that overturns empires, has transposed the scene of Hymeneal union from Gretna Green to the adjoining hamlet of Springfield, lately built by Sir J. Maxwell. It seems that the present Landlady of the chief inn, called Gretna Green, (the ancient site on which the matrimonial chains of fugitive lovers had been so securely, though halfly rivetted, by the same workman, for more than half a century) took a moral objection to this mode of proceeding, from the parental distress of those who arrived at her house too late to save their runaway daughters; and therefore she issued a prohibitory order, which has of late been most rigidly complied with:

"That no young travelling couples, driving up the avenue in immoderate haste, should be received under her roof."

The consequence has lately been, that the whole conjugal run from the English road has been to Springfield, where two miserable public houses, the King's Head, and the Maxwell Arms, hold out their opposition signs of reception; to these each of the polyboys of the Bath Inn, and the coffee house at Carlisle, drive in support of adverse interests. Centrally opposite to both dwells Joseph Paisley, the hymeneal priest, formerly a Tobaccoist, but now solely employing his time and talents in the mysteries of his sacred profession. A man named David Longpresumptuously set up against him, a short time since in the vain hope of sharing in the emoluments of this Scottish ritual; but he seldom unites any of those whose hands bring plentiful offerings; Fortune, in all her caprices, still reserves these for Father Paisley, who performs the indissoluble operation, at either public house, in less than one minute, although he invariably drinks a bottle of brandy at one draught in the minute preceding! Scarcely a day passes over his retentive head, it seems, in which he does not inhale a full gallon of this liquid inspiration! He is about sixty-four years of age, more than forty of which have been devoted to this profession. He marries about seventy couple in a year, and from the profuse liberality of fortunate adventures, has frequently received a fee of fifty guineas—yet he humbly goes to the discharge of his pious office with scarcely a shoe on his foot. As to the erudition of this celebrated character, the following certificate of one of his last marriages will sufficiently demonstrate it:

"This to certify all persons who may be concerned, that _____ from the parish of _____ and _____ in England, and both of whom before me declared by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreeable to the Church of England; and therefore giving under my hand this 28th day of June 1808.

JOS. PAISLEY."

A blooming girl of eighteen was lately married, in the neighborhood of Sheffield, in England, to an amorous swain of seventy; and just as the happy pair were leaving the church, the bride whispering in the parson's ear, facetiously observed, "It will not be long, Sir, before I bring him again!"

CHARACTER OF A SOT.

A sot is a silly fellow without brains. His eye sight is best when he is alone blind; for till then he can never see his way home. He is a brewer's pump, to keep the fore cellars dry. He is a good-servener, for he underlands conveying extremely well. Although he scarcely knows what a pulpit is, yet he is a most religious fellow, for the name of God is ever at his tongue's end. He is a camel in his draughts. Terribly afflicted is he with various distempers; being generally seized with the falling sickness at night, accompanied with the dead palsy in his tongue. St. Anthony's fire has visibly scouted in his face, and so terribly does the ague shake his hands, that he cannot lift a full gin glass to his head. In short, while he is alive, he is unworthy any person's notice; and after his death, there is no traces of his memory, but on the chalked panels of atchouses.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 6th of December next, at Mount Zion, about 3 miles from Charlestown, all the personal property of the rev. Christopher Collins, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, farming Utensils, one hundred barrels of Corn, several Negroes, and some Books.—Also, on the Saturday following, will be sold at the farm of the said deceased, on Opeckon, near Mr. Vanmeter's, about 200 barrels of Corn, and some Hay. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence early in the day.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement.

THO. HAMMOND, Adm'r.
October 23, 1808.

An Overseer Wanted.

HAVING been requested by a friend to recommend to him a good Overseer, this advertisement is intended to invite applications from such as can come well recommended for that employment. The place in question is a first rate farm in this valley; and none need apply unless well experienced in the management of Negroes and flock of all kinds.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, Oct. 25, 1808.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office, by the close of next December, if not previously taken up, viz.

A. William Bishop, 2 letters, William Boyd, Miller, Doctor Robert Berkeley, 2; Joseph Banner, Zephaniah Beall.

C. Joseph Cassey, care of Wm. Porterfield, esq. 4; Samuel Chirilly, William G. Cochran.

D. Margaret Dickey, alias Miller, John Daily, Mrs. Hannah Donaldson.

E. Jacob Ellis, James Emberson, Isaac Evans, sen.

F. Samuel Flemming, Cornelius Farrell, esq. near Bath, Jacob Francis, John Fryatt, 2.

G. John Gibson, esq. Berkeley Springs, Charles Golden, near Darksesville, David Griffith, Samuel Gardener.

H. Peter Hout, Reuben Hall, Maj. Hird, Joseph Harris, Sulpher Springs.

K. Adam Kearns, 2.

L. Samuel Lell.

M. Abraham Marlatt, Mrs. Elizabeth McCallister, Samuel McCall, Berkeley Springs, Keady McSarry, Taylor, Redstone Fort, Berkeley county, James Mason.

N. Thomas Noland, 2.

O. Jacob Ott, Buckles Town, 2; Solomon Offord, Darksesville.

R. James Robinson, Mrs. Mary Robeson, Abraham Ruth, Robert Rhea, Mr. Benjamin Rutherford, col. Benjamin Rutherford, Jacob Rees, esq. "intended for the Madison Corresponding Committee."

S. Miss Margaret Stewart, James Sterret, Thomas Sharp, 2, Jonathan Seaman, John A. Smith, esq. attorney at law, "to the particular care of Thomas C. Smith, esq." Peter Searun, Jacob Swilher, Samuel Smith, Miss Charlotte Snider, Phillip Sellers, Martin Smurr, Abraham Schnyder, back creek, Henry Small.

T. William Thompson, miller.

W. Thomas Walley, major Andrew Waggoner, junr.

Y. Miss Mary Young.

Wm. SOMMERVILLE, P. M.

When not otherwise distinguished, Martinsburgh or Berkely county is implied for residence.

Martinsburgh, October 1, 1808.

Charles G. Richter, ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER.

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibbs's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as Ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.

C. G. R.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has commenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charles-Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARK.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Fall Goods.

Willoughby W. Lane,

Has just received a very handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he now offers for sale on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser. He has on hand as usual, a large quantity of

Bar-Iron, Steel, Strap-Iron and Castings,

with a variety of GROCERIES, all of which has been purchased on the best possible terms, and are now on sale at low prices for cash, or to punctual customers at a short credit.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Fulling and Dyeing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlestown, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received at Messrs. Taylor's & Crapper's store in Battletown, which will be attended to every second & fourth Saturday in the month, and returned when dressed. Cash must be paid when the cloth is taken away. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon having their cloth done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

ANDREW ROARK.

September 9, 1808.

Evening School.

THE subscriber has commenced teaching an Evening School, all those who are desirous of learning will come forward as soon as possible.

WILLIAM CORDELL.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

For Sale.

150 lbs. best Peruvian Bark.
50 bottles Castor Oil.
10 gallons Lemon Shrub.
64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by

DAN ANNIN.

Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will please to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's farm near Charlestown, two yearling heifers, one a light brindle, the other dark—ear mark; appraised to nine dollars. Also, a hog, of a sandy colour, with some dark spots, and marked with a piece cut out of the under part of each ear; appraised to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

September 13, 1808.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlestown, on the 1st day of October, which if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A. Mrs. Susan Alexander, Wm. Armstrong, Alexander Straith.

B. Samuel Beacock, Bazil D. Bell, Samuel Bond, Peter Bramhall, Benjamin Beeler.

C. Robert Carter, William P. Craig, Mrs. Fanny Collins, John Clawson, William Cherry, F. Clapper, Henry Crawford, David Cline.

D. Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Langhorn Dade, Valentine Duff, Samuel Davenport.

E. Joseph Edwards, Abraham Eversole, Morgan Eaton.

F. George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Fetter.

G. Travers Glasscock, James Glens, Jason Goings, Henry Gurnhart, John Gardner, Henry W. Gray.

H. Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Elizabeth Hunter, Mary Hains, William H. Harding, Mrs. Juliet Hite, 2 letters, James Hite, John Haynes.

I. William Jones, Robert Johnston.

K. Lucinda Kercheval, John Kennedy, Miss Catharine Craddock.

L. Theo. Lee, John Lock, James Lawrence, Mrs. Charay Lawe, Robert Lucas, Mrs. Esther Lathells, Barnard Luskhart.

M. James McLaughlin, Joseph McEltoth, Samuel Melvin, Francis Moore.

N. Dyanan Negoeccent.

O. Henry O'Neal.

P. William Philips, E. and J. Potters, Ruse Pritchett.

R. Thomas Riley, Andrew Bonomus, Mr. Russell, Samuel Russell, Charles Ridgley.

S. Henry Skaggs, George Sanks, Robert B. Stubblefield, John B. Stubblefield, John Spangler, Jacob Sturdivant, Godfrey Shepherd, North & Smallwood.

T. Christopher Tucker, Aquilla Thomas, 2 letters.

U. Paul Ummeretter.

V. Joseph Vanvacter.

W. Michael Wyson, Thomas W. George Washington, Jacob Wark, Thomas Wilson, Carver Willis.

Y. Elther Young.

J. HUMPHREYS.

Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1808.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers.

RUTLAND, (Ver.) Oct. 20.

A correspondent at Montpelier, has obligingly favored us with the following information from the Vermont legislature.

On Monday last his excellency gov. Tichenor, met both houses of the legislature, and delivered the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

WITH diffidence and solicitude, I accept the invitation of the citizens of Vermont, again to assume the office of their first magistrate: The experience which I have had of its relations and difficulties, and the perplexed and critical situation of our public affairs, cannot but suggest considerations of caution and anxiety, in entering upon the duties and assuming the responsibility, unavoidably attached to so important a station. Believing, at the same time, that every power which a man possesses, ought to be devoted to the interests of his country, I shall enter upon a service, from which experience has shown, that no man can hope to retire, wholly free from censure.

The business, which our constituents have constitutionally assigned to their general assembly, the civil and political interests of the State, are the great objects which will necessarily engage your attention. It cannot be concealed, but that these have been considerably affected by a late law of the United States, and the measures pursued to enforce it. Among a people accustomed to honest industry, and under a government which had ever permitted them freely to dispose of the fruits of their labor, as a natural and unalienable right, it was to be feared, there might exist a strong disposition to evade its restrictions. Nothing but an appeal to their patriotism, and a strong conviction of the utility of the measure, would enforce obedience to a law, which in its operation, blighted the best hopes of the laborer, and destroyed every incentive to useful and honorable enterprise. While, therefore, we regret the stain upon the character of a respectable portion of our citizens, in consequence of the conduct of a few who had violated a law of the general government, suspending our commerce, by an embargo, without limitation; sincerely regret that the law was not accompanied with that evidence of national necessity or utility, which at once would have commanded obedience and respect. We may also as sincerely deplore, that instead of an application in the first instance to the civil authority, it was deemed necessary to have recourse to military aid: And feeling in common with my fellow-citizens, the evils which result from that law, I cannot but hope, that the wisdom of the national legislature, will induce an early repeal of the same. If however, this should not be deemed wise or expedient, I must strongly join the necessity of a quiet submission to the privations and inconveniences that may be experienced, until we are relieved in a constitutional way. Nothing could be more erroneous, dangerous and inconsistent with republican principles than an avowed or hostile opposition to the law. Our duty and our interest, as citizens, are undoubtedly, to obey the laws of our country, and to avoid and discountenance every measure, that tends to impair the majesty of the laws, the authority of the government, or the sacred regard which is due to our federal constitution. To enact wise and just laws, and to elect able and faithful magistrates, are among the most important articles of the business that will demand your attention.—Whenever justice is duly administered and the laws faithfully executed, the public opinion will receive its proper direction, and the public mind and feeling will be composed.

In addition to the customary appointment of civil officers for the ensuing year, it will be your duty to elect a Senator to represent this State in the Congress of the U. S. and to appoint electors of a President and Vice-President of the United States. There can be times, in which the appointment of civil officers is not a matter of the highest consequence, and of sacred importance; but if there was a period that demanded the united wisdom and virtue of the legislature, that period is come. Your duty to yourselves and to your country, now call you to lay aside every party consideration, and exert all your virtue, in the discharge of this duty. Under these impressions I trust, you will, with the most impartial and serious solicitude, enquire for the greatest abilities and virtue, and endeavor to elicit and place them in office. The most likely way to benefit and serve your country is, to give to wisdom and virtue the pre-eminence and direction in your civil councils and public offices.

It was the sentiment and doctrine of the Father of our country, that the best way to preserve peace, was always to be prepared for war. The advice of the venerable Washington, respecting the constant arrangement of the militia, has received additional weight in this State, from the calls that have been made on this class of our citizens, to appear in support of the civil law and power. The promptitude, fidelity and discretion with which they discharged their duty, was honorable to themselves and reputable to the State. At a time when all our foreign relations are marked with uncertainty and danger, can we do better than to review this subject, and to make it a matter of impartial enquiry, what further measures may be of use to improve the state of the militia of this Commonwealth? Human wisdom has not discovered any way to avoid the expense and danger of a standing army, but by giving discipline, activity and legal direction to the militia of a country.

Among the advantages and virtues of a republican government, economy has always been considered as one of the most useful. You are fully sensible, that this should extend to all the branches and articles of the revenue and expenditures; and the more critical and minute your attention shall be, on the subject, the better you will discharge your duty to your constituents. Besides the annual income and expenses of the State, it may be of use to enquire into the advantages and emoluments that have accrued to the State, from the several banks, that have been established by the legislature. When the policy, the operations, and the benefits attending these institutions, are fully understood, you will be able to determine, with more certainty, whether they require any, and what alterations or encouragements.

The State prison, ordered to be erected by the late general assembly, is a matter of much importance to the State. It will probably, be a benefit to this institution, and to the government, to enquire into the state of the buildings; the proceedings of the committee, and the expenditures of money appropriated to that object.

In addition to the ordinary business that may come before you, it may be expedient, to revise our criminal laws; especially, an act entitled "an act for the punishment of high crimes and misdemeanors," as to carry into complete effect, the humane and benevolent intentions of the legislature, in establishing the State prison.

It has been considered the duty of the executive, to lay before the legislature, at their annual session, all communications from the general and State government, which effect us with regard to our internal economy or our relative connexion with the Federal

Union. Such communications, at this eventful crisis, might perhaps, be expected, not only as important in themselves, but as necessary to aid you in your legislative deliberations. But the absence of my predecessor in office, and the circumstance of having received no documents from him, must be my apology for silence on this subject. I shall cordially co-operate with you, gentlemen, in all counsels and measures which can, in any way, be promotive of the true interests of our country; and humbly rely upon a superintending Providence, that all our honest endeavors for the public good, may be crowned with success.

ISAAC TICHENOR.

From the RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

COMMUNICATION.

Premiums are advertised for the following grand discoveries in the Political World.

For a national sponge, intended to wipe out from the pages of History and the memories of Americans, the glorious deeds of the American Revolution, the blood which was shed and the sacrifices which were endured in resisting the tribute and encroachments of Great Britain. The destruction of the Tea at Boston must particularly be obliterated.—It is intended to prepare the American people for a system of commercial taxation on all their exports; and the projector will receive as the reward of his ingenuity, the first year's tribute on Virginia tobacco or S. Carolina cotton.—Proposals to be immediately given in to the British Minister now at Washington.

For the discovery of the best method for laying the atmosphere, and those who breathe it, under contribution.—The British government have nearly succeeded in usurping the dominion over the element of Water, and subjecting every nation, that uses the seas, to tribute.—It is proposed to extend the same ideas of conquest to the element of Air. Projectors will deliver their schemes to the British Board of Admiralty at London. For the author of the best discovery, there will be awarded 100 pictures of his Royal Majesty, set in Gold.

For a political Mirror, in which the people of the U. States shall see the real character of their Statesmen misrepresented and distorted; and seeing which, they must mistake the image for reality. It is required to be one of the virtues of this mirror, that Key should appear in the garb of an American patriot, and Pickering a profound statesman; that the declamation of Randolph should appear of more consequence than the services of Madison; and that the latter should appear weak as an infant, as ignorant of the laws of nations as a Barbarian, and as unfit to hold the office of a Confable.—Proposals to be received at the court of St. James's, and many of the political offices in the U. S.—

For the best Thesis on the subject of political combinations—proving, that when two parties understand each other as to a course of measures, there is no understanding between them; that when there is a co-operation between them, on common grounds, there is no coalition; and that a proposition to conciliate with the federal politicians is the very best way of promoting the union of the Republicans. This dissertation to be received, not a hundred miles from the Capitol of Virginia.—The Prize, a Fool's Cap to embellish the head of the Projector.

Another American vessel, the Comet, with passengers for France, has been brought in a prize by one of our cruisers to Plymouth. This act has taken place in consequence of the orders in council, and as the Fig.

which was brought in some time since with the marquis Yrujo and other passengers, has been within a few days condemned by the admiralty court, the Comet will of course experience the same fate. This sort of condemnation promises completely to reconcile Americans to the existence of the embargo; for they must naturally ask, what would become of their other shipping if permitted to come out?

Lon. Morn. Chron.

Antiquity and security of the Vaccine Disease against the Small Pox, in a letter from Dr. Ricketson of New-York, to Dr. Waterhouse of Cambridge.

"DEAR DOCTOR, "As an instance of the efficacy of the Kine Pox in securing the human constitution against the Small Pox, may be adduced the following case, abstracted from the records of the original Vaccine Pock Institution in London.

Benjamin Jessy, with his son Robert of the Isle of Purbeck, in consequence of an invitation from the above establishment, visited London in 1805, to communicate certain facts relating to the Cow Pock Infection, and affording decisive evidences of his having vaccinated his wife and two sons, in 1774, who were thereby rendered unsusceptible of the small pox, as appeared from the exposure of all the three parties to that disorder frequently during the course of thirty one years, and from the inoculation of the two sons for the small pox afterwards. During their Ray in town, the father was subjected to the trial of inoculation for the cow pock, after the most efficacious mode, and the son submitted publicly to inoculate for the small pox in the most rigorous manner, without either of them being infected.

"He was led to undertake this novel practice in 1774 to counteract the small pox, at that time prevalent where he then resided, knowing the common opinion of the country ever since he was a boy (above 60 years ago), that persons who had gone through the cow pock naturally, i. e. taking it from cows, were unsusceptible of the small pox; by himself being incapable of taking the small pox many years before; from being known many individuals, who the cow pock could not have the small pox excited; from believing that the cow pock was an affection free from danger; and from his opinion, that the cow pock inoculation, by means of avoid grafting various diseases on the human constitution, such as the smallpox, and many bad humors as he called them.

"In confirmation to the above I may add, that several years past, I vaccinated the grand children of a woman from Lareige, who then said that she had taken and passed through the disease in the casual way more than 40 years ago; that she had since been repeatedly inoculated for the small pox, through that disorder without taking it, and considered herself as secure against it as if she had passed through the small pox.

"Withing that his early and persevering exertions to introduce and establish vaccination in America, may be gratefully remembered; that its incalculable value may be duly appreciated, and its benefits extended to every part of the globe, I am, &c.

SH. RICKETSON."

Cherry Neck, 9mo. 15th, 1808.

Journeymen Taylors.

TWO or three good Journeymen Taylors are wanted immediately, to whom liberal wages will be given. AARON CHAMBERS. Charlestown, Nov. 11, 1808.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, November 8.

On motion of Mr. Dawson, it was Resolved, That the several standing committees of the House should be now appointed.

The following gentlemen were then named by the Speaker, on the committee respectively:

Ways and Means. Messrs. G. W. Campbell, W. Allston, Eppes, Smilie, Tallmadge, Fisk, and J. Montgomery.

Commerce & Manufactures. Messrs. Newton, McCreery, Cuts, Dana, Marion, Mumford, and Porter.

Claims. Messrs. Holmes, Pitken, Seaver, Johnson, Humphreys, Brown, and Butler.

Public Lands. Messrs. Jeremiah Morrow, Goodwyn, Russell, Boyd, Ely, Bibbs, and Howard.

District of Columbia. Messrs. Lewis, Van Horn, Southard, Blackledge, Rea, (P.) L. J. Allston, and Wharton.

Revised and Unfinished Business. Messrs. Clopton, Van Rensselaer, and Durell.

Accounts. Messrs. N. R. Moore, Stedman, and Milnor.

The Speaker laid before the House a memorial from the Legislature of the Mississippi Territory, praying an extension of the time of payment for public lands, &c. Referred, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, to the committee of Public Lands.

Wednesday, November 9.

Immediately on meeting the House proceeded in reading of the documents accompanying the President's message; which being concluded,

On motion of Mr. Dawson, they were referred, together with the message, to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

On the question as to the number to be printed, it was moved by Mr. Fisk, and seconded by Mr. Dana, that ten thousand copies be printed. Negatived by a considerable majority.

Five thousand copies were then ordered to be printed.

The House was then cleared and the doors closed for the purpose of reading the confidential part of the President's message.

After the doors were opened, a resolution yesterday laid on the table by Mr. Rhea (T.) for appointing a committee of Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of one member from each State, was taken up and agreed to.

The following gentlemen compose the committee: Messrs. Rhea (T.), Green, Chittenden, Davenport, Stanford, Calhoun, Troup, Desha, Whitehill, Newbold, Verplanck, Rugh, Storer, Jer. Morrow, Goldsborough, A. Wilson, and Wilbour. Adjourned.

Thursday, November 10.

Immediately on the meeting of the House—

Mr. Chittenden said he rose with considerable diffidence to offer to the House a resolution on the subject of the embargo. Having witnessed the feelings heretofore excited by a similar proposition at the last session, he said he would assure gentlemen that he had no object in view but to bring the subject before the House, and excite a fair and liberal discussion. He had hoped that the situation of our affairs would ere this have authorised the removal of the embargo. Disappointed in this, he felt it a duty which he owed to his constituents and to the nation, to endeavor to elicit an expression of the opinion of the House, to prevent ruinous speculations, and to relieve the nation from suspense. The measure had now been in operation 10 or 11 months, and he had not perceived the good effects resulting from it. The importance of this subject, its interesting nature to his constituents, who in addition to the common sufferings, had the extreme mortification of being represented as in a state of insurrection, must be an apology for his coming forward at this early period on the subject of the embargo. He then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act passed at

the last session of Congress, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto," ought to be immediately repealed.

On the question whether the House will agree to consider the resolution, it was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 83—Nays 9.

Mr. Chittenden then moved, that it be referred to the committee of the whole House on the State of the Union, to whom was referred the President's message.

Mr. Macon had no objection to a fair discussion. If the laws were wrong and productive of no beneficial effect, they ought to be repealed. He suggested to the gentleman, however, the propriety of moving a reference to a committee of the whole, other than that on the State of the Union.

Mr. Chittenden so modified his motion, and it was agreed to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole.

On the question for what day it should be the order, Mr. Chittenden moved to-morrow.

Mr. Smilie said, he had no objection to meet this question but not at so early a period. From the general state of our foreign relations, he thought the resolution was ill-timed. What could the gentleman mean by bringing this distinct question now before the House? Does he mean said Mr. S. that we must repeal the whole of the embargo system, and substitute nothing in the room of it? Certainly, if his intention may be judged by the manner in which the subject is brought forward, he means this. If he does, I wish him to come forward and tell us so; tell us that he and his constituents are willing to pay tribute and submit; that they will surrender the independence of their country. To consider this motion now, unless a substitute for the embargo were proposed, Mr. S. said, he could not agree. He therefore moved that he be made the order of the day for Monday week. In the mean time he took it for granted that the President's message would become the subject of consideration, and the House would be prepared to say what course it would pursue.

Mr. W. Allston objected to the mode in which the subject had been now introduced; and suggested that it would have been more respectful to the President first to have considered the message. But since the gentleman had thus brought forward the question of repealing the embargo law, he was ready to meet him on his own ground to-morrow. He trusted it would then be seen in what quarter and from whom the opposition to the execution of the measure had arisen, and the desire for its removal now proceeded.

Mr. Dana presumed the gentleman from Vermont was perfectly competent to shew the motives of his actions and the object he had in view without the assistance of the gentleman from North Carolina. Really commencing the public business in this manner did not bode auspiciously to its progress. As a reason for now bringing this subject forward Mr. D. reminded gentlemen of a fact which in the fullness of their zeal they seemed wholly to have overlooked—that the season was fast approaching when the navigation of the northern portion of the Union would be locked up. If the embargo was to be removed at all, it was of the utmost importance that it should be done promptly; that it should be decided within a fortnight from this time. And whether it should be removed or not, it was of importance to know the opinion of this body. Need gentlemen now be told that in almost all the ports of the Union vessels were preparing for sea? That some had even bent their sails, many having taken cargoes on board? These now remained in a state of suspense, and a state of suspense always gave birth to perpetual speculations. To put a stop to these speculations it was necessary that a decision of the question should be had. How it should be decided at the present time Mr. D. said he did not undertake to say. The people should know, as soon as practicable consistently with the decorum of legislative deliberation, the decision of the House.

As to the question asked by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Smilie)

as to paying tribute, and as to the gentleman who proposed the resolution being willing to pay tribute—if the gentleman wanted to know the spirit of Vermont, Mr. D. referred him to the revolutionary war. Let the gentleman see if, for her numbers, any other State gave the enemy more bloody battles. Let him then suppose the gentleman from Vermont to differ from the mass of his fellow citizens whom he represents. Mr. D. censured these insinuations as indecorous in the extreme.

Mr. Elliot said it might for aught he knew be considered disrespectful to the President to urge the immediate agitation of this momentous question; but if it were so, a forbearance from so doing on that account would be a respect inconsistent with the independence of sentiment which elevates and warms the character of an independent representative of an independent people. He had read somewhere in the works of celebrated newspaper civilians of this country, that "opugnation" or even disrespect were treasonable offences. He hoped no gentleman here meant to advance the doctrine that disrespect partakes of the nature of treason.

Mr. Eppes was willing to vote in favor of the commitment of the motion; but did not wish the delusion under which some portion of the people of the U. S. laboured should longer continue. He wished them to understand what course would be pursued. If said he, it be the opinion of the Representatives of the Nation that the Embargo should be taken off and no other measure substituted, the majority governs in a Republic, and I should with every good citizen submit to its decision; but I should ever feel for the eternal disgrace of that nation of which I should then feel it a misfortune to be a member. As it is my opinion that should the embargo be raised, other measures ought to be adopted, whether I meet with the support of the House or not, I will at least evince to the people whose Representative I am, that I will not submit to British or French tyranny, but hand down to their posterity unimpaired that liberty which their forefathers so nobly achieved.

Mr. E. then proposed the following resolutions, as an amendment to Mr. Chittenden's motion:

Resolved, that from and after the day of next all intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, its Islands and dependencies ought to cease and determine.

Resolved, that from and after the day of next, all intercourse between the United States and France, its islands and dependencies, ought to cease and determine.

Resolved, that provision ought to be made by law for arming and equipping for immediate service thousand militia in addition to the force already authorized by law."

The Speaker informed Mr. Eppes that these could not be received while another question was pending; and Mr. Eppes withdrew them for the present.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Chittenden was then made the order of the day for Monday next; a motion for postponement till Monday week having been negatived.

Execution and evasions of the Embargo laws.

Mr. Elliot offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House of Representatives copies of all instructions which have been transmitted by him to the collectors of the revenue and other officers of the United States, in relation to the execution of the act laying an embargo upon all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary and additional thereto.

On motion of Mr. D. R. Williams the following amendment was added to the end of the resolution:

"Also as far as practicable, the names and places of residence of such persons as have been detected in violating the embargo laws."

After a short discussion, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table till to-morrow.

Non-intercourse resolutions.

Mr. Eppes now moved the resolutions offered above; which were referred

to the committee to whom was referred Mr. Chittenden's resolution. CHAPLAIN.

The house then proceeded to ballot for a Chaplain; and on the second ballot, Mr. Obadiah B. Brown, having a plurality of votes, was declared to be duly elected.

Some minor business having been done, the house adjd. at 2 o'clock.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

British and French Orders and Decrees.

Mr. Burwell offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to lay before this House copies of the act or acts of the Parliament of Great Britain carrying the orders in council of the 11th November, 1807, into effect; and also an act placing the commerce of America in English ports upon a footing of the most favored nation."

Mr. B. said he had never met with the documents here referred to. He thought it very important that they should be before the House and the nation, that they might know precisely the duties imposed upon American commerce; and particularly that they ought to have a copy of the act placing this country on the footing of the most favored nation, that it might be seen, in carrying their own produce to Great Britain, what immense advantage was given to America. If he was not mistaken, such was the advantage that the British merchant might pay double the freight for American produce to be exported in British vessels to England, which an American merchant would, and yet reap double the profit to be made on the same produce, if carried in American vessels. It was in this view he thought the production of these papers important, and to have considerable bearing on the question of our foreign relations, which had been made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. G. W. Campbell said he was willing to see all the acts alluded to; but he believed they were so numerous and so contradictory in their nature, that it would require all the skill and ingenuity of the House to discover the extent of their operation or to define what would be the practice under them.

Mr. Burwell's resolution was adopted without a division; but a short time afterwards rescinded, on Motion of Mr. Macon, seconded by Mr. Quincy, with the consent of Mr. Burwell, and the following resolution adopted, giving more latitude to the call for papers:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before this House copies of all acts, decrees, orders and proclamations affecting the commercial rights of neutral nations, issued or enacted by Great Britain and France, or any belligerent power since the year 1793; and also an act placing the commerce of America in English ports upon a footing of the most favored nation."

In advocating the above resolution, Mr. Quincy expressed his wish to have all these papers, that it might be clearly understood which power had commenced the system of violations of neutral commerce.

In discussing the terms of the resolution Mr. J. G. Jackson took occasion to observe that the precise words were immaterial; for that every edict violated which affected neutral commerce.

Messrs. Burwell and Cuts were appointed a committee to wait on the President with the above resolution.

EMBARGO LAWS.

Mr. J. G. Jackson said, in order to meet the proposition of the gentleman from Vermont (Mr. Chittenden) of yesterday, he would offer to the House these resolutions:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for more effectually carrying into execution the several embargo laws.

Resolved, That no vessel shall be allowed to depart from one port to another of the U. States that does not with her cargo, wholly belong to a citizen or citizens of the United States, and be navigated solely by citizens thereof.

Mr. Jackson said, it was not his purpose now to discuss the propriety of their adoption or the principles contained in them; but he moved for their reference to the same committee to

whom was referred the resolution for repealing the embargo laws, which was agreed to.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On motion of Mr. G. W. Campbell, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, Mr. Macon in the chair.

Mr. Campbell, after observing that it appeared proper, that the several subjects contained in the President's message should be referred to the consideration of committees offered several resolutions to that effect, which were severally agreed to in committee of the whole without a division, and concurred in by the House:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the U. States, as relates to our relations with foreign powers, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to fortifications for the security of the seaport towns and harbors, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our military and naval establishments, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the militia system of the U. States, be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the disposition of the surplusage of our revenue, to improvements of roads, canals, and rivers be referred to a select committee.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the production of these papers important, and to have considerable bearing on the question of our foreign relations, which had been made the order of the day for Monday next.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to our finances, be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Elliot then called up his resolution laid on the table yesterday; but a motion for adjournment being made, was carried 53 to 29: the House adjourned till Monday morning, 11 o'clock.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

On Tuesday and Wednesday no business of importance.

Thursday, November 10.

Mr. Giles offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the several embargo laws, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report, whether any further measures are now necessary to enforce a due observance thereof during their continuance; and also whether any further modification thereof be expedient at this time, and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On making this motion, Mr. Giles observed, that as the resolution he had the honor of moving respecting the embargo laws, was intended only as an enquiry into that subject, which was deemed important by all, and if to be further acted upon, requiring immediate attention; and as it did not commit the Senate upon any point in relation to those laws, he hoped that the committee might be now appointed.

Mr. Goodrich requested that the motion might not be acted upon until to-morrow, to which Mr. Giles agreed.

Mr. Smith, of Md. submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the militia laws of the United States. The Senate have appointed the rev. Mr. Elliott, Chaplain.

Friday, November 11.

Mr. White submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States cause to be laid before the Senate, copies of all the orders and decrees of the belligerent powers of Europe, since 1793, effecting the commercial rights of the United States.

Mr. Hillhouse submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient that the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," and the several acts supplementary thereto, be repealed, and a committee be appointed to prepare and report a bill for that purpose.

Mr. Lloyd submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate, a statement, shewing the number of vessels which have departed from the United States with permission between the 22d of December, 1807, and the 30th of September 1808; specifying the names of the vessels and their cargoes, the size of the vessels, the date of their clearances, the ports or places for which they were defined, and the amount authorised to be brought back to the United States in each of such vessels.

The Senate proceeded to consider the motion submitted yesterday, that a committee be appointed to enquire whether any, and if any, what amendments are necessary to the militia laws of the United States, and having agreed to the same.

Ordered, That Mr. Smith of Maryland, Mr. Sumter and Mr. Bradley be the committee.

The following motion was submitted by Mr. Reed for consideration:

Resolved, That in future the Secretary provide for the use of the Senate stationery of the manufacture of the United States or of some territory thereof.

The Senate took into consideration the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Giles, and agreed to the same, as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to the several embargo laws, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to examine and report, whether any further measures are now necessary to enforce a due observance thereof during their continuance; and also whether any further modification thereof be expedient at this time, and that such committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Ordered, That Mr. Giles, Smith of Maryland, Hillhouse, Bradley and Pope, be the committee.

CHARLES TOWN, November 18.

Virginia Electoral Election.

Table with 3 columns: Name, Mad, Mon, Pnk. Lists candidates like Richmond City, Henrico, Chesterfield, etc.

Washington City, Nov. 11.

The following interesting intelligence received last night, from Montpelier, proves Vermont undaunted and incorruptible.

Extract of a letter, dated Montpelier, November 4, 1808.

"The important question of choosing the Electors was determined this day at 11 o'clock—when

Table with 2 columns: Name, Majority. Lists names like His Excel. Israel Smith, Hon. Jones Galutha, etc.

We are authorised to say that these gentlemen will all vote for Mr. Madison as President.

There are too many proofs any longer to entertain a doubt, but that, should the embargo be much longer continued, England will most severely suffer from a want of several most essential supplies. The whole quantity of cotton on hand, when the last accounts reached us, did not exceed an ordinary consumption of two months; and it was then likewise unequivocally ascertained that her harvest, particularly that of grain, would be unusually scanty.

Preceding the 20th of September there had not been during 30 days one in which it did not rain. The effect of this had been a total destruction of crops in some districts, and generally a very considerable reduction of the harvest calculated upon.

With us, who in all times have considered the advancement of domestic manufactures one of the greatest sources of national prosperity, and guarantees of national independence, it is in the highest degree interesting to notice the handsome and respectable appearance of a large number of the members of Congress in full suits of Homespun. In most instances the cloth is a mixture of wool and cotton, and in some cases equals in appearance foreign fabrics.

THE MEASURE.

When new occasions call for new regulations and new measures, it is natural that a legislative body, composed of a variety of members should not all at once agree upon a point which might satisfy the majority. Ideas spring up in the minds of different persons will naturally vary, and will rest at no precise object until comparison and contrast have purged them of crudities, and designated those which are the most worthy of adoption.

This we take to be the case with the gentlemen of congress with regard to the embargo. They all agree that it is an inconvenient measure; but there is not the same unity of opinion with respect to a substitute in case it is repealed.

Every day sees that if the embargo is raised some other efficient measure must be adopted in its stead. What that measure should be, is a question of importance.

We have heard many things suggested, but nothing determinate. Among others there is one, which in the present fluctuation of sentiment there can be no harm in mentioning. It is, concisely, this: to rescind the embargo with respect to Spain, Portugal, and other friendly powers, and continue it on with respect to Great Britain and France; and in addition to pass an entire non-intercourse law with regard to the British empire.

This proposition, if adopted, will enable the citizens to export their produce, if they choose to run the risk; and it will make our enemies feel the want of our custom.

Monitor.

Philadelphia Nov. 11.

Capt. Bartlett, of the Zebra, from Guadaloupe, (arrived at New-York) informs, that he spoke, on the 30th ult. in lat. 30, 30, long. 71, the brig Harriet, Tash, from Tobago to Boston, 17 days from Spain, who stated that there was an arrival at Tobago in a short passage from Spain, which brought accounts of Murat being killed; and Joseph Bonaparte being taken prisoner by the Spaniards. He also informed, that he spoke to a brig from Martinique, which gave similar information.

From the Salem Gazette.

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN. Yesterday the brig Fox, capt. Thorndike, arrived here from Palermo, last from Algiers. Captain T. brought Gibraltar papers to the 24th of September, but they contain no accounts of Spanish affairs which we have not already had. When he was at Palermo, the news which excited the greatest interest was Murat's being king of Naples. An English ambassador had sailed from thence for Constantinople, and two bomb-ships for Barcelona, to bombard the fortress that commands that place. At Algiers the people were highly animated in the patriot cause, and the name of a Frenchman was detestable to them.

He heard of no recent important event, but they represented that Joseph Bonaparte was surrounded by the Spanish armies, and would be obliged to surrender; by which event they expected to recover their king. The French still maintained the strong fortress of Montjuic, which commands the city of Barcelona, but the Spaniards expected to reduce them. Indeed they did not admit a doubt of success in the complete expulsion of the French from the kingdom. They were anxious to know of the concurrence of the colonies in the patriot cause, that the mines of Mexico might contribute to its support.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

From the Salem Register, Nov. 5.

We have been politely favored with the Gibraltar Gazettes till September 24. They furnish no later occurrences than have been already mentioned, but they supply many late papers which serve to explain more fully past events. From our various sources of information we find that the French emperor perseveres in his design of collecting a great military force in Spain. The French army in the northern part of Spain was preparing for an important action, and the French continued to hold such important positions in Catalonia as promised great assistance to their operations in that quarter. Troops were in motion in the countries allied to France. They were marching for Spain from all their encampments, as they could be spared or replaced, and were crossing the Rhine at different points, and with forced marches. We hear of them from Bavaria, Baden, Wirtemberg and Bamberg, and upon the Rhine at Frankfort and Mentz. They were in motion in Saxony and Westphalia and Italy. Notice is taken of general Dumas as at Paris, and as probably to have a command in Spain. A Paris paper of the 13th September, exhibits a decree for 30,000 additional conscripts to be called out in January next, for the defence of the coast, but that the military forces were to admit no increase of the public burdens or taxes. This report was from count Le Cepede. The English papers say, that the French emperor had commanded into service even the city guards, but not that they had been ordered to march. The avowed motive for preparing a palace for the emperor at Strasbourg was in regard to some affairs of the Rhenish Confederation, and no other purpose has yet been disclosed. A late statement gives to France and its allies 83 millions. A disunion multi-then give the only hopes of Spain. Gen. Danczelsar succeeds Cesar Berthier in the command of the Seven Islands ceded by Russia to France. The English papers insist that hostilities are ready to commence between France and Austria, which the French as strenuously deny.

No circumstances which betray hostile purposes have been announced. The treaty of the king of England with the king of the Two Sicilies was signed at Palermo on the 30th of March, and was to be followed by a commercial treaty. By this, the English have the privileges of the ports of Sicily free of duties, and all prizes taken from the English are prohibited from such ports, and his British majesty obliges himself to defend Messina and Augusta, to pay an annual subsidy of 300,000 pounds, and to comprehend Sicily in the peace whenever made.

From the north we learn that the late Swedish expedition to Finland was to include 25,000 men, making the whole Swedish force in that country 40,000, and they were to land in three divisions. Klingspor the Swedish general, reports a dear bought victory over the Russians at Lappa, and that the Russians were at that time at Salmi. The English had provided gun-boats, such as had been advantageously used on the shores of the Baltic.

An article from Nuremberg informs from some officers of Davoust's army, that they had orders to march for Astracan on the Caspian, and from thence to be transported to Persia and the East Indies. We had already learnt that a great force was collected at Astracan, but that any of the troops would be from France was not insinuated.

FOR SALE.

Two stout, healthy, young Negro Men. Inquire of the printers. Nov. 11, 1808.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 35.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1808. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

To Waggoners.

THE subscriber would hire 7 or 8 waggoners with teams able each to carry thirty hundred weight, to haul ore from the eastern side of the river Shenandoah to Johnson's Furnace on the Monocacy, by the way of Vestal's gap, Waterford, and Noland's Ferry; if they offer immediately.

F. FAIRFAX.

November 11, 1808.

Deed of Trust.

ON Saturday the 26th inst. at the Dry Bridge, near Shannon hill, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, a waggon and team, consisting of three mules and two horses, with the gears complete. Also a valuable Negro Fellow. Said property having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust for the benefit of Robert Whittet.

T. GRIGGS.

Nov. 11, 1808.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a Negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears stinky when spoken to, and has a scar on his left cheek like a burn. Has on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive colored velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run-away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.

November 11, 1808.

Darkesville Felling Mill.

THE subscriber's Felling Mill near Darkesville, is now in complete order for business; he is also furnished with every thing necessary for doing work with neatness and quick dispatch. For the convenience of persons living in the neighborhood of Charlottesville, he has fixed a stand at Messrs. George and Humphrey's store, in Charles Town, where raw cloth will be received and returned when drest. He will attend on Saturday the 12th instant, at the above place, and every other Saturday from that time until the first of April next. A list of his prices for felling mill will be seen at Messrs. Humphrey's store. He desires persons leaving cloth to be dressed, to be particular in giving directions how they want it done.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Fuller.

November 4, 1808.

Sale by Public Vendue.

ON the 25th instant at the farm of the late Magnus Tate, near Charlottesville, will be sold all the personal estate of the said Magnus Tate, consisting of several Slaves, a number of Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn at the heap, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Hay in the stack, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Wm. TATE, Acting Ex'or.

November 3, 1808.

Take Notice.

ALL those who made purchases at the sale of the property of John Dust, deceased, are informed that their notes become due on the 10th instant, when it is expected they will be promptly discharged. All persons having claims against the said deceased are requested to prove their accounts and bring them in immediately, for settlement.

CONROD LEICHLITER, Ex'ors.

VALENTINE DUST,

November 4, 1808.

FOR RENT,

And immediate possession given,

THE TAVERN lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Flagg, deceased, in Charlottesville. The house is large and commodious, with stabling, &c. in good order. For terms apply to Mrs. Flagg, on the premises. Charlottesville, Nov. 4, 1808.

An Overseer Wanted.

HAVING been requested by a friend to recommend to him a good Overseer, this advertisement is intended to invite applications from such as can come well recommended for that employment. The place in question is a first rate farm in this valley; and none need apply unless well experienced in the management of Negroes and flock of all kinds.

F. FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill, Oct. 25, 1808.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 6th of December next, at Mount Zoar, about 3 miles from Charlottesville, all the personal property of the rev. Christopher Collins, deceased, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Hogs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, one hundred barrels of Corn, several Negroes, and some Books. Also, on the Saturday following, will be sold at the farm of the said deceased, on Opeckon, near Mr. Vanmeter's, about 200 barrels of Corn, and some Hay. Nine months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence early in the day.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in for settlement.

THO. HAMMOND, Admin'r.

October 28, 1808.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following will be sent as dead letters to the General Post Office, by the close of next December, if not previously taken up, viz.

B.

William Bishop, 2 letters, William Boyd, miller, Doctor Robert Berkeley, 2; Joseph Bunner, Zephaniah Beall.

C.

Joseph Cassey, care of Wm. Porterfield, esq. 4; Samuel Chrity, William G. Cochran.

D.

Margaret Dickey, alias Millar, John Daily, Mrs. Hannah Donaldson.

E.

Jacob Ellis, James Emberson, Isaac Evans, sen.

F.

Samuel Flemming, Cornelius Farrel, esq. near Bath, Jacob French, John Fryatt, 2.

G.

John Gibson, esq. Berkeley Springs, Charles Golden, near Darkesville, David Griffith, Samuel Gardener.

H.

Peter Hout, Reuben Hall, Maj. Hird, Joseph Harris, Sulpher Springs.

K.

Adam Kearns, 2.

L.

Samuel Lell.

M.

Abraham Marlatt, Mrs. Elizabeth M'Calliter, Samuel M'Call, Berkeley Springs, Keady M'Sarry, taylor, Redstone Fort, Berkeley county, James Mason.

N.

Thomas Noland, 2.

O.

Jacob Ott, Buckles Town, 2; Solomon Offord, Darkesville.

R.

James Robinson, Mrs. Mary Robeson, Abraham Ruth, Robert Rhea, Mr. Benjamin Rutherford, col. Benjamin Rutherford, Jacob Rees, esq. "intended for the Madison Corresponding Committee."

S.

Miss Margaret Stewart, James Sterret, Thomas Sharp, 2, Jonathan Seaman, John A. Smith, esq. attorney at law, "to the particular care of Thomas C. Smith, esq." Peter Seaburn, Jacob Swilher, Samuel Smith, Miss Charlotte Strider, Phillip Sellers, Martin Smurr, Abraham Schnyder, back creek, Henry Small.

T.

William Thompson, miller.

V.

Thomas Walley, major Andrew Waggoner, junr.

Y.

Miss Mary Young. Wm. SOMMERVILLE, p. M. When not otherwise distinguished, Martinsburgh or Berkeley county is implied for residence. Martinsburgh, October 1, 1808.

Fall Goods.

Willoughby W. Lane,

Has just received a very handsome assortment of

Fall and Winter Goods,

which he now offers for sale on terms that will be pleasing to the purchaser. He has on hand as usual, a large quantity of

Bar-Iron, Steel, Strap-Iron and Castings,

with a variety of GROCERIES, all of which has been purchased on the best possible terms, and are now on sale at low prices for cash, or to punctual customers at a fair credit. Charlottesville, October 21, 1808.

Charles G. Richter,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant.

C. G. R.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a store by Davenport and Willet, in Charlottesville. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Spriqs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARK.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Evening School.

THE subscriber has commenced teaching an Evening School; all those who are desirous of learning will come forward as soon as possible.

WILLIAM CORDELL.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Fulling and Dyeing.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has rented Mr. Benjamin Beeler's Fulling Mill, three miles from Charlottesville, Jefferson county, where he intends to carry on the above business in all its various branches. For the convenience of those living at a distance, cloth will be received and returned when drest. He will attend in Battletown, which will be attended to every second & fourth Saturday in the month, and returned when drest, Cash must be paid when the cloth is taken away. All those who may please to favor him with their custom, may depend upon, having their cloth done in the best and neatest manner, and on the shortest notice.

ANDREW ROARK.

September 9, 1808.

For Sale.

160 lbs. best Peruvian Bark. 50 bottles Castor Oil. 10 gallons Lemon Shrub. 64 do. Flaxseed Oil.

An assortment of patent and other medicines, which will be sold low, for CASH only, by

DAN. ANNIN.

Charlestown, August 1, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

ESTRAYS.

CAME to the subscriber's farm near Charlottesville, two yearling heifers, one a light brindle, the other dark—no ear mark; appraised to nine dollars. Also, a hog, of a sandy colour, with some dark spots, and marked with a piece cut out of the under part of each ear; appraised to one dollar and twenty-five cents.

THOMAS HAMMOND.

September 13, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Wm. Tate's, where he will be happy to serve all those who may please to favour him with their custom. Ladies riding dresses made in any fashion desired. Charlottesville, Oct. 28, 1808.

A List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office, Charlottesville, on the 1st day of October, which if not taken up before the first day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

A.

Mrs. Susan Alexander, Wm. Armstrong, Alexander Straith.

B.

Samuel Beacock, Bazil D. Beall, Samuel Bond, Peter Bramhall, Benjamin Beeler.

C.

Robert Carter, William P. Craghill, Mrs. Fanny Collins, John Clawson, William Cherry, F. Clapper, Henry Crawford, David Cliné.

D.

Richard Duffield, James Dorsey, Langhorn Dade, Valentine Duff, Samuel Davenport.

E.

Joseph Edwards, Abraham Eversole, Morgan Eaton.

F.

George Fetter, Miss Mary Ann Forrest.

G.

Travers Glasscock, James Glenn, Jason Goings, Henry Garnhart, John Gardner, Henry W. Gray.

H.

Morgan Heaton, Mary Harris, Elizabeth Hunter, Mary Hains, William H. Harding, Mrs. Juliet Hite, 2 letters, James Hite, John Haynes.

I.

William Jones, Robert Johnston.

K.

Lucinda Kercheval, John Kennedy, Miss Catharine Craddock.

L.

Theo. Lee, John Lock, James Lawrence, Mrs. Charay Lawe, Robert Lucas, Mrs. Esther Lathells, Barnard Linkhart.

M.

James M'Laughlin, Joseph M'Intosh, Samuel Melvin, Francis Moore.

N.

Dysan Negocient.

O.

Henry O'Neal.

P.

William Philips, E. and J. Potter, Ruse Pritchett.

R.

Thomas Riley, Andrew Ronomus, Mr. Russell, Samuel Russell, Charles Ridgley.

S.

Henry Skaggs, George Sanks, Robert B. Stubblefield, John B. Stubblefield, John Spangler, Jacob Strider, Godfrey Shepherd, North & Smallwood.

T.

Christopher Tucker, Aquilla Thomas, 2 letters.

U.

Paul Ummeracker.

V.

Joseph Vanvaeter.

W.

Michael Wyson, Thomas Webb, George Washington, Jacob Wark, Thomas Wilson, Carver Willis.

Y.

Esther Young. J. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Oct. 1, 1808.

CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers.

DOCTOR CRAMER,

ERNESTLY requests, that all those who are in his debt, will discharge their accounts as soon as possible. Should it not be convenient for them to make payment in cash; bonds, or notes will be very acceptable. November 25, 1808.

Deed of Trust.

ON Saturday the 26th inst. at the Dry Bridge, near Shannon hill, the subscriber will sell to the highest bidder, for cash, a waggon and team, consisting of three mules and two horses, with the gears complete. Also a valuable Negro Fellow. Said property having been conveyed to the subscriber in trust for the benefit of Robert Whittet.

T. GRIGGS.

Nov. 11, 1808.

Sale by Public Vendue.

ON the 25th instant at the farm of the late Magnus Tate, near Charlottesville, will be sold all the personal estate of the said Magnus Tate, consisting of several Slaves, a number of Horses, horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture, Corn at the heap, Wheat, Rye, Oats and Hay in the stack, Farming Utensils, &c. &c. A credit of twelve months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

Wm. TATE, Acting Ex'or.

November 3, 1808.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a Negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears stinky when spoken to, and has a scar on his left cheek like a burn. Has on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive colored velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been run-away ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.

Wm. MALIN, Jailor.

November 11, 1808.

Darkesville Felling Mill.

THE subscriber's Felling Mill near Darkesville, is now in complete order for business; he is also furnished with every thing necessary for doing work with neatness and quick dispatch. For the convenience of persons living in the neighborhood of Charlottesville, he has fixed a stand at Messrs. George and John Humphrey's store, in Charles Town, where raw cloth will be received and returned when drest. He will attend on Saturday the 12th instant, at the above place, and every other Saturday from that time until the first of April next. A list of his prices for felling mill will be seen at Messrs. Humphrey's store. He desires persons leaving cloth to be dressed, to be particular in giving directions how they want it done.

JONA. WICKERSHAM.

Fuller.

November 4, 1808.

Evening School.

THE subscriber has commenced teaching an Evening School; all those who are desirous of learning will come forward as soon as possible.

WILLIAM CORDELL.

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Message of the 8th of Nov. 1808.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Armstrong to the Secretary of State, dated Bourbon? Archambault, 28th Aug. 1808.

"Since my arrival at this place I have been honored by the receipt of your dispatch of the 21st ult. and would immediately return to Paris to renew my discussions with M. de Champagny either personally, as you suggest, or by writing, had I not the most solemn conviction that any new experiment made at the present moment in either form and of official character, would certainly be useless and probably injurious."

From Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Canning.

Great Cumberland Place, Aug. 23d, 1808.

SIR,

I have had the honor in consequence of the orders of the President, to recall your attention, in the course of several recent interviews, to the British order in council of the 7th of January & 11th of November, 1807, and to the various other orders founded upon or in execution of them; and I now take the liberty to renew, in the mode which I have underlined to be indispensable, my intances on that subject.

I need scarcely remind you, sir, that the government of the United States has never ceased to consider these orders as violating its rights, and affecting most detrimentally its interests, upon grounds wholly inadmissible both in principle and fact.

The letters of Mr. Madison to Mr. Erskine, of the 20th and 29th of March, 1807, produced by the official communication of that minister of the order of the 7th of January, and the answer of Mr. Madison of the 25th of March, 1808, to a like communication of the order of the 11th of Nov. contained the most direct remonstrances against the system which these orders introduce and execute, and expressed the confident expectation of the president that it would not be persisted in.

That expectation has not yet been fulfilled, but it has notwithstanding not been relinquished. The president is still persuaded that a successful result will result from a careful perusal by his majesty's government, made in the spirit of moderation and equity, of the facts and considerations which belong to the occasion.

It is not my purpose to recapitulate in this note the statements and reasonings contained in the above mentioned letters of Mr. Madison, in support of the claim of the government of the United States, that the British orders be revoked. I content myself with referring to those letters for proofs which it is not necessary to repeat, and for arguments which I could not hope to improve.

But there are explanations which those letters do not contain, and which it is proper for me now to make. Even these, however, may be very briefly given, since you have already been made acquainted, in our late conversations, with all their bearings and details.

These explanations go to show that, while every motive of justice conspires to produce a disposition to recall the orders of which my government complain, it is become apparent that even their professed object will be best attained by their revocation.

I had the honor to state to you, that it was the intention of the president, in case Great Britain repealed her orders, as regarded the United States, to exercise the power vested in him by the act of the last session of congress entitled, "An act to authorize the president of the United States, under certain conditions, to suspend the operation of the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and har-

bours of the United States, and the several supplementary acts thereto," by suspending the embargo law and its supplements, as regards Great Britain.

I am authorized to give you this assurance in the most formal manner, and I trust that upon impartial enquiry, it will be found to leave no inducement to perseverance in the British orders, while it creates the most powerful inducements of equity and policy to abandon them.

On the score of justice it does not seem possible to mistake the footing upon which this overture places the subject; and I venture to believe that in any other view there is as little room for doubt.

If, as I propose, your orders should be rescinded as to the United States, and our embargo rescinded as to Great Britain, the effects of these concurrent acts will be that the commercial intercourse of the two countries will be immediately resumed; while, if France should adhere to maxims and conduct derogatory to the neutral rights of the United States, the embargo continuing as to her, will take the place of your orders, and lead, with an efficacy not only equal to theirs but probably much greater, to all the consequences that ought to result from them.

On the other hand, if France should concur in respecting those rights, and commerce should thus regain its fair immunities, and the law of nations its full dominion, all the alleged purposes of the British orders will have been at once fulfilled.

If I forbear to pursue these ideas through all the illustrations of which they are susceptible, it is because the personal conferences to which I have before alluded, as well as the obvious nature of the ideas themselves, render it unnecessary.

I cannot conclude this note without expressing my sincere wish that what I have now suggested in conformity with the liberal sentiments and enlightened views of the president, may contribute, not only to remove the more immediate obstacles to the ordinary intercourse of trade between your country and mine, in a manner consistent with the honor of both, but to prepare the way for a satisfactory adjustment of every question important to their future friendship.

I have the honor to be,

With the highest consideration,

SIR,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

(Signed) Wm. PINKNEY.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Pinkney to Mr. Madison.

LONDON, Sept. 24, 1808.

SIR,

I am now enabled to transmit to you a copy of Mr. Canning's answer, received only last night, to my note of the 22d of August.

I regret extremely that the views which I have been instructed to lay before this government have not been met by it as I had at first been led to expect. The overture cannot fail, however, to place in a strong light the just and liberal sentiments by which our government is animated, and in other respects to be useful and honorable to our country.

From Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney.

Foreign Office, Sept. 23, 1808.

The undersigned, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, had the honor to receive the official letter addressed to