

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 43.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

(Continued from 1st page.)

and their property from the ruin which hung over them. A declaration of war, considering the ascendancy of the British navy, instead of preventing, would have hastened that ruin. To have carried on our commerce, subject to the capture and confiscation of those edicts and orders, would have been to have made that ruin certain. To have turned our trade into the channels pursued out by G. Britain, and to have pursued it on the conditions prescribed by her, would have been to return, with our eyes open—to the degrading state of colonial vassalage. To have accepted the protection of either France or England would have been to trundle to an aggressor, to have been precipitated at once into the wars of Europe, which if we survived, we might have had the consolation, at the end of it, to find ourselves French or British provinces. Under these circumstances, your committee believe that the administration of the U. States advised the only measure of redress, compatible with our honor.— They advised the embargo, and it met the approbation of congress, as it had done, under similar circumstances, during the administration of Gen. Washington. As a measure of precaution, it has been completely successful. If it has failed, in any degree, as a measure of constraint, your committee believe that it is not because our enemies have not felt its force, but because they believe we have felt it too sensibly; because the unfortunate opposition with which the measure has met in some parts of the union, has inspired them with the fallacious hope that we, ourselves, either could not or would not bear its privations. Your committee entertain a firm persuasion that those of our citizens who, from the dictates of their judgment and a sense of duty, have written or spoken against this measure, will themselves regret the opposition, when they see the manner in which it has been seized, and the insulting light in which it has been viewed by the British governor of Canada and the British prime minister. The first, by inviting the citizens of this country to a breach of the embargo, and promising them the protection of the British government, has evinced his impression, that the opposition made to that measure did not proceed from objections to its policy, but from hostility to our own government and attachment to that of G. Britain. He would not otherwise have dared so openly to make a discrimination between the people of this country and their government, and insult them by a tender of British protection in violating the laws of the government of their choice.

The British minister, George Canning, in his letter of September 25d, 1808, to Mr. Pinkney, repeats the indignity in terms still more offensive.— He tendered the sympathies of his Gracious Majesty to the people of the U. States, and, in effect, expresses his willingness to interpose, in any manner, in his power, for their relief, even if it should be by placing the British fleet between them and their government.— It is believed that there is no man in whose bosom the spirit of an American resides, who can read and compare the Canadian address and ministerial letter, without remembering that although there is an ocean between us and G. Britain, there is none between us and Canada. As to the preciousness of his majesty, we have had sensible experience of that, from the year 1763 down to the present day. We desire no more of it. We have no reason to be solicitous for any farther connexion with a Prince, in whose vocabulary friendship and hostility mean the same things: as to his friendship, it is written in the plunder of our property and the blood of our citizens.

The construction placed by the British governor and minister on the opposition made to the embargo in this country, is one which we should all feel an interest in repelling. It contains an insult the most direct and poignant not only to those citizens who have made the opposition, but to the country to which they belong. It is, in effect, saying to them, that his Gracious Majesty regards them as his subjects, and will suffer them to return to their allegiance as soon as they

please; and this insolent overture is addressed to American Citizens: as addressed to them, at a time too, when the bones of those who fell in the war of our revolution, are still bleaching on our fields, and warriors live, who still recount to us the incidents of each battle.

To return to the Embargo.—Your committee believe that its privations in this state, at least, have been borne with a firmness worthy of the patriots of '76. And they cannot forbear the expression of the hope that the very prompt manner in which Congress has determined to continue it, with the addition of non intercourse, with the offending powers, will dissipate the delusion under which they seem to have labored, in regard to the liability of the union of these states, and the firmness of the people who inhabit them.— We will convince them that, however distinguished by shades of political difference, the people of the U. States are but as one man in repelling and punishing foreign aggressions, from whatever quarter they may come.

Your committee have thought it expedient, thus briefly, to bring together, to the recollection of the house, the most prominent features of that system of oppression, which France and G. Britain have practised upon us; in order to show that it is a system which involves the prostration of our most sacred rights, and if permitted to go on, the final subjugation of our country.— Your committee cannot without the expression of the sentiment, that by the repeated conclusions of those two great belligerent powers, the civilized world seems to have been thrown back many centuries, into ancient barbarism and darkness. The lights furnished by those great luminaries who have written on the laws of nations, and who, (in the language of a Virginia Patriot, now no more,) "have held up the torch of science to a benighted world," have been totally thrown aside, obscured and extinguished; and the mild law of reason and right has given way to the law of brutal fury and force.

It is by the operation of these causes, that the U. States have been brought to the crisis in which they have now to act; our commerce, in the full tide of its prosperity, arrested and flagellated; our most valuable and sacred rights invaded and torn from us; our citizens murdered or impressed and held in bondage; our sovereignty, as a nation, trampled on and despised. Under these circumstances, what remains for us, but to give to our government the assurance that we are with them, and that we will support them, so long as the God of our Fathers shall vouch safe to give us life and strength? Wherefore,

- 1. Resolved, That it is better for us to cease to exist as a nation, than to exist under dishonor and violated rights.—
  - 2. Resolved, That the aggressions of G. Britain and France have infringed our honor; have usurped upon our sovereignty as an independent nation.—
  - 3. Resolved, That we will stand by the government of our country; and that we will support them with the last cent of our treasure, and the last drop of our blood, in every measure, either of defence or offence, which they may deem expedient, to vindicate our injured honor and our violated rights.—
- The preceding Resolutions were passed unanimously.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in the summer of 1807, an apprentice boy named John Wolgamott, about 15 years of age. Whoever takes up said runaway and returns him to me, shall receive one mill reward, but no charges or thanks.

TRAVIS GLASCOCK, Charles-town, Dec. 30, 1808.

Benjamin Eagins, TAYLOR, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tailoring Business in the corner house near Mr. Win. Fata'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. Charles-town, Oct. 28, 1808.

Jefferson, C. February Court, 1808. John Korner, Jun. complainant, AGAINST Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe and William Cameron, defendants. In CHANCERY.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in February next, and answer the bill of the complainant.—And it is further ordered that the defendants John Briscoe, or William Cameron, or either of them, do not pay away, convey away, or secret any monies by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Philip Briscoe, or such money, goods or effects as may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the said Philip Briscoe, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some convenient newspaper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county. T. H. GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

A Copy. T. H. GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

### List of Letters.

The following List of Letters remains in the Post Office at Charles-town on this day, which, if not taken up on or before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

- A. John Anderson, for G. Fry.
- B. George Barnett, Mr. Bealer, 2 letters; Z. B. Knialter, Rachel Brown, Mason Bennett.
- C. Nathaniel Craghill, Wm. P. Craghill, 2; James Clark, Alexander Crawford, John Clark, Joseph Cannon, Mrs. Eliza C. Lisle, Daniel Collett, Benjamin Collett.
- D. Richard Duffield, Thomas Denison, James Darter, Mrs. Anne Drew, Michael Dorsey, Richard Dunn, Major Powell.
- E. John English.
- F. William P. Flood, David Frye, 2.
- G. John Grove, John Grantham, John Gardner.
- H. Henry Haines, Thomas Hammond, James Hart, George Hagill, William Hibbin, Philip Hays, Julia Hite.
- I. Hannah Janney, Rebecca Janney, Hamilton Jefferson.
- K. Gertham Keys, James Kerney.
- L. George Lafferty, Henry Lee, Mrs. Clarica Larue, Thomas Lakeos, Lancelot Lee.
- M. James McCarty, John McCarty, Richard Morgan, Jonas M'Pherson, Michael Myers, Jesse Moore.
- N. Depaw Neglyent, Francis O'Neal.
- O. James Ojunt, David Osbourne.
- R. Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgely, Geo. Riley, Christian Reiford, Geo. Rockingbaugh, James Robardet.
- S. William Swickers, Isaac S. Swearingen, Robert Shirley, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, Jacob Strider, Magnus T. Stribling, 2, Daniel Sullivan, Robert T. Stubblefield, Elizabeth Strider, John Spangler, Seth Smith, James Simpson, John Sinclair, Benjamin Sammons.
- T. William Tate, William Tapscott, Thomas Turfinger, Rachel Tuncison, John Throckmorton.
- W. John Ware, Samuel Warrin, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Williams, 2, Andrew Woods.
- Y. John Young.

J. HUMPHREYS, January 1, 1809.

### The times may soon be better.

BY the last mail from the calloway, Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price.—They advise us to profit by the information, and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH—No goods can be had of us after this day on a credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrears, will please make payment immediately, a further indulgence can not be given by G. & J. HUMPHREYS. Charles-town, Dec. 15, 1808.

### DOCTOR CRAMER,

EARNESTLY 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.

### Notice This.

THE friends of the late THOMAS FLAGG, deceased, and the public at large are hereby informed that on Tuesday the 13th day of December next, (being court day) a house of ENTERTAINMENT will be opened at the sign of General Morgan, (being the late residence of the said deceased), where every thing for the accommodation of travellers and others will be constantly kept.—The house will be under the care and superintendance of the public patronage, and pledges himself that every exertion will be used to render satisfaction to those who may call on him.

JOHN JAMESON, jun. for the benefit of himself, the widow and heirs of Thomas Flagg, deceased. Charles-town, Nov. 25, 1808.

### Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber res. & c. 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, Flour, Iron Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the usual terms, for cash. GEORGE WARK, Charles-town, October 21, 1808.

### DOCTOR WOOD,

EARNESTLY 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.

### 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. Charles-town, Oct. 28, 1808.

### Public Sale.

ON the 31st instant, will be sold, at the farm of George North, near Charles-town, all the personal estate of Matthias Anderson, deceased, consisting of one road wagon, horses and gears, hogs, cows, farming utensils, household & kitchen furniture; wheat, rye, and oats by the bushel, and some grain in the ground. A credit of nine months will be given the purchaser, on giving bond with approved security. The sale to commence at ten o'clock.

ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, Adm<sup>r</sup>. January 11, 1809.

### For Sale,

A YOUNG HEALTHY Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers. Jan. 13, 1809.

### I WISH to receive proposals for cutting and cording for coal wood,

a quantity of dead wood, nearly opposite to Capt. Downey's; and also for hauling, setting and burning the same into coal: to be undertaken by one or two responsible persons, under contract to be entered into with me, on my return home from a journey of about three weeks.

F. FATRFAK, Shannon-Hill, Jan. 10, 1809.

### JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit,

January Court, 1809. William Ruffin, Complainant, against Jane Lemen, widow and relict of John Lemen, deceased, and Alex. Lemen, Jane Toulerton, Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Vanzey Lemen, Orange Lemen, Vandervur Lemen, and Morgan Lemen, children and heirs of said John Lemen, deceased, and Wm. Lemen, defendants.

### IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun. not having entered his appearance agreeable to an act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, upon the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that he do appear here on the second Tuesday in March next, and answer the bill of the complainant, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Farmer's Repository, for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

A Copy. Telle, GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

### FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes. For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charles-town, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE, January 19, 1809.

### DOCTOR CRAMER,

EARNESTLY 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.

### WANTED,

AT this office, a boy about 14 years of age, as an apprentice to the printing business. November 18, 1808.

### BLANK DEEDS

For sale at this office.

### From the MONITOR.

At a crisis like the present, big with events, and deeply interwoven with the destinies of our country, it appears unnecessary for any real American to offer an apology for obtruding his sentiments upon the public. It is a duty, I conceive, well worthy every patriotic mind freely to call in his mite of opinion to the treasury of public information. The times demand it; there is no halting now between two sentiments; we must be decided, and he that is not for us, must certainly be against us. The pages of history inform us that in 1431, Henry the 6th, who was born at Windsor, was crowned at Paris as king of France. At this period also, it was, that the distinction of the red and white rose took place: and Richard, duke of York, who was elder brother of the Duke of Lancaster, both contending for the crown of England and France, raised two parties; one attached to the house of Lancaster, and the other to the house of York, under the nick names of the red and white rose. In this general convulsion, the French party availed themselves of the party spirit, and set up the Dauphin, known by the appellation of Charles the 7th, and so shook off the power of England. From this temporary rule in France, it was, that the present king of England, attached to his nominal titles, that of "king of France," till within a few years past. This circumstance presented to my view the precise situation of the American people, who have been too long divided by the assumed names of federal and democrat. The enemy seems to have availed himself too successfully of the occasion, and I have great reason to fear, from what I have publicly heard, both within and without the walls of the capitol, that there is a disaffected party in America, and that too, stronger than we imagine; who are ready to join the foe whenever the opportunity presents. The uncommon zeal to remove the embargo seems to be their primary object, and then war of course takes place. This measure will call for our forces in the field, and lead them to the northward, and there will be the spot where these marked traitors will show themselves publicly, and by hundreds and perhaps thousands, rally round the British standard. What can be a greater proof of treason somewhere, than the opposition made to the present government, and especially when it is well known, that not less than two hundred of the principal citizens of Bolton gave a public dinner to a British admiral, and drank, in their first toast "the king, and success to his arms," without ever recognizing the president, or the United States. Now, as an humble individual, I will tell you what measures I would recommend. In the first place, I would pay all attention to our domestic concerns, our agriculture and our manufactures. Next, I would take a higher attitude in the position of our public affairs, by immediately cutting off all intercourse with the belligerents. I would have the whole body of militia in perfect readiness and our little army completely equipped for service. I would next strengthen the navy department, and have, at least, a frigate attached to the different seaboard states in the union, with other suitable armed vessels. This being done, and our harbors and forts fortified, and garrisoned, we should be in a proper state of defence. If by this time, the enemy had not changed his system or revoked his decrees, the next step should be, to march one army to the north, and the other to the south, and leave not an Englishman, Frenchman or Spaniard, unless naturalized citizens, from Nova Scotia to the Floridas, who should not be brought under the government of the United States: after the accumulated

evils we have received from their different nations, we should be justifiable in the measure—we should crush all opposition; get rid of the tyrants of the earth, and preserve this vast continent entire, as the asylum for the poor and distressed, the worthy and the well disposed of all nations. A word of comfort before I conclude, to our departed brethren in the East. Before Henry the 8th relinquished the authority of the Pope, Leo, he wrote a book against Luther, in defence of the Romish Church, for which Leo honored him with the title of "defender of the Faith," from which circumstance also, it was, that his present most gracious majesty George the 3d, did, till of late years, grace his other utopian titles with "Defender of the Faith." Now as it seems, our Eastern Brethren want a monarch, and get back to their old matter, they will, I presume, in subsidies, find just such a king, and just such a defender.

### ARISTOPHANES.

### PENNSYLVANIA RESOLUTIONS.

To THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq.

SIR—In compliance with a resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed this day, I have the honor of transmitting to you certain resolutions, with a request that you will be pleased to lay them before the Congress of the United States.

Accept assurances of high consideration and esteem, (Signed) SIMON SNIDER, Lancaster, Dec. 23, 1808.

WHEREAS the situation of the United States in relation to foreign powers, is eminently critical, and calls for all their energies, unanimity and patriotism to preserve those rights, and that independence for which our fathers fought and conquered: And whereas, in such times, it is the duty of the constituted authorities, to aid the common cause of our country, by declaring anew their devotion to the principles of the declaration of independence. Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That we have the fullest confidence in the wisdom, the patriotism, and the integrity of the administration of the general government, and that we pledge ourselves to cooperate with them to the utmost extent of our power in all measures which may be deemed expedient to maintain our national honor and national rights.

Resolved, That we consider the embargo as a wise, pacific, and patriotic measure, called for by the best interests of the nation, and well calculated to induce an observance of our national rights, without a resort to the horrors and desolations of war, so repugnant to the feelings of humanity and the principles of free government.

Resolved, That as the ocean is the common highway of nations, and as this commonwealth is deeply interested in the preservation of its freedom, should those painful measures not produce the desired effect, we are firmly determined to unite our efforts with those of the general government in the maintenance of its rights.

Resolved, That the governor of this commonwealth be requested to forward copies of the foregoing resolutions to the President of the U. States, with a request that they may be communicated to the Congress of the United States.

JAMES INGLE, Speaker of the house of representatives. P. C. LANE, Speaker of the Senate. Approved, Dec. 23, 1808. SIMON SNIDER.

### NORTH CAROLINA RESOLUTIONS.

The General Assembly of North Carolina, viewing the present situation of the United States, in relation to Great Britain and France, as being alarmingly critical; as requiring the exercise of the greatest wisdom, energy and prudence, on the part of the general government, and the highest degree of patriotism and unanimity among the real friends of their country—are of opinion, that as great clamor has been raised against some of the measures lately taken by our administration, which may have led foreign nations to believe that the people of the United States are a divided people, unable or unwilling to carry into effect any energetic measures of their government; it may serve to strengthen the hand of those who have the management of our national affairs, for legislative and other public bodies, to publish an expression of their sentiments, on the present situation of our foreign relations, which the General Assembly of North Carolina do, in the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we view the pretext offered by Great Britain, for not making reparation for the acknowledged outrage on our frigate Chesapeake, by the British ship of war Leopard, as unworthy a nation boasting of a free and enlightened government.

Resolved, That we consider the acts, decrees and orders affecting neutral commerce, issued and enacted by Great Britain and France, as unjust and vexatious, and equally calculated to violate our neutral rights, and national sovereignty.

Resolved, That we most cordially approve of the measures which the President of the United States has taken, in the spirit of moderation and equity, to obtain, both from Great Britain and France, a reparation of the wrongs committed against this country, and the repeal of those obnoxious acts, decrees and orders.

Resolved, That though the laws laying an embargo, have borne hard upon a great part of the citizens of the United States, the Legislature of North Carolina consider them as the best means which could have been devised to preserve our citizens and property from the devouring grasp of the belligerent powers.

Resolved, That though the citizens of North Carolina have felt their full share of the pressure of these laws, they will cheerfully acquiesce in their continuance, should the competent authorities deem it expedient to persevere in the measure, until a repeal can be obtained, of the unjust regulations which occasioned them; or in any other measure which Congress may deem necessary for the maintenance of our national rights.

Resolved, That sooner than submit to unjust and vexatious restrictions on our commerce; to the imprisonment of our seamen; and to the taxation of the cargoes of our vessels, at the pleasure of foreign nations, we will live to ourselves, and have no connexion with any of them.

Resolved, That we value peace as one of the greatest blessings which any nation can enjoy; yet, rather than surrender our liberty and independence, we will surround the standard of our country, and risk our lives and fortunes in her defence.

JOS. REDDICK, Speaker of the Senate.

M. STOKES, Clk. of the Senate.

IN HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 5th, 1808. Read and concurred with.

JOSH. G. WRIGHT, Speaker H. Commons.

By order, P. HENDERSON, Clk.



CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, January 7. The Speaker laid before the house the following message from the president of the U. States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. I communicate for the information of congress, the report of the director of the mint of the operation of that establishment during the last year.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 3, 1809. From the statement of the treasurer of the mint, it appears that during the last year there have been struck at the mint:

Table with 2 columns: Item description and Amount in Dollars. Includes 1,368,600 pieces of silver coin, 58,288 pieces of gold coin, and 2,935,888 pieces mounting in the whole.

The gold and silver bullion at this time in the mint, deposited for coinage, amounts to upwards of 250,000 dollars. There is good ground to believe that even in the present embarrassed state of commerce, the bank of the city of Philadelphia alone, will be able to furnish an ample supply of bullion for a long time to come.

Mr. Coles presented the following message from the president of the United States, to the Speaker, which the latter laid before the house, and being read, was referred to the committee on military and naval establishments:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

I now lay before congress a statement of the works of defence which it has been thought necessary to provide in the first instance, for the security of our seaports towns and harbors, and of the progress towards their completion. Their extent has been adapted to the scale of the appropriation, and to the circumstances of the several places.

The works undertaken at New York, are calculated to annoy and endanger any naval force which should attempt to lie before the city. To prevent altogether the entrance of large vessels, a line of blocks across the harbor has been contemplated, and would, it is believed, with the auxiliary means already provided, render that city safe against naval enterprise. The expense, as well as the importance of the work, render it a subject proper for the special consideration of congress.

At New Orleans, two separate systems of defence are necessary: the one for the river, and the other for the lake, which at present can give no aid to one another. The canal now leading from the lake, if continued into the river would enable the armed vessels in both stations to unite and to meet in conjunction, and attack from either side. Half the aggregate force would then have the same effect as the whole, or the same force double the effect of what either can now have. It would also enable the vessels stationed in the lake, when attacked by a superior force, to retire to a safer position in the river. The same considerations of expense and importance render this also a question for the special decision of congress.

TH: JEFFERSON.

January 6, 1809. The secretary of war reports that the following sums have been advanced for the erection and repair of fortifications, and the construction of gun carriages during the year 1808.

Table with 2 columns: Location and Amount in Dollars. Includes New Orleans, Georgia, North & South Carolina, Virginia & Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, N. Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island, Massachusetts & New Hampshire.

Dols. 4,014,792

The secretary observes that for completing the works already commenced, and the erecting such others as have been contemplated or may be deemed expedient, an additional appropriation of 450,000 dols. will be necessary, exclusive of the expense of a line of block chains, &c. across the harbor of N. York.

Mr. Coles announced the president's having signed the bill for employing twelve additional revenue cutters.

Mr. Van Dyke proposed the following resolution, which was rejected, principally because it went to expose the amount of our military forces to foreign powers;—only 18 members voted for its adoption:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a list of the names and number of officers, and the number of non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, belonging to each of the old regiments of the U. S. noting the number now wanting to complete the same, and also a list of the names and number of officers appointed under the act of the last session, intitled "an act to raise for a limited time an additional military force," and the number of men that have been enlisted pursuant to the provisions of the said act.

Mr. Smilie proposed the following resolution, which after considerable discussion, the house adopted—Ayes 62—Noes 21—

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the propriety of providing by law for the meeting of Congress at an earlier period than the 1st Monday in Dec. next, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Monday, January 9.

On motion of Mr. Dana. Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before this house, a statement of the whole number of persons born in foreign countries, and legally admitted citizens of the United States by naturalization, who have been registered as American seamen, and returned as such to the department of state, according to the lists transmitted by the collectors of the customs, in pursuance of the law relative to the relief and protection of American seamen.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Dana, and ordered to lie on the table: Resolved, That for the benefit of seamen of the United States, it is proper to make provision, that registered ships or vessels, after a time to be limited by law, shall not continue to enjoy the benefits and privileges appertaining to ships or vessels of the United States, unless some of the mariners on board shall be citizens of the United States.

Mr. Lewis presented a petition from Martham Warring and others, praying a stay of execution against the petitioners and other inhabitants of the district of Columbia during the continuance of the embargo, &c.—Referred to the committee on the affairs of said district.

Mr. Nelson reported several amendments to the bill for the relief of the infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late and present army of the United States. Read and ordered to lie on the table.

The house agreed to the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill respecting revenue bonds, and to the amendment to the bill for the relief of Augustine Serry. The clerk was ordered to acquaint the senate therewith.

Mr. Jackson reported as duly enrolled, the bill respecting the Mediterranean fund, and the bill providing more effectually for enforcing the embargo.

The house proceeded to consider the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill, entitled, "an act authorizing the appointment and employment of an additional number of navy officers, seamen and marines."

[These amendments provide for the employment of the frigates, &c. embracing the provisions contained in the bill relative to the same subject which originated in the senate.]

Mr. G. W. Campbell moved to disagree to the first amendment—which compelled the president to employ the frigates, &c.

Mr. Dana moved to commit the bill and amendments to a committee of the whole house. This was negatived—Yays 55—Nays 53.

Mr. Dawson moved that they lie on the table till to-morrow, to give time for printing certain documents from the senate relative thereto. This was also negatived. Ayes 40—Noes 76.

Considerable discussion was excited, in the course of which, the subject of naval establishments was pretty copiously animadverted upon. Some gentleman (among whom was Mr. Williams of S. Carolina,) were opposed to naval establishments altogether, principally on account of the enormous sums of money required to support it, and of the inefficiency of any number of vessels of war, which it was possible for us to keep at sea, to coerce Great Britain. On the other hand, it was contended that a small number of ships of war—at any rate those we already possess, and which are lying unemployed, would be extremely serviceable. Col. Troup, in particular, spoke very energetically and appropriately to the question.

Several other gentlemen spoke in succession to col. Troup, but the house adjourned without taking the question.

Tuesday, Jan. 10.

A bill from the Senate making an appropriation for the public buildings, &c. was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The bill for the relief of the infirm and disabled officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army, with amendments reported by a select committee, was referred to a committee of the whole.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Smilie, from the committee appointed to consider the propriety of convening Congress at an earlier period than usual, reported a bill to alter the time of the next meeting of Congress. [The 4th Monday in May is the day fixed on in the bill.]—Twice read and referred.

Mr. Nelson reported a bill supplementary to an act for establishing and organizing a marine corps—[Making the term of service of marines five years.]—Twice read and referred.

Mr. Nelson also reported a bill to provide an additional military force—(the 50,000 volunteers ordered by a resolution of the house.)—Twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday on the remaining amendments of the Senate to the bill for employing an additional number of seamen and marines.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved that the bill with the amendments, be committed to a committee of the whole. [It was supposed, had this motion carried, that the amendment from the senate yesterday agreed to, might have been rescinded or amended, though the vote could not be reconsidered in the house.] After a long debate, the motion was lost, yeas 58, nays 59, and the house immediately adjourned at half past 4 o'clock.

Thursday, Jan. 12.

Mr. Barber laid upon the table a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts on the subject of the late election of electors in the state of Massachusetts, stating it to have been illegally conducted.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday.

After considerable debate, Mr. J. Montgomery moved a reference of the bill to a committee of the whole, stating his object to be to give a discretionary power to the Executive instead of a peremptory power to fit out and employ the naval force as it now stood. [This motion was underflood, if carried, to place again the amendment of the senate to which the house had agreed under their power.] At half past 4, the motion to commit the bill was carried, 69 to 53—majority 16. And the house immediately adjourned.

SENATE OF THE U. STATES.

January 12.

Mr. Bradley asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill making further provision for the corps of engineers. This bill authorizes the removal of the Military Academy from West Point to the city of Washington.

A bill reported by general Smith of Md. for the establishment of a marine militia was passed.

FROM EUROPE. Yesterday arrived at this port, the schooner Jane, capt. Hall, in 35 days from Oporto. Sailed from that place on the 29th of November. About 10 days before his departure, intelligence had been received from Corunna, that a great battle had been fought between the Spanish troops and people, attending for the independence of the country, & their invaders, the French, in which the Spaniards suffered a defeat, with the loss of 30,000 men. The news had not been officially received at Oporto, but was credited by some.

The Portuguese, however, appeared to be in good spirits. The action, it was said, took place near Pampeluna. If it should prove correct, that a battle, so disastrous for the world, has taken place, it must have been fought early in November, and our next arrival from England will probably furnish the particulars. Letters from Oporto to the 25th of Nov. are silent as to the above information.

Bonaparte was said to be on the Spanish frontiers with an army of 200,000 men, and the French army engaged was reported at 150,000.

Although we have no doubt that the result of any regular action must be such as is above stated, should the Spaniards have the blindness to engage in that way; yet we cannot give credit to this for two reasons; first, because we suppose the Spaniards have some judgment, and would not therefore hazard all in a general action. Secondly, because we do not think the French armies had all arrived, and formed so early as between the 10th and 18th of November; and any action, such as above stated, must have been heard of in Oporto after the 1st of November.

The march into Spain could not be like the march to Ulm in 1805; for even then Bonaparte was two weeks at the head of the army before any thing more than an action of the outposts took place; he left Paris on the 23d September, and the first action was preceded the battle of Jena, in the year 1806, he taken as a precedent, for the movements of the six legions had made six weeks before he left Paris; that is in the middle of August; he crossed the Rhine on October 1, and the battle of Jena was on the 14th of October, six days after the first movements in the field, which was on the 8th after a proclamation.

Now Bonaparte was at Bordeaux on the 2d of November; and although an action within ten days after would be perfectly congenial with his tactics, the provision of the army in Spain, the transportation of provision from France, and the disposition of the troops for active operations, could not have been accomplished within 18 days by any thing less than a miraculous power.

This rumor, however, may have its use, it is only probably intended to take off from the force of what may be expected to arrive, and to prevent any shock or dismay, at an event already anticipated—so far so good.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 9. Yesterday four ships chartered by government to convey troops to New Orleans, dropped down the bay for Annapolis, to avoid being detained by the ice. All the troops have not yet arrived, but are momentarily expected. They will embark at Annapolis for their port of destination.

Between the hours of two and three o'clock on Saturday morning last, the printing office of Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, was discovered to be on fire. The building with an elegant and extensive assortment of printing materials, was destroyed by the ravages of all devouring element. A frame building in Harrison street, was also consumed and another rendered untenable. The alacrity of the fire citizens generally, however, prevented the extension of the dreadful calamity. Messrs. Dobbin and Murphy are the principal sufferers. The extent of their loss has not as yet been ascertained. Their printing materials were insured to a certain amount, but in the present state of things the loss cannot easily be repaired.

The following letter from Mr. Canning, the British minister of foreign affairs, to Mr. Pinckney, our minister at the court of St. James, will interest every reader—we never saw it till yesterday, and we believe it did not accompany the documents ordered to be published by Congress.

Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinckney, accompanying his letter of Sept. 23, 1808. SIR, In laying before the king, your letter of the 23d of August, and in communicating to you the accompanying answer, which I have received his majesty's commands to return to it—I confess I feel some little embarrassment which your letter contains, to what has passed between us in conversation.—An embarrassment arising, in no degree (as you are perfectly aware) from any feeling of distrust in you personally, but from a recollection of the misrepresentation which took place in America of former conferences between us. You gave me, on that account, the most satisfactory proof that such misrepresentation did not originate with you, by communicating to me that part of your dispatch, in which the conferences particularly referred to, were related correctly; but this very circumstance which establishes your personal claim to entire confidence, proves at the same time, that a faithful report of a conference on your part is not security against its misrepresentation.

It was for that reason, principally, that after hearing, with the most respectful attention, all that you had to state, I felt myself under the necessity of requiring, as "indispensable," a written communication upon the subject.

It is for that reason, also, that as in your written communication you refer me to our late conversations for the bearings and details of your proposal, I feel it necessary to recapitulate, as shortly as I can, what I conceive to have passed in these conversations beyond what I find recorded in your letter.

The principal points on which the suggestions brought forward by you in personal conference, appear to me to have differed in some degree from the proposal now stated in writing, are two—the first, that in conversation the proposal itself was not distinctly stated as an overture authorised by your government—the second, that the beneficial consequences likely to result to this country from the acceptance of this proposal were "illustrated" through more ample "illustrations."

In the first of our conferences, I understood you to say little more on the authority of your government, than that you were intrusted to remonstrate against the orders in council of the 7th of January, and 11th of November, 1807—but to add, as from yourself, an expression of your own conviction, that if these orders were repealed, the President of the United States would suspend the embargo with respect to Great Britain.

Upon the consequences of such a suspension of the embargo, while it would still continue to be enforced against France, you expatiated largely—(still speaking, however, (as I understood) your own individual sentiments. It was suggested by you, that America would, in that case, probably arm her merchant ships against the aggressions of France—an expedient, to which, you observed, it would be per-

fectly ille to resort against Great Britain. The collisions of armed vessels would probably produce war—and the United States would thus be brought into the very situation in which we must wish to place them—that of hostility to France, and virtual, if not formal, alliance with Great Britain.

In our second conference, you repeated and enforced the arguments calculated to induce the British government to consent to the repeal of the orders in council, and in this conference, tho' not stating yourself to be authorised by your government formally to offer the suspension of the embargo as an immediate consequence of that repeal—yet you did profess (as I understood you) a readiness to take upon yourself to make that offer, provided, that I should give you before hand an official assurance that, coupled with that offer so made, the demand of the repeal of the orders in council of January and November 1807 would be probably rescinded.

I, of course, declined to give any such previous assurances—but as you appeared to attach great importance to this suggestion, and I was led to think that a compliance with it might relieve you from a difficulty in executing the intructions of your government—I consented to take a few days to consider of it, and to reserve my definitive answer until I should see you again.

I never doubted, in my own mind, as to the inexpediency and impropriety of encouraging you to take an unauthorized step, by an unofficial promise that it should be well received—but in a matter of such delicacy I was desirous of either confirming or correcting my own opinion by the opinion of others.

The result was, that in a third interview, which took place shortly after the second, I had the honor to inform you, that after the most mature deliberation, I found it impossible to yield to your suggestion, and that it therefore remained for you to frame your proposition according to the intructions of your government, as to your unbiassed discretion.

My own share in these several conferences beyond what was implied in the above statement, was very small—I have (as you know) always wished to refer the argumentative discussion of the subject of the orders in council, to the official correspondence, which I have more than once been taught to expect you to open than to engage with you in a verbal controversy, which, if confined to ourselves would be useless.

—If afterwards, to be reduced into writing for the purpose of being communicated to our respective governments—superfluous.

But to the representations which you have repeatedly made against the orders in council of January and November, "as violating the rights of the United States, and affecting most deplorably their best interests upon principle and fact," I have uniformly maintained the unquestionable right of his majesty to resort to the fullest measures of retaliation, in consequence of the unparalleled aggression of the enemy, and to retort upon that enemy the evils of his own injustice—and have uniformly contended that "if third parties suffer from those measures, the demand of reparation must be made to that power, which first violates the established usages of war and the rights of neutral states."

There was, indeed one point, upon which I was particularly anxious to receive precise information, and upon which, from your candour and frankness, I was fortunate enough to obtain it. The connecting together in your proposed overture, the suspension of the embargo, and the repeal of the orders in council—as well those of November as the succeeding one of the 7th of January, might appear to imply that the embargo had been the immediate consequence of those orders, and I was therefore, desirous to ascertain whether, in fact, the orders in council of Nov. had been known to the government of the United States previous to the message of the President proposing the embargo—so as to be a moving consideration to that message. I had the satisfaction to learn from you, that such was not the fact—that rumours, indeed, might have reached America of some measure of further retaliation, being in the contemplation of the Bri-

tish government, that, perhaps, (as I understood you) some more severe and sweeping measures might have been expected—but that the orders in council of the 11th of November, as having been issued, there was no knowledge of in America—at least none in the possession of the American government at the time of proposing the embargo. Such, sir, is, (according to the best of my recollection) correctly, the substance of what has passed between us, at our several interviews, previous to the presentation of your official letter; and such I have represented to have been the substance of what has passed on those several occasions in the reports of our conferences which it has been my duty to make the king.

If, in this recapitulation, there is any thing mistaken, or any thing omitted, you will do me justice to believe the error unintentional, and you may rely on my readiness to set it right.

I have the honor to be, &c. GEORGE CANNING.

[We strongly suspect the foregoing letter to be a forgery of the federalists of Boston.]

CHARLES TOWN, January 20. The mail of Wednesday last brought no papers from Washington or Richmond.

On Monday the 16th inst. marched through this town, on their way to Baltimore, a company of infantry commanded by capt. Long, and a detachment of dragoons, under the command of Lieut. Lyle and Cornet Kean. They are to proceed from Baltimore to New Orleans.

New Secretary of State. It is reported in high circles at Washington, that Mr. Jefferson has consented to serve as Secretary of State under President Madison. It was hinted a year or two ago that he would do so, in the Intelligence or Enquirer, we cannot at this moment recollect which. This event is far from being an improbable one. Mark what we say. [Freeman's Journal.]

A robbery was committed on the Post Office in Richmond on the night of the 11th instant. We are not acquainted with the particulars, but report states that from 600 to 1000 dollars have been taken therefrom.

Richmond paper. Hudson, (N. Y.) Jan. 3. On Thursday se'night, the 22d ult. a violent thunder storm was experienced in different parts of the country. In Amelia, Dutchess county, a house was struck by lightning, and a child of 4 years old killed, and others of the family injured. In Tolland, Connecticut, a house was almost destroyed by the electric fluid, a young woman aged 22 killed, and another severely hurt. The thunder was heard in this city.

(CIRCULAR) Department of State, Jan. 11, 1809. Merchants and others willing to forward letters to Europe are informed that two vessels under the orders of government, will sail from New York, on the 25th of this month, or as soon thereafter as possible, the one for Fal-mouth, the other for L'Orient, and will deliver all such letters as may be respectively consigned to those ports, or to other places through the same.—The postage on letters to New York must be paid.

Price of flour in Alexandria on Monday last, 4 dollars 33 cents per barrel.

BAR-IRON. The subscribers have on hand FIVE TONS BAR IRON, handsomely drawn, and well assorted; and in a few days expect to receive several additional waggon loads, which will be sold at six dollars for 112 lbs.

G. & J. HUMPHREYS. Charlestown, Jan. 18, 1809.

From Charlestown mill about the 1st of November 1808. A Sandy Coloured Sock, heavy with pig, marked with an under bit, upper bit and crop in each ear, and a hole in the right ear. Whoever gives information where the may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN BURCOYNE. January 20, 1809. Beware of a Swindler. The public are cautioned to guard against a swindler, who a short time since, during his residence in this town, (Pittsburgh) passed by the name of Dr. Jacob D. Dell. Some time in the beginning of November last, said O'Dell came to Pittsburgh, with a letter of recommendation from Henry Woods, Esq. of Bedford, to Dr. A. Richardson of this place, and as I understand, made an agreement with him to complete his study of physic and surgery. He took lodgings at Major Stewards, and his first project was to form, what he called, a free and easy society, and he prevailed on Dr. Richardson to accept the president's chair, whilst he himself condescended to act as vice president. He next took particular care to form all the acquaintance he could, particularly with the most respectable mechanics, whom he invited to his free and easy society, in order that he might plunder them.—From a merchant tailor he bespoke a full suit of superfine black, which he ordered with the greatest dispatch, and to be left at Dr. Richardson's, whom he said was his partner. Next he got a hat of the first quality—he also applied to two other hatters, but they were wise enough not to trust him. He then applied to two bootmakers—from one he procured a pair of boots, and from the other a pair of shoes and another pair of boots. He also got a dark coloured frock coat from another person to the amount of 18 dollars, and a piece of shirting muslin from a store keeper, and a number of other articles not now recollected—but the work robbery he committed, was on a poor lame person, to whom he pretended to be a Catholic, and made up a story the evening before he run away, saying that Father O'Brien had come to town, and he just wanted to borrow a sum of money to assist him in establishing himself, when the poor man counted down the last shilling he had in the world, expecting it would be returned in a few days. This swindling doctor, however, when he had procured all that he wanted, got into a small Kentucky boat at night, and the water being in good order, took himself off in company with another scoundrel, whose name I cannot find out. Dr. O'Dell was followed by four of the persons he had swindled, as far as Stubeville on the Ohio, but owing to the fog on the river, during the night, he unfortunately escaped. He appears to be about 25 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, of a dark complexion, with very black whiskers, and a tolerable good countenance. He has a great deal of loose politeness about him, can introduce himself to any body, and is very forward in his manner—pretends to be acquainted with great men, sings in the theatrical style—in fact he is every thing but a gentleman. His clothing is chiefly black; one of the hats he wears is a smooth calico, leathred all round with black, and a pink lining, maker's name paited in the inside, E. Patchell, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh—the other is a panned calico, finished much in the same style. It is very probable that O'Dell is not his name—and that he may change it to another. He said here that he was an Englishman—but from all appearances I think he is a Yankee, from some part of New England. Whoever takes up said swindler, and lodges him in any jail, shall be handsomely rewarded by the subscribers.

E. PATCHELL. Pittsburgh, Jan. 4, 1809. RAGS. CASH will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, by the printers.



# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN.  
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1809. No. 44.  
ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

O D E,  
ON WINTER,  
By Lucas George.

Stern Winter comes to bid us mourn,  
And lays the face of nature bare;  
His voice on wings of winds is borne,  
He brings ten thousand forms of care.

A growing tempest veils the sky;  
The moon is hurried through the clouds;  
Now light, now dark, she passes by,  
"Honour and our interests have required  
"and still require it, as you know, in  
"precise conformity with that of the  
"president."

Hark! the wind roars among the trees;  
The savage hides within his cave;  
Now uproar rages on the seas;  
The sailor trembles on the wave.

As to my chamber I retire;  
A thousand gloomy thoughts prevail;  
I draw the chair and fire the fire,  
And listen to the passing gale.

A spirit on its wings I hear,  
That sternly says or seems to say,  
Remember, man, thy time is near,  
The time that calls thee hence away.

From the fair fields of life and pride,  
Thy wandering soul is doom'd to die,  
To worlds far distant, wild, and wide;  
Think, Oh! how awful 'tis to die.

Thus, ev'ry gale that rudely blows,  
Brings a moment to the mind,  
And terror more gigantic grows,  
And aims a dart with ev'ry wind.

Great author of this awful scene!  
Thy works with wonder I adore,  
Teach me to think on what has been,  
And what it is to be no more.

IMPEACHMENT.  
A gentleman lately present at the council of the Cherokee nation, has transmitted the following curious detail of the impeachment of their king and two chiefs, to a gentleman in this place.

I am just returned from the garrison of Highwassee, where in addition to the politeness I experienced from the officers, I was highly gratified by being present at the distribution of the annuity given to the Cherokee Indians, agreeably to the treaty with the United States. There were nearly one thousand of the chiefs and warriors assembled on this occasion, adorned with all the pomp of savage greatness; which gave me an opportunity of seeing their customs and manners; and afforded me the satisfaction of being present at some of their councils.

In one of those councils their king and two of the principal chiefs were accused of treachery to the nation and as I know you admire an oratorical display of the passions, I could have withheld you to have been present. The sachems and chiefs were all seated with solemn gravity, whilst the warriors stood with composure around; the charges were all read in English, and repeated in sentences by an Indian interpreter who stood in the center of the circle; the result was, after an animated debate the king and chiefs were deposed and declared unfit to hold any office in the nation hereafter.

When the sentence was pronounced he rose with the dignity of Aborigine majesty, and declared his acquiescence, with a force of expression and vehemence of gesture which astonished me—be concluded (as the interpreter informed me) by saying, "I have led you to battle and to victory—I have grown old in your service, and have now no more than gratitude is not peculiar to the whites; and that the man is yet unborn, perhaps will never come into existence, who can give general satisfaction to the Cherokee nation."

Americans in Slavery.  
It appears by a letter from the secretary of State, that returns had been made to his office of the impressment, by the British, of 4,328 American seamen, since the commencement of the war; and that 985 of this number had been discharged through the exertions of American agents, leaving in that service 3,343. Gen. Lyman, in a letter of October 1807, estimates the

number of American seamen now detained in the British service greatly beyond what is here stated. Yet we are told we have no cause of complaint against Great Britain. Rec. 13-1809

Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, is well known to be a federalist; and his situation gives him the best possible opportunity of judging whether the views of the president are correct, or his measures proper. In a letter to the secretary of State, dated in June last, he says—

"My view of the course, which our honor and our interests have required  
"and still require it, as you know, in  
"precise conformity with that of the  
"president."

Now every man can readily decide for himself whether Mr. Pinkney is not likelier to know and advise what is right, than thousands together of the railers and brawlers against government. He says the president is right—many who are "wise in their own conceit" pronounce him wrong—let men of sense and candor say which they ought to believe? *Bost. Chron.*

Mr. Pickering, in his speech, alluding to Mr. Gray, says:—  
"The same merchant has expressed his decided opinion, 'that, notwithstanding the French decrees and British orders in council, if our embargo was off, we should have more trade than would be enjoyed by us, if all the world were at peace, and the respective nations should monopolize as much their own commerce as usual.'"

Now what excuse will Mr. Pickering resort to? Mr. Gray denies ever having held or expressed such sentiments. *Sul. Reg.*

Put the saddle on the right Horse.  
On Thursday, we understand, four petti-augurs were escorted to the navy yard, by gun-boat No. —. These boats are the property of Mr. —, a celebrated democrat, of New-Jersey; and are said to have been employed for a year past in conveying, from an inlet in Monmouth county, to vessels lying too on the coast, flour and other provisions, in contravention of the embargo laws. The owner of these boats, who, it is added, has made an independent fortune by thus violating the laws of his country, has often boasted that he has carried to the polls hundreds of voters in favor of Jefferson and Co. [Why is not his name given, that he may be held up to merited infamy?]

The late EDWARD BURKE's opinion of imprisonment for debt.—This paragraph ought to be inserted in every paper, and read by every person, throughout the United States, at this particular moment.

There are two capital faults in our law with relation to civil debts. One is, that every man is presumed solvent. A presumption, in innumerable cases, directly against truth. Therefore the debtor is ordered, on a supposition of ability and fraud, to be coerced his liberty until he make payment. By this means, in all cases of civil insolvency, without a pardon from his creditors, he is to be imprisoned for life;—and thus a miserable mistaken invention of artificial science operates to change a civil into a criminal judgement, and to scourge misfortune for indiscretion with a punishment which the law does not inflict on the greatest crime.

The next fault is, that the inflicting of that punishment is not on the opinion of an equal and public judge; but is referred to the arbitrary discretion of a private, nay interested, imitated individual. He, who formally is, and ought to be, the judge, is in reality no more than ministerial, a mere executive instrument of a private man, who is at once judge and party. Every idea of judicial order is subverted by this procedure. If the insolvency be no crime, why is it punished with arbitrary imprisonment? If it be a crime, why is it delivered into private hands to pardon without discretion, or to punish without mercy and without measure?—*Speech previous to the election at Bristol.*

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Dec. 1.  
We understand that a few days past, Elijah Craig, (one of the U. States

captains, whose recruiting rendezvous is at the mouth of Kentucky river, knocked down one of his sergeants (a man named Beard) with the breach of a musket, and that he died a few hours after the hurt. We further learn that Craig was taken before a magistrate, who positively refused to have any thing to do with him, replying that, he had nothing to do with the military!!! And Craig is now going at large!!!—We have heard the circumstances too vaguely to say more at present; but it is a subject highly important, as it relates to the magistrate, to Craig, and to the community, and shall be pursued so soon as we are possessed of the facts. *Western World.*

The times may soon be better.  
BY the last mail from the eastward, our correspondents in Philadelphia and Baltimore announce to us that goods in those cities have advanced considerably in price.—They advise us to profit by the information, and raise on our goods now on hand. After mature deliberation we have concluded to pursue a course in business directly to the contrary. Having on hand a pretty good supply of goods, we shall continue to sell as cheap as usual for CASH.—No goods can be had of us after this day on a credit. Those who have dealt with us heretofore will please govern themselves accordingly. To our punctual customers we shall be ever grateful; those who have not been punctual, and are in arrears, will please make payment immediately, as further indulgence can not be given by G. & J. HUMPHREYS.  
Charlestown, Dec. 15, 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 Charlestown. 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 WARR,  
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

DOCTOR WOOD,  
EARNESTLY 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.

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.  
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Charles G. Richter,  
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charlestown, 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.

List of Letters.  
The following List of Letters remains in the Post Office at Charlestown on this day, which, if not taken up on or before the first day of April next, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A.  
John Anderson; for G. Fry.  
B.  
George Barnett, Mr. Beeler, 2 letters, Z. Buckmaster, Rachel Brown, Mason Bennett.

C.  
Nathaniel Craghill, Wm. P. Craghill, 2, James Clark, Alexander Crawford, John Clark, Joseph Cannon, Mrs. Eliza C. Little, Daniel Collett, Benjamin Collett.

D.  
Richard Duffield, Thomas Dennis, James Doyle, Mrs. Anne Drew, Michael Dorsey, Richard Dunn, Major Dowell.

E.  
John English.  
F.  
William P. Flood, David Frye, G.  
John Grove, John Grantham, John Gardner.

H.  
Henry Haines, Thomas Hammond, James Hurst, George Hugill, William Hibbin, Philip Hays, Juliet Hite.

J.  
Hannah Janney, Rebecca Janney, Hamilton Jefferson.

K.  
Gerham Keys, James Kenney.  
L.  
George Lafferty, Henry Lee, Mr. Clarica Larue, Thomas Likens, Leocelot Lee.

M.  
James M'Carty, John M'Carty, Richard Morgan, Jonas M'Pherson, Michael Myers, Jelfice Moore.

N.  
Depaw Negyicent, Francis O'Neal.  
O.  
James O'flutt, David Osbourne.

R.  
Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgely, Geo. Riley, Christian Redford, Geo. Rockingham, James Sbardet.

S.  
William Snickers, Isaac S. Streering, Robert Shirley, John Sanders, North and Smallwood, Jacob Strider, Magnus T. Strubling, 2, Daniel Sullivan, Robert T. Stubblefield, Elizabeth Stidder, John Spangler, Seth Smith, James Simpson, John Sinclair, Benjamin Sammons.

T.  
William Tate, William Tapscott, Thomas Turlinger, Rachel Tompson, John Throckmorton.

W.  
John Ware, Samuel Warrin, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Williams, 2, Andrew Woods.

Y.  
John Young.  
J. HUMPHREYS,  
January 1, 1809.

February Court, 1808.  
John Horner, Jun. complainant, vs. AGAINST  
Philip Briscoe, John Briscoe, and William Cameron, defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.

THE defendant Philip Briscoe not having entered his appearance agreeable to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the second Tuesday in February next and answer the bill of the complainant.—And it is further ordered that the defendants John Briscoe, or William Cameron, or either of them, do not pay away, convey away, or secure any moneys by them owing to, or goods or effects in their hands belonging to the absent defendant Philip Briscoe, or such money, goods or effects as may hereafter come into their hands, belonging to the said Philip Briscoe, until the further order of this court, and that a copy of this order be forthwith published in some convenient newspaper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

A Copy. Tel.  
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

For Sale,  
A YOUNG HEALTHY  
Negro Woman,  
who is an excellent house servant. In-  
quire of the Printers.  
Jan. 13, 1809.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit.  
January Court, 1809.  
William Ruth, Complainant,  
against  
Jane Lemen, widow and relict of  
John Lemen, deceased, and Alex.  
Lemen, Jane Toulerton,  
Wm. Lemen, Eliz. Lemen, Vaz-  
devur Lemen, and Morgan Lemen,  
children and heirs of said  
John Lemen, deceased, and Wm.  
Lemen, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant Wm. Lemen, jun-  
not having entered his appearance  
agreeable to an act of Assembly and the  
rules of this court, and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court that he is  
not an inhabitant of this common-  
wealth, upon the motion of the com-  
plainant, by his counsel, it is ordered  
that he do appear here on the second  
Tuesday in March next, and answer  
the bill of the complainant, and that a  
copy of this order be forthwith inserted  
in the Farmer's Repository, for two  
months successively, and published at  
the door of the court house of this  
county.

A Copy. Tel.  
GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

I WISH to receive proposals for cut-  
ting and cording for coal wood, a  
quantity of dead wood, nearly opposite  
to Capt. Downey's; and also for haul-  
ing, setting and burning the same into  
coal: to be undertaken by one or two  
responsible persons, under contract to  
be entered into with me, on my return  
home from a journey of about three  
weeks.

F. FAIRFAX,  
Shannon-Hill, Jan. 19, 1809.

Public Sale.  
ON the 31st instant, will be sold, at  
the farm of George North, near  
Charlestown, all the personal estate of  
Mathias Anderson, deceased, consist-  
ing of one road wagon, horses and  
geers, hogs, cows, farming utensils,  
household & kitchen furniture; wheat,  
rye, and oats by the bushel, and  
some grain in the ground. A credit  
of nine months will be given the pur-  
chaser, on giving bond with approved  
security. The sale to commence at  
ten o'clock.

ABRAHAM DAVENPOT, Adm'or.  
January 11, 1809.

DOCTOR CRAMER,  
EARNESTLY requests, that all  
those who are in his debt, will dis-  
charge their accounts as soon as possi-  
ble. Should it not be convenient for  
them to make payment in cash; bonds,  
or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,  
A Family of Negroes.  
For terms apply to the subscriber liv-  
ing near Charlestown, Jefferson coun-  
ty.  
JOSEPH CRANE,  
January 13, 1809.

DOCTOR WOOD,  
EARNESTLY requests, that all  
those who are in his debt, will dis-  
charge their accounts as soon as possi-  
ble. Should it not be convenient for  
them to make payment in cash; bonds,  
or notes will be very acceptable.  
November 25, 1808.

AN ACT  
To enforce and make more effectual an  
act, entitled, "An act laying an em-  
bargo on all ships and vessels in the  
ports and harbours of the U. States,"  
and the several acts supplementary  
thereto.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House  
of Representatives of the United States  
of America in Congress assembled, That  
if any person or persons shall put, place,  
or load on board any ship, vessel, boat  
or water craft, or into any cart, wag-  
gon, sled or other carriage or vehicle,  
with or without wheels, any specie,  
goods, wares or merchandise, with in-  
tention to export, transport, or convey  
the same without the United States or the  
territories thereof, to any foreign place,  
kingdom or country with intent to con-  
vey the same on board any foreign  
ship within or without the limits of the  
United States or the territories there-  
of, to any foreign place, kingdom or  
country, or with intent to convey the  
same on board any foreign ship or ves-  
sel within or without the limits of the  
United States, or with the intent in any  
other manner to evade the acts to  
which this is a supplement, all such  
specie, goods, wares and merchandise,  
and also the ship, vessel, boat, water  
craft, cart, wagon, sled, or other car-  
riage or vehicle, on board, or in which  
the same may be so put, placed, or  
loaded as aforesaid, shall be forfeited,  
and the person or persons so putting,  
placing or loading the same as aforesaid,  
shall upon conviction, be adjudged  
guilty of a high misdemeanor, and  
fined a sum, by the court before  
which the conviction is had, equal to  
four times the value of such specie,  
goods, wares and merchandise. Pro-  
vided however, That this section shall  
not be construed to extend to any per-  
son or persons, not being the owner or  
owners of such specie, &c. who shall  
inform and make complaint to the col-  
lector of the district of any such offence  
committed within the same district;  
and any informer or informers not be-  
ing the owner or owners as aforesaid,  
shall be entitled to one half of the fine aforesaid,  
when the same shall be received  
by the United States, and shall be en-  
titled to a certificate for that purpose  
from the court before whom the con-  
viction shall be had.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,  
That it shall not be lawful to put on  
board any ship, vessel or boat, of any  
description whatever, any specie or  
goods, wares or merchandise, either  
of domestic or foreign growth, pro-  
duce, or manufacture, and the same is  
hereby prohibited, unless a permit par-  
ticularly stating the articles thus to be  
laden shall have been previously ob-  
tained from the collector of the district  
in which such ship, vessel, or boat may  
then be, or from a revenue officer spe-  
cially authorized by the collector, to  
grant such permits; nor unless the lad-  
ing shall be made under the inspection  
of the proper revenue officers, nor un-  
less the owner or owners, consignee or  
factor of such ship, vessel or boat, shall  
with the master, have given bond with  
one or more sureties to the United  
States in a sum six times the value of  
the vessel and cargo, that the vessel  
shall not leave the port without a clear-  
ance, nor shall when leaving the port,  
proceed to a foreign port or place, nor  
shall put any article on board of any  
other vessel; and that the whole cargo  
shall be reloaded either in the port  
where the vessel may then be, or in  
such other port of the United States as  
shall be designated in the clearance.—  
And it shall be lawful for the collectors  
of the customs to refuse permission to  
put any cargo on board any ship, ves-  
sel or boat, whenever in their opin-  
ion there is an intention to violate the  
embargo, or whenever they shall have  
received instructions to that effect by

direction of the president of the United  
States: Provided, That nothing con-  
tained in this section shall be construed  
to extend to any ship, vessel or boat,  
uniformly employed in the navigation  
only of bays, sounds, rivers and lakes,  
within the jurisdiction of the U. States,  
which shall have obtained a general  
permission, agreeably to the provisions  
in the fourth section of this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted,  
That the owner or owners, consignee  
or factor, of any ship, vessel, or boat,  
as described in the preceding section,  
which may, at the time when notice of  
this act shall be received at the several  
custom houses respectively, be laden  
in whole or in part, shall, on notice  
given by the collector, either discharge  
such cargo, or give bond for the same,  
in the manner and on the conditions  
mentioned in the preceding section;  
and if the cargo shall not be discharged  
within ten days, or the bond given  
three days after such notice, the ship,  
vessel, or boat and cargo, shall be  
wholly forfeited—but the collectors are  
hereby authorized to order or to cause  
the engines of such vessels to be dis-  
charged for the same causes as they  
may refuse permission to put any car-  
go on board of vessels not yet laden in  
whole or in part. And they are like-  
wise authorized in the mean while, and  
until the cargoes shall have been dis-  
charged, or bonds given, as the case  
may be, to take possession of such ves-  
sels, and to take such other measures  
as may be necessary to prevent their  
departure.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted,  
That the collectors of the customs be,  
and they are hereby authorized to  
grant under such general instructions  
as the president of the United States  
may give to that effect, a general per-  
mission to ships, vessels, or boats,  
whose employment has uniformly been  
confined to the navigation of bays,  
sounds, rivers, or lakes, within the ju-  
risdiction of the U. States, when it can  
be done without danger of the embar-  
go being violated, to take on board at  
any time such articles of domestic or  
foreign growth as may be designated in  
such general permission or permis-  
sions, bond with one or more sureties  
being previously given to the United  
States by the owner, owners, consignee  
or factors of such ship, vessel, or boat,  
and by the master thereof, in an amount  
equal to three hundred dollars for each  
ton of the said vessel, that such vessel  
shall not, during the time limited in  
the condition of the bond, depart from  
any district of the United States with-  
out having previously obtained a clear-  
ance, nor until the master or com-  
mander shall have delivered to the col-  
lector or surveyor of the port of de-  
parture a manifest of the whole cargo  
on board, that the said vessel shall not  
ceed to any other port than that men-  
tioned in her clearance, or put any ar-  
ticle on board of any other vessel, or be  
employed in any foreign trade; and  
that on every voyage or trip the whole  
of the cargo shall be landed in a port of  
the U. States within the bay, sound,  
rivers, or lakes to which the navigation  
of such vessel is confined.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted,  
That if any ship, vessel or boat, not  
having received a general permission,  
and a general bond not having been  
first given in the manner provided for  
in the next preceding section, shall take  
on board any specie; or any goods,  
wares, or merchandise, either of fo-  
reign or domestic growth, produce or  
manufacture contrary to the provisions  
of the second section of this act, such  
ship, vessel or boat, together with the  
specie and goods, wares or merchan-  
dise, shall be wholly forfeited—and  
the owner or owners, agent, freighter,  
or factors, master or commander of  
such ship, vessel, or boat, shall more-  
over severally forfeit and pay a sum

equal to the value of the ship, vessel or  
boat, and of the cargo put on board  
the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,  
That the person or persons whose  
names do or may appear as owner or  
owners of any ship or vessel either on  
the certificate of registry, enrollments  
or licence of any such ship or vessel,  
shall be reputed as the true owner or  
owners of such ship or vessel and be li-  
able to the payment of all penalties  
which may be incurred by the owners  
of such ship or vessel by reason of any  
violation of any of the provisions of  
this act, on or of the act laying an embar-  
go on all ships and vessels in the ports  
and harbours of the United States, or  
of any of the acts supplementary thereto  
by such ship or vessel, Provided al-  
ways, That nothing in this section  
contained shall be construed to release  
any other person or persons from the  
payment of any penalty incurred by vir-  
tue of any of the acts aforesaid. And  
in case of any new register or license  
being granted during the continuance  
of the said acts, or in case of the sale  
of any ship or vessel neither registered  
or licensed, a bond with one or more  
sureties to the U. S. shall, previous to  
the granting any such new register or  
license, or to recognizing the sale of  
such ship or vessel, be required by the  
collector, in an amount equal to three  
hundred dollars for each ton of such ship  
or vessel that such ship or vessel shall  
not during the continuance of the acts  
laying an embargo on all ships or ves-  
sels in the ports and harbours of the  
United States, contravene or infringe  
any of the provisions of the said acts;  
Provided, That nothing here in con-  
tained, shall be construed to extend to  
the owner or owners of any ship or ves-  
sel who shall have made a bona fide sale  
of such ship or vessel in any port or har-  
bour of the United States before notice  
of this act at such port or harbour respec-  
tively; nor to the owner or owners of any  
ship or vessel in any foreign port or place,  
who shall have made a bona fide sale  
thereof, before notice of this act: And  
provided also, That such bond shall not  
release the owners and master of such  
ship or vessel, or any other person from  
the obligation of giving every other  
bond required by this act or by any of  
the acts aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,  
That in all cases where either under  
this act, or under the act laying an em-  
bargo on all ships or vessels in the ports  
and harbours of the U. States, or un-  
der any of the acts supplementary thereto,  
a bond has been or shall be given to  
the U. States with condition that cer-  
tain goods, wares, and merchandise  
or the cargo of a vessel shall be re-  
loaded in some port of the United States,  
the party or parties to such bond, shall  
within two months after the expiration  
of the same, (unless in the case of a voyage  
from New-Orleans to any Atlantic port  
or from an Atlantic port to New-Or-  
leans, in either of which cases, four  
months shall as heretofore be allowed,)  
produce to the collector of the port from  
which the vessel had been cleared with  
such goods, wares, merchandise or  
cargo, a certificate of the reloading of  
the same from the collector of the pro-  
per port; on failure whereof, the bond  
shall be put in suit; and in every such  
suit, as well as in every suit instituted  
on a bond given for a voyage from or  
to New-Orleans, judgement shall be  
given against the defendant or defend-  
ants, unless proof shall be given of  
such reloading, or loss of the vessel at  
sea. But neither capture, distress, or  
any other accident whatever shall be  
pleaded or given in evidence in any  
such suit: Unless such capture shall  
be expressly proved to have been hos-  
tile, and such distress or accident oc-  
casioned by no negligence or deviation,  
nor unless such vessel shall have been  
from the commencement of the voyage

equal to the value of the ship, vessel or  
boat, and of the cargo put on board  
the same.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted,  
That the person or persons whose  
names do or may appear as owner or  
owners of any ship or vessel either on  
the certificate of registry, enrollments  
or licence of any such ship or vessel,  
shall be reputed as the true owner or  
owners of such ship or vessel and be li-  
able to the payment of all penalties  
which may be incurred by the owners  
of such ship or vessel by reason of any  
violation of any of the provisions of  
this act, on or of the act laying an embar-  
go on all ships and vessels in the ports  
and harbours of the United States, or  
of any of the acts supplementary thereto  
by such ship or vessel, Provided al-  
ways, That nothing in this section  
contained shall be construed to release  
any other person or persons from the  
payment of any penalty incurred by vir-  
tue of any of the acts aforesaid. And  
in case of any new register or license  
being granted during the continuance  
of the said acts, or in case of the sale  
of any ship or vessel neither registered  
or licensed, a bond with one or more  
sureties to the U. S. shall, previous to  
the granting any such new register or  
license, or to recognizing the sale of  
such ship or vessel, be required by the  
collector, in an amount equal to three  
hundred dollars for each ton of such ship  
or vessel that such ship or vessel shall  
not during the continuance of the acts  
laying an embargo on all ships or ves-  
sels in the ports and harbours of the  
United States, contravene or infringe  
any of the provisions of the said acts;  
Provided, That nothing here in con-  
tained, shall be construed to extend to  
the owner or owners of any ship or ves-  
sel who shall have made a bona fide sale  
of such ship or vessel in any port or har-  
bour of the United States before notice  
of this act at such port or harbour respec-  
tively; nor to the owner or owners of any  
ship or vessel in any foreign port or place,  
who shall have made a bona fide sale  
thereof, before notice of this act: And  
provided also, That such bond shall not  
release the owners and master of such  
ship or vessel, or any other person from  
the obligation of giving every other  
bond required by this act or by any of  
the acts aforesaid.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted,  
That in all cases where either under  
this act, or under the act laying an em-  
bargo on all ships or vessels in the ports  
and harbours of the U. States, or un-  
der any of the acts supplementary thereto,  
a bond has been or shall be given to  
the U. States with condition that cer-  
tain goods, wares, and merchandise  
or the cargo of a vessel shall be re-  
loaded in some port of the United States,  
the party or parties to such bond, shall  
within two months after the expiration  
of the same, (unless in the case of a voyage  
from New-Orleans to any Atlantic port  
or from an Atlantic port to New-Or-  
leans, in either of which cases, four  
months shall as heretofore be allowed,)  
produce to the collector of the port from  
which the vessel had been cleared with  
such goods, wares, merchandise or  
cargo, a certificate of the reloading of  
the same from the collector of the pro-  
per port; on failure whereof, the bond  
shall be put in suit; and in every such  
suit, as well as in every suit instituted  
on a bond given for a voyage from or  
to New-Orleans, judgement shall be  
given against the defendant or defend-  
ants, unless proof shall be given of  
such reloading, or loss of the vessel at  
sea. But neither capture, distress, or  
any other accident whatever shall be  
pleaded or given in evidence in any  
such suit: Unless such capture shall  
be expressly proved to have been hos-  
tile, and such distress or accident oc-  
casioned by no negligence or deviation,  
nor unless such vessel shall have been  
from the commencement of the voyage