

# 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,  
And angry stars the storm enshrouds.

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—he 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. See. 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 is, 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?]

### 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. Charleston, Oct. 28, 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. Charleston, Oct. 28, 1808.

### FRANKFORT, (Ken.) Dec. 1.

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.

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### 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.

I. Hannah Janney, Rebecca Janney, Hamilton Jefferson.

K. Gerfham 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, Justice Moore.

N. Depaw Negyicent, Francis O'Neal.

O. James Oflutt, David Osbourne.

P. Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgely, Geo. Riley, Christian Redford, Geo. Rockingbaugh, James Sbardet.

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

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

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

Y. John Young.

Z. J. HUMPHREYS. January 1, 1809.

February Court, 1808.

John Horner, 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 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. Tell. GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

### For Sale, A YOUNG HEALTHY Negro Woman,

who is an excellent house servant. Inquire 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, Vazey 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. Tell. GEO. HITE, c. j. c.

### 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. 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, 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 DAVENPOTE, Admr. January 11, 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.

### FOR SALE, A Family of Negroes.

For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county. JOSEPH CRANE. January 13, 1809.

### 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.

### AN ACT To enforce and make more effectual an act, entitled, "An act laying an embargo 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, wagon, sled or other carriage or vehicle, with or without wheels, any specie, goods, wares or merchandise, with intent 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 convey the same on board any foreign ship within or without the limits of the United States or the territories thereof, or with intent to convey the same on board any foreign ship or vessel within or without the limits of the United States, or with 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 carriage 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. Provided however, That this section shall not be construed to extend to any person or persons, not being the owner or owners of such specie, &c. who shall inform and make complaint to the collector of the district of any such offence committed within the same district; and any informer or informers not being 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 entitled to a certificate for that purpose from the court before whom the conviction 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, produce, or manufacture, and the same is hereby prohibited, unless a permit particularly stating the articles thus to be laden shall have been previously obtained from the collector of the district in which such ship, vessel, or boat may then be, or from a revenue officer specially authorized by the collector, to grant such permits; nor unless the lading shall be made under the inspection of the proper revenue officers, nor unless 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 clearance, 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, vessel or boat, whenever in their opinion 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 contained 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 discharged for the same causes as they may refuse permission to put any cargo on board of vessels not yet laden in whole or in part. And they are likewise authorized in the mean while, and until the cargoes shall have been discharged, or bonds given, as the case may be, to take possession of such vessels, 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 permission to ships, vessels, or boats, whose employment has uniformly been confined to the navigation of bays, sounds, rivers, or lakes, within the jurisdiction of the U. States, when it can be done without danger of the embargo 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 permissions, 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 without having previously obtained a clearance, nor until the master or commander shall have delivered to the collector or surveyor of the port of departure a manifest of the whole cargo on board, that the said vessel shall not proceed to any other port than that mentioned in her clearance, or put any article on board of any other vessel, or be 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, 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 foreign 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 merchandise, shall be wholly forfeited—and the owner or owners, agent, freighter, or factors, master, or commander of such ship, vessel, or boat, shall moreover 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, enrollment or licence of any such ship or vessel, shall be reputed as the true owner or owners of such ship or vessel and be liable 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 of the act laying an embargo 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 always, That nothing in this section contained shall be construed to release any other person or persons from the payment of any penalty incurred by virtue 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 vessels 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 contained, shall be construed to extend to the owner or owners of any ship or vessel who shall have made a bona fide sale of such ship or vessel in any port or harbour of the United States before notice of this act at such port or harbour respectively; 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 embargo on all ships or vessels in the ports and harbours of the U. States, or under any of the acts supplementary thereto, a bond has been or shall be given to the U. States with condition that certain goods, wares, and merchandise or the cargo of a vessel shall be reloaded 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-Orleans, 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 proper 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 defendants, 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 hostile, and such distress or accident occasioned by no negligence or deviation, nor unless such vessel shall have been from the commencement of the voyage

wholly navigated by a master, mate or mates, mariners and crew, of all whom shall be citizens of the U. States, nor unless such mate or mates, mariners and crew, shall all if living, and the proof of their death shall lie on the defendant) be produced on the trial and sworn as competent witnesses, nor unless such master, mate or mates, mariners and crew, shall have signed a shipping paper in due form of law, and a copy thereof designated specially the master, mate or mates, mariners and crew, and their permanent places of residence, shall have been lodged with the collector of the port, to whom the bond aforesaid shall have been given, before the commencement of the voyage, and subscribed and sworn to by the master before such collector; and any master, who shall falsely, wilfully and corruptly swear as to the facts contained in such copy, shall, on conviction, suffer the pains and penalties of perjury. And in every suit instituted on a bond given as aforesaid, the defendants shall pay all costs, if they shall not within the limited time have produced the certificate of relanding to the collector of the proper port.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That no registered or sea letter vessel, though in ballast shall receive a clearance, or be permitted to depart from any port of the United States, unless the same bond shall have been previously given, which is required from vessels licensed for the coaling trade, before they are allowed to depart. And if any such ship or vessel shall depart without bond having been given as aforesaid, the said ship or vessel shall be forfeited; and the owner, owners, agent, consignee, factor and master or commander of such ship or vessel, as well as any other person concerned in such prohibited departure, shall be liable to the same penalties imposed by the law in the case of vessels licensed for the coaling trade departing without bond having been given, or without clearance, as aforesaid.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That the collectors of all the districts of the United States, shall, and they are hereby authorized to take into their custody specie or any articles of domestic growth, produce or manufacture, found on board of any ship or vessel, boat or other water craft, when there is reason to believe that they are intended for exportation, or when in vessels, carts, waggons, sleighs, or any other carriage, or in any manner apparently on their way towards the territories of a foreign nation, or the vicinity thereof, or towards a place whence such articles are intended to be exported; and not to permit such articles to be removed until bond with sufficient sureties shall have been given for the landing or delivery of the same in some place of the U. States, whence in the opinion of the collector there shall not be any danger of such articles being exported.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the collectors, either by this or any other act respecting the embargo to refuse permission to put any cargo on board any vessel, boat, or other water craft, to detain any vessel, or to take into their custody any articles for the purpose of preventing violations of the embargo, shall be exercised in conformity with such instructions as the president may give, and such general rules as he may prescribe for that purpose, and which instructions and general rules the collectors shall be bound to obey. And if any action or suit be brought against any collector or other person acting under the directions of and in pursuance of this act, he may plead the general issue, and give this act and the instructions and regulations of the president in evidence for his justification and defence. And any person aggrieved by the acts of any collector in either of the cases aforesaid, may file his petition in the court of the district where the collector resides, stating the facts of his case, and thereupon, after due notice to the district attorney and the collector, the said court may summarily hear and adjudge thereupon as law and justice may require, and the judgement of said court, and the reason and facts whereon it is grounded, shall be filed among the records of said court; and if restoration of the property detained or taken in custody, or permission to

load as aforesaid, shall be decreed, it shall be upon the party's giving such bond with sureties as is or shall be required to be taken in similar cases by the collector, and not otherwise; but if the said court shall adjudge against such petition, the collector shall be entitled to treble costs, which shall be taxed for him, and execution awarded accordingly by the court.

Sec. 11. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the U. States or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces or militia of the U. States or of the territories thereof as may be judged necessary, in conformity with the provisions of this and other acts respecting the embargo for the purpose of preventing the illegal departure of any ship or vessel, or of detaining, taking possession of, and keeping in custody any ship or vessel, or of taking into custody and guarding any specie or article of domestic growth, produce, or manufacture, and also for the purpose of preventing and suppressing any armed or riotous assemblage of persons residing the custom house officers in the exercise of their duties, or in any manner opposing the execution of the laws laying an embargo, or otherwise violating, or assailing and abetting violations of the same.

Sec. 12. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, unless herein before otherwise directed; and all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of the act, entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States," or by virtue of the several acts supplementary thereto, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered by action of debt, or by indictment or information, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding; and if recovered in consequence of any seizure made by the commander of any public armed vessel of the United States, distributed according to the rules prescribed by the act, entitled "An act for government of the navy of the U. States," and if otherwise, shall be distributed, and accounted for in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for mitigating or remitting forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and made perpetual by an act passed the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred, and any officer or other person entitled to a part or share of any of the fines, penalties or forfeitures aforesaid, may, if necessary, be a witness on the trial thereof, but in such case he shall not receive any part or share of the said fine, penalty or forfeiture, but the part or share to which he would otherwise be entitled shall revert to the United States.

Sec. 13. And be it further enacted, That the president of the U. S. be, and he is hereby authorized to hire, arm and employ thirty vessels, not exceeding in tonnage on hundred and thirty tons each, belonging to citizens of the U. S. and so many seamen as shall be necessary to man the same for immediate service, in enforcing the laws of the U. S. on the sea coast thereof, and to dismiss the same from service when he shall think the same expedient. Provided however, That such hiring, arming, and employment shall not be for a term exceeding one year. And the said ships or vessels when so hired and armed, shall be employed under the direction of the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 14. And be it further enacted, That the powers given to the president of the U. S. by the seventh section of the act of March the twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and eight, to grant permission to citizens having property of value in places without the jurisdiction of the U. S. to dispatch vessels for the same shall henceforth cease.

Sec. 15. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the passing thereof, during the continuance of the act, entitled "An

act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S." and no longer.

J. B. VARNUM,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
GEO. CLINTON,  
Vice-President of the U. S. and President of the Senate.  
Jan. 9. 1809. APPROVED,  
TH: JEFFERSON.

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 18.

Mr. Blount, from the committee on fortifications, &c. reported a bill making appropriations to complete the fortifications commenced for the security of the seaport towns and harbors of the United States, and to defray the expense of deepening and extending to the river Mississippi the canal of Carondelet. It was read a first and second time, committed to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The house took up for consideration a message from the Senate notifying the adherence of that body to their amendments to the navy bill, and stating that they had appointed Messrs. Bradley, Giles and Hillhouse to confer with any committee which the house may appoint on the subject.

Having, by a formal vote insisted upon the rejection of the amendments, The house agreed to the appointment of conferees—and the three following gentlemen were appointed: Mr. Macon, Mr. Smilie, and Mr. Upham.

Mr. Story had leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Thursday, January 19.

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill to alter the time for the next meeting of congress, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

Several motions were made to strike out of the bill the "fourth Monday in May," but the committee finally rose and reported it without amendment.

After the Speaker resumed the chair, Mr. D. R. Williams renewed the motion to strike out "the fourth Monday in May." This produced considerable discussion. From observations which fell from gentlemen on the subject, it appeared that there were three views taken of the question. Messrs. Macon and D. R. Williams were against an extra session of congress, conceiving that the embargo would eventually be effectual, and that no measures ought to be taken to weaken the opinion that the policy would be adhered to. Messrs. Smilie, J. G. Jackson, Bacon, Nicholas, Burwell, G. W. Campbell, and others, were in favor of an extra session, on the grounds that if the European belligerents did not come to terms previously to the period designated in the bill, that it would be proper for congress to meet and consult upon the propriety of repealing the embargo and of adopting more energetic means of resistance.

Mr. Quincy contended there was no real intention to repeal the embargo; that from the first, there was an intention of persevering in the embargo as long as the people could be induced to bear it. That the original reason assigned for laying the embargo was precaution: that, nevertheless, it had been argued from as a measure of coercion: that Great Britain understanding it as a measure of coercion, would never acquiesce; that precaution had been the veil, through which coercion, like a sword, was to be thrust up to the hilt, into the vitals of Great Britain: that the administration had no intention of going to war, which was manifested by several circumstances—that is to say, the appointments of officers in the new army, which had been made upon a rule excluding gentlemen of the opposition from holding commissions; the house had refused to fit out the ships of war; the treasury was in an exhausted state; and he could not conceive if war was intended, that a party army would have been organized; that the navy would have been refused to be equipped; and that the treasury would not have been supplied by some means or other. From these considerations he drew the in-

ference that the embargo was not to be repealed; that the extra session was merely calculated to keep the people quiet for the present, and that when congress met here in May, the citizens of the United States would be told they must bear it a little longer, and that thus the embargo would be continued till next September or till next May twelve month. To these criminal intentions of Mr. Quincy, Mr. Eppes rejoined, as did Mr. J. G. Jackson, vindicating the friends of the embargo from his imputations of insincerity in their profession of a disposition to raise the embargo at an early day, and retorted upon Mr. Q. his charge of deluding the people, inquiring for what purpose Mr. Q. had made the speech he had just uttered? Whether that was not intended to influence the minds of the citizens of the East? A speech, said Mr. Eppes, (in substance) which appears to be very polished composition, and very well cut and dried for the purpose intended.

The house adjourned at a late hour, without coming to any decision.

Friday, Jan. 20.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to alter the time for the next meeting of congress. After some debate the question was put and carried for engrossing the bill and putting it to its third passage this day.

And on the question that the bill pass, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 80—nays 26. So that the house of representatives has decided to have an extra session, to commence on the fourth Monday of May next. The majority for it is 54.

Adjourned.

SENATE, January 16.

### THE TWO MILLIONS.

Gen. Smith, of Maryland, said that as our government was predicated upon the will of the people, it was the duty of government to give to the people every necessary information of measures pursued by it. And this had become the more necessary, not only as newspapers, but also as gentlemen of very high respectability in the several States, firmly believed, and had positively asserted, that the two millions of dollars appropriated by the act of 21st February, 1806, for the purchase of the Floridas had actually been sent to France or Spain as a present.

Mr. Smith said, that in his travels to the eastward, during the last recess, he found many respectable persons as firmly believed, this report, as they did any fact known to them. To remove this impression from the public mind, (for this falsehood is universally circulated,) he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president be requested to direct the proper officers to report to this house the measures which have been adopted to carry into execution the "act of congress of 21st February, 1806, appropriating two millions of dollars for defraying any extraordinary expenses attending the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations," particularly whether the said two millions of dollars, or any portion thereof was sent in specie or by bills of exchange to either France, Spain, Holland, or any other country, for the purpose of carrying into execution the said act, and also to what object the sums so remitted have been applied, or were authorised or intended to be applied.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Gen. Smith said that no gentleman in this house believed this report, because each one knows that not one cent of this money was ever drawn out of the treasury in specie, or by bills, or in any other manner.

### CHARLESTON, JAN. 4.

The British ship Anne, capt. Kermod, in 49 days from Liverpool, anchored within the Bar yesterday, and last evening some of the passengers came up to town in one of the pilot boats.

By this arrival we have been furnished with copious files of London and Liverpool papers to the 10th November.

It will be seen by the extracts which we have given this morning, that Bonaparte is about to "let slip the dogs

of war" against Spain in good earnest; and that he had arrived at Bayonne, to superintend their operations in person.

No action has been fought in Spain since the date of our last advices. The British troops under sir John Moore and sir David Baird, had formed a junction with the Spanish armies, and a general engagement was momentarily expected.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Intelligence by the Gottenburg mails state, that the embargo in the Russian ports was taken off on the 8th ult. A gentleman arrived in this town from St. Petersburg states, that that port was opened the day preceding his departure. The sole motive for shutting it, we understand, was to prevent provisions from falling into the hands of the English and Swedes, who were blockading the Baltic port, and who were supposed to be delinquent in provisions, and without the means of procuring any, except what they picked up at sea.

Sir John Cradock is to command the British troops in Portugal, in the room of gen. Burrard who has been recalled.

The amount of the British force in that kingdom will be 10,000 men.

The British forces now in Spain, are all to rendezvous at Valadolid. When assembled, they will amount to at least 40,000 men.

The army of the Gironde did not receive orders to march before the 27th of August; it consists of 30,000 men, and is to arrive in the north of Spain towards the 8th and 9th of Sept. It is to be under the command of marshal Bessieres.

The Iron holds in the north of Spain are still in possession of the French. The latter have a body of cavalry amounting to 40,000 men. The army of marshal Ney, who is to take the chief command of the French troops in Spain, amounts to 50,000 men, and was to arrive at Bilbao in the beginning of September.

The Italian legion, consisting of 45,000 men enters Spain with the army of marshal Augereau.

Thirty thousand waggons for transporting troops, are said to be the contingent furnished by the departments of Gard, Hereault, Aude and the Pyrennees to accelerate the arrival of the French troops in Spain.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

Spain.—The opinion we expressed last week, that the suspicion Bonaparte entertained of Austria, had delayed his preparations against Spain, appears to be confirmed by the late intelligence in the Dutch papers. The conference in Erlarth are terminated, and Bonaparte having brought Alexander into his views, and succeeded in menacing Austria into an apparent acquiescence, is organizing his means with all possible celerity for the establishment of his brother Joseph on the throne of Madrid. He himself returned to Paris, and has set out for Bayonne, from whence he intends to proceed to Spain, to take command of his army in person.—Whether the same good fortune will attend him there as in Italy and Germany, or whether, as in Egypt, after the defeat of subordinate commanders, he be destined to personal disgrace and dishonour, will depend upon contingencies as various as they are critical; but this may be affirmed, that the axiom—"a people in arms, and determined to defend their country, cannot be conquered," will be put to a severe trial; and until the result be proclaimed, at least three quarters of the globe will be held in a state of painful suspense, and involved in the deepest attention.

New Orleans, Dec. 27.

His excellency governor Claiborne, has been appointed governor of this territory, for the ensuing three years.

John Thompson, esq. of Opelousa, is appointed third judge of the superior court of this territory.

By a gentleman from Baton Rouge (W. Florida) we learn, that previous to his leaving that place, governor Grand Pre, with several military officers, had been arrested by order of the governor general of Havana, on suspicion of entertaining an undue partiality for the French.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Louis, dated 25th Nov. 1808.

"Mr. Pierre Chouteau, returned yesterday with a treaty made by him (with what authority I do not know) on behalf of the United States, with the Osage Indians—it is reported to contain every thing that could be desired on behalf of the United States—should this rumor be correct, my fears, the contract is too good on our side, to be kept long with good faith on theirs."

Baltimore, Jan. 11.

Last night a fire was discovered in the middle of Messrs. Ellicott's upper mills, on the Frederick Town road, about ten miles from Baltimore. This very valuable property and a quantity of stock were consumed. There appears no reason to attribute the unfortunate occurrence to any other cause than accident.

GEORGE-TOWN, Jan. 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of information and respectability at Alexandria, to his friend here, dated January 19.

I have a letter from Liverpool, by an arrival at Hampton Roads under date of the 21st of November, giving me the following information.

"Some days ago dispatches arrived from Spain, that the French army under the command of General Ney, 25,000 men strong, attacked the Spanish army under General Blake, 17,000 strong. The action lasted nine hours, during which the Spaniards retained their ground; but finding themselves so inferior in number, they retreated, during the night to Bilbao, and having fallen back 20 miles, two days after they were joined by the troops from the Baltic, under the command of General Romano. On the 5th of this month, they attacked the French, and the battle lasted four days. The French were completely defeated—Ney is killed, besides 6000 killed & wounded. It is said the number of the two armies were nearly equal."

A letter from a respectable gentleman at Portland, mentions a report, that a large ship laden with cotton sailed from Bath on the 12th inst.; that the captain applied for a clearance and offered bonds to twice the amount of vessel and cargo; which was refused, the collector demanding three times the amount; that the ship then proceeded without a clearance; and passed off the revenue cutter; and passed the forts. The soldiers discharged two heavy guns which were loaded, and then refused to obey their officers, declaring that they would not fire on their countrymen.

If you think this will be of any use to your readers it is at your service. I am yours &c.

GAVIN SCOTT,  
Elizabeth Town, Dec. 18, 1808.

To the Editors of the Farmer's Repository.

On no occasion have I ever witnessed more anarchy than took place at the meeting at the house of capt. G. Hite, on the 21st inst. The object of that meeting was of the greatest importance to the citizens of this place, and motives of security to its inhabitants as well as tranquility to the neighborhood generally, alone governed the gentlemen by whom it was first agitated.

Could I have felt uninterested, or have been an indifferant spectator of the transactions of that meeting, I should have experienced no other emotion than that of the most sovereign contempt for some wise-heads who busied themselves on that occasion, I could have pitied their ignorance, and would have charitably forgiven their obstreperous interposition; but feeling as I did, deeply interested in the issue, my indignation cannot be adequately expressed, when I saw the motives which had called us together, entirely frustrated by the pot valiant orators of the evening, who, puffing up with their own importance, and in full of eloquence and of prog, had assembled to vent their silly pratings, and to show the emptiness of their heads and the malignity of their tempers, of which we needed no additional testimony. It would be difficult, and next to impossible to examine the objections which were made to the measures proposed by the more discreet persons present, as those objections were founded neither in reason nor propriety, nor have they the apology of having been made with decorum to entitle them to serious consideration.

Some dissensions which have lately arisen amongst a certain class of individuals, have excited in this State generally, and in some other parts of the Union particularly, the most serious alarm; and such has been the magnitude of the danger in some places, that the interference of the law has been found absolutely necessary, and many of these unhappy wretches have fallen the victims of their own temerity. These disturbances have extended to the western side of the Blue Ridge, and in the adjoining county of Frederick, active measures have been adopted to repel any serious consequences springing therefrom. It was with a view to this laudable end that the meeting was called—our apprehensions partook of the general alarm, and considering our local situation, and our proximity to a large deposit of arms, our fears were not without the most solid foundation. At a crisis like the present, when we are threatened by dangers from without, it should be the duty as it is certainly the interest of every individual of the community to unite his energies, however feeble they may be, to guard the public good; and since this alarm has become so universal, I might hazard a conjecture that the influence of some foreign agency may be exerting itself to perplex and distract us by internal con-

tunate occurrence to any other cause than accident.

The property was not insured; tho' a determination had recently been made to cover it by insurance, which was on the point of being executed.

N. American.

From the New Jersey Journal.

MR. KOLLOCK.  
I was much infested with Weevils in my barn &c. and did not know how to get rid of them, till I found tobacco was an effectual remedy. They are fond of it, eat it and go off and die. I deal in tobacco, on receiving two hogsheads (for which I had not room in my cellar, at the time) I put them into the barn. On removing them I found thousands of dead Weevils on the barn floor, which cleared it entirely of that destructive animal. I then took two or three boxes, containing about six pounds of tobacco in each and placed them in my granary, where I kept wheat, &c. This was soon cleared also, and have not had any since. The boxes ought to be open enough to let the Weevils have free passage into them.

If you think this will be of any use to your readers it is at your service. I am yours &c.

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motions. I congratulate my fellow citizens that through the exertions of some amongst us at a subsequent meeting, the most efficient steps have been taken to ensure the public tranquillity, the carplings of the gentlemen militant notwithstanding. I will not impugn the motives of those who were opposed to the measures proposed at the first meeting; though I think their conduct extremely reprehensible; the errors of weak men excite our pity and compassion, and are entitled to our forgiveness, and it is only when we see Rapidity and ignorance united with vanity and presumption, that we are provoked to contempt and stimulated to resentment.

CIVIS.  
January 23, 1809.

### REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed from the house adjoining the store of Messrs. Geo. & John Humphreys (his former place of residence) to his new house on the opposite side of the street, where he carries on his business as usual. He has recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore the newest fashions, and will be able to make gentlemen's clothes and ladies riding dresses in style and fashion, on the shortest notice. He returns his thanks to his friends for past favours, and hopes to merit a continuance thereof.

AARON CHAMBERS,  
Charlestown, Jan. 27, 1809.

The house formerly occupied by me may be rented, on application to G. & J. Humphreys.

### Clover Seed.

Fifty bushels of good clover seed, grown in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, will be for sale, on the 12th of February next, at Benjamin Beeler's mill, about 2 miles from Charlestown. Price seven dollars per bushel.

January 27, 1809.

### Wanted on hire,

A good plantation Negro Man—Also a woman who can spin.

Wm. H. HARDING,  
January 24, 1809.

### Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber living in Battle Town, about the 28th of December last.

A DARK BROWN HORSE, fourteen hands high, a natural pacer, shod all round, a fat and snip in his forehead, both hind feet white, short thick neck; short mane and switch tail, four years old next spring, was raised near Charlestown, Virginia, at Mr. Shirley's. Whoever will deliver said horse to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward.

JAMES BULGER,  
January 19, 1809.

### 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 112lbs.

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

### Strayed

From Charlestown mill about the 1st of November 1808, A Sundry Coloured Sow, 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 BURGOYNE,  
January 20, 1809.

### Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIBBON, the friend of Mr. Dennis O'Neal and Mrs. Skyles is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligence in the city of Washington, he will hear something very interesting to any information of this gentleman's residence, will render him, as well as the author of this article an essential service, by remitting the same to the above place.

January 9, 1809.

# Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, (Jefferson County, Virginia,) PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 45. TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

For the FARMER'S REPOSITORY.

## EPITAPH.

Here lies honest Tom whose bosom was stor'd,  
With most of the virtues this world could afford,  
Humane, benevolent, friendly and kind,  
A true honest heart, but so humorous a mind,  
It may justly be said that his temper was such,  
We scarcely could blame it, or praise it too much;  
Of odry, frolic, and fun so compounded,  
Whilt some censured freely, some were confounded,  
Whether wit, sense or folly in him most abounded—  
While those who best know will proclaim it their creed,  
That he was a good fellow in word, act and deed.  
Tho' his foibles were many, his faults were so few,  
If we glanced but at those, these vanis'd from view,  
For his heart was so prone to humanity's call,  
That Tom was belov'd by great and by small,  
Tho' he plagu'd, he tormented and mimick'd them all,  
And if sometimes displeas'd with his puns and his play,  
They witt'd him in half full ten times a day,  
Now missing his mirth their dull moments to cheer,  
If Tom's not in Heaven, they'd wish he was here.

## SENATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

March 4.  
The speaker laid before the senate, a letter signed Valentine Kettering, and the same was read as follows, viz.

Dauphin county, Landgravy township, February 18, 1802.  
SIR, A medicine of the utmost importance to mankind, prepared from an herb which has been found unquestionably efficacious, as a cure for the bite of a mad dog, either on man or beast, has been known & used as such, by the subscribers, and his Ancestors, for the space of 250 years, in Germany and Pennsylvania. The herb, and manner of preparation, has been definitely obtained from me, and propitiated to the purpose of accumulating wealth, contrary to my wishes or practice, and of those from whom it was derived: being far advanced in years, an desirous to communicate it, in such a manner as may give the most general information to my fellow-men, without the most distant view to emolument; have therefore thought proper to address these lines to you, in full confidence that you will take a more effectual way to diffuse the information, than from my age and other circumstances, is in my power.

At your request, communicated by my friend Henry Orth (health permitting) I will attend at Lancaster, and explain the subject fully. I remain your friend.

VALENTINE KETTERING.  
The Speaker of the senate of Penna.  
Whereupon, on motion, the said letter was referred to Mr. Pearson, Mr. Porter and Mr. Lower, to consider and report thereon.

March 6.  
Mr. Pearson, from the committee to whom was referred the letter signed Valentine Kettering, made report; and the same was read, as follows, to wit:

The committee appointed to hear the communication of Valentine Kettering, relative to his cure of the bite of a mad animal,

Report: That they conferred with the said Kettering on that subject, who informed them, that he uses the Herb called Red Chick-weed, which, when ripe, or in full bloom, he gathers, and dries in the shade, reduces it to a powder, and gives a small table-spoonful at one time, to a grown person, in beer or water, in weight one drachm and one scruple; for a child, an equal dose, but given at three different times, or it may be eaten on bread with butter,

honey or molasses, as the person chooses: For a beast, a large spoonful; if by weight two drachms and one scruple. When used green for a beast, cut the Herb fine, and mix with bran, &c. When given to Swine, mix the powdered Herb with meal of any kind (dose as above) in little balls.

He assures us he has given it to persons many weeks after they were bitten, and never knew it fail; and never gives more than a single dose, unless to children, as above. He further says, it is an excellent cure for cuts and wounds, on the human body.

When green, wash it, drop of the juice into the wound, and bind the Herb, so washed, on; and that the proper time to sow the seed, is about the first of April, and should be sown thin.

He also informs us, that he is now seventy-five years old; was born in Germany, and came from thence, with his parents, to Pennsylvania, when eleven years of age; that his mother brought the seeds of this herb amongst her garden seeds; that he has presented to your committee, for the use of the members, a quantity of the Herb and seed; and says he will give of the seed to others, who will please to call on him for that purpose.

They also learn, from the rev. Henry Muhlenburg, that it is an annual plant, known in Switzerland and Germany, by the name of Gauchheil, Rother Meyer, or Rother Huerdarm; in England, red Pimpernel; by botanists, as he is informed, Anagallis Honeicea. That it should be gathered in June, when in full blossom. In Germany, he understands, the usual dose was thirty grains of the powder, taken four times a day, and continued one week, in smaller doses; the wound washed with a decoction of the Herb, and some of the powder dressed in it. That the plant is cultivated in many gardens, and grows near Baltimore and Havre-de-Grace, spontaneously, in great plenty.

Your committee therefore offer the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the speaker be requested to present the thanks of the senate to Valentine Kettering, for his benevolent and valuable communication.

March 8.  
The report of the committee, to whom was referred the letter signed Valentine Kettering, was read the second time, and the resolution therein contained was adopted.

Extract from the Journal, GEO. BRYAN, C. S.  
Senate Chamber, Lancaster, March 10.  
SIR, With pleasure I herewith transmit to you an extract from the Journal of the senate containing a vote of thanks for your humane and liberal communication, of a cure for the bite of a mad animal. And permit me to observe, that should the application of your Specific be the means of relieving the world from the fatal effects of that disease (Hydrophobia) the most of all to be dreaded, you are not merely entitled to the thanks of the senate of Pennsylvania, but to the gratitude of all mankind.

I am, Sir your friend,  
SAMUEL MACLAY,  
Speaker of Senate.  
Mr. Valentine Kettering,  
Dauphin county, Pennsylvania.  
Nail Manufactory.  
THE subscribers respectfully inform the public in general, and their friends in particular, that he has recommenced the above business at the corner house lately occupied as a fore 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.  
GEO. WARK,  
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

## 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 O'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 fluting muslin from a store keeper, and a number of other articles not now recollected—but the worst 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 ran 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 Stubbenville 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 scelerate 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 pasted in the inside, E. Patchell, S. W. corner of the Diamond, Pittsburgh—the other is a napped 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.

Benjamin Egins, 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.

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

Jefferson, ff.  
February Court, 1809.  
John Horner, 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 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 secrete 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.

A Copy. Test,  
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.  
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. Beecher, 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 Collet, Benjamin Collet.  
D. Richard Duffield, Thomas Dennis, James Doyle, Mrs. Anne Drew, Michael Dorsey, Richard Dunn, Major Dowell.

E. John English.  
F. William P. Mood, David Fry, 2.  
G. John Grove, John Grantham, John Gardner.  
H. Henry Haines, Thomas Hammond, James Harb, George Hugill, William Hibbin, Philip Hays, Juliet Hite.  
I. Hannah Janney, Rebecca Janney, Hamilton Jefferson.  
K. Gerstham Keys, James Kersey.

L. George Lafferty, Henry Lee, Mrs. Clarica Larue, Thomas Likens, Lancelot Lee.  
M. James McCarty, John McCarty, Richard Morgan, James M. Pherson, Michael Myers, Jesse Moore.  
N. Depaw Noyvienn, Francis O'Neal.  
O. James Offutt, David Osbourne.

R. Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgely, Geo. Riley, Christian Rifford, Geo. Rockingham, James Robardet.  
S. William Snickers, Isaac S. Swearingen, Robert Shirley, John Saunders, North and Smallwood, Jacob Swisher, Magnus P. Strubling, 2, Daniel Sullivan, Robert T. Stubblefield, Elizabeth Strider, John Spangler, Seth Smith, James Simpson, John Sinclair, Benjamin Simmons.  
T. William Tate, William Tapscott, Thomas Turlinger, Rachel Tumbert, John Throckmorton.

W. John Ware, Samuel Warrin, Thomas Wilson, Samuel Williams, 3, Andrew Woods.  
Y. John Young.  
J. HUMPHREYS.  
January 1, 1809.

From the New York Evening Post, of January 13, 1809.  
For the information and satisfaction of distant friends, and all who espouse sound principles, I deem it my duty to add a few particulars of the meeting of which the official account follows—Mechanic Hall capable of holding 700 persons was full and crowded, together with the stairs leading to it before 12 o'clock the time appointed. The people then began to form a large concourse in the street; but the extreme coldness of the day rendered it necessary, in the opinion of the chairman and the gentlemen near him to begin the proceedings; and this is particularly stated as an apology to the great numbers of our friends who came up afterwards, but not in time to hear the resolutions, when they were read the second time in the front—Josiah Ogden Hoffman, esq. at the request of the chairman, read the resolutions to those within the room; and after the question was put and carried, there being a loud call from the street to read them there, the chairman and secretary went out, attended by Mr. Hoffman, who read them once more from the balcony, prefaced by a short and animated address, to the most numerous and respectable meeting ever seen in this city or State. Those assembled to adopt these resolutions, amounted by the most moderate computation, to upwards of three thousand of our fellow citizens; consisting as Mr. Jefferson may rest assured, not of the most worthless, but of the most valuable part of the community. The reader was frequently interrupted by the most rapturous applause, and when he had done, and the vote had been taken, they expressed their hearty approbation, in six thundering cheers, which made the welkin ring.

The following is the official account. At a meeting of many thousands of such citizens of the City of New-York, who disapprove of the recent measures of the administration, particularly of the act making further provisions for enforcing the embargo, at Mechanic Hall, on Friday the 13th January, 1809.

On motion of Judge Pendleton, The hon. Egbert Benson, esq. was chosen chairman, and Edward Dunscomb, esq. secretary. Mr. Pendleton, in behalf of the committee appointed to prepare and submit to their fellow citizens, certain resolutions for their consideration, in the present alarming crisis of our affairs, informed the meeting that the committee was prepared to report:

Ordered, on motion, the same be received and read, and thereupon the following resolutions were read:  
Resolved, That it is always the right of the people, and in times of imminent danger, their indispensable duty, peaceably to assemble and declare their opinions upon the measures of government, and the state of public affairs.

Resolved, That the United States, placed along an extensive sea coast, and upon the banks of great navigable lakes and rivers, have, by a successful pursuit of commerce, risen in wealth and power with a rapidity, unexampled in the history of nations; a prosperity, which, under Divine Providence, was owing to the wise and prudent policy of former administrations; who, while they resisted injustice with firmness and energy, cultivated with good faith and impartiality, peace and friendship with foreign nations.

Resolved, That the conduct of the government in 1798, supported by the people in the measures then adopted, was completely successful, and in an illustrious instance, which can never be forgotten, fully demonstrated that it is always both wiser and safer to re-

pel first aggressions with spirit, than by a tame and submissive acquiescence to invite a repetition of injuries and insults.  
Resolved, That if the like conduct had been pursued by the present administration on the promulgation of the decree of Berlin, the consequences would in all probability, have been the same; and the national interests would have been prompted and the national honor preserved.  
Resolved, That the acts of congress laying a permanent embargo, are repugnant to the habits and injurious to the welfare of the people; not to be justified by the state of public affairs, and inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution.

Resolved, That this and other ruinous measures of the administration have paralyzed every branch of industry, reduced the value of property, distressed all classes of our fellow-citizens, extinguished commerce, discouraged agriculture, nearly annihilated the public revenue, and mult eventually load the people with heavy and oppressive taxes.

Resolved, That the amendments to the constitution of the United States declaring that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and that no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized;" and that "excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed," are essential to the enjoyment of liberty and property, but that the act making further provision for enforcing the embargo is a violation of the same.—Inasmuch as the executive officers are authorized, upon their own mere suspicion, to enter any place (not excepting even our dwelling houses) where specie or goods of domestic growth and manufacture are deposited, and take the same into their custody, or may stop and detain any vessel or any sort of carriages by land, apparently going towards the territories of a foreign power, or towards the vicinity thereof;—all which they may do, without the interposition of a civil magistrate, or process of law, and without being obliged to assign any cause for such violence;—Inasmuch as the president is invested, inasmuch as the president is invested with the power to give secret instructions at his will and pleasure, to his various deputies, which are to be their guide in the execution of the said act; and which are to be their complete protection against any appeal to the law of the land at the suit of the aggrieved:—Inasmuch also as in many cases excessive bonds are required, and the citizens are subjected to enormous penalties and vexatious suits, in which innocence is no defence, followed by ruinous judgments against which there is no possible relief, but by application to the mere discretion of the very ministerial officer at whose recommendation this odious law was adopted:—In all which and several other provisions of the said act, it is in our judgment, arbitrary, oppressive and unconstitutional.

Resolved, That we are ready to expose ourselves to every hazard, and every sacrifice of life and fortune to preserve the safety, the honor, peace and liberties of our country.

Resolved, That while we can forbear to express a want of confidence in the wisdom and the impartiality of our present rulers, yet in a period of so much difficulty and danger, we feel it our duty solemnly to call upon our fellow citizens, however aggrieved, to

act with the utmost caution and moderation, and to abstain from every thing that might endanger the peace and safety of the country, or put the union of the States in jeopardy.  
Resolved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout this State, peaceably to assemble in their several counties, to take into consideration the alarming crisis of our public affairs, to unite with us in our endeavours to obtain a redress of grievances, and by averting the calamities which threaten our beloved country, restore it to that elevated prosperity and honor which it enjoyed under our immortal WASHINGTON.

EGBERT BENSON, Chairman.  
EDWARD DUNSCOMB, Secy.

Among the group that attended [the above meeting] at mechanic hall, we observed more lawyers with their clerks, than merchants. We observed several men that were attainted of treason during our revolutionary contest. We observed some of the tory members of the branch bank, attended by their Yankee cashier, Jonathan Burrell. We observed many Scotch and British agents, and factors, attended by their newspaper editors, Lang, Coleman and Lewis. We observed several Passamaquoddy traders, and bankrupt Connecticut merchants; the preceding were the warm supporters of the resolutions. Of the people who were addressed in the street, we are confident from the conversation we overheard, that more than two thirds were in favor of the measures of the administration, and went there merely to satisfy their curiosity and to mark those who are doing their utmost to cause us to pay British tribute. Such meetings will enable us to identify the friends from the enemies of their country.

Foreign Intelligence.  
On the 25th inst. arrived at New-York the British Packet Princes Amelia Morson, from Falmouth, via Bermuda, having left England on the 8th of December; and the ship Philipburgh, Leffingwell, from Liverpool and Cork. The latter left Liverpool on the 27th of November, and Cork on the 12th December.

By these vessels London papers to the 3rd and Cork papers to the 8th of December have been received. Mr. Purviance, passenger in the Philipburgh, is the bearer of dispatches to our government.

Two British regiments of cavalry sailed from Falmouth for Spain on the 6th of December. On the 24th of Nov. the Lavinia sailed from England with the Spanish deputies, & 1,500,000 dollars on board.

The accounts of military operations in Spain are confused. Of those however, received, the following is a comprehensive sketch.  
On the 2nd of December the following bulletin was published at London:  
"It appears by dispatches received from Corunna, dated the 22d, and from San Vincente de la Barquera, dated the 19th ult. that the account of General Blake being defeated is confirmed. He was engaged in continual actions from the 4th till the 13th. On the 11th the Asturias having been worsted in the left, the French got possession of a height which covered the road on which they retreated, and they were thrown into great confusion, and General Blake retired to Reynoso; but a French column appearing upon this road from Burgos, he retreated by Solo to San Vincente de la Barquera. There upon the 17th, he had collected near 20,000 of his troops, and the Marquis de la Romana had taken the command, and they would soon be in a state of advance again.  
"The French had occupied St. Andro and St. Antonio—the former on the 16th, and the latter on the 20th. But by the exertions of Gen. Leith, all the provisions, ammunition and stores sent by this country had been removed.  
"It appears that part of the army at Estremadura, had been defeated near Burgos by the French; but there are no accounts of their having advanced beyond it. General Moore arrived on the 10th at Salamanca—General Baird was at Altoro."  
The following letter, dated Portsmouth, December 1, gives a statement of subsequent events:  
"This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the Bonne Citoyenne sloop of war, arrived from Corunna, from whence she sailed on Saturday last, bringing accounts from general Blake's army up to the 24th ultimo.  
"The dispatches she has brought will be found to relate to several most dreadful battles between the armies of Marshal Ney and Gen. Blake. The marquis Romana's troops (from the Baltic) by advancing too far ahead of gen. Blake's army, were severely defeated; one of the regiments of Catalonia has been cut to pieces.  
"The fighting on both sides was most obstinate and desperate. The marquis of Romana's cavalry was preserved. In the last attack, Blake repulsed the French with considerable loss. He is now at Cinto, about 40 miles north of St. Andro, with 25,000 men. The communication between him and the centre army, under Callano, is cut off, the French army being between them, whose head quarters are at Valladolid. There are many fears for the safety of the centre army. The Prince of Peace's party in Spain is very strong, and the patriotic cause looks desponding. Sir David Baird was at Altoro, with his army, and Sir John Moore at Salamanca. They have not been engaged."  
In addition to the above, says a London paper, we have to state, that this day an officer from Oporto arrived in Downing Street, with dispatches. He came over in the Bonne Citoyenne.—He touched at Corunna on his passage home, and sailed again from that place on the morning of the 20th ultimo.—At that time no news of importance had been received there of a subsequent date, to that which we yesterday communicated. After quitting Corunna, the Bonne Citoyenne fell in with the Minerva frigate, which had been cruising to the eastward, the captain of which stated, that the French had attacked the marquis de la Romana; and general Blake in the strong positions which he had taken at St. Vincente de la Barquera, that the battle was most obstinately contested, but at length the French were defeated with very great loss, and the Spanish army were, in consequence of this success, about to advance.  
There is no intelligence from the Spanish armies of the centre and the right, except that contained in the following article:  
London, Dec. 4. Our information as to gen. Blake's force (now commanded by the marquis de la Romana) may be deemed official, as far as it goes, being derived from a statement which capt. Thompson of the Bonne Citoyenne, received from capt. Hawkins, of the Minerva. That relative to the central army rests upon the authority of private communications from Madrid, which is furnished by a Spanish gentleman of great respectability, now resident in that capital.—In this correspondence, which will be read with much interest, will be found the first accounts of operations of the Spanish army of the centre. These, it appears, have been attended with con-