Digitized by Harpers Ferry National Historical Park under grant from Harpers Ferry Historical Assoc.

[*The following beautiful as well as spirited little* ODE, *we copy from the* Northern Budget, *of* TROY, *It possesses the spirit of Poetry—and answers to the spirit of the times—or, at least, it breathes a spirit which ought to pervade every American breast.*]

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

Ocean weeps at BRITAIN's crimes,
Wafted o'er a thousand climes;
Ocean's surges stream with gore,
Dark and crimson to the shore.

From his blue, unfathom'd bed,
Regions of the shroudless dead,
Wakes the unrelenting strife—
Peals the closing dirge of life.

Billows mix with billows dire:
Ocean glows with mimic fire:
Deep beneath the mountain wave,
Millions plunge, to find a grave.

GALLIC valor scours the plain,
Heaps of heroes newly slain,
Erst with martial pride elate,
Swell the catalogue of fate.

Rearing his terrific crest,
Giant arm, and dauntless breast,
Europe's arbiter appears,
And victory's lofty standard rears.

He, for conquest and renown,
Mows the warlike phalanx down,
Valor's offspring yield their breath,
Gallant armies sink in death.

Pyrenees and *Alps* in vain,
Strive his mad career to chain:
Close he girds his blood stain'd robe,
And plans the conquest of the globe.

Rise ye spirits of the deep!
NEPTUNE's ancient Sabbath keep;
Bid his wat'ry realms be free,
Whelm the TYRANT OF THE SEA.

Rise ye patriots! on the shore:
Bid the trump of Freedom roar:
Grasp her thunders in your hand,
Crush the TYRANT OF THE LAND!

CLEOS.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

The Honestii theory reduced to practise.—The following circumstances took place at the present session of the supreme judicial court, sitting in this town—viz.—Two respectable tradesmen having a controversy relating to the boundary line of an estate, came into court to defend their cause, in opposition to a formidable phalanx of three lawyers, employed by a merchant in defence of his claim. The pleadings were conducted with the greatest propriety by the two citizens, who observed to the judge, (Parker) that the expences of feeing counsel were too great for them to continue—and as they had paid for his service at the last trial, and lost their cause, they should now confide in the justness of their claim, and were willing to trust to the decision of an impartial jury on the evidence they should produce in court, and the plea they should offer from it. The trial commenced—on this *apparent odds* of the contending parties, and was finally decided by the jury in favor of the tradesmen.

We the more readily notice this judicial proceeding, as it may prove beneficial to the citizens in their future appeals to the laws of their country. Many estates are swallowed up by the exorbitant charges and fees of lawyers, but if the same practice was pursued by the citizens in general as in the present instance, a great deal of money might be saved, and in general, a great deal more justice would be obtained.—The delay and quibbles of lawyers, and the sophistry and nonsense of their tedious pleas, serve only to increase the expenses of their clients, and to perplex the jury in their decisions.

To effect a radical reform in the judiciary, let every citizen follow the example of these highly respected *North end tradesmen.*

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this office.

Jefferson, ss.

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 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 news paper 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. 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 Dennison, James Doyle, Mrs. Anne Drew, Michael Dorsey, Richard Dunn, Major Dowell.

E.

John English.

F.

William P. Flood, David Frye, 2.

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.

Gersham Keys, James Kerney.

L.

George Lafferty, Henry Lee, Mrs. Clarica Larde, Thomas Likens, Lancelot Lee.

M.

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

N.

Depaw Negviennt, Francis O'Neal.

O.

James Offutt, David Osbourne.

R.

Mr. Russell, Charles Ridgily, Geo. Riley, Christian Refford, Geo. Rockingbaugh, James Robardet.

S.

William Snickers, 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 Turflinger, Rachel Tumelson, John Throckmorton.

W.

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

Y.

John Young.

J. HUMPHREYS.

January 1, 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.

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 star 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.

FOR SALE,

A Family of Negroes.

For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.

JOSEPH CRANE.

January 13, 1809.

Strayed

From Charlestown mill about the 1st of November 1808, *A Sandy 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 she may be found, shall be liberally rewarded.

JOHN BURGOYNE.

January 20, 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.

Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIROD, the friend of Mr. *Dennis O'Neal* and Mrs. *Shylock* is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligencer in the city of Washington, he will hear something *very interesting* to his happiness. Any person possessing 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.

Charles G. Richter,

ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

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

Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

JEFFERSON COUNTY, To wit.

January Court, 1809.

William Ruffi, 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 agreeably to an act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, 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, Teste,
GEO. HITE, C. J. C.

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.

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 coals 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. 10, 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 YOUNG HEALTHY

Negro Woman,

who is an excellent house servant. Inquire of the Printers.

Jan. 13, 1809.

Benjamin Eagins,

TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tayloring 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.

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 Charles-Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.

GEORGE WARK.

Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

WANTED,

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

November 18, 1808.

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. No.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

At a meeting of the Republican Citizens of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on the measures of the General Government; in the square, in front of Mr. A. B. Martling's, opposite the Park, on Wednesday, 18th January, 1809.

Col. RUTGERS—*was chosen chairman.*

AND *Colonel* FEW, *Secretary.*

Shortly after the chairman had taken his seat, he rose, and addressed the meeting in the following words:

Fellow-Citizens,

Thirty-three years since, when the arm of despotism was raised against this, our beloved country—I accompanied some of you—your fathers—brothers, and other patriots, to the tented field, led on by the *great Washington, the father of his country*; and in defence of our rights, and privileges, combatted *Foreign Mercenaries and Domestic Traitors.*

Unprepared for the arduous conflict; patriotism and courage excepted, our patriot army at first experienced almost every privation and want, and after a seven years glorious contest, in which many of our relatives and friends freely offered their lives on the altar of liberty—*The god of battle decreed us the victory.* The tyrant of Britain was compelled to withdraw his fleets and armies, and acknowledge *these United States free and independent.*

Since which period the population and prosperity of this country stands unparalelled in the page of history.

But fellow citizens, the arm of *oppression* is once more raised against us, and the belligerent powers of Europe have become hostile to our interests. *Great Britain*, who had acknowledged our *Independence*, attempts now to raise a TRIBUTE from our *commerce*, even in navigating the *high way of nations.*

Are you ready, my countrymen, to submit to these restraints? Are you willing to become the VASSALS OF ENGLAND, or of any other power? I trust that you are not. Let us, then, rally round the standard of our country, in support of our constitution, and laws, and solemnly and patriotically determine, never to surrender our rights and independence BUT WITH OUR LIVES.

The following resolutions were then read, and carried unanimously.

WHEREAS it is the indispensible duty of good and patriotic citizens to afford their firm support to a virtuous government and to their country's cause, and considering that we should not permit our sentiments and feelings to be misrepresented, and thus by producing a belief that we are dissatisfied with or disapprove the measures of the administration of the general government encourage hostile powers to persevere in their aggressions, we do therefore—

"*Resolve*, That we do continue to repose full confidence in the patriotism and talents of the President, Vice-President and the Republican majority of both Houses of Congress of the United States. That viewing without partiality and with equal indignation the hostile acts of both the belligerent powers, we entirely approve of the embargo and a rigid enforcement thereof, and believe that while it affords an opportunity to the aggressors, peaceably to discontinue their violation of our neutral rights, its immediate tendency has been to preserve American property, to vindicate the freedom and protect the persons of our mariners, and while we lament that the violence and injustice of foreign nations have rendered it a necessary measure, we decidedly resolve that it meets our hearty approbation.

"*Resolved*, That we will support the government of the United States in its present honorable struggle to maintain the national dignity and independence together with the commercial rights of our country, for which we pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Resolved, That we view with becoming indignation the repeated acts that have been committed to evade and violate the embargo laws of the United States; that we expressly consider the violators of those laws as public enemies, and that we will use our best exertions to support, and enforce those laws, and to detect and expose the infamous violators thereof—and we do earnestly recommend to the friends of our national rights and independence throughout the United States, particularly those residing in the counties on our frontiers, or bordering on the sea coast, to form associations for the same laudable purpose.

And much as we respect the just liberty of the press—*Resolved*, That those public prints which in a contest between our country and European governments, have manifested a foreign partiality, endeavored to weaken the confidence of the people in our administration, and by encouraging hostile states to persevere in their aggressions, have prolonged our difficulties, and endangered the peace of our country, deserve our severest reprobation.

Resolved, That in our opinion the conduct of the party opposing the measures of the present administration, is calculated to involve us in a war with the belligerent powers; inasmuch as it tends to exhibit us as a people divided, even on questions involving our national independence, and to induce a belief that there exists in our country, a party which will force our government to abandon the honorable ground it has taken, thereby encouraging them to persist in measures which leave us no alternative but war, or a surrender of our national independence.

Resolved, That the unremitted efforts of our government to preserve peace, is conformable to the true interests of the United States and the dictates of humanity, but the just propositions made to France and England, having been by both rejected, we prefer an honorable war, in defence of our rights, rather than submission to their tyrannical decrees and orders.

Resolved, That in our opinion, war with all its concomitant horrors will not be destitute of a measure of benefit to our country, inasmuch as it will excite into action the latent energies and resources of the nation, as it regards the establishment of domestic manufactories, and thereby render us more independent of foreign supplies. That by thus destroying the interests of foreign emissaries, to resort hither to re-sell a comparatively small amount of our *own* materials manufactured and charged with an immense amount for foreign labor, they will not have the opportunity or inducement to intermeddle with the internal concerns of our government. Hence the greatest source of that rancorous party spirit, which has too long been a scourge and disgrace to the nation, will be annihilated.

Resolved, That war, should we be constrained to engage in it will have the effect to rid our country of the many foreign emissaries and domestic traitors who infest our sea-port towns, and who use their utmost endeavors to alienate the people from their government, with the hope of rendering both subservient to the views of their employers.

Resolved, That our republican brethren in the respective counties in this state, be, and they are hereby respectfully requested, to assemble and express their opinions of the measures of governments in regard to the belligerent powers.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the printers in the United States, who possess sufficient patriotism and liberality, to publish the proceedings of this meeting in their respective papers.

Resolved, That the Chair appoint nine of our republican fellow-citizens to be a corresponding committee, to communicate with our republican friends in this, and others of the United States, on the interesting concerns of our country, and that they continue in session, until the next general meeting of the republicans of this city, when the farther pleasure of such meeting shall be taken thereupon.

The Chairman, in pursuance of the above powers, has appointed the following persons to constitute the corresponding committee.

HENRY RUTGERS,
WILLIAM FEW,
TUNIS WORTMAN,
JONAS HUMBERT,
SAMUEL LAWRENCE,
JOHN HAFF,
JOHN BINGHAM,
JOHN MILLS,
ABRAHAM BLOODGOOD.

It was at the request of a great number of republican citizens, that colonel Rutgers consented to serve as a member of the Corresponding Committee.

HENRY RUTGERS, *Chairman.*
WILLIAM FEW, *Secretary.*

The following Resolutions were adopted at Boston on the 24th ult.

WHEREAS it is provided in the Declaration of Rights of this Commonwealth, that the people have a right, in an orderly and peaceable manner to assemble, to consult upon their common good, give instructions to their Representatives, and to request of the Legislative body by the way of addresses, petitions or remonstrances, redress of the wrongs done them, and of the grievances they suffer:

Therefore, Resolved, As the sense of this town, that we view with the deepest concern and astonishment, the determination of the general government to persevere in a system of commercial restriction, which is equally repugnant to the true intent and design of the constitution, and to the best interest of the Union; or to relax it, with a view only to a state of hostility, which must probably terminate in an unnecessary and ruinous war with G. Britain, and a fatal alliance with France. That having heretofore expressed our disapprobation of laws imposing an embargo on commerce, and signified to the constituted authorities of the Union our earnest wish for their repeal, we perceive, with indignation and regret, that unprecedented, arbitrary and unconstitutional means have been provided for enforcing them, and that no resource remains to us but in the protection of our state legislature.

Resolved, That a respectful petition be presented to the legislature of this commonwealth, expressive of these sentiments, praying for their interposition, to save the people of this commonwealth from the destructive consequences which they apprehend to their liberties and prosperity from the continuance of the present system, and pledging the inhabitants of this metropolis to support them with their lives and fortunes in such measures as they may adopt for that purpose.

FRESH

Clover Seed.

THE subscriber has a quantity of clean clover seed, which he will dispose of very low for cash.

TH. AUSTIN.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

Execution Law.

AN ACT

Concerning Executions, and for other purposes.

[Passed Jan. 31, 1809.]

1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the defendant or defendants shall have power to stay execution upon any judgment or decree for money, which hath been or shall be rendered either by a court or justice of the peace, by tendering to the court or justice of the peace by whom judgment shall have been rendered, within sixty days after the rendition of any judgment hereafter to be rendered, or within sixty days from the commencement of this act, as to any judgment or decree heretofore rendered, bond with sufficient security, payable to the plaintiff, or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors, administrators or assigns, in double the amount of the demand, conditioned to pay the principal and interest; *Provided always*, that the said bond and security may be given, either in court, or in the clerk's office of said court at any time within the aforesaid sixty days.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any distress for rent due in money shall be made, the tenant may stay proceedings on such distress, by giving like bond with sufficient security, to the sheriff or other officer levying the same, payable to the landlord, his executors, administrators or assigns, which bond it shall be the duty of such officer to deliver to the landlord, his agent or attorney; or to return the same to the clerk's office of the county, or corporation in which the distress shall have been made, within thirty days thereafter.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That no execution shall issue upon any replevy bond, bond given for property sold on twelve months credit, or forfeited forthcoming bond heretofore executed, provided, the obligors or their legal representatives shall give like bond and security to the court, or if that be not holden, in the clerk's office of the court which by law now is, or hereafter shall be authorised to enforce the payment of such bond, within sixty days after the passage of this act, or before such replevy bond shall become due, or execution be awarded on such forfeited forthcoming bond.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That every unsatisfied execution for money, which at the commencement of this act, shall be in the hands of any sheriff, or other officer, may be staid in the same manner as a judgment: *Provided*, the bond and security be given for such purpose before the officer proceeds to sell.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds taken in pursuance of this act, shall have the force of a judgment, and be assignable, and upon the expiration of this act, may be acted upon as twelve months replevy bonds may be proceeded upon when due.

6. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings shall be suspended upon any decree rendered by any court of chancery for the sale of real or personal property, and also all proceedings by any trustee on any deed of trust, may be staid in the same manner as a judgment may be staid by virtue of the first section of this act; in which case the bond with security is to be given in the name of the creditor to the trustee or commissioners: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend to any deed of trust, mortgage, or other lien on real or personal estate, given or created to indemnify any person or persons as security for or to secure the re-payment of any money paid by any person or persons as security for another or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money, received by another as attorney,

sheriff, sergeant, coroner, constable, guardian, executor, administrator or committee of an idiot or lunatic, or other person of unsound mind, or as receiver, or trustee under any order or decree of any court of law or equity.

7. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time the obligee or obligees, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns of any of the bonds to be taken by virtue of this act, shall think the security insufficient, or likely to become so, he, she, or they, as the case may be, shall have power upon giving ten days notice to the principal debtor, or debtors, his, her, or their executors or administrators, if to be found in the county or circuit, and if not to be found, on advertising the same for one month, at the court house door, to move the court, to stay whose judgment or execution the bond and security shall have been given, for new security, which if the court award, and the defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall fail to give, he, she or they, as the case may be, shall be deprived of the benefit of this act, and the bond theretofore given, shall be proceeded upon as if this act had expired. The landlord, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall have the same remedy against his tenant, his, her or their executors or administrators, as to insufficient security, before the court of that county or coporation in which the distress was made.

8. *And be it further enacted*, That any security to bonds, given by virtue of this act, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall have power (with like notice) to require counter security, and upon failure of the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, to give such, he, she or they shall forfeit the privileges of this act, and execution may go against the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, in favor of the creditor, and for the relief of the said security or securities, who nevertheless shall remain bound to the original creditor in the terms of their bond.

Provided, always, That no judgment, execution or sale shall be staid, until bond, with security, according to the provisions of this act, shall have been given, and that this act shall be construed to apply only to judgments for money arising upon contract heretofore entered into, and to judgments for money, which have been or may be rendered in suits where the cause of action shall have accrued before the passage of this act; but that it shall not extend to judgments in actions of slander, assault and battery, trespass, and actions on the case founded in tort, and that it shall not apply to any judgment which shall be, or may have been recovered by any person or persons, his, her or their executors or administrators, as security against another, or to any judgment which shall be, or may have been recovered by any person or persons, his, her or their executors or administrators, as security against the original debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, or to any judgment which hath been, or shall be rendered, or given in favor of any person or persons, against another, for any sum or sums of money received as attorney, sheriff, sergeant, coroner, constable, guardian, executor, administrator or committee of an idiot or lunatic, or other person of unsound mind, or as receiver, or trustee under any order or decree of any court of law or equity, or to any judgment which hath been or shall be recovered by the state, or to any judgment which hath been or shall be recovered against a sheriff, under sheriff or other public officer, or their securities, or the heirs, executors or administrators of such sheriff, under sheriff or other public officer, or their securities, for any other delinquency whatsoever, or to any judgment, which hath been, or shall be obtained by any bank established by law, or to any judgment or execution moved or issued by the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings of the State of Virginia, or by any body politic or corporate, against delinquent subscribers to their capital stock.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns, whose judgment or execution may be staid by this act, from resorting to his, her or their original security or securities, his, her or their executors or administrators, for the recovery of his, her or their original debt or demand; *Provided*, due diligence be used after the expiration of this act to enforce the payment of such bond or bonds, as to him, her or them, may be made or given, under the authority of this act; nor shall any such bond be regarded as a satisfaction of the debt or demand, on account of which it shall be so made or given, until the same shall be actually paid.

10. *Be it enacted*, That such original security, his, her or their executors or administrators, may at any time, move for counter security in the same manner, as the securities mentioned in the eighth section of this act. And, in case the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, fail to give such security, then execution may immediately issue against such principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, and his, her or their last security or securities, in favor of the creditor, and for the relief of the said original security, who nevertheless shall remain bound to the creditor, in the terms of his, her or their original contract.

11. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any defendant or defendants shall fail to give such bond and security as authorised by this act, until after the sheriff or other officer shall have levied any execution, which to him shall have issued, the sheriff or other officer, who shall so have levied the execution, shall be entitled to the same commissions as heretofore were allowed on taking replevy bonds, and may issue his tickets, and have the same remedy for their collection against such defendant or defendants, as heretofore was given against the plaintiff in such forthcoming bonds. And in such case, the sheriff or other officer shall deliver to such defendant or defendants, the property so taken in execution upon his, her or their producing and delivering to him a certificate from the clerk issuing such execution, that bond with security hath been given according to the provisions of this act.

12. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of any court, or other officer, shall be entitled to sixty-three cents for each bond he may take under the authority of this act, to be paid by the defendant or defendants executing such bond, and collected in like manner as fees for other services.

13. *Be it further enacted*, That before any defendant or defendants, shall avail himself, herself, or themselves, of all, or any of the provisions of this act, he, she or they shall pay off and satisfy all costs which shall have accrued upon the judgment, decree, execution, sale, or other proceeding to be staid.

14. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any person, who, under the provisions of this act, is authorised to stay proceedings on any judgment, deed of trust, decree, execution, distress, or upon any forthcoming bond, replevy bond taken on distress for rent, or on levying an execution, or bond given for property sold on twelve months credit, the time and place of sale being previously duly notified, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and bond or bonds from the purchaser or purchasers, unless he, she or they shall be the creditor, with sufficient security, shall be taken by the officer, or other person or persons conducting the sale, payable to him or them to whom the money may become due, or to his, her or their executors or administrators, in double the amount of the purchase, conditioned for the payment of the amount purchased by the purchasers, with interest on so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the purchase, payable at the expiration or repeal of this act: And the said bond or bonds shall have the force of a judgment, shall be assignable, and when due, may by proceeded on as twelve months replevy bonds may be proceeded on when due.

15. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all mortgages and deeds of trust, where proceedings shall be delayed by the debtor giving bond with security, or where the property shall be sold, as prescribed by this act, the lien on the property so mortgaged or conveyed in trust, shall not be removed, until the bond so given shall be discharged; and when such discharge shall be in consequence of payment by the security or securities in any such bond, his, her or their executors or administrators, he, she or they so paying, shall acquire the right, and be substituted in the place of the original creditor or creditors holding such lien, and a sale may take place at the instance of the one, as it could have done at the instance of the other, had such payment not have been made.

16. *And be it further enacted*, When by virtue of this act, property shall be sold on a credit, to expire with the expiration or repeal of this act, where the property shall sell for more than the sum due from the debtor or debtors, the sheriff or other person making sale thereof, shall take bond with sufficient security, payable to the debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, in double the amount of such excess, conditioned for the payment thereof, which bond shall have the force of a judgment, and at the expiration of this act, the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as are had on twelve months replevy bonds when due.

17. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act concerning the sale of property under executions and incumbrances," passed the first day of February, in the year eighteen hundred and eight, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, except so much thereof as was intended to be perpetual.

18. This act shall continue in force till the rising of the next General Assembly.

19. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, February 3.

The bill, authorising the sale and grant of a certain quantity of public land to the Chesapeak and Delaware Canal Company, was passed.

This bill authorises the taking 2,000 shares, each valued at 200 dollars, to be paid for in lands valued at the usual rate at which they are disposed of by the U. S.

Mr. Pope gave notice that he should on Monday move for leave to bring in a bill, authorising the sale and grant of a certain quantity of public land to the Ohio Canal Company.

On motion of Mr. S. Smith--

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and Vice-President, and of notifying the persons elected of their election, and for regulating the time, place, and manner of administering the oath of office of the President.

Messrs. S. Smith and Gaillard were appointed the committee.

Adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, February 4.

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO.

Mr. D. R. Williams moved that the House again resolve itself into a committee of the whole on Mr. Nicholas's resolution.

Mr. Troup moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely. [This motion was understood to contemplate putting the subject completely at rest.] Mr. Troup's motion was negatived, by Yeas and Nays, 93 to 26; and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject.

The question being now on filling the blank in the resolution for *repealing the embargo and issuing letters of marque and reprisal* with the "*fourth day of March*"—

Mr. Mosely spoke a few minutes in favor of that day.

When the question on filling the blank with that day was taken and carried, Ayes 70.

The question then being about to be put on that clause of the resolution contemplating the repeal of the embargo,

Mr. Randolph spoke about two hours and a half in favor of it.

When the question was taken on that clause and carried, Ayes seventy-six.

The question being stated on the second clause of the resolution, viz. that part which relates to issuing letters of marque and reprisal—

Mr. Randolph moved to strike out that part of the resolution, and insert after the words "*and at the same time*" the words "*to authorise the merchant vessels of the United States owned wholly by citizens of the United States to arm and defend against any armed vessels sailing under the British or French flags so long as their orders or decrees are unrevoked.*"

Mr. Key after stating the importance of the alternatives presented to the decision of the committee by this motion for amendment, moved that the committee now rise to give time for mature deliberation—Agreed to without debate.

Saturday, Feb. 4.

The House took up the resolution of the senate for appointing a joint committee to regulate the mode of counting the votes for President and Vice-President and to notify the persons having the highest number of votes of their election—Agreed to, & a committee of five appointed on the part of this house.

Repeal of the Embargo, &c.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on Mr Nicholas's resolution.

The question pending being on Mr. Randolph's motion to amend it—

Messrs. Key and Milnor supported it. And Mr. D. R. Williams opposed it.

And the committee rose without deciding the question and obtained leave to sit again.

CHARLES TOWN, February 10.

Measures of the Government.

Certain men have taken it into their heads that the administration is alarmed; that there is a division of sentiment among the republicans as to the course to be pursued in the present exigency. But those rumors are as baseless as they are vile. There is no disunion, other than what naturally springs up in the amicable discussions which arise from an anxiety cherished for the general welfare. Let us view, for an instant, the course contemplated by the government; for recollections of the past have their usefulness on occasions like the present.

The embargo was laid on to preserve our ships and merchandize: it was also thought by some, that it might operate as a measure of coercion.

It did save our property; but the evasions of the law, and the Spanish revolution, prevented its effects as a coercive act.

On the meeting of Congress, it was determined to repeal it. But, as a repeal, without a resort to arms, and a resort to arms without being prepared for war, would have been submission in the one case, and folly and weakness in the other, it was determined to put the nation into a state of defence, and to keep on the embargo till that object was effected.

The keeping on the embargo till we were prepared for war could only be for a very short time; but short as the time might be, it became necessary and proper to enforce the embargo whilst it lasted, upon the principle that government is bound to enforce the laws as long as they *are* laws.

Accordingly, Mr. Giles's embargo law, founded upon Mr. Gallatin's representations, was enacted, and congress went on to arm and prepare for hostile measures. The only question of difference was, *What mode of defence shall we adopt?* Shall it be naval, military, or fortifications? One, the other, or all three? The examination of these questions necessarily consumed some time. There was no difference of opinion, (except in one or two solitary cases) about the embargo's coming off: the administration designed to raise it, but they did not want to leave the country stark naked, without the means of resisting a foreign invading enemy.

The only alarm or confusion that has been excited, was occasioned by Mr. Quincy and men of his sect. They threw obstructions at every step, in the way of the administration. If the embargo was to be enforced during its short continuance, it was domestic tyranny; if the navy was to be put on a respectable footing, it was squandering the public money, it was to oppress the citizens; if an army of volunteers was to be raised, it was for the purpose of establishing a military despotism.—Such was the language of opposition, in and out of congress. The majority could not get along, without sitting up all night and risking their healths and lives.

These measures of government were plain and unequivocal:

1st. An embargo to save our property.

2d. Enforcement of the embargo till we were armed—and,

3d. Repeal of the embargo so soon as we were prepared to maintain our rights if again attacked in their exercise.

Some contrariety of opinion has subsisted as to the mode of resistence—

1st. Whether we should make formal war, by declaration; or,

2d. Arm our merchant vessels—let them go out; if they are attacked, let them repel the assailant, and then bring in the whole force of the nation to their support.

Men may very honestly differ on these points; but there never would have been any difficulty at all, if it had not been for the contrivances of the Essex Junto.

The alarmists have their object. They wish to provoke rebellion, to introduce anarchy, and thus destroy our republican form of government.

Monitor.

In inserting the following article, we are far from attaching implicit credit to the circumstances stated, as we have no doubt that the destitution of principle, that sanctions a violation of law, would not hesitate to sanction falsehood:

"The ship that went to sea from Bath a short time since, was the Sally, lately belonging to Mr. John Richardson, loaded with lumber.—We have been favored with a letter from that place giving the following account of her.—The ship started from the wharf between 12 and 1 o'clock, the custom house pimps looking on, at a distance, but not daring to interfere to stop her—the fort commenced firing as soon as he appeared in sight, and continued till she got out of reach, only one ball touched the ship; several who counted the guns, say that 50 shot were fired—they used at the fort 2 long 12's, two 5's and one 6 pounder, and if they had ever so many guns, they could not have made use of more than they did—The ship passed within 8 or 10 rods of the fort, and as soon as she got out of reach of the guns, the cutter which laid at the wharf, and fired at the ship as she passed, was manned by the soldiers, in addition to her crew, with an intention to board her, but could not overtake her, and with difficulty got back themselves, after picking up the ship's pilot and two men—there were only 17 men with the pilot on board when she went out of the river, and several of them walked on the deck as she passed the fort, apparently with unconcern—one of the soldiers jumped upon the breastwork of the fort, and with a musket took aim at the capt. of the ship, which compliment was returned from her, and was the only gun she fired—the departure of the ship by the fort was witnessed by hundreds, 30 sleighs went down from Bath. The new embargo law cannot be enforced in this town."

The merchants of Bath, Wiscasset, and Portland, have complied with the late law of congress; notwithstanding the opposition expected to it in those towns.

Salem Reg.

We are happy to inform the public, that every merchant in the district of Salem and Beverly, has complied with the late law of Congress to enforce the embargo, either by given bond as the law requires, or unlading their vessels.

ibid.

The ships Pacific and Mentor are now ready, and wait the orders of government.—There is a report that the hon. John Quincy Adams expects to return from Washington in a few days, and embark in the ship Pacific for England!—If this is the case, these vessels cannot sail very soon. Mr. Adams's sudden departure from home was not known to his neighbours—the call must have been pressing.

N. Y. Gaz.

QUINCY'S IMPEACHMENT!

Mr. J. G. Jackson, in opposing the flimsy resolutions of the *heroic* Josiah Quincy, observed, that "he had never known a man impeached in the instance on such grounds, except in the instance of *Gulliver*, who was formally impeached *for extinguishing the fire in the queen's palace at Lilliput.*" In alluding to Mr. Quincy, he said, he applied the term *gentleman* to him out of respect to this house.

Pub. Adv.

The united tories and Englishmen of Boston, made a great dinner in honor of the Spanish inquisition and king Ferdinand who lately attempted to murder his father! They feel much interested in the fate of "*patriots*" who are fighting to rivet their chains the faster—but are not in the least anxious about the more generous Irish patriots who have often struggled against a vile government and the most complicated slavery! But the Spaniards are fighting for monarchy—the Irish for liberty—that's all the difference.

Nat. Egis.

The British Parliament was summoned by proclamation, to meet at Westminster on the 16th January. If Parliament feels, as the *people* feel, says the Morning Chronicle, on no occasion have ministers had more to apprehend from the exercise of its inquisitorial and judicial functions.

Whig.

The persons who were sentenced to three months imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 50 dollars each, for being concerned in tarring and feathering Robert Beaty, at Baltimore, have been pardoned by the governor of Maryland. The governor assigns the following reasons for this exercise of prerogative:

"Whereas, it has been proved by satisfactory testimony, that the said Robert Beatty is a British subject, who lately deserted from the island of Bermuda; that the said Robert Beaty abused the Americans, declaring them a set of rebels, the offspring of convicts, transported for thieving, murder and treason; that the president and congress were a set of French Jacobins; that they supplied Bonaparte with money to carry on the war; that if a war takes place between this country and Great Britain, he would join G. Britain and fight against this country. And whereas it has been represented, that all the said persons are native Americans, mostly shoemakers, and that the said Beatty is a shoemaker, and that they warned him against such abuse, declaring they would tar leather him—that he persisted in it, and that in consequence of that insult they committed the said offence. And whereas, at this crisis, when our national honor is insulted by G. Britain, our citizens under their influence, murdered in the execution of our laws, and the murderers rescued by force from condign punishment. When by proclamation the king of Great Britain has invited our citizens to violate the laws and treasonably gives aid and comfort to our enemies, a spark of honest zeal for their country's cause, and a respect for their ancestors, appear to have led them to this transgression of the letter of the law, to defend the spirit and principles of the revolution, and the character of their progenitors—I have no doubt that the practice of our ancestors during our glorious revolution, this is one of the cases contemplated by the framers of the constitution, in which the prerogative of mercy was intended to be exercised."

Joseph Reed, inspector and Surveyor of the revenue at Thomastown, (Maine) has resigned his office.

Extract of a letter dated Providence, January 23, 1809.

"We are under martial law. Our Governor has this day ordered out four military companies to protect the embargo.—The companies met, and resolved that they would dismiss, and retire to their houses. Information having been lodged with the Collector that an attempt would be made to get off a small sloop that had lately been seized by the custom house officers, was the reason for calling in military aid. The sensations excited among the inhabitants by this are not to be described. The streets were soon thronged; and had a single shot been fired, the whole military force would have been massacred, and many houses demolished. At 9 o'clock P. M. a party of men, from 200 to 300, took possession of the sloop—cut a passage of about a mile through the ice—bent her sails, and hung her rudder, and she is now under way with a brisk breeze."

Boston Gentinel.

The abovementioned sloop after proceeding a short distance, got aground and was taken possession of by the revenue officers, and sent into Newport.

The Citizens of *Baltimore* have convened to the number of 3,000, and unanimously passed resolutions of the highest toned patriotism. After warmly approving the Embargo and the measures of the general government, they adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we will hold in abhorrence, and unworthy of the name of an American citizen, any individual who either in word or deed, shall suggest or devise, any other mode of altering or opposing the measures of government, than is authorised and permitted by the constitution and laws of our country.

Resolved, That we should view with horror, and resist to extremity, any attempt to dissolve the union of these states, the basis of our unrivalled prosperity.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 24.

This day two of the Transports with troops for New Orleans sailed from this place—while here, the citizens gave the officers a splendid ball, and treated them with every attention due to the defenders of our LIBERTY.—On leaving the port, they were saluted by Capt. Muir's artillery, by the direction of the commander in Chief, with seventeen guns.

January 25.

Yesterday, Gen. Wilkinson arrived here in the Charlston Packet, Wolf, and this morning he left town in high spirits, with the residue of the troops. On leaving the port, he was saluted by Capt. Muir's Artillery, by the direction of the Governor, with seventeen guns.

The following is an extract of a letter from Ireland, dated 14th November, 1808.

"This country at present is in a lamentable situation, and the farmers in general are distressed very much, as their crops of flax have missed last season over the kingdom—I have known many whose former circumstances were tolerably good, but are at present in a state of distress, after passing a whole year, I may say, of *dearth and scarcity*, still looking forward to a release, and waiting a supply from the crops of the past season, and now disappointed renders their distress still greater; you know how many thousands in this country depend on the flax produce for a living, and when disappointed, what the situation of those poor people are—in this they have been disappointed, owing to the bad seed imported last spring (as is generally thought,) and this crop has been so bad, as to render the price of flax in the rough at present at one guinea, (and upwards) per stone, or 14lbs—and that is of such a quality as can scarce be manufactured—the linen yarn sells at 5 to 6 shillings sterling per spangle, and is very scarce—so that if we receive no flax seed from America for the ensuing spring, this country will be ruined.

"Other crops, in general, have been good, but the very great demand has rendered the prices extremely high, and it is expected will continue so."

Melancholy Intelligence.

DIED, on Tuesday night the 17th ult. at Augusta, Georgia, in the 37th year of his age, GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Esq. of this county. He left this place on the ninth of November last, for the Southward, for the benefit of his health, having long labored under an affection of the lungs. He arrived at the abovementioned place about ten days before his death, and was daily gaining strength, insomuch that he entertained very sanguine hopes of relief from the change of climate: On the night of his departure he retired to bed in his usual spirits, and feeling better than he had done since leaving home. A little before 12 o'clock he was seized with a fit of coughing, in which a blood vessel was ruptured, and in a few minutes expired. It must afford great consolation to his friends here, to learn, that in that awful crisis, he met with the most affectionate and humane attention from the citizens of Augusta, who crowded to his assistance, anxious to render him every aid in their power, and manifested the most tender sympathy in his fate. His remains were deposited in St. Paul's church yard, attended by the volunteer companies of the place, the city council, and a great concourse of citizens.

The character of the deceased was that of an upright, honest man; his deportment was modest and amiable;—he was a most affectionate husband, a fond parent and indulgent master. Newspaper eulogy is incompetent to do justice to his merits, those who knew him best, esteemed him most—Though well calculated, from the possession of an excellent understanding and refined education, to make no common figure in life, he preferred domestic retirement to the noisy scenes of the political, and the vain pursuits of the fashionable world. He has left an amiable wife and three children to deplore his loss. To the writer of this he was a benefactor and an undeviating friend. Gratitude and friendship claims this tribute to his memory, whilst there is every reason to believe his soul is happy in *the bosom of his Father and his God.*

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust executed to me by Cyrus and John Saunders, on the 27th of February, 1808, for the benefit of Joseph Crane and Nathaniel Craghill, I will sell on Saturday the 25th of the present month, in Charlestown, before the door of Mrs. Flagg's tavern, (for cash) to the highest bidder,

A house and lot of land,

situate in Charlestown, and the same lot which the said Cyrus derived title to under conveyance from a certain James Whaley.

The said house and lot will be conveyed to the purchaser by the undersigned, in character of trustee acting under the aforesaid deed.

WILLIAM TATE, *Trustee*

For Messrs. Crane & Craghill.

February 10, 1809.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber hereby informs the citizens of Jefferson county, and the public in general, that she has opened a *House of Entertainment* in Charlestown, at the sign of Gen. Morgan, being the stand formerly occupied by her husband Thomas Flagg, deceased, for a number of years. Having procured a young gentleman of respectability and attention, to assist her in the management of her business, and being well supplied with liquors of the best quality, as also good stables, a careful and sober hostler, &c. she humbly solicits a share of the public patronage, with an assurance that every exertion shall be made on her part to render complete satisfaction to all persons who may favor her with their custom.

MARTHA FLAGG.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1809.

Three cents per pound,

Will be given for clean linen and cotton rags, at this office.

APPOINTMENT DISAPPOINTED,
or,
Von Schlemmer and "Pot luck."

An Englishman invited once
 A German friend to dine
On plain *pot luck*—for such his phrase,
 And drink some good port wine.

Mein Herr repaired at proper time
 With stomach for the treat:
The viands on the table placed,
 Von Schlemmer took his seat.

Soup, turkey, beef, by turns were serv'd,
 Mein Herr declined each one:
Fowls, turtle, sauce, they followed next,
 Von Schlemmer tasted none.

His host at length, by kindness urged,
 Press'd him to taste some duck:
"Achnein!" with groans Von Schlemmer said,
 "I vait for de POT LUCK."

QUIZ.

AMERICAN OCHRES.—*Edward Mott & Co.* of Philadelphia, at a very considerable expence and labor have, from the several distances of 65, 90 and 100 miles from Philadelphia, obtained, and within their means of supply, in the natural state or pulverized, *twelve Ochres or Colors for Paints*, and have confidence, by the ensuing spring, to make considerable additions, viz.

Three different mineral blacks, which are found, upon experiments made by competent judges, to answer for copper-plate-printers, paper-stainers, and, they presume, for all the purposes to which black can be applied as a color or paint; except for printing-ink, for which it appears too dense a body—a quality nevertheless, that evinces its value for other purposes—from which they prepare in liquid and cakes, and have ready for sale, an incomparable shining blacking.

The different shades of yellow ochre the brightest of which is declared by judges, to be very little, if at all, inferior to the imported spruce yellow. From these three ochres they make by calcination, three shades of red or Spanish brown—a native orange—a native umber, and a stone yellow—All very rich and delicate colors.

Most of the above colors they have ready for sale, at prices so low, that they trust to the quantity sold, for remuneration (being enabled to supply the consumption of the U. States with several of the articles.) That the public may judge of the merit of an infant manufactory, to claim their countenance and support, they have had painted three pannels of twelve compartments of specimens each in their original and pulverized state; twelve compartments of compounds of the first: and six compartments compounds of these and other American productions.—One of which pannels is deposited at the Coffee house, one at Peale's Museum, and one at the manufactory in Moravian alley.

☞ The different printers throughout the U. States, are requested to give the above an insertion.

CANNING'S LETTER.

The following remarks were made by Mr. Key, in the house of representatives of the U. S. relative to the letter of Mr. Canning, published in our paper of the 20th ult.

MR. KEY. I consider the late publication as the most direct and insidious attempt of a foreign government to take advantage of and influence the parties in this country, and that too by the most dishonorable means. The paper alluded to could only have been in possession of our own administration or of the British government. It came not from us; it must have proceeded from the other—and from what view? Had fair information been the object, the letter of Mr. Pinckney in reply would also have been made public, that one might have been confronted with the other. If it proceeded from that quarter, the separation of the reply from the letter, is evincive of the attempt to impose on the people. I consider it an attempt to set the people at variance with their government, and an insolent attempt of a foreign nation to interfere in our affairs, in three points of view. 1st. Mr. Pinckney is expressly exonerated from the charge of misrepresentation; but no man can understand it otherwise than as having allusion to the Executive of the country—an insinuation which there is no proof to support, and in support of which none can be adduced. Whatever difference of political opinion may exist between us on some points, I respect the administration on the whole, and every honest man of every political opinion must side with me. 2ndly. There is an insinuation that the President of the United States had only permitted our minister at London *individually*, not *formally*, to make a proposition on the subject of the embargo. This is unfounded in fact, because the documents before the house prove to the contrary. 3dly. A question is raised whether actual knowledge of the orders in council of November was in possession of our government at the time of the laying the embargo, which Mr. Pinckney has so fully explained, that the American papers shewed that it was well known before the passage of the embargo, that such would probably be the measures adopted by the British government. It is upon these three great questions that this letter is insidiously calculated to delude the American people. I think therefore as ample publicity should be given to the truth as may be. However we may differ as to internal regulations, I hope we shall feel as husband and wife, who, however they jar, will not suffer the interference of a third person. In case of such interference, I trust we shall always be ready to rally around the constituted authorities as protecting the true interests of the country.

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 agreeably to an act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, 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, Teste,
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. 10, 1809.

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

Benjamin Eagins,
TAYLOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has commenced the Tayloring 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.

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 star 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.

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.

FOR SALE,
A Family of Negroes.
For terms apply to the subscriber living near Charlestown, Jefferson county.
JOSEPH CRANE.
January 13, 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.

Jefferson, ss.
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 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 news paper for two months successively, and published at the door of the court house of this county.

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

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 Charles-Town. He returns his sincere thanks to former customers for past favors, and solicits a renewal of their patronage. He constantly keeps ready made a complete assortment of Nails, Flooring Brads, Sprigs, &c. which will be sold on the lowest terms, for cash.
GEORGE WARK.
Charlestown, October 21, 1808.

Public Sale.

Will be offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 14th instant, (being the first day of Jefferson court) before the door of John Anderson's tavern,
Two or three Negro Women,
on the following terms: one third of the purchase money in hand, one third in 60 days, and one third in 90 days. Also will be sold at the same time and place, one or more beds, a bed stead, a carriage and harness, a number of books, and some other articles, at a credit of nine months—bonds with approved security will be required.—The sale will commence at 11 o'clock.

I once more solicit all those having any claims against the estate of the rev. Christopher Collins, deceased, to produce them to me properly proven, as I am determined to close the accounts as soon as possible.
TH. HAMMOND, *Adm'or.*
February 3, 1809.

A RUNAWAY.

WAS committed to the jail of Jefferson county, Va. a negro man, who calls himself WILL; about 22 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, appears sulky when spoken to, has a scar on his left cheek like a burn, and his back pretty much marked with the whip. Had on a blue roundabout, brown mixed cloth jacket, olive coloured velvet breeches, white yarn stockings, and an old wool hat. Says he is the property of Robert Hale or Hill, of King and Queen county, Virginia, and says he has been runaway ever since last spring. If not taken out he will be disposed of as the law directs.
Wm. MALIN, *Jailor.*
Charlestown, February 3, 1809.

Wanted on hire,
A good plantation Negro Man—Also a woman who can spin.
Wm. H. HARDING.
January 24, 1809.

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.

Charles G. Richter,
ORNAMENTAL HAIR DRESSER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and gentlemen of Charles Town, Jefferson, and the neighboring counties, that he has opened a shop opposite Mr. William Gibb's store, where he makes all kinds of Ornamental Hair Dresses, in all their various fashions, such as ladies Wigs and Frizzets, gentlemen's natural Spring Wigs, &c. being supplied with a large quantity of hair of different colours, for that purpose. Having practised in the principal places in the United States, he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who please to favor him with their commands. Ladies and gentlemen at a distance who chuse to favor him with their custom, in the above mentioned business, will please to send a sample of their hair, and they will be waited upon by their humble servant. C. G. R.
Charlestown, Oct. 28, 1808.

Information Wanted.

MR. WILLIAM GIROD, the friend of Mr. *Dennis O'Neal* and Mrs. *Shylock* is informed, that upon application to the office of the National Intelligencer in the city of Washington, he will hear something *very interesting* to his happiness. Any person possessing 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.

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.

Farmer's Repository.

VOL. I. CHARLES TOWN, *(Jefferson County, Virginia,)* PRINTED BY WILLIAMS AND BROWN. No. 47.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1809. ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.

Execution Law.

AN ACT
Concerning Executions, and for other purposes.
[Passed Jan. 31 1809.]

1. BE *it enacted by the General Assembly*, That the defendant or defendants shall have power to stay execution upon any judgment or decree for money, which hath been or shall be rendered either by a court or justice of the peace, by tendering to the court or justice of the peace by whom judgment shall have been rendered, within sixty days after the rendition of any judgment hereafter to be rendered, or within sixty days from the commencement of this act, as to any judgment or decree heretofore rendered, bond with sufficient security, payable to the plaintiff, or plaintiffs, his, her or their executors, administrators or assigns, in double the amount of the demand, conditioned to pay the principal and interest; *Provided always*, that the said bond and security may be given, either in court, or in the clerk's office of said court at any time within the aforesaid sixty days.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That when any distress for rent due in money shall be made, the tenant may stay proceedings on such distress, by giving like bond with sufficient security, to the sheriff or other officer levying the same, payable to the landlord, his executors, administrators or assigns, which bond it shall be the duty of such officer to deliver to the landlord, his agent or attorney; or to return the same to the clerk's office of the county, or corporation in which the distress shall have been made, within thirty days thereafter.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That no execution shall issue upon any replevy bond, bond given for property sold on twelve months credit, or forfeited forthcoming bond heretofore executed, provided, the obligors or their legal representatives shall give like bond and security to the court, or if that be not holden, in the clerk's office of the court which by law now is, or hereafter shall be authorised to enforce the payment of such bond, within sixty days after the passage of this act, or before such replevy bond shall become due, or execution be awarded on such forfeited forthcoming bond.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That every unsatisfied execution for money, which at the commencement of this act, shall be in the hands of any sheriff, or other officer, may be staid in the same manner as a judgment: *Provided*, the bond and security be given for such purpose before the officer proceeds to sell.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds taken in pursuance of this act, shall have the force of a judgment, and be assignable, and upon the expiration of this act, may be acted upon as twelve months replevy bonds may be proceeded upon when due.

6. *And be it further enacted*, That all proceedings shall be suspended upon any decree rendered by any court of chancery for the sale of real or personal property, and also all proceedings by any trustee on any deed of trust, may be staid in the same manner as a judgment may be staid by virtue of the first section of this act; in which case the bond with security is to be given in the name of the creditor to the trustee or commissioners: *Provided nevertheless*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to extend to any deed of trust, mortgage, or other lien on real or peronal estate, given or created to indemnify any person or persons as security, or to secure the re-payment of any money paid by any person or persons as security for another or to secure the payment of any sum or sums of money, received by another as attorney, sheriff, sergeant, coroner, constable, guardian, executor, administrator or committee of an idiot or lunatic, or other person of unsound mind, or as receiver, or trustee under any order or decree of any court of law or equity.

7. *And be it further enacted*, That if at any time the obligee or obligees, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns of any of the bonds to be taken by virtue of this act, shall think the security insufficient, or likely to become so, he, she, or they, as the case may be, shall have power upon giving ten days notice to the principal debtor, or debtors, his, her, or their executors or administrators, if to be found in the county or circuit, and if not to be found, on advertising the same for one month, at the court house door, to move the court, to stay whose judgment or execution the bond and security shall have been given, for new security, which if the court award, and the defendant or defendants, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall fail to give, he, she or they, as the case may be, shall be deprived of the benefit of this act, and the bond theretofore given, shall be proceeded upon as if this act had expired. The landlord, his executors, administrators or assigns, shall have the same remedy against his tenant, his, her or their executors or administrators, as to insufficient security, before the court of that county or coporation in which the distress was made.

8. *And be it further enacted*, That any security to bonds, given by virtue of this act, his, her or their executors or administrators, shall have power (with like notice) to require counter security, and upon failure of the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, to give such, he, she or they shall forfeit the privileges of this act, and execution may go against the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, in favor of the creditor, and for the relief of the said security or securities, who nevertheless shall remain bound to the original creditor in the terms of their bond.

Provided, always, That no judgment, execution or sale shall be staid, until bond, with security, according to the provisions of this act, shall have been given, and that this act shall be construed to apply only to judgments for money arising upon contract heretofore entered into, and to judgments for money, which have been or may be rendered in suits where the cause of action shall have accrued before the passage of this act; but that it shall not extend to judgments in actions of slander, assault and battery, trespass, and actions on the case founded in tort, and that it shall not apply to any judgment which shall be, or may have been recovered by any person or persons, his, her or their executors or administrators, as security against another, or to any judgment which shall be, or may have been recovered by any person or persons, his, her or their executors or administrators, as security against the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, or to any judgment which hath been, or shall be rendered, or given in favor of any person or persons, against another, for any sum or sums of money received as attorney, sheriff, sergeant, coroner, constable, guardian, executor, administrator or committee of an idiot or lunatic, or other person of unsound mind, or as receiver, or trustee under any order or decree of any court of law or equity, or to any judgment which hath been or shall be recovered by the state, or to any judgment which hath been or shall be recovered against a sheriff, under sheriff or other public officer, or their securities, or the heirs, executors or administrators of such sheriff, under sheriff or other public officer, or their securities, for any other delinquency whatsoever, or to any judgment, which hath been, or shall be obtained by any bank established by law, or to any judgment or execution moved or issued by the Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings of the State of Virginia, or by any body politic or corporate, against delinquent subscribers to their capital stock.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to prevent any plaintiff or plaintiffs, his, her, or their executors, administrators or assigns, whose judgment or execution may be staid by this act, from resorting to his, her or their original security or securities, his, her or their executors or administrators, for the recovery of his, her or their original debt or demand; *Provided*, due diligence be used after the expiration of this act to enforce the payment of such bond or bonds, as to him, her or them, may be made or given, under the authority of this act; nor shall any such bond be regarded as a satisfaction of the debt or demand, on account of which it shall be so made or given, until the same shall be actually paid.

10. *Be it enacted*, That such original security, his, her or their executors or administrators, may at any time, move for counter security in the same manner, as the securities mentioned in the eighth section of this act. And, in case the principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, fail to give such security, then execution may immediately issue against such principal debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, and his, her or their last security or securities, in favor of the creditor, and for the relief of the said original security, who nevertheless shall remain bound to the creditor, in the terms of his, her or their original contract.

11. *And be it further enacted*, That in case any defendant or defendants shall fail to give such bond and security as authorised by this act, until after the sheriff or other officer shall have levied any execution, which to him shall have issued, the sheriff or other officer, who shall so have levied the execution, shall be entitled to the same commissions as heretofore were allowed on taking replevy bonds, and may issue his tickets, and have the same remedy for their collection against such defendant or defendants, as heretofore was given against the plaintiff in such forthcoming bonds. And in such case, the sheriff or other officer shall deliver to such defendant or defendants, the property so taken in execution upon his, her or their producing and delivering to him a certificate from the clerk issuing such execution, that bond with security hath been given according to the provisions of this act.

12. *And be it further enacted*, That the clerk of any court, or other officer, shall be entitled to sixty-three cents for each bond he may take under the authority of this act, to be paid by the defendant or defendants executing such bond, and collected in like manner as fees for other services.

13. *Be it further enacted*, That before any defendant or defendants, shall avail himself, herself, or themselves, of all, or any of the provisions of this act, he, she or they shall pay off and satisfy all costs which shall have accrued upon the judgment, decree, execution, sale, or other proceeding to be staid.

14. *And be it further enacted*, That in all instances where any person, who, under the provisions of this act, is authorised to stay proceedings on any judgment, deed of trust, decree, execution, distress, or upon any forthcoming bond, replevy bond taken on distress for rent, or on levying an execution, or bond given for property sold on twelve months credit, by giving bond with security, in the manner heretofore directed, shall fail to avail himself of the indulgence, all property taken by virtue of such judgment, execution, decree, deed of trust, and upon every such forthcoming bond, replevy bond taken on distress for rent, or on levying an execution, or bond given for property sold on twelve months credit, the time and place of sale being previously duly notified, shall be sold to the highest bidder, and bond or bonds from the purchaser or purchasers, unless he, she or they shall be the creditor, with sufficient security, shall be taken by the officer, or other person or persons conducting the sale, payable to him or them to whom the money may become due, or to his, her or their executors or administrators, in double the amount of the purchase, conditioned for the payment of the amount purchased by the purchasers, with interest on so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the purchase, payable at the expiration or repeal of this act: And the said bond or bonds shall have the force of a judgment, shall be assignable, and when due, may by proceeded on as twelve months replevy bonds may be proceeded on when due.

15. *And be it further enacted*, That upon all mortgages and deeds of trust, where proceedings shall be delayed by the debtor giving bond with security, or where the property shall be sold, as prescribed by this act, the lien on the property so mortgaged or conveyed in trust, shall not be removed, until the bond so given shall be discharged; and when such discharge shall be in consequence of payment by the security or securities in any such bond, his, her or their executors or administrators, he, she or they so paying, shall acquire the right, and be substituted in the place of the original creditor or creditors holding such lien, and a sale may take place at the instance of the one, as it could have done at the instance of the other, had such payment not have been made.

16. *And be it further enacted*, When by virtue of this act, property shall be sold on a credit, to expire with the expiration or repeal of this act, where the property shall sell for more than the sum due from the debtor or debtors, the sheriff or other person making sale thereof, shall take bond with sufficient security, payable to the debtor or debtors, his, her or their executors or administrators, in double the amount of such excess, conditioned for the payment thereof, which bond shall have the force of a judgment, and at the expiration of this act, the same proceedings shall be had thereon, as are had on twelve months replevy bonds when due.

17. *And be it further enacted*, That the act entitled "An act concerning the sale of property under executions and incumbrances," passed the first day of February, in the year eighteen hunderd and eight, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed, except so much thereof as was intended to be perpetual.

18. This act shall continue in force till the rising of the next General Assembly.

19. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"*Salem, Mass, Feb.* 1, 1809.

"Notwithstanding all the noise made in this state by the tories and their adherents about the law to enforce the embargo, every merchant who values his reputation has complied with its requisitions. You must not take the states of New England to be as represented in the tory papers. We are still quiet; and the war against government is a mere war of words. The violence is only on paper."